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United States Department of Agriculture

Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine

SERVICE AND
REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS
1937

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
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1938

ORGANIZATION OF THE BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

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United States Department of Agriculture

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

JANUARY-MARCH 1937

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QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO GYPSY MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH QUARANTINE (NO. 45)

B. E. P. Q. 386 (revised) (supersedes P. Q. C. A. 313).

LIST OF ARTICLES EXEMPT FROM CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE GYPSY MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH QUARANTINE

MARCH 2, 1937.

In accordance with the proviso in Notice of Quarantine No. 45, as revised effective November 4, 1935, the following articles, the interstate movement of

which is not considered to constitute a risk of moth dissemination, are exempted from the restrictions of the regulations of this quarantine:

- Acacia cuttings (for ornamental use) (*Acacia* spp.).
- Banana stalks, when crushed, dried, and shredded.
- Birch slabs for use as post cards.
- Cable reels, when newly manufactured and empty.
- Clubmoss (sometimes called "ground pine") (*Lycopodium* spp.).
- Evergreen smilax (*Smilax lauceolata*).
- Fuchsia (*Fuchsia* spp.).
- Galax (*Galax aphylla*).
- Geranium (*Pelargonium* spp.).
- Heather cuttings (for ornamental use) (*Erica* spp.) (*Calluna* spp.).
- Heliotrope (*Heliotropium* spp.).
- Jerusalem-cherry (*Solanum capsicastrum*, *S. pseudocapsicum*, *S. heder-soni*).
- Mistletoe (*Phoradendron flavescens*, *Viscum album*, etc.).
- Oregon huckleberry (*Vaccinium ovatum*).
- Partridgeberry (*Mitchella repens*).
- Strawberry plants (*Fragaria* spp.).
- Trailing arbutus (*Epigaea repens*).
- Verbena (*Verbena* spp.).
- Wintergreen (*Gaultheria* spp., *Pyrola* spp.).

LEE A. STRONG.

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

MODIFICATION OF RESTRICTIONS OF GYPSY MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH QUARANTINE

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Washington, March 9, 1937.

Referring to Quarantine Order No. 45 of the United States Department of Agriculture on account of the gypsy moth and brown-tail moth quarantine, notice is given to postmasters in the regulated area which includes the entire State of Rhode Island and parts of the States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont, that, effective March 2, 1937, the following articles, the interstate movement of which is not considered to constitute a risk of moth dissemination, are exempted from the restrictions of the regulations of this quarantine:

- Acacia cuttings (for ornamental use) (*Acacia* spp.).
- Banana stalks, when crushed, dried, and shredded.
- Birch slabs used as cards for mailing purposes.
- Cable reels, when newly manufactured and empty.
- Clubmoss (sometimes called "ground pine") (*Lycopodium* spp.).
- Evergreen smilax (*Smilax lauceolata*).
- Fuchsia (*Fuchsia* spp.).
- Galax (*Galax aphylla*).
- Geranium (*Pelargonium* spp.).
- Heather cuttings (for ornamental use) (*Erica* spp.) (*Calluna* spp.).
- Heliotrope (*Heliotropium* spp.).
- Jerusalem-cherry (*Solanum capsicastrum*, *S. pseudocapsicum*, *S. heder-soni*).
- Mistletoe (*Phoradendron flavescens*, *Viscum album*, etc.).
- Oregon huckleberry (*Vaccinium ovatum*).
- Partridgeberry (*Mitchella repens*).
- Strawberry plants (*Fragaria* spp.).
- Trailing arbutus (*Epigaea repens*).
- Verbena (*Verbena* spp.).
- Wintergreen (*Gaultheria* spp., *Pyrola* spp.).

ROY M. NORTH.

Acting Third Assistant Postmaster General.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 48)

JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS REVISED

[Press notice]

MARCH 3, 1937.

A revision of the Japanese beetle quarantine regulations effective March 1, 1937, was announced today by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The revision adds the cities of Cleveland, Columbus, and Toledo and the entire counties of Columbiana and Mahoning, and parts of the counties of Carroll, Jefferson, and Stark, in Ohio, to the regulated area. This action is considered necessary because of the establishment of the Japanese beetle in these areas. Additional infested territory in Maine, Maryland, New York, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia, also is added to the previously regulated areas in these States.

Some outlying areas where Japanese beetle infestations have been found are not included because of assurance from the States concerned that adequate measures will be taken to prevent the spread of the pest from these areas.

Shippers of fruits and vegetables will be interested in a change in the regulations which requires certification of such produce when shipped interstate during the period June 15 to October 15, inclusive, from other portions of the regulated area to Brewer and Waterville, Maine; Buffalo, N. Y., or to the other regulated parts of Erie County, N. Y.; Cleveland, Columbus, and Toledo, Ohio; Burlington, Vt.; and Parkersburg, W. Va. No restrictions, however, are placed on the interstate movement of any fruits or vegetables from these outlying portions of the regulated area.

REVISION OF QUARANTINE AND REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

An important change in the following revision of the Japanese beetle quarantine is the inclusion in the regulated area of the cities of Cleveland, Columbus, and Toledo in Ohio, as well as the entire counties of Columbiana and Mahoning, and parts of the counties of Carroll, Jefferson, and Stark, in the same State. This action is considered necessary because of the establishment of the Japanese beetle therein. Additional infested territory in the States of Maine, Maryland, New York, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia, was also added to the previously regulated areas in such States. Some outlying areas where Japanese beetle infestations have been found are not included in the regulated area because of assurance from the States concerned that adequate measures will be taken to prevent the spread of the pest therefrom.

Under section A, paragraph (b) of regulation 5, as revised, a certificate is required for the interstate movement of restricted fruits and vegetables from June 15 to October 15, inclusive, from other portions of the regulated area to Brewer and Waterville, Maine; Buffalo, N. Y., or to the other regulated parts of Erie County, N. Y.; Cleveland, Columbus, and Toledo, Ohio; Burlington, Vt.; and Parkersburg, W. Va. No restrictions are, however, placed on the interstate movement of any fruits or vegetables from these outlying portions of the regulated area.

SUMMARY

Unless a certificate or permit has been issued, these regulations as now revised prohibit the interstate shipment of 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 from the regulated areas, and also prohibit (unless a certificate or permit has been issued) the interstate movement of all fruits and vegetables by refrigerator car or motortruck from the District of Columbia, the State of Delaware, and parts of the States of Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. Refrigerator cars used for loading fruits and vegetables, other than onions and potatoes, in such area must, prior to loading, be cleaned by the common carrier and kept tightly closed and sealed during the interval between cleaning and loading. Onions and potatoes

must be fumigated in the car when such action is deemed necessary by the inspector, and doors and hatches of the cars must be closed or screened. For other details and exceptions see regulation 5.

The regulations also prohibit the interstate shipment of plants, sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure from any part of the regulated areas to or through any outside point throughout the year unless a Federal permit or certificate has been secured. Portions of plants and cut flowers are restricted to interstate movement only between June 15 and October 15, inclusive. 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 Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia. The boundaries are shown in regulation 3.

These regulations also place certain restrictions to protect restricted articles from infestation while in transit, require thorough cleaning of vehicles and containers which have been used in transporting restricted products, and provide other safeguards and conditions as provided in regulations 8 to 13, inclusive.

To secure permits and certificates, address the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Glenwood Avenue and Henry Street, Bloomfield, N. J., or the nearest branch office listed in the appendix.

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

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 48 (TWELFTH REVISION)

[Approved Mar. 1, 1937; effective Mar. 1, 1937]

I, H. A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, have determined that it is necessary to quarantine the States of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, and West 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, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia, and the District of Columbia, effective on and after March 1, 1937. 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 limitations 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: *And provided further*, That certain articles classed as restricted herein may, because of the nature of their growth or production or their manufactured or processed condition, be exempted by administrative instructions issued by the Chief of the

Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine when in his judgment such articles are considered innocuous as carriers of infestation.

Done at the city of Washington this 1st day of March 1937.

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

[SEAL]

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

RULES AND REGULATIONS (FIFTEENTH REVISION) SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 48

[Approved Mar. 1, 1937; effective Mar. 1, 1937]

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

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 (twelfth 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.

REGULATION 3. REGULATED AREAS

In accordance with the provisos to Notice of Quarantine No. 48 (twelfth 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.

Maine.—County of York; towns of Auburn and Lewiston, in *Androscoggin County*; towns of Cape Elizabeth, Gorham, Gray, New Gloucester, Raymond, Scarborough, Standish, and the cities of Portland, South Portland, Westbrook, and Windham, in *Cumberland County*; the city of Waterville, in *Kennebec County*; and the city of Brewer, in *Penobscot County*.

Maryland.—Counties of Cecil, Kent, Queen Annes, Somerset, and Worcester; the city of Baltimore; the city of Cumberland, the town of Frostburg, and election districts nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 14, 22, 23, 24, 26, 29, 31, and 32, in *Alleghany County*; the city of Annapolis and election districts nos. 3, 4, and 5, in *Anne Arundel County*; election districts nos. 1, 2, 3, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, and that portion of election district no. 8 lying south of Shawan, Beaver Dam and Sherwood Roads, in *Baltimore County*; all of *Caroline County* except election districts of Hillsboro (no. 6), American Corners (no. 8), and Preston (no. 4); the city of Westminster, and election district of Freedom (no. 5), in *Carroll County*; election districts of White Plains and La Plata, in *Charles County*; election district of Cambridge (no. 7), in *Dorchester County*; election districts of Frederick (no. 2), New Market (no. 9), 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), Ellicott City (no. 2), and election district of West Friendship (no. 3), in *Howard County*, and the right-of-way of United States Highway No. 1 through the election district of Guilford (no. 6) in said county; all of *Prince Georges County* except the election districts of Nottingham and Aquasco; that part of *Montgomery County* located within the established boundaries of the so-called "Washington Suburban Sanitary District"; 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), Willards (no. 14), and Fruitland (no. 16), in *Wicomico County*.

Massachusetts.—The entire State.

New Hampshire.—Counties of Belknap, Cheshire, Hillsboro, Merrimack, Rockingham, Strafford, and Sullivan; towns of Brookfield, Eaton, Eppingham, Freedom, Madison, Moultonboro, Ossipee, Sandwich, Tamworth, Tuftonboro, Wakefield, and Wolfeboro, in *Carroll County*; towns of Alexandria, Ashland, Bridgewater, Bristol, Canaan, Dover, Dorchester, Enfield, Grafton, Croton, 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, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Suffolk, Sullivan, Tioga, Ulster, Rockland, Washington, and Westchester; towns of Red House and Salamanca, and the city of Salamanca, in *Cattaraugus County*; towns of Tonawanda, Amherst, and Cheektowaga, and the cities of Buffalo and Lackawanna, in *Erie County*; 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 Caroline, Danby, Dryden, and Ithaca, and the city of Ithaca, in *Tompkins County*; towns of Luzerne and Queensbury and the city of Glens Falls, in *Warren County*.

Ohio.—Counties of Columbiana and Mahoning; townships of Augusta, Brown, and East, in *Carroll County*; the city of Cleveland, in *Cuyahoga County*; the city of Columbus, in *Franklin County*; townships of Cross Creek, Island Creek, Knox, Saline, Steubenville, and Wells, and the city of Steubenville, in *Jefferson County*; the city of Toledo, in *Lucas County*; townships of Bethlehem, Canton, Jackson, Nimishillen, Osnaburg, Paris, Perry, Pike, Plain, Sandy, and Washington, and the city of Canton, in *Stark County*.

Pennsylvania.—The entire State, except Crawford, Erie, Forest, Mercer, Venango, and Warren Counties, Mercer Township, in *Butler County*, and Ashland, Beaver, Elk, Richland (including boroughs of Foxburg and St. Petersburg), Salem, and Washington Townships, in *Clarion County*.

Rhode Island.—The entire State.

Vermont.—Counties of Bennington, Rutland, Windham, and Windsor; and the town of Burlington, in *Chittenden County*.

Virginia.—Counties of Accomac, Arlington, Culpeper, Elizabeth City, Fairfax, Fauquier, Henrico, Loudoun, Norfolk, Northampton, Prince William, and Stafford; magisterial districts of Dale and Manchester, in *Chesterfield County*; magisterial district of Sleepy Hole, in *Nansemond County*; magisterial district of Kempsville, in *Princess Anne County*; Camp Stuart, in Warwick County; and the cities of Alexandria, Fredericksburg, Hampton, Newport News, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Richmond, South Norfolk, and Suffolk.

West Virginia.—Counties of Hancock, Harrison, Marion, Monongalia, and Taylor; town of Keyser and district of Frankfort, in *Mineral County*; and the city of Parkersburg, in *Wood County*.

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) Unless a certificate or permit shall have been issued therefor, by an inspector, except as provided in paragraphs (a) to (c), inclusive, of this section:

(i) 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; and (ii) no fruits and vegetables of any kind shall be moved or allowed to be moved interstate via refrigerator car or motortruck from the District, counties, or city listed below to or through any point outside of the regulated areas:

Delaware.—The entire State.

District of Columbia.—The entire District.

Maryland.—County of Cecil and the city of Baltimore.

New Jersey.—Counties of Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean, Salem, Somerset, and Union.

Pennsylvania.—Counties of Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia.

Virginia.—County of Arlington.

(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 Brewer and Waterville, Maine; Buffalo, N. Y., or to the other regulated parts of Erie County, N. Y.; Cleveland, Columbus, and Toledo, Ohio; Burlington, Vt.; and Parkersburg, W. Va. No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of fruits and vegetables from Brewer and Waterville, Maine; Buffalo, N. Y., or from other parts of Erie County, N. Y.; Cleveland, Columbus, and Toledo, Ohio; Burlington, Vt.; and Parkersburg, W. Va.

(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 bananas other than in entire bunches or in clusters of 25 or more.

(e) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of commercially packed apples in any quantity, except those moving via refrigerator cars or motor vehicles from the District, counties, or city listed in this section.

(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 one of the following conditions:

(1) When the fruits and vegetables, moving from a point in the regulated area other than the District, counties, or city listed in paragraph 1, (ii), of this regulation, or moving from such designated District, counties, or city other than by refrigerator car, 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.

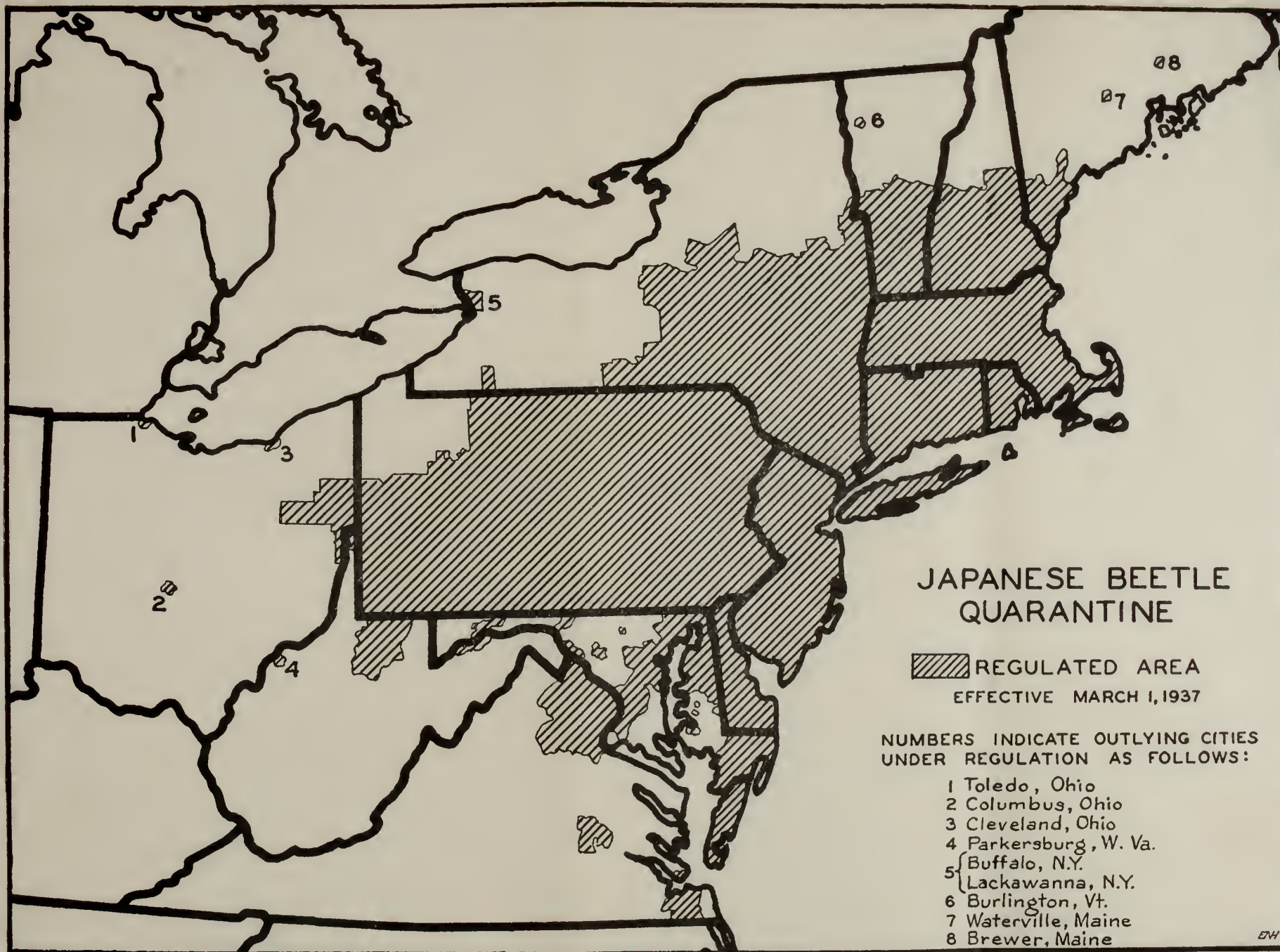
(2) When the fruits and vegetables have been handled or treated under the supervision of an inspector in manner and by method to free them from any infestation.

(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, or are shipped from infested districts where the fact has been established to the satisfaction of the inspector that the Japanese beetle has not begun or has ceased its flight.

(5) When the fruits and vegetables, other than onions and potatoes, moving via refrigerator car from the District, counties, or city listed in paragraph 1, (ii), of this regulation, have been inspected and loaded in a manner to prevent infestation, in a refrigerator car with closed or adequately screened doors and hatches, which car prior to loading has been determined by an inspector as thoroughly swept and cleaned by the common carrier in a manner to rid it of infestation. During the interval between cleaning and loading such refrigerator car must be tightly closed and sealed.

(6) When the onions or potatoes moving via refrigerator car from the District, counties, or city listed in this regulation have been fumigated in the car, when deemed necessary in the judgment of the inspector, and when the doors and hatches of the car have been tightly closed or adequately screened under the supervision of an inspector.



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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, corms, and tubers, when dormant, except for storage growth, and when 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 parts of submerged aquatic plants without roots).

(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 Entomology and 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.

(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 Entomology and 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 sec. 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, (b) that the roots shall be treated by means approved by the Bureau of Entomology and 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 orig-

inated, 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", "bird sand", or ground, dried, imported peat 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. In the case of lot shipments by freight, one certificate attached to one of the containers and another certificate attached to the waybill will be sufficient.

(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 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 so to 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 cannot 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. CANCELANON 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 AND CONTAINERS BEFORE MOVING INTERSTATE

Trucks, wagons, cars, boats, and other vehicles and containers 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 Entomology and Plant Quarantine. The container of articles so moved shall bear, securely attached to the outside thereof, an identifying tag from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine showing compliance with such conditions.

These revised rules and regulations shall be effective on and after March 1, 1937, and shall supersede the rules and regulations promulgated March 7, 1936. Done at the city of Washington this 1st day of March 1937.

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

[SEAL]

H. A. WALLACE,
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 1 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, Glenwood Avenue and Henry Street, Bloomfield, N. J.

Subsidiary offices are maintained at the following locations.

Fourth Floor, Custom House, Boston, Mass.

Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, 123 Huntington Street, New Haven, Conn.

Room 838, 641 Washington Street, New York, N. Y.

Room 200, 2507 James Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

P. O. Box 1, Trenton, N. J., or Yardville Road, White Horse, N. J.

Kotler Building, Maine and High Streets, Glassboro, N. J.

Frankford Arsenal, Bridge and Tacony Streets, Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa.

Warehouse No. 4, General Depot, United States Army, New Cumberland, Pa.

Room 438-K, New Post Office Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Room 210, New Post Office Building, Dover, Del.

Room 306, Post Office Building, Calvert and Fayette Streets, Baltimore, Md.

Room 301, Salisbury Building & Loan Building, Main and Division Streets, Salisbury, Md.

Office of County Agent, Court House, Hagerstown, Md.
 Room 213, Broad-Grace Arcade Building, Richmond, Va.
 Room 217, New Federal Building, Granby Street and Brambleton Avenue,
 Norfolk, Va.

Arrangements may be made for inspection and certification of shipments from the District of Columbia by calling District 6350, Branch 2589, the inspection house of the Bureau of Entomology and 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.

State horticulturist, Augusta, Maine.

Department of Entomology, University of Maryland, College Park, Md.

Division of Plant Pest Control, Department of Agriculture, Statehouse, Boston, Mass.

Deputy commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Durham, N. H.

Bureau of Plant Industry, 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, Statehouse, Providence, R. I.

Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Montpelier, Vt.

Division of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture and Immigration, Richmond, Va.

State entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Charleston, W. Va.

[Copies of the foregoing revision were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the quarantined areas.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE.

Washington, D. C., March 1, 1937.

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 Notice of Quarantine No. 48 (Twelfth Revision), and of the revised rules and regulations supplemental thereto (fifteenth revision), on account of the Japanese beetle, effective on and after March 1, 1937.

The revision modifies the area regulated under the Japanese beetle regulations by including the cities of Cleveland, Columbus, and Toledo, in the State of Ohio, as well as the entire counties of Columbiana and Mahoning, and parts of the counties of Carroll, Jefferson, and Stark, in the same State. Additional infested territory in the States of Maine, Maryland, New York, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia, was also added to the previously regulated areas in such States.

Copies of the revision may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

H. A. WALLACE,

Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in the following newspapers: The Hartford Times, Hartford, Conn., Mar. 17, 1937; the Evening Journal, Wilmington, Del., Mar. 17, 1937; the Press-Herald, Portland, Maine, Mar. 18, 1937; the Post, Boston, Mass., Mar. 18, 1937; the Sun, Baltimore, Md., Mar. 18, 1937; the Union, Manchester, N. H., Mar. 18, 1937; the News, Newark, N. J., Mar. 18, 1937; the Times, New York, N. Y., Mar. 18, 1937; the Bulletin, Philadelphia, Pa., Mar. 17, 1937; the Bulletin, Providence, R. I., Mar. 17, 1937; the Free Press, Burlington, Vt., Mar. 18, 1937; the News Leader, Richmond, Va., Mar. 17, 1937; the Gazette, Charleston, W. Va., Mar. 19, 1937; the Press Cleveland, Ohio, Mar. 18, 1937; and the Evening Star, Washington, D. C., Mar. 18, 1937.]

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

TREATMENT OF TULIPS, HYACINTHS, AND CERTAIN OTHER KNOWN HOSTS OF THE BULB NEMATODE NOT TO BE REQUIRED

FEBRUARY 15, 1937.

A conference was held in Washington, D. C., on December 15, 1936, to consider the desirability of requiring the treatment under the provisions of the Nursery Stock, Plant, and Seed Quarantine No. 37, of all known bulb nematode hosts intended for propagation and not at that time being treated as a condition of entry. The evidence presented at the conference indicated that the bulb nematode risk which accompanies the importation of most ornamental bulbs which have been inspected in the country of origin, supplemented by inspection at the port of entry in the United States, does not justify the requirement that all known hosts to be treated as a condition of entry. No change in the requirements as to importation of narcissus bulbs is announced at this time.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief of Bureau.

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

WHITE-PINE BLISTER RUST QUARANTINE REGULATIONS REVISED

[Press notice]

FEBRUARY 19, 1937.

A revision of the white-pine blister rust quarantine regulations, effective March 1, was announced today by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The revision adds Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin to the list of States which have established blister rust-control areas, in which both the planting and possession of currant and gooseberry plants are prohibited under State authority. States to which this provision previously applied are Connecticut, Idaho, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Michigan, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont. The purpose of this provision is to prevent the introduction of the alternate host plants of the disease (currant and gooseberry plants) into the portions of the States where five-leaved pines are of economic importance and from which such hosts have been or are being removed.

Conditions under which Federal permits may be issued for the interstate shipment of five-leaved pines from States where the blister rust is known to be present, are modified so that such pines—which have not been raised from the seedling stage under the rigid disease-free conditions previously prescribed—may now be moved interstate when, in the judgment of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, there is little or no risk of such pines spreading the rust.

Regulations pertaining to five-leaved pines also are revised to prohibit their interstate movement when visibly infected with the white-pine blister rust, unless such trees are shipped in a preservative or are authorized and labeled under the provisions of regulation 7, which provides that such infected trees may be shipped interstate by the United States Department of Agriculture for experimental, educational, or scientific purposes under safeguards prescribed by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

REVISION OF REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The following revision of the white-pine blister rust quarantine regulations adds Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin to the list of States which have established blister rust control areas wherein both the planting and possession of currant and gooseberry plants are prohibited under State authority.

The conditions under which Federal pine-shipping permits may be issued are modified so that permits may be granted to authorize the interstate movement of five-leaved pines which have not been raised from seed under ribes-free conditions when in the judgment of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine there is little or no risk of such pines being involved in blister rust infection.

The regulations pertaining to five-leaved pines are also revised to prohibit their interstate movement when visibly infected with the white-pine blister rust unless such trees are shipped in a preservative or are authorized and labeled under the provisions of regulation 7.

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 require a Federal pine-shipping permit (see regulation 2, sec. A) for the shipment or transportation of five-leaved 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 five-leaved pines in the United States.

CURRENT 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 control-area provision is continued and is extended to Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. 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, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. (See regulation 3-c.)

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 63

[Approved Aug. 27, 1926; effective Oct. 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 five-leaved 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 regulations 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 five-leaved 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 Feb. 16, 1937; effective Mar. 1, 1937]

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-leaved pines*.—Entire plants with roots, of the following species belonging to the genus *Pinus*:

American species:

- Ayacahuite pine (*P. ayacahuite* Ehrenb.).
- Bristlecone 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).
- Whitebark 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 five-leaved 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 FIVE-LEAFED PINES

SECTION A. CONTROL OF MOVEMENT

(1) Five-leaved 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-leaved 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 five-leaved 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.

(4) Five-leaved pines with roots, when visibly infected with the white-pine blister rust, shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from any State or District unless such pines are shipped in a preservative or are authorized and labeled under the provisions of regulation 7.

SECTION B. CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE ISSUANCE OF PERMITS

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

(a) That the five-leaved 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 ensure 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 in the case of premises which represent in the judgment of the Bureau of Entomology and 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 Entomology and Plant Quarantine, giving the location of the premises upon which said pines will be grown and agreeing

that no five-leaved 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 Entomology and 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 five-leaved 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, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, or Wisconsin, unless the container shall bear on the outside thereof a control-area permit issued by an inspector designated to act for the Bureau of Entomology and 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 lading pertaining to such shipments.

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

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

These revised rules and regulations shall be effective on and after March 1, 1937, and shall on that date supersede the rules and regulations promulgated September 10, 1932, as amended.

Done at the city of Washington this 16th day of February 1937.

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

[SEAL]

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

PENALTIES

The plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), 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.

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 five-leaved 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-shipment 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, Maine.
Maryland.....	State Plant Pathologist, College Park, Md.
Massachusetts.....	Director, Division of Plant Pest Control, State House, Boston, Mass.
Michigan.....	Inspector in Charge, Orchard and Nursery Inspection, Department of Agriculture, Lansing, Mich.
Minnesota.....	Commissioner of Conservation, State Office Building, St. Paul, Minn.
New Hampshire.....	State Nursery Inspector, Durham, N. H.
New York.....	Director, Bureau of Plant Industry, Albany, N. Y.
Ohio.....	Chief, Division of Plant Industry, Columbus, Ohio.
Pennsylvania.....	Chief, Division of Forest Protection, Harrisburg, Pa.
Rhode Island.....	State Entomologist, 310 State House, Providence, R. I.
Vermont.....	Forest Commissioner, Montpelier, Vt.
Wisconsin.....	State Entomologist, Madison, Wis.

[Copies of the foregoing revision were sent to all common carriers within and throughout the United States.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE.

Washington, D. C., February 16, 1937.

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, effective on and after March 1, 1937. The purpose of the revision is to add the States of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Wisconsin to the list of States which have established blister-rust control areas; also under this revision the conditions under which Federal pine shipping permits may be issued are modified, and the regulations pertaining to five-leaved pines are revised to prohibit the interstate movement of such trees when visibly infected with blister rust unless they are shipped under certain specified conditions. Copies of the revised regulations may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Washington, D. C.

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in the following newspapers: The Birmingham News, Birmingham, Ala., Mar. 1, 1937; the Arizona Republican, Phoenix, Ariz., Mar. 3, 1937; the Arkansas Gazette, Little Rock, Ark., Mar. 3, 1937; the Herald and Express, Los Angeles, Calif., Mar. 4, 1937; the Post, Denver, Colo., Mar. 2, 1937; the Register, New Haven, Conn., Mar. 1, 1937; the Journal, Wilmington, Del., Mar. 1, 1937; the Evening Star, Washington, D. C., Mar. 2, 1937; the Florida Times-Union, Jacksonville, Fla., Mar. 2, 1937; the Constitution, Atlanta, Ga., Mar. 2, 1937; the Idaho Statesman, Boise, Idaho, Mar. 3, 1937; the Tribune, Chicago, Ill., Mar. 2, 1937; the News, Indianapolis, Ind., Mar. 1, 1937; the Register, Des Moines, Iowa, Mar. 6, 1937; the Beacon, Wichita, Kans. Mar. 1, 1937; the Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky., Mar. 2, 1937; the Times-Picayune, New Orleans, La., Mar. 2, 1937; the Press-Herald, Portland, Maine, Mar. 2, 1937; the News-Post, Baltimore, Md., Mar. 1, 1937; the Post, Boston, Mass., Mar. 1, 1937; the News, Detroit, Mich., Mar. 1, 1937; the Journal, Minneapolis, Minn., Mar. 1, 1937; the News, Jackson, Miss., Mar. 2, 1937; the Star,

Kansas City, Mo., Mar. 1, 1937; the Montana Standard, Butte, Mont., Mar. 2, 1937; the World-Herald, Omaha, Nebr., Mar. 2, 1937; the Gazette, Reno, Nev., Mar. 4, 1937; the Union, Manchester, N. H., Mar. 2, 1937; the News, Newark, N. J., Mar. 1, 1937; the Journal, Albuquerque, N. Mex., Mar. 3, 1937; the Times, New York, N. Y., Mar. 2, 1937; the Observer, Charlotte, N. C., Mar. 2, 1937; the Forum, Fargo, N. Dak., Mar. 2, 1937; the Press, Cleveland, Ohio, Mar. 1, 1937; the Oklahoman, Oklahoma City, Okla., Mar. 4, 1937; the Oregon Journal, Portland, Ore., Mar. 4, 1937; the Bulletin, Philadelphia, Pa., Mar. 1, 1937; the Bulletin, Providence, R. I., Mar. 1, 1937; the News, Greenville, S. C., Mar. 2, 1937; the Argus-Leader, Sioux Falls, S. Dak., Mar. 2, 1937; the Commercial Appeal, Memphis, Tenn., Mar. 2, 1937; the Chronicle, Houston, Tex., Mar. 2, 1937; the Tribune, Salt Lake City, Utah, Mar. 3, 1937; the Free Press, Burlington, Vt., Mar. 2, 1937; the News Leader, Richmond, Va., Mar. 1, 1937; the Times, Seattle, Wash., Mar. 4, 1937; the Gazette, Charleston, W. Va., Mar. 3, 1937; the Journal, Milwaukee, Wis., Mar. 1, 1937; and the Wyoming State Tribune, Cheyenne, Wyo., Mar. 2, 1937.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

REVISION OF WHITE-PINE BLISTER QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

[Superseding notices appearing in the January 1933 and April 1935 Supplements to the Postal Guide]

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, March 22, 1937.

The regulations of Quarantine No. 63 of the United States Department of Agriculture on account of the white-pine blister rust governing the shipment of five-leaved pines, currant, and gooseberry plants have been revised, effective March 1, 1937, so as to add Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin to the list of States which have established blister-rust-control areas in which both the planting and possession of currant and gooseberry plants are prohibited under State authority.

The regulations pertaining to five-leaved pines have also been revised to prohibit their interstate movement when visibly infected with the white-pine blister rust unless such trees are shipped in a preservative or are authorized and labeled under the provisions of regulation 7.

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. The careful attention of postmasters is invited to the following revised regulations of Quarantine No. 63 on account of the white-pine blister rust, effective March 1, 1937:

REGULATION 2. SHIPMENTS OF FIVE-LEAFED PINES

(1) Five-leaved 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-leaved 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 five-leaved 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.

(4) Five-leaved pines with roots, when visibly infected with the white-pine blister rust, shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from any State or District unless such pines are shipped in a preservative or are authorized and labeled under the provisions of regulation 7.

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.,² 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, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, or Wisconsin, unless the container shall bear on the outside thereof a control-area permit issued by an inspector designated to act for the Bureau of Entomology and 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

Every container of five-leaved pines or currant or gooseberry plants for which permits or certificates are required must be marked with names and addresses of consignor and consignee.

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

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.

² Prepare this solution by diluting 1 part of commercial concentrated lime-sulphur solution of 32° B. with 8 parts of water.

In the case of shipments of five-leaved 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, Maine.
Maryland.....	State Plant Pathologist, College Park, Md.
Massachusetts.....	Director, Division of Plant Pest Control, Statehouse, Boston, Mass.
Michigan.....	Inspector in Charge, Orchard and Nursery Inspection, Department of Agriculture, Lansing, Mich.
Minnesota.....	Commissioner of Conservation, State Office Building, St. Paul, Minn.
New Hampshire.....	State Nursery Inspector, Durham, N. H.
New York.....	Director, Bureau of Plant Industry, Albany, N. Y.
Ohio.....	Chief, Division of Plant Industry, Columbus, Ohio.
Pennsylvania.....	Chief, Division of Forest Protection, Harrisburg, Pa.
Rhode Island.....	State Entomologist, 310 Statehouse, Providence, R. I.
Vermont.....	Forest Commissioner, Montpelier, Vt.
Wisconsin.....	State Entomologist, Madison, Wis.

ROY M. NORTH,

Acting Third Assistant Postmaster General.

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE ENTRY OF POTATOES INTO THE UNITED STATES

ENTRY OF POTATOES FROM LATVIA AUTHORIZED

[Press notice]

MARCH 27, 1937.

Latvia has been added to the list of countries from which potatoes may be shipped to the United States, the Department of Agriculture announced today. Officials of the Latvian Government have presented evidence that their country is free from the potato wart and other injurious potato diseases and insect pests which are new to or not widely prevalent in the United States. The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine finds that Latvia has met all the conditions of the regulations governing the importation of potatoes into the United States and in consequence that Bureau will issue, effective immediately, permits for the entry of potatoes certified as having been grown in Latvia.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

NO FEDERAL QUARANTINE ON PEACH MOSAIC DISEASE

[Press notice]

JANUARY 21, 1937.

The Secretary of Agriculture announced today that the Department of Agriculture will not act at this time to restrict the interstate movement of host plants of the peach mosaic disease, which is known to occur in parts of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, and Utah.

This announcement is made, the Secretary stated, as a result of careful consideration of the evidence submitted at the public hearing, September 21, at Albuquerque, N. Mex., which was attended by representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture, State officials from Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, California, Georgia, and Texas, and by nurserymen, orchardists, and others interested in peach production in the affected States.

In making this decision, the Secretary stated, consideration was given to the fact that cooperative Federal-State inspection and eradication are under way in all infected areas, and it is believed that, at present, the prevention of spread of the disease can be handled satisfactorily through State regulatory action.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AMENDED—PLANT QUARANTINE (T. D. 48810)

ARTICLE 561 (a) (2), CUSTOMS REGULATIONS OF 1931, RELATING TO THE TRANSMISSION TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS BY THE IMPORTER OF NOTICES OF ARRIVAL OF PLANTS OR PLANT PRODUCTS, AMENDED

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D. C.

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

Pursuant to the authority contained in section 251, Revised Statutes (U. S. C. title 19, sec. 66), and section 624 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (U. S. C. title 19, sec. 1624), article 561 (a) (2) of the Customs Regulations of 1931, is hereby amended to read as follows:

(2) The importer or his representative will submit to the collector at the port of first arrival for any type of entry, except rewarehouse and informal mail entries, a notice of arrival. For I. T. shipments a second notice will be submitted to the collector at the port of destination, and for diverted T. & E. shipments a second notice will be submitted to the collector at the port at which a change in entry is made. The collector at the port of arrival, as well as at destination, will compare the notice which he receives from the importer or his representative with the shipping documents, certify to its agreement therewith or note any discrepancies, and transmit it to the Secretary of Agriculture. The merchandise is not to be released until the said notice has been submitted.

Reference to T. D. 48693 should be noted in the margin opposite article 560 (a).

The references to T. D. 33110 and T. D. 33247 appearing opposite article 564 (a), and T. D. 39792 appearing opposite articles 559 (a) and (b) and 561 (a) are deleted. Reference to T. D. 48728 should be inserted in lieu thereof in each case.

JAMES H. MOYLE,
Commissioner of Customs.

Approved February 10, 1937:

JOSEPHINE ROCHE,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

FRUITFLIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR

By JOHANNES E. WILLE, *Estacion Experimental Agricola de la Molina, Lima, Peru*

"The Fruit Fly Survey in the West Indies, Brazil, Uruguay, Chile, and Peru in 1931-32", as summarized by Max Kisluk, Jr., and C. E. Cooley in Service and Regulatory Announcements No. 116 (July-September 1933) by the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, presented a fair idea of the distribution of fruitflies in most of the South American countries. That survey, however, did not include the Republic of Ecuador. During a short vacation in Ecuador in June 1936 the writer made some observations along this line. The districts visited included the fluvial region around Guayaquil, the Andean Zone from Riobamba over Ambato and Quito to Ibarra, and the more tropical areas east of Ambato.

Oranges and bananas were the fruits grown most extensively in the Guayaquil area and there were several commercial plantings of peaches and tangerines in the vicinity of Ambato. In all of the areas visited various tropical and subtropical fruits were grown on small holdings. The following fruits were examined in the public markets and on the plantations in Ecuador: Bananas, grapes, pineapples, coffee berries, coconuts, cacao pods, apples, pears, quinces, peaches, guava (*Psidium guajava*), cherimoyas, figs, soursops, pomegranates,

mangoes, *Lucuma* fruits, *Inga* pods, avocados, loquats, Barbados cherries, apricots, oranges, grapefruit, lemons, limes, tangerines, papayas, melons, and watermelons. Vegetables seen included cucumbers, tomatoes, peppers, green beans, string beans, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, carrots, cabbage, cauliflower, lettuce, radishes, and onions.

Fruitfly infestations were found at 11 different points, 10 of these being in the fluvial area of Guayaquil and 1 in the zone east of Ambato. A total of 172 larvae and puparia of *Anastrepha* spp. were taken in the following four fruits: Guava, *Inga* pods, grapefruit, and apples. It was noted at the time of this survey that guavas were the only fruits that were fully mature. Twenty-two adults of *Anastrepha striata* Schiner, 15 of *Anastrepha distans* Hendel, and 4 of *Anastrepha leptozona* Hendel were reared from the larvae found in guavas. Thirty-four adults of *A. distans* were collected from four hosts as follows: Guava, orange, sugarcane, and *Eugenia* sp. They were also found on collectors' hands and clothing. Fourteen adults of *A. leptozona* were collected from fruit and foliage of guavas. No other fruitflies were taken.

The above survey may be summarized by stating that the genus *Anastrepha* infests various fruits in the fluvial area about Guayaquil, including the adjacent foothills of the Andes to an altitude of 3,000 feet, and in the area east of Ambato up to an altitude of 6,000 feet to the source of Rio Napo (Amazonas). The high plateau of Quito northward to Ibarra may not be infested with fruitflies.

P. Q. C. A. 310, Supplement No. 4.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF PERU

MARCH 9, 1937.

IMPORTATION OF PLANTS, FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND FLOWERS INTO THE MOQUEGUA VALLEY PROHIBITED

The Peruvian Supreme Resolution No. 82, of July 25, 1936, prescribed that, the fact having been verified that the Moquegua Valley of Peru is not infested by fruitflies (*Anastrepha* spp.), the importation into that valley of all varieties of fruits, vegetables, plants, and parts of living plants, flowers, etc., from any other part of Peru or any foreign country is prohibited, except plants furnished by the Dirección de Agricultura y Ganadería, for the improvement of vineyards and orchards in that valley.

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

B. E. P. Q. 366, Supplement No. 4.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

MARCH 23, 1937.

The item under the caption "Importation Unrestricted" on page 2 of B. E. P. Q. 366, reading: "Cut flowers, seeds, bulbs, and tubers free from soil, grape seeds, and vegetables" is amended to read: "Seeds, including grape seeds."

IMPORTATION OF LIVING PLANTS FROM THE UNITED STATES PROHIBITED

Section II, article 1, Precautions against San Jose scale (B. E. P. Q. 366, p. 14), prohibits the importation into Czechoslovakia of living plants, seedlings, cuttings, scions, and other separated parts of plants, including bulbs, tubers, rhizomes, etc., from the United States, among other countries. The prohibition does not apply to seeds or to fresh fruits and vegetables (see B. E. P. Q. 366, art. 3, p. 15, and supplement no. 1), unless those products are found to be contaminated by San Jose scale on arrival in Czechoslovakia.

Since the importation of plants and parts thereof from the United States is thus prohibited by the San Jose scale restrictions, the phylloxera restrictions (pp. 12 and 13, B. E. P. Q. 366) are not applicable to such products of the United States.

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

B. E. P. Q. 389, Supplement No. 1.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBURG

MARCH 9, 1937.

CERTIFICATE REQUIRED FOR POTATOES, TOMATOES, AND EGGPLANTS

The order of September 24, 1923, has been superseded by that of July 1, 1936. The new decree adds potato wart to the last sentence of the text on page 2 of circular B. E. P. Q. 389, which should now read as follows:

"These products grown in and shipped from a locality at least 20 kilometers from any infestation of *Leptinotarsa* (Colorado potato beetle) or *Synchytrium* (potato wart) are considered to proceed from an exempt district."

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 404, revised.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, BRITISH INDIA

MARCH 27, 1937.

This summary of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of British India has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector, in charge, Foreign Information Service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the text of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, approved February 3, 1914, as amended, and that of Notification No. F-320/35-A, of July 20, 1936, and was reviewed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Simla, India.

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.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE REQUIRED FOR PLANTS OFFERED FOR EXPORT TO BRITISH INDIA

The Department of Education, Health, and Lands of British India, through a press communique dated New Delhi, December 15, 1936, warns that shipments of plants unaccompanied by the prescribed certificate will not be admitted into India. The text of the communique follows:

"It has been brought to the notice of the Government of India that consignments of plants (other than fruits and vegetables intended for consumption, and potatoes) are being sent to India from abroad without a health certificate or with a certificate not identical with that prescribed in the Third Schedule published with the Government of India, Department of Education, Health, and Lands, Notification No. F 320/35-A, dated 20th July 1936. It is essential that the conditions in the rules published in the notification referred to should be strictly observed, and for the information of parties interested it is notified that consignments will not be passed for clearance by the Customs Authorities in India at the port of disembarkation after the 31st January 1937, unless accompanied by health certificates in the prescribed form."

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, BRITISH INDIA

BASIC LEGISLATION

The Destructive Insects and Pests Act, approved February 3, 1914, as amended up to May 14, 1931.

The act empowers the Governor-General-in-Council, by notification of the Gazette of India, to prohibit or regulate the importation into British India of any article or class of articles likely to cause the infection of any crop.

The act also empowers the local government, subject to the control of the Governor-General-in-Council, to make rules for the detention, inspection, disinfection, or destruction of such article or class of articles and to impose penalties for infractions of the said rules.

SUMMARY

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Coffee plants, seeds, and beans (*Coffea* spp.): May be imported only by the Director of Agriculture, Madras Presidency, for experimental planting, to prevent the introduction of insect pests, especially the coffee berry borer (*Stephanoderes hampei* Hagedorn). (Notification of July 20, 1936, art. 12, p. 7.)

Cotton, unginned (other than cotton from a Kathiawar port), that has been produced in India, shall not be imported by sea or air, to prevent the introduction of various pests of cotton. (Art. 14 (1), p. 8.)

Flax (*Linum usitatissimum* L.), berseem (*Trifolium alexandrinum* L.), and cotton (*Gossypium* spp.), seeds of: May not be imported by letter or sample mail otherwise than by sea, to prevent the introduction of dodder (*Cuscuta* spp.). (Art. 11 (a) p. 7.)

Mexican jumping beans (*Sebastiania palmeri* Rose, Euphorbiaceae): Importation absolutely prohibited to prevent the introduction of *Grapholitha saltitans* Westwood. (Art. 11 (b) p. 7.)

Plants may not be imported into British India by letter or sample mail, or by air, except as provided in articles 2 and 3. (See pp. 5 and 6.)

Rubber plants and seeds (*Hevea* spp.): Importation from America or West Indies prohibited except by the Director of Agriculture, Madras Presidency, to prevent the introduction of *Fomes (semitostus) lignosus* Kl., *Sphaerostilbe repens* B. and Br., *Fusicladium macrosporum* Kuyper, and *Oidium heveae* Steinmamm. (Art. 10, p. 7.)

Sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum* L.): Importation prohibited from the Fiji Islands, New Guinea, Australia, and the Philippines, to prevent the introduction of injurious pests and diseases of sugarcane. (Art. 9, p. 7.)

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Citrus plants and cuttings: May not be imported unless accompanied by a federal certificate in prescribed form and also certifying freedom from "mal del secco" (*Deuterothoma tracheiphila* Petri). (Art. 8, p. 7.)

Cottonseed for experimental purposes: May be imported only by a designated officer (see p. 8) and only through the port of Bombay subject to fumigation on arrival or presentation of a fumigation certificate, and in quantities not exceeding one hundredweight (112 pounds). (Art. 14 (2), p. 8.)

Flax (*Linum usitatissimum* L.) and berseem (*Trifolium alexandrinum* L.), seeds of: May be imported only under a license from the Department of Agriculture of India. (Art. 13, p. 8.)

Plants other than fruits and vegetables intended for consumption, and potatoes, must be accompanied by a federal certificate in the prescribed form (see p. 8). (Art. 5, p. 6.)

Potatoes: Must be accompanied by a shipper's declaration and a federal certificate affirming freedom from wart. Provided that potatoes may be imported under a certificate from the Imperial economic botanist, Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi. (Art. 6, p. 6.)

Potatoes from Italy: Must be accompanied by a certificate of freedom from disease. (Art. 6. Text omitted.)

Rubber plants (*Hevea* spp.) imported by sea: Must be accompanied by an official certificate that the estate on which the plants originated, or the individual plants, are free from specified plant pests. (Art. 7, p. 6; see also art. 10, p. 7.)

Sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum* L.) intended to be grown under the supervision of the Government sugarcane expert Coimbatore, may be imported by him by mail. (Art. 2, p. 5.)

Sugarcane from countries other than the Fiji Islands, New Guinea, Australia, or the Philippines, must be accompanied by a federal inspection certificate. (Art. 9 (2), p. 7.)

RULES ON THE IMPORTATION OF PLANTS INTO BRITISH INDIA

[Notification No. F.-320/35-A, of July 20, 1936]

DEFINITIONS

ARTICLE 1. (a) "Official certificate" means a certificate granted by the proper officer or authority in the country of origin (U. S. Department of Agriculture).

(b) "Plant" means a living plant or part thereof, but does not include seeds.

(c) "Prescribed port" means any of the following ports, namely, Bombay, Calcutta, Cochin, Dhanushkodi, Karachi, Madras, Negapatam, Rangoon, and Tuticorin.

(d) All provisions applying to plants or seeds shall apply also to all packing material used in packing or wrapping such plants or seeds.

IMPORTATION OF PLANTS BY LETTER OR SAMPLE MAIL PROHIBITED

ART. 2. No plant shall be imported into British India by letter or sample post; provided that sugarcane for planting, intended to be grown under the personal supervision of the Government sugarcane expert, Coimbatore, may be imported by him by such mail.

IMPORTATION OF PLANTS BY AIR PROHIBITED

ART. 3. No plant shall be imported into British India by air; provided that plants infested by living insects and intended for the introduction of such insects may be so imported if they are accompanied by a special certificate from the Imperial entomologist to the Government of India that such plants are imported for the purpose of introducing such insects.

IMPORTED PLANTS MUST BE FUMIGATED ON ARRIVAL

ART. 4. No plants, other than fruits and vegetables intended for consumption, potatoes, and sugarcane shall be imported into British India by sea except after fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas and at a prescribed port:

Provided that plants infested by living parasitized insects intended for the introduction of such parasites may be imported without such fumigation if they are accompanied by a special certificate from the Imperial entomologist to the Government of India that such plants are imported for the purpose of introducing such parasites.

Provided also that in the case of plants imported direct by M. K. Seetharama Chetty, so long as he holds the post of superintendent, Government Gardens, Mysore, such fumigation shall be dispensed with on condition that he makes himself personally responsible for the effective fumigation under the supervision of the mycologist of the Mysore Agricultural Department of all such plants within four days of their landing in India, and that before release from the fumigatorium the plants are certified as free from insect pests and diseases by the Government mycologist and by the Government entomologist, Mysore State.

FEDERAL INSPECTION CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

ART. 5. No plants, other than fruits and vegetables intended for consumption, and potatoes, shall be imported into British India by sea unless accompanied by an official certificate in the form prescribed and unless they are free from injurious insects and diseases.

POTATOES MUST BE CERTIFIED AGAINST WART

ART. 6. Potatoes shall not be imported into British India by sea unless accompanied by—

(a) A declaration from the shipper stating fully in what country and district the potatoes were grown and guaranteeing that potato wart was not known to exist on the farms where the potatoes were grown, and

(b) An official certificate that no case of wart disease of potatoes has been known during the 12 months preceding the date of the certificate within 5

miles of the place where the potatoes were grown. Provided that potatoes may be imported under a certificate from the Imperial agricultural botanist, Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.

SPECIAL CERTIFICATION OF RUBBER PLANTS

ART. 7. Rubber plants shall not be imported into British India by sea unless, in addition to the general certificate required under article 5, they are accompanied by an official certificate affirming that the estate from which the plants originated or the individual plants are free from *Fomes lignosus* Kl., *Sphaerostilbe repens* B. and Br., *Melanopsammopsis ulci* (Henn.) Stahel (= *Fusicladium macrosporium* Kuyper), and *Oidium heveae* Steinmann.

SPECIAL CERTIFICATION OF CITRUS PLANTS

ART. 8. No lemon plants, lime plants, orange plants, grapefruit plants, or other citrus plants, and no cuttings of such plants shall be imported into British India unless, in addition to the general certificate required under article 5, they are accompanied by an official certificate that they are free from the mal del secco (*Deuterophoma tracheiphila* Petri) or that the disease does not exist in the country in which they are grown.

SUGARCANE RESTRICTIONS

ART. 9. (1) The importation of sugarcane into British India by sea from the Fiji Islands, New Guinea, Australia, or the Philippine Islands is prohibited absolutely.

(2) The importation of sugarcane into British India by sea from any other country is prohibited unless, in addition to the general certificate required under article 5, it is accompanied by an official certificate that it has been examined and found free from cane borers, scale insects, aleurodes, root disease (any form), pineapple disease (*Thielaviopsis paradoxa* (De Seyn) Hoehn.), scab and cane gummosis, that it was obtained from a crop which was free from mosaic disease, and that the fiji disease of sugarcane does not occur in the country of export.

IMPORTATION OF HEVEA PROHIBITED FROM CERTAIN COUNTRIES

ART. 10. Hevea rubber plants and seeds shall not be imported into British India from America or from the West Indies except by the Director of Agriculture, Madras Presidency.

ART. 11. (a) Seeds of flax, berseem, and cotton shall not be imported by letter or sample post, otherwise than by sea.

(b) The importation of Mexican jumping beans (*Sebastiania palmeri* Rose, of the family Euphorbiaceae) is prohibited absolutely to prevent the introduction of *Grapholitha saltitans* Westwood.

RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORTATION OF COFFEE

ART. 12. Coffee plants, coffee seeds, and coffee beans shall not be imported into British India except for experimental planting by the Director of Agriculture, Madras Presidency, who shall take all measures necessary to insure that such coffee plants, beans, or seeds as are imported by him are free from plant diseases and injurious insects. Provided that the prohibition hereinbefore contained shall not apply (a) to roasted and ground coffee, or (b) to a consignment of unroasted or unground coffee beans or seeds produced in India and covered by a certificate of origin in the prescribed form.

ART. 13. Seeds of flax (*Linum usitatissimum* L.) and berseem (*Trifolium alexandrinum* L.) shall not be imported into British India by sea, unless the consignee produces before the collector of customs a license from the Department of Agriculture in India in that behalf.

COTTON RESTRICTIONS

ART. 14. (1) Unginned cotton, other than cotton from a Kathiawar port, which has been produced in India, shall not be imported by sea or by air.

(2) Cottonseed shall not be imported by sea save for experimental purposes by designated officers in India, and shall not be so imported by such officer save at the port of Bombay and in quantities not exceeding one hundredweight (112 pounds) in any one consignment and on condition that it shall be fumigated with carbon disulphide on importation:

Provided that, if the cottonseed is accompanied by a certificate from a Government entomologist of the country of origin to the effect that the seed and its container have been treated in such a way as to destroy all insect life, the seed shall be examined on importation by such officer as the Governor-General-in-Council may appoint and shall not be required to be refumigated unless such examination shows that to be necessary. (See also the notification of Oct. 1, 1931, Cotton from America. See below.)

ART. 15. Nothing in these rules shall be deemed to apply to—

- (1) The import of any article into Aden, or
- (2) The bringing by sea or by air from one port or place in British India, not being in Aden, to another such port or place.

RESTRICTIONS ON COTTON FROM AMERICA

[Notification No. 1581-Agrl., of Oct. 1, 1931]

DEFINITION

ARTICLE 1. "Cotton" includes ginned cotton, and droppings, strippings, fly, and other waste products of a cotton mill, other than yarn waste, but does not include unginned cotton.

"American cotton" means all cotton produced in any part of America.

ENTRY OF COTTON BY MAIL OR BAGGAGE PROHIBITED

ART. 2. American cotton shall not be imported into British India by letter or sample mail or as passengers' accompanied baggage, and shall not be imported by any other means save through the port of Bombay and subject to disinfection as prescribed by the Government of Bombay at the expense of the importer.

CERTIFICATE PRESCRIBED BY ARTICLE 5

This is to certify that the plant(s) living plant(s) or plant products (strike out what is not applicable) included in the consignment, of which particulars are given below were/was thoroughly examined on the (date) by (name of inspector), a duly authorized official of the (U. S. Department of Agriculture), and found to be healthy, no evidence of the presence of any injurious insect, pest, or disease [destructive to agricultural or horticultural crops or to trees or bushes] having been found in/on them and that the consignment (including the packing) covered by this certificate has/has not been treated in the following manner (e. g., fumigated with _____ or disinfected with _____) prior/immediately subsequent to inspection.

Inspected/not inspected in the field by a duly authorized inspector on

 Signature-----
 (Official title) -----

Date -----

Number and description of packages-----

Distinguishing marks-----

Description of plants or plant products-----

Locality where grown-----

Exported by-----

Name and address of consignee-----

Name of vessel or particulars of route-----

Date of shipment-----

Port or place of entry-----

Additional certificate(s) attached-----

(Give details of any special certificate or certificates issued in respect of imports specifically requiring them.)

B. E. P. Q. 405, Supplement No. 2.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

MARCH 3, 1937.

ENTRY OF SINGLE CHRISTMAS TREES AUTHORIZED

According to a notification of the Minister of Nourishment and Agriculture (R. Z. Bl. No. 88, Oct. 21, 1936, p. 362), the provisions of the decree of June 3, 1930 (see pp. 11 and 12 of B. E. P. Q. 405, Importation of Coniferous Plants Restricted) are not applicable to the importation of single Christmas trees without balls of earth or to branches of conifers, insofar as those products are intended as gifts or accompany shipments intended as gifts and not for industrial purposes.

The decree of October 26, 1936, revokes and supersedes that of February 28, 1929, on the prohibition of the importation of pine and spruce seeds, as amended by that of September 13, 1929.

Consequently, the two paragraphs on page 13 of B. E. P. Q. 405 under the caption "Importation of Pine and Spruce Seeds Prohibited" are to be stricken out and replaced by the following:

IMPORTATION OF SEEDS OF CONIFEROUS TREES PROHIBITED

[Decree of Oct. 26, 1936]

ARTICLE 1. The importation of seeds and seed-bearing cones of coniferous trees indigenous to Germany, with the exception of those of Swiss stone pine (*Pinus cembra* L.), is prohibited.

ART. 2. The through transit of the above-named products is permitted under customs supervision.

CUT FLOWERS OF CARNATIONS

The ministerial decree of September 21, 1936 (R. G. Bl. I, p. 83) modifies previous regulations on the importation of cut flowers of carnations by prohibiting their importation into Germany from March 15 to November 15, instead of from March 15 to November 30, as hitherto. The date should be changed accordingly in the corresponding item in the summary on page 2 and in the text on page 13 of Circular B. E. P. Q. 405.

The heading of the item of the summary on page 2 of B. E. P. Q. 405, "Seeds of Scotch pine (*Pinus sylvestris* L.), and Norway spruce (*Picea excelsa* Link.)" is to be replaced by the heading "Seeds and seed-bearing cones of conifers indigenous to Germany, except those of *Pinus cembra* L."

LEE A. STRONG.

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 416, Supplement No. 1.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN

JANUARY 8, 1937.

Article 5 of the Importation of Plants Order of June 7, 1933, as amended by the Order of June 30, 1934 (see p. 8, B. E. P. Q. 416), should read as follows:

"Article 5 (1) refers to raw vegetables grown in European France.

"(2) The landing in England and Wales between the 8th day of April and the 14th day of October in any year of any raw vegetables not grown in European France is hereby prohibited unless each consignment is accompanied by a certificate of origin visaed by a competent authority in the country of origin, stating the country and place where the produce was grown. The certificates prescribed in this article shall be delivered to an officer of Customs and Excise at the same time as and together with the entry relating to the consignment."

The following additional paragraph should be inserted under the caption "Importation Restricted" after the paragraph on "Raw vegetables from European France" (see p. 4, B. E. P. Q. 416).

"Raw vegetables not grown in European France: Certificate of origin required with each shipment, between April 8 and October 14 of any year, issued by competent authority of the country of origin. (Art. 5 (2), Importation of Plants Order, 1933, as amended by that of 1934.)"

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

B. E. P. Q. 422.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, KINGDOM OF RUMANIA

FEBRUARY 6, 1937.

This summary of the plant-quarantine restrictions of the Kingdom of Rumania has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector, in charge of Foreign Information Service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from his translations of French, German, and Rumanian texts of the original decrees and orders of the Rumanian Ministry of Agriculture and Domains, and reviewed by the section of phytopathology of that Ministry.

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 decrees and orders, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative. Those decrees and orders should be consulted for the exact texts.

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

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, KINGDOM OF RUMANIA

BASIC LEGISLATION

Law of July 1, 1891, for combating phylloxera.

Law No. 1431, April 6, 1924, traffic in forage-crop seeds.

Ministerial Order No. 220659, November 3, 1934, to prevent the introduction of San Jose scale.

Ministerial Decision No. 93534, May 5, 1936, prohibiting the introduction of five-leaved pines to prevent the introduction of white-pine blister rust.

SUMMARY

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Plants and parts thereof found to be infested with phylloxera. (Royal Order No. 3508, published in Monitorul Oficial No. 111 of Aug. 18, 1899, p. 6.)

Potatoes not accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate or found to be infested or infested with potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.); Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say); or potato tuber worm (*Gnorimoschisma operculella* Zell.). (Decree No. 10494 of Mar. 14, 1928, and Order of Mar. 14, 1932, pp. 11 and 12.)

Beans infested by the bean weevil (*Acanthoscelides obtectus* Say) or without phytosanitary certificate. (Order No. 154238 of June 7, 1934, p. 13.)

Forage-plant seeds containing dodder seeds (*Cuscuta* spp.). (Decree No. 18 of Jan. 28, 1925, p. 14.)

Pinus strobus, *P. lambertiana*, *P. flexilis*, *P. cembra* var. *sibirica*: Importation of young plants and seeds prohibited for 5 years from May 5, 1936, the date of the ministerial decision, to prevent the introduction and spread of white pine blister rust (*Cronartium ribicola* Fisch.). (Ministerial Decision of May 5, 1936, see p. 15.)

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Plants and parts thereof, except seeds, must be accompanied by a shipper's declaration of origin and a Phylloxera certificate: (Royal Order No. 3508 published in Monitorul Oficial No. 111 of Aug. 18, 1899.) (See also the San Jose scale restrictions, p. 6.)

Fruits and ornamental shrubs and trees, grapevines, as well as cuttings and shoots thereof: Must be accompanied by a certificate issued by competent authority affirming freedom of place of production from San Jose scale and that the plants have been fumigated with hydrocyanic acid gas. (Ministerial Order No. 220659, Nov. 3, 1934, p. 9.) (See also Phylloxera restrictions, p. 6.)

Fresh flowers, tubers, and bulbs from any source: Must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate, indicating origin, issued by competent authority of country of origin. (Order No. 220659 of Nov. 3, 1934, art. 5, p. 10.)

Plants, parts of plants, and seeds from foreign countries, in transit through Rumania: Must also be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate indicating origin and affirming freedom from parasites or insects harmful to agriculture. (Journal No. 2055 of Oct. 4, 1934, art. 9, p. 10.)

Potatoes must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate affirming freedom from potato wart, Colorado potato beetle, potato tuber worm, and other injurious pests. (Decree No. 10494 of Mar. 14, 1928, and Order of Mar. 14, 1932, pp. 10 and 11.)

Beans, green or dried, must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate in the form approved by the International Convention for Plant Protection, Rome, April 16, 1929, as a precaution against the bean weevil (*Acanthoscelides obtectus*). (Order No. 154238, of June 7, 1934.)

Forage-plant seeds will be tested to determine purity, germinability, and freedom from dodder (*Cuscuta* spp.). (Decree No. 318 of Jan. 28, 1925.)

IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

Wine, raisins: seeds of all kinds (except forage plant seeds), including grape and vegetable seeds; cut flowers; fruits of all kinds (except grapes). (Royal Order No. 3508, published in Monitorul Oficial No. 111, of Aug. 18, 1899.)

GENERAL REGULATIONS

[Journal No. 2055, Council of Ministers, Oct. 4, 1934]

CHAPTER 3. IMPORTATION AND TRANSIT OF PLANT PRODUCTS SUBJECT TO PHYTOSANITARY CONTROL

Phytosanitary certificate required

ARTICLE 9. Plants, parts of plants, and seeds proceeding from foreign countries are admitted to importation and transit only when accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate, indicating origin, affirming that those products are neither infected nor infested, and that they do not contain parasites or insects harmful to agriculture.

These certificates must be issued by an authorized official institute of the exporting country and be recognized by the Rumanian Minister of Agriculture and Domains.

Authorized ports of entry

ART. 10. The importation and transit of plants, parts of plants, and seeds will be effected only at the following frontier stations: Grigore Ghica Vodă, Halmeiu, Curtici, Jimbolia, Giurgiu, Constanta, and Tighina.

The Minister of Agriculture, through the plant protection service, will organize a permanent control at those stations.

Imports of plants subject to inspection

ART. 11. Every shipment of plants, parts of plants, or seeds, even when furnished with a phytopathological certificate, will be subject to inspection by officials of the plant protection service of the Ministry of Agriculture or by its delegates. The expenses thereof fall upon the importer; the fees will be established by the Minister of Agriculture in accordance with a uniform tariff.

ART. 12. The phytosanitary control of plants, parts of plants, or seeds proceeding from foreign countries may be effected even when those products are in transit.

Procedure with infected shipments

ART. 14. The plant protection service, upon advice of the section of phytopathology of the Rumanian Institute of Agricultural Research (I. C. A. R.), will annually publish in Monitorul Oficial, and will transmit to the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, the list of plant diseases, insects, and parasites from which it is necessary to protect the crops of Rumania.

PHYLLOXERA RESTRICTIONS

The law of July 1, 1891, promulgated by Royal Order No. 1029 of July 1, 1891, and published in Monitorul Oficial No. 76 of July 7, 1891, with amendments of articles 4, 12, and 17, and supplemented by Royal Order No. 1309, and published in Monitorul Oficial No. 285 of March 28, 1899. Regulations approved by Royal Order No. 3508 and published in Monitorul Oficial No. 111 of August 18, 1899—abstracted.

LAW FOR COMBATING PHYLLOXERA

Part 2, article 4. Commerce in American and domestic grapevines is free; however, importation may be made only with ministerial approval.

Part 4. Importation, exportation, and traffic in grapevines and other plants.

IMPORT PERMIT REQUIRED

ART. 21. The importation of American and native grapevines of any variety may be made direct by the grower or representative of the grower.

The import permit will be issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Domains. The applicant will transmit the permit to the shipper, who will attach it to the bill of lading in order that the shipment may proceed without further formality on its arrival at the customs station.

SHIPPER'S DECLARATION AND PHYLLOXERA CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

ART. 22. The importation into Rumania of the articles and products mentioned in article 6 of the law is free under the following conditions:

(a) They must be packed in wood cases, the covers of which are secured with screws to facilitate inspection. They must be accompanied by a shippers' declaration indicating:

1. That the contents of the shipment are entirely from his establishment.
2. The locality where the shipment will cross the frontier into Rumania, and the address of the consignee.
3. That there are no stems or parts of grapevines in the packing.
4. Whether or not the plants have soil adhering to the roots.
5. The declaration shall bear a legible signature of the shipper.

(b) The shipment must also be accompanied by a phylloxera certificate in prescribed form, issued by the competent authority, containing a statement of an official expert—

1. That the plants came from ground, planting, or garden, separated by at least 20 meters from old grapevine stocks, or by other obstacle to the roots deemed sufficient by competent authority.
2. That if stocks infested with phylloxera had been grown there, the complete destruction of insects and roots had been effected by repeated applications of disinfectants and investigations for a period of 3 years.

PACKING OF GRAPEVINES

ART. 23. Slips, rooted and unrooted cuttings, and branches of grapevines imported into districts infested with phylloxera, on the basis of an authorization through an organization of the Ministry shall be packed in cases, the covers of which are secured with screws to facilitate opening and closing on the spot.

The importation and transit of grapevines by mail is prohibited.

PACKING OF IMPORTED GRAPES

ART. 24. The importation of table and wine grapes and of grape skins (grape marc) is permitted only under the following conditions:

(a) Table grapes must be well packed in cases, baskets, or boxes that are easy to open and close on the spot.

(b) Grapes intended for wine making must be crushed and packed in tight barrels. The receptacles must be thoroughly clean so that no particles of soil or of grapevines remain. They must have a capacity of 5 hectoliters.

(c) Grape skins (marc) must be packed in tightly closed cases or barrels that are easy to inspect.

ENTRY UNRESTRICTED

ART. 25. The importation of wine, raisins, grape seeds, vegetable seeds, cut flowers, seeds, and fruits of all kinds is unrestricted.

ART. 30. No shipment intended for importation or exportation may be accompanied by or contain refuse and leaves of grapevines.

ART. 31. Concerns the disposal of irregular shipments.

SAN JOSE SCALE RESTRICTIONS

[Ministerial Order No. 220659, Nov. 3, 1934]

CERTIFICATION REQUIRED

ARTICLE 1. To prevent the introduction of San Jose Scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.) into Rumania from contaminated countries, the following are not admitted: Fruit and ornamental shrubs and trees, grapevines, as well as cuttings and shoots thereof—

(a) Unless they proceed from an orchard, garden, or nursery not infested by San Jose Scale and unless that pest has not been determined within a radius of 5 kilometers of the locality or vicinity of the locality of origin.

(b) Unless they have been disinfected on leaving the orchard, garden, or nursery, by fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas.

(c) Unless furnished with a phytopathological certificate issued by competent authorities, in which it is specially declared that the conditions of (a) and (b) have been met.

COUNTRIES CONTAMINATED WITH SAN JOSE SCALE

ART. 2. The following countries are deemed contaminated: North America, South America, Australia, China, Japan, the Indies, Mesopotamia, Asia Minor, Hungary, Austria, Yugoslavia, Spain, and Portugal.

CONDITIONS FOR TRANSIT

ART. 3. The transit of the plants and parts of plants indicated in article 1, proceeding from contaminated countries is authorized only in through sealed cars, furnished with the phytopathological certificate, including the statements set forth in article 1.

Certificates issued more than 10 days prior to the date of shipment are not recognized.

PLANTS FROM NONCONTAMINATED COUNTRIES

ART. 4. The plants and parts of plants indicated in article 1, proceeding from noncontaminated countries, are admitted to importation if accompanied by a phytopathological certificate issued by recognized authorities and containing the statements specified in article 1.

FLOWERS AND BULBS

ART. 5. Fresh flowers, tubers, and bulbs are admitted without special approval on payment of the legal dues and if furnished with a phytopathological certificate issued by recognized institutions.

RESTRICTIONS ON TRANSIT OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

[Journal No. 2055, Council of Ministers, session of Oct. 4, 1934, ch. 3]

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

ART. 9. Plants, parts of plants, and seeds proceeding from foreign countries are admitted to importation and transit only when accompanied by phytopathological certificates indicating origin, affirming that those products are neither infected nor infested and do not contain parasites or insects harmful to agriculture. These certificates must be issued by an authorized official institute of the exporting country and be recognized by the Rumanian Minister of Agriculture and Domains.

AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY FOR TRANSIT SHIPMENTS

ART. 10. The importation and transit of plants, parts of plants, and seeds, will be permitted only at the following frontier stations: Grigore, Ghica, Vodă, Halmeiu, Curtici, Jimbolia, Giurgiu, Constanta, and Tighina.

INSPECTION ON ARRIVAL

ART. 11. Every shipment of plants, parts of plants, and seeds, even when provided with a phytosanitary certificate, will be subject to control (inspection) by officials of the Plant Protection Service of the Ministry of Agriculture or by its delegates, at the expense of the importer.

ART. 12. This control may be effected even when those products are in transit.

ART. 13. Relates to the disposal of infected shipments.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF POTATOES TO PREVENT THE INTRODUCTION OF WART

[Decree No. 10494 of the Ministry of Agriculture and Domains, Mar. 14, 1928]

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

ARTICLE 1. The importation of potatoes originating in countries where potato wart prevails is permitted only on the basis of a phytopathological certificate in which is indicated the locality in which the potatoes were grown and whether or not the wart disease occurs within a radius of 25 kilometers from the place of production. The certificate must be issued by an authorized representative of the phytopathological service of the exporting country.

WART-INFECTED COUNTRIES

The countries infected with potato wart are: Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Great Britain, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, and Sweden.

Potatoes from countries contiguous to those infected by wart disease may be imported only on the basis of a phytopathological certificate in which it is affirmed that no wart occurs in the locality in which the potatoes were grown.

Countries contiguous to wart-infected countries are: Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Spain, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Yugoslavia.

ART. 2. The director general of the agricultural service is entrusted with the administration of these provisions.

ADDITIONAL POTATO RESTRICTIONS TO PREVENT THE INTRODUCTION OF COLORADO POTATO BEETLE, TUBER WORM, AND WART

[Order of the Minister of Agriculture and Domains of Mar. 14, 1932]

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

ARTICLE 1. The importation is permitted only of those potato tubers which are accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by a competent technical official of the exporting country affirming that the potatoes are free from the

following pests: Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata*); potato tuber worm (*Gnorimoschma operculella*); and potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum*). The certificate shall correspond to that approved by the International Convention for Plant Protection, Rome, April 16, 1929, and shall be issued in the language of the exporting country and an international language (since English is an international language, a certificate in English will suffice). The certificate shall include a shippers' declaration of origin and health of the goods, authenticated by the local authority, and the declaration of the technical official that the product was inspected at the time of loading into cars and was found free from diseases and pests (special mention being made of those named above), and that the sacks, cases, and cars were sealed in his presence; the car numbers; and the number of packages.

The divisions of plant protection and entomology and the plant protection station in Bessarabia of the Institute of Agricultural Research of the Ministry of Agriculture and Domains have the right to have all shipments corresponding to the provisions of the Order inspected.

Shipments without certificates will not be admitted into Rumania but will be returned at the frontier station; shipments that are accompanied by certificates, but which are found by the Rumanian plant quarantine inspector to be infected or infested will be returned or destroyed at the expense of the owner. A report of this action will be prepared and immediately sent to the Government of the exporting country.

TRANSIT REQUIREMENTS

The transit of potatoes through Rumania is permitted in through, closed, sealed cars, which must be accompanied by certificates of origin and health. Certificates issued more than 10 days before shipment are not valid.

ART. 2. The director of the politico-scientific division is entrusted with the administration of the foregoing order.

IMPORTATION OF BEANS RESTRICTED TO PREVENT INTRODUCTION OF THE BEAN WEEVIL (*ACANTHOSCELIDES OBTECTUS*)

[Order No. 154238 of the Minister of Agriculture and Domains, June 7, 1934]

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

ARTICLE 1. To prevent the introduction of the bean weevil (*Acanthoscelides obtectus* Say) every shipment of beans (green or dried) will be held at the frontier if it is not accompanied by a phytopathological certificate issued by a competent official authorized to do so by the exporting country.

This certificate, prepared in accordance with that approved by the International Convention for Plant Protection, will be issued in the language of the exporting country and in an international language and will include all the data of that certificate.

ARTS. 2, 3, and 4. Disposal of shipments on arrival.

TRANSIT SHIPMENTS

ART. 5. Transit traffic in beans through Rumanian territory is permitted only in through cars, sealed and accompanied by the original of the phytopathological certificate.

ART. 6. Certificates issued more than 10 days before the date of shipment will not be deemed valid.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF FORAGE-PLANT SEEDS

[Royal Decree No. 318 of Jan. 28, 1925]

CLASSES OF SEEDS AFFECTED

ARTICLE 1. Commerce in alfalfa and clover seeds and all other forage-plant seeds of the family Leguminosae and Gramineae is subject to control by the Ministry of Agriculture and Domains.

ART. 2. Names the agricultural stations through which the control is exercised.

ART. 3. In order to exercise an efficacious control of commerce in the above-named seeds, the Ministry of Agriculture and Domains will issue to the staff of agronomic stations, agricultural advisers, regional agronomists, inspectors of the Ministry of Agriculture, and other official specialists, permanent authorizations permitting them to make a search on the spot and, if necessary, to take samples for analysis.

ENTRY OF DODDER SEEDS PROHIBITED

ART. 17. The importation is prohibited of forage-plant seeds that contain dodder (*Cuscuta* spp.) or other parasitic plants harmful to fields sown with grass, clover, or other forage crops.

AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

ART. 18. Forage-plant seeds may be imported through the following customs ports of entry: Halmi, Timishoara, Arad, Ghica-Vodă, Galatzi, Sibiu, Constantza, and Bucharest.

CONDITIONS OF ENTRY

ART. 19. The classes of seeds named in article 1 must meet the following conditions in order to qualify for importation:

(a) They must not contain a single dodder seed, whether mature or green and whether germinable or not.

(b) They must have a germinability lying within the prescribed limits.

(c) They must be delivered in sacks bearing a serial number, whole and without patches.

(d) The importer must present at the customs port of entry a declaration of importation in duplicate, in the prescribed form.

ARTS. 20 to 28. Relate to sampling and analysis of seeds, penalties, etc.

IMPORTATION OF FIVE-LEAFED PINES PROHIBITED

[Ministerial Decision No. 93554, May 5, 1936]

ARTICLE 1. The introduction is prohibited of young plants and seeds of white pine (*Pinus strobus* L.), sugar pine (*P. lambertiana* Douglas), limber pine (*P. flexilis* James), and Swiss stone pine (*P. cembra* var. *sibirica* Oud.) for a period of 5 years from the promulgation of the present decision.

ART. 2. The entire stocks of pines of the above-named species found in infested nurseries will be destroyed by fire.

ART. 3. The growing of those species of pines in infested nurseries is prohibited for a period of 5 years.

ART. 4. In addition to the above provisions, any other necessary measures will be taken to prevent the spread of white-pine blister rust.

B. E. P. Q. 422, Supplement No. 1.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, KINGDOM OF RUMANIA

MARCH 23, 1937.

The restrictions already imposed on the importation of plants into Rumania by the phylloxera and San Jose scale orders (see pp. 6 and 9 of B. E. P. Q. 422) have now been supplemented by those of Ministerial Order No. 220852 of October 23, 1936, the text of which follows:

IMPORTATION OF PLANTS FROM CERTAIN COUNTRIES RESTRICTED ON ACCOUNT OF COLORADO POTATO BEETLE

ARTICLE 1. The importation of plants, parts thereof (bulbs, tubers, rhizomes, roots) from Belgium, Canada, England, France, Germany, Mexico, Switzerland, and the United States, as well as from other countries which later may be known to have become infested by the Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say), is permissible only under the following conditions:

1. All the above-mentioned products must be accompanied by a valid phytosanitary certificate issued by an official organization recognized by the Rumanian Government.

2. The phytosanitary certificate accompanying the shipment must affirm that:

(a) The products comprising the shipment are free from larvae or adults of the insect.

(b) The packing and parts of plants are free from earth.

(c) The place of origin is situated at least 200 kilometers from the locality declared infested by this pest.

ART. 2. In case of necessity, this measure can be extended to a complete prohibition of importation of the above-mentioned products.

Apparently this Order constitutes an absolute prohibition against the importation of plants and parts of plants from the United States.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 423.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, COLONY OF MAURITIUS

FEBRUARY 23, 1937.

This summary of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Colony of Mauritius has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that Colony.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector in charge, Foreign Information Service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from Proclamation No. 10, of February 29, 1936.

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, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, COLONY OF MAURITIUS

BASIC LEGISLATION

Ordinance No. 4, June 30, 1910, to prevent the introduction into the Colony of diseases of plants.

This ordinance authorizes the Governor in Executive Council to prohibit or restrict importation of articles from any place.

PROCLAMATION No. 10, FEBRUARY 29, 1936

Under the authority of Ordinance No. 4, Proclamation No. 10, February 29, 1936, prohibits or restricts the importation into the Colony of Mauritius of the following:

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Live plants of all sorts, including roots, tubers, cuttings, and grafts in any description of earth or soil: Importation prohibited from any source.

Earth and leaf and garden mold; dung or animal droppings (except guano, and dung and animal droppings from Rodrigues); forage timber with bark on: Importation from any source prohibited.

Seeds of plants for use as green dressings: Prohibited from Reunion.

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Grapevine plants proceeding from countries where phylloxera exists: Importation allowed only when the plants are accompanied by a certificate signed by the Director of Agriculture, or other competent official authority of the

country of origin, to the effect that the vines have not been exposed to infestation by phylloxera for the 6 weeks prior to the date of shipment.

Sand and ballast: Importation allowed only under a permit previously obtained from the Director of Agriculture subject to such conditions as he may prescribe.

Tobacco seeds from any country or place, including the Dependencies of Mauritius: Importation permitted only if the seeds are either accompanied by a certificate of competent authority of the country of origin that the seeds have been properly disinfected before shipment, or, in the absence of a certificate, after disinfection in the Colony by the Department of Agriculture before delivery.

Potatoes from any source: From July 1, 1936, importation will be permitted only when each shipment is accompanied by a certificate, issued by competent authority of the country of origin, affirming that the potatoes originated in a district free from potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.), and Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say).

IMPORTATION ONLY UNDER PERMIT

The following articles may be imported only under a permit previously obtained from the Director of Agriculture. The issuance of the permit shall be in the discretion of the Director of Agriculture, who may attach conditions or may limit the number of plants, cuttings, or other articles to be imported.

Sugarcanes or cuttings, or any other part thereof, and living vegetable parts of any other member of the family Gramineae.

Living plants or bulbils of agave or foureroea.

Dung or animal droppings from Rodrigues.

Live plants of all sorts, and parts thereof, and all seeds and fresh fruits when imported by air transport.

IMPORTATION SUBJECT TO INSPECTION ON ARRIVAL

The following articles when imported under a permit from the Director of Agriculture, or where the importation thereof is not prohibited, shall before delivery at the port of entry be inspected by an authorized official:

Sugarcane or cuttings thereof.

Live plants of all sorts, including roots, tubers, cuttings, grafts, buds, and all parts or sections of any sort, of live plants.

All seeds and fresh fruits whatsoever.

Dung or animal droppings from Rodrigues.

If, on such inspection, the articles are found to be not free from pests or diseases, they may be ordered to be destroyed by the consignee or his agent under the supervision of the inspecting officer, or to be subjected to such process of disinfection or treatment as the inspection officer may prescribe, and the consignee or his agent shall pay in respect of such treatment such fees and charges as are prescribed. Containers and packing also may be destroyed.

Sugarcanes, live plants, and parts thereof may be grown in quarantine subject to inspection by the Department of Agriculture during at least 12 months from the date of importation and treated according to findings during that period.

The Government reserves the right to import any plant material it may require for scientific purposes.

B. E. P. Q. 424.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, COLONY OF GAMBIA

MARCH 3, 1937.

This summary of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Colony of Gambia has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that colony.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector in charge, Foreign Information Service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the Plant Importation and Regulation Ordinance No. 2, of March 14, 1936, and proclamations promulgated thereunder.

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

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

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, COLONY OF GAMBIA

BASIC LEGISLATION

[The Plant Importation and Regulation Ordinance, No. 2, Mar. 14, 1936]

DEFINITIONS

Section 2 of the Ordinance No. 2 includes the following definitions:

Plant.—Shall include everything in the nature of a plant, and the fruit, leaves, cuttings, bark, or any part thereof whatsoever, whether living or dead, severed or attached, but shall not include seed, unless specifically mentioned, nor manufactured products of plants;

Pest.—Shall mean any insect or other invertebrate animal that may be injurious to agricultural or horticultural crops;

Plant disease.—Shall mean any disease caused by fungus, bacterium, virus, or other organism that may be injurious to agricultural or horticultural crops.

SEC. 4. Authorizes the Governor-in-Council to make regulations for all or any of the following purposes:

(a) Prohibiting, restricting, or regulating the importation into the Colony of any plant, seed, soil, manure, containers, straw, and other packing material or any other similar goods or things;

(b) Prescribing or designating the authority which may prescribe the conditions on which any such goods or things as are referred to in the preceding paragraph may be imported into the Colony, including conditions to become operative after importation;

(c) Prescribing the places at which any goods or things may be imported into the Colony when not imported by mail;

(d) Providing for the detention and examination of any such goods or things on their importation into the Colony;

(e) Providing for the destruction of any such goods or things which upon importation are found to be infected with any plant disease or pest for their treatment by the Agricultural Department or otherwise, and for the similar treatment of any such goods or things as a precautionary measure whether or not found to be infected.

Any regulation made under this section may be limited in its application to goods or things coming from particular countries, and such countries may either be specified in the regulation or in a notice by the Governor, who may also prescribe penalties for any breach of any such regulations.

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

[Proclamation No. 1a, Jan. 12, 1925]

Importation of maize and maize straw prohibited.—The importation into the Colony and Protectorate of Gambia is prohibited of any maize or maize straw having come either directly or indirectly from the Gold Coast Colony, Ashanti, West Indies, or the United States of America.

B. E. P. Q. 425 (supersedes B. E. P. Q. 377).

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

MARCH 3, 1937.

This summary of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has been prepared for the information of nurserymen,

plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that Union.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector, in charge, foreign information service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the translations made by Ralph Shemin, plant quarantine inspector of this Bureau at the port of New York, of the decrees and regulations promulgated by the People's Commissariat of Agriculture, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, under the authority of decree No. 2598 of November 20, 1934, of the Council of People's Commissars of that Union, and reviewed by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Quarantines, People's Commissariat of Agriculture, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

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, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

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

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

BASIC LEGISLATION

Decree no. 2598, November 20, 1934, of the Council of People's Commissars of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (Sovnarkom), on the Protection of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics against the Introduction and Distribution of Agricultural and Forest Pests and Noxious Weeds.

This decree charges the People's Commissariat of Agriculture of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (Narkomzem) with the organization and administration of the domestic and foreign plant quarantine measures of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics which shall apply to all plant material capable of propagation, and to other agricultural products that are capable of conveying the said pests and diseases.

The Narkomzem is authorized to determine what plant material shall be subject to quarantine measures, and to list the pests, diseases, and noxious weeds against which phytosanitary measures shall be directed, and to require a permit in advance for their importation, to promulgate regulations under foreign and domestic quarantines, and to impose penalties for infractions of the provisions of such regulations.

SUMMARY

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Plants and plant products listed in article 13 of decree no. 2749, October 28, 1935: Importation prohibited except by government institutions for scientific purposes. (See pp. 7 to 8.)

Grapevine propagating material: Props and poles that have been used in infested vineyards; soil and cultivating implements that have been used in vineyards in infested areas: Introduction into noninfested areas of Union of Soviet Socialist Republics prohibited. (Art. 1, decree no. 345, Jan. 13, 1935; see p. 10.)

Cottonseed, cotton, cotton wastes, etc., listed in article 1, decree no. 2384, June 14, 1935: Importation prohibited except by the All-Union Institute of Plant Industry for scientific purposes. (See p. 12.)

Potatoes for any purpose, live plants of Solanaceae, and parts thereof except seeds; cultivating implements that have been used on fields infested with the pests and diseases named in article 1 of decree no. 2306, May 15, 1935: Importation prohibited except by the All-Union Institute of Plant Industry for scientific purposes. (See p. 14.)

Weed seeds of quarantine importance listed in the decree of April 7, 1935: Importation prohibited except for scientific purposes. (See p. 16.)

Diseases and pests comprising groups 1 and 2 of decree no. 2598, November 20, 1934: Importation prohibited except under special permit for scientific purposes. (See p. 19 et seq.)

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Plants and plant products listed in article 2, decree no. 2749, October 28, 1935: Importation subject to quarantine restrictions, namely, import permit in advance of shipment, phytosanitary certificate issued by competent authority of country of origin, and inspection on arrival. (See pp. 4 and 5.)

GENERAL REGULATIONS

Promulgated by the People's Commissariat of Agriculture of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, under decree no. 2749, October 28, 1935.

MATERIAL AFFECTED

ARTICLE 1. In order to safeguard the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics from the possibility of the introduction and distribution of agricultural and forest pests, plant diseases, and weeds the existence of which is entirely unknown, or which are not widely distributed in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the foreign plant quarantine is established in accordance with the list compiled by the People's Commissariat of Agriculture of the articles subject thereto.

ART. 2. The quarantine is applicable to the materials listed below imported from abroad into the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, regardless of quantity and ultimate use:

(a) Seeds of cultivated and wild plants (for collections, selected varieties for propagation, for technical purposes, or for consumption).

(b) All kinds of roots, rhizomes, tubers, bulbs, fruits, and syncarps.

(c) Live plants or parts thereof, rooted seedlings, cuttings, grapevines and parts thereof, scions, shoots, buds, layers, etc., and other parts of live plants.

(d) Collections of all kinds of wild and cultivated plants, including entire plants or parts thereof, regardless of the method of preparation and character of the specimens, including pressed herbarium specimens, dried in the natural state, of higher and lower types of plants (phanerogams and cryptogams), and entomological collections of all kinds.

(e) Agricultural raw material and products; raw cotton,³ ginned cotton, linters, and cotton wastes, and the fibers of other malvaceous plants (*Hibiscus* spp. etc.).

(f) Wrapping and packing material capable of carrying infection; wraps that may have served to pack raw cotton, and other materials listed in articles 13 and 16; also textiles, paper, excelsior, straw, hay, seaweed, moss, and other materials that have served as packing for seeds, planting material, live plants and parts thereof, named in the present list.

(g) Soil, soil briquettes, soil samples, and soil in containers with live plants.

ART. 3. *Inspection on arrival.*—The quarantine inspection and examination of the materials named in article 2 are effected by quarantine inspectors at points of entry (ports, customhouses, airports, and frontier stations) or such materials are sent to quarantine laboratories for more thorough examination.

ART. 4. *Import permit required for each shipment.*—The importation into the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics from abroad of shipments of the materials listed in article 2 is allowed only under a special quarantine permit issued in each case by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Quarantines, People's Commissariat of Agriculture, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, upon application by the interested organizations. The permits are filed in advance by the established offices of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Trade, Division of Imports.

ART. 5. *Phytosanitary certificate required.*—In connection with the purchase in foreign countries of material subject to quarantine restriction (under license issued by the P. C. F. T., U. S. S. R.), importing organizations must demand from foreign exporters an official certificate for each shipment, issued by the quarantine service or other official plant protection organization of the exporting country. The certificate must affirm that the shipment concerned is free from quarantined pests (insects and diseases) listed by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Quarantines, of the People's Commissariat of Agriculture, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in its import permit issued to the purchasing organ-

³ For details of cotton restrictions see decree no. 2384, p. 12.

izations; or certify to the effect that the material originated in regions free from the quarantined pests named.

ART. 6. Plant material in baggage subject to inspection.—Unlicensed lots of material and products mentioned in article 2 also are subject to quarantine inspection and examination on importation from abroad, regardless of the means of entry, namely:

(a) Those included in general and hand baggage of passengers arriving from abroad as unlicensed and duty-free goods for personal use in accordance with the customs regulations.

(b) Those in postal shipments, not intended for commercial purposes; namely, in parcels not exceeding 10 kilograms gross weight, allowed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics without licenses and delivered to addresses in accordance with the order of the People's Commissariat of Communications No. 775, June 23, 1933.

ART. 7. Notice of arrival required.—Administrations of customs ports and airports, and shipping and express organizations at whose controlled areas of customs and ports shipments arrive, must immediately notify the Quarantine Inspection Service of each arrival of quarantined material, regardless of quantity or ultimate use, and safeguard the same in isolated places in a manner that will insure their segregation until a quarantine certificate is received, reporting their freedom from communicable pests, regardless of the presence of the appropriate foreign phytosanitary certificate.

ART. 8. Disposal of infected shipments.—If, during the quarantine inspection or examination (of each shipment, parcel post package, baggage or hand baggage of passengers arriving in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at various ports, customhouses and laboratories) pests and diseases named in the official list of insects and plant diseases subject to quarantine, or new species not known to exist in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and not yet included in the official list, are found, the Quarantine Inspection Service will effect the following measures, as a result of the discovery of such harmful insects or diseases:

(a) Complete embargo—return to country of origin or the destruction of the entire lot at the point of entry.

(b) Removal and destruction of the affected portions of the material and release of the uninfected remainder for admission into the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, after the required disinfection prescribed by the Plant Quarantine Inspection Service.

(c) Required fumigation or disinfection in the necessary treatment chambers.

(d) Prescribing a certain route of transit through the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

(e) Restricting the localities, methods, and use of such material and products in the realm of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

ART. 9. Destruction of dangerous material.—If the condition of the infected shipment is such that its retention constitutes a potential danger of infesting the territory with injurious insects and diseases subject to quarantine, such shipment shall be subject to destruction. The Quarantine Inspection Service must immediately destroy the same and prepare a legal document of such action in the presence of representatives of the People's Commissariat of the Interior, of customs and, if possible, of the consignee. The Administration of Customs and Ports must offer full cooperation at this quarantine inspection.

ARTS. 10, 11, and 12 do not concern the foreign shipper.

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

ART. 13. No one, except certain government institutions mentioned in article 14 of this decree, is allowed to import the following plants and plant products from abroad:

(a) Potatoes, for technical purposes, consumption, or propagation, on account of the wide distribution in foreign countries of potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.); Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say); potato tuber moth (*Phthorimaea*) *Gnorimoschema operculella* Zell.); potato nematodes (*Heterodera rostochiensis* Woll.), which are not known to exist in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

(b) All kinds of root crops, tubers, and all other subterranean vegetables and growing food products, also aerial vegetables with parts of the root system in soil, even with minute particles of soil clinging to parts of plants.

(c) Bulbs, rhizomes, tubers, roots, and other subterranean parts of flowering and ornamental plants for private persons.

(d) Any kind of live plants in pots or otherwise packed in soil; soil alone intended for plants.

(e) Citrus planting and grafting material infected with citrus canker from the following countries: Australia, Hawaii, India, Indo-China, Malayan Islands, Siam, Philippines, Formosa, Ceylon, Union of South Africa, Java, Japan, and the State of Louisiana, United States of America.

(f) Citrus fruits from the above-named countries into Georgia, Soviet Socialist Republic (including Abkhazian and Adzarian), Azerbaidjan, Turkoman, Tadjik, Uzbek, Soviet Socialist Republic, and Azov—Black Sea district.

(g) Any kind of fruit into any port of the Black Sea shore of Georgia, Soviet Socialist Republic, Abkhazia, Adzaristan, Crimea, Soviet Socialist Republic and Azov—Black Sea district, and into all points of the Lenkoran district of Azerbaidjan, Soviet Socialist Republic, from Iran.

(h) Melons and other cucurbitaceous fruits into Pacific ports of the far eastern section on account of the prevalence, in Japan and in the groups of islands in the Pacific, of the melon fly (*Bactrocera cucurbitae* Coq.), and in the realm of Turkmensk, Uzbensk, Arniensk, and Gruzinsk, Soviet Socialist Republic (including Abchazsk and Adjarsk, S. S. R.), Ukraine, Soviet Socialist Republic, and Crimea, Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, on account of the prevalence of the fruitfly (*Myiopardalis pardalina* Big.) in the countries of southwest Asia.

(i) Seeds of cotton and other species of the family Malvaceae; also all kinds of collections of the same in the form of live plants, fruiting organs, etc., regardless of their origin and destination, on account of the possibility of introducing with them the larvae of the pink bollworm *Pectinophora gossypiella* Saund. and other destructive insects and diseases of cotton.

NOTE.—*Exceptions to the prohibitions.*—The All-Union Institute of Plant Industry of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences in the name of Lenin and the Principal Administration of Subtropical Plant Breeding, People's Commissariat of Agriculture, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, are exempt from the above prohibition. They may be permitted to import for the purpose of scientific experiments the materials mentioned in article 13 (by ordering, through scientific expeditions, foreign firms, correspondents, by way of exchange, gifts, etc.). However, the following requirements must be observed:

(a) In case of the receipt of such materials on advance orders, a quarantine permit must be obtained from the Bureau of Quarantines of the People's Commissariat of Agriculture, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

(b) If material is received by way of exchange, gifts, etc., the release of such material will be allowed in accordance with article 6, section (b).

(c) During the use of the above-mentioned materials for scientific purposes, quarantine measures (means of disinfection, retention in quarantine greenhouses and nurseries, etc.) will be established in each instance by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Quarantines of the People's Commissariat of Agriculture, or by its authorized Quarantine Inspection Service.

ART. 14. The right to order from abroad seed and propagating material (enumerated in sections (a), (b), (c) of article 2, relating to fruits, berries, and forest and other ornamental plants) is granted to scientific institutions of the Union (specializing institutions, botanical gardens, etc.) only through the All-Union Institute of Plant Industry of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences in the name of Lenin (for farm, fruit, berry, and technical industries) and through the botanical institute of the All-Union Academy of Sciences (for forest and ornamental industries).

NOTE.—The receipt of such materials in the form of unlicensed parcel-post packages is accomplished in accordance with section (b) of article 6.

AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

ART. 15. The following restrictions on points of entry into the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of shipments of material subject to quarantine apply to all institutions, organizations, and individuals, whether such shipments are procured on the basis of licenses issued by the People's Commissariat of Foreign Trade, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, or without license. Likewise, these restrictions apply to all shipments of foreign origin in transit through the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

ART. 16. For the importation of shipments subject to quarantine into the realm of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics the following ports, customs, and frontier points are established:

(a) For cotton and cotton samples: (See art. 7 of decree no. 345, Jan. 13, 1935, p. 14.)

(b) For seeds (except seeds of cotton and other species of Malvaceae), also live plants and parts thereof: Murmansk, Leningrad, Belostrov, Ostrov, Kingisepp, Pskov, Bigosovo, Negoreloie, Sebej, Moscow, Shepetovka, Odessa, Batum, Novorossiisk, Markara, Baku, Gaydan (Ashchabad), Termez, Vladivostok.

(c) For citrus planting material (cuttings, scions, or stocks), except from countries from which importation is prohibited by quarantine (see sec. (e), art. 13): Leningrad, Moscow, Odessa.

(d) Points of importation for materials mentioned in sections (b) and (c) may be added in case of necessity in each specific instance by the Bureau of Quarantine when the permit is issued.

(e) For fresh fruit: All frontier points of northern and western lines of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Odessa, Nikolaev, Cherson, Baku, and Vladivostok.

(f) For importation by the Bureau of Plant Introduction of the All-Union Institute of specimens of:

1. Potatoes and other plants of the family Solanaceae: Leningrad.

2. Sweetpotatoes: Leningrad and Moscow.

3. All other vegetables: Leningrad, Moscow, Odessa, and Vladivostok.

4. Seeds of cotton and all Malvaceae: Leningrad only.

ART. 17. The importation of live flowers without roots or soil is permitted through all frontier points of the Union.

Articles 18 and 19 deal with the procedure for obtaining import permits.

Article 20 deals with the functions of the People's Commissariat of Agriculture.

ART. 21. In particular instances, upon the arrival of large shipments, the Bureau of Quarantines may allow the drawing of samples at random for laboratory analysis, the entire shipment, however, to be forwarded under quarantine to destination. In such cases the organization concerned must safeguard such a shipment in isolated compartments under quarantine until such time as a quarantine certificate stating that the shipment is free from infection shall have been received.

ART. 22. Deals with penalties for infractions of the regulations.

PHYLLOXERA RESTRICTIONS

[Decree No. 345, Jan. 13, 1935]

ARTICLE 1. Material affected—

(a) Grapevine propagating material, including rooted cuttings and parts of vines of cultivated and wild varieties.

(b) Props and poles that have been used in vineyards in infested zones.

(c) Soil and cultivating implements that have been used in vineyards in infested zones.

ART. 2. *Phylloxera* zones.—Grape-producing regions of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics are subject to division into three zones, according to the degree of distribution of phylloxera:

(a) Districts free from phylloxera (first zone).

(b) Districts partly infested (second zone).

(c) Districts fully infested (third zone).

ARTS. 3 to 8. Details concerning phylloxera zoning.

ART. 9. *Introduction of grapevines into nonphylloxerated zones of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics prohibited.*—The introduction of grape propagating material, whether from abroad or from fully or partly infested districts of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics into districts declared free from phylloxera, is prohibited.

NOTE.—Scientific experiment institutes may bring in from infested areas propagating material of European hybrids and American varieties in the form of unrooted cuttings only. Each shipment must be separately permitted by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Quarantines.

ARTS. 10 to 17. Details concerning the planting and movement of grapevines in the various zones.

ARTS. 18 to 22. Concerning domestic commerce in grapevines.

COTTON RESTRICTIONS

[Decree No. 2384, June 14, 1935]

QUARANTINED PESTS AND DISEASES OF COTTON

Anthonomus grandis Boh., cotton boll weevil.*Anthonomus grandis thurberiae* Pierce, Thurberia weevil.*Earias insulana* Bois., Egyptian cotton bollworm.*Eriophyes gossypii*, cotton blister mite.*(Ozonium) Phymatotrichum omnivorum* (Shear) Dug., Texas root rot.*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saund., pink bollworm.*Platyedra scutigera* Hold., Greenland pink bollworm.

Also other diseases and pests not known to exist in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

ARTICLE 1. The quarantine against cotton pests and diseases applies to the following products:

- (a) Seeds of cotton and of all plants of the family Malvaceae.
- (b) Raw cotton.
- (c) Cotton lint.
- (d) Samples of cotton lint.
- (e) Linters and all wastes from cotton combing, textile and cotton factories, and cottonseed oil pressing mills.
- (f) Live plants of cotton and its fruiting organs.
- (g) Cottonseed meal and cottonseed hulls.
- (h) Wrappers that have been used for the above-named products, as well as packing material made of raw cotton, cotton lint, and cotton wastes of all kinds.
- (i) Any collection of cotton and its pests and diseases.
- (j) Soil from cotton areas in briquettes or otherwise.
- (k) Machinery that has been used in working or reworking cotton products (raw cotton, lint, seeds, and all kinds of waste).

ART. 2. Lists of countries infested with pests and diseases of cotton and of the quarantined pests and diseases are compiled and published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Quarantines of the People's Commissariat of Agriculture, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

ART. 3. Technical rules and instructions on the application of this decree are promulgated by the same Bureau.

*Restrictions on Importation*ART. 4. *Importation prohibited.*—The importation of shipments of the products named in article 1 of this decree, except cotton yarn and samples thereof, is prohibited.*Exceptions for scientific purposes.*—The importation from abroad of seeds of cotton and other plants of the family Malvaceae, any collection of species of the same as live plants, their fruiting organs, etc., for scientific purposes, is allowed only through the All-Union Institute of Plant Industry by permission, granted in each case by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Quarantines of the People's Commissariat of Agriculture, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The importation from abroad of any kind of collection of quarantined pests and diseases of cotton and other Malvaceae is allowed only through the All-Union Crop Protection Institute and Control Quarantine Laboratory under permit issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Quarantines, People's Commissariat of Agriculture, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

ART. 5. *In-transit movement of quarantined cotton products prohibited.*—The transportation in transit through the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of any of the products mentioned in article 1 of this decree without a permit from the said Bureau is prohibited.ART. 6. *Advance notice of importation required.*—The importing organization must notify the said Bureau 1 month in advance of the intended importation, indicating the district of origin of the products, port of entry, quantity and weight of shipment, transportation routes through the Union of Soviet Socialist

Republics, and must receive a permit to move the same through the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to destination.

NOTE.—The said Bureau will indicate the districts in which the imported products may be utilized and will map out the subsequent routing at the time the permit and certificate are issued. The farms, scientific research organizations, and individuals must comply with all the technical rules of the Bureau of Quarantine at the place of utilization.

ART. 7. *Authorized ports of entry for cotton products.*—The ports for the entry of shipments of the products named in article 1, including those in transit and for compliance with the quarantine measures, are as follows:

- (a) Arriving from western China: Bachtı, Chorog, Karacol, and Pocrovka.
- (b) Arriving from Afghanistan: Termez.
- (c) Arriving from Iran: Gaudan, Ashchabad, Baku; from November 1 to April 1: Djulfa, Shachtachtı, Artie.
- (d) Arriving from the Igdır district of Turkey: Markara; from other districts of Turkey and Egypt: Odessa.
- (e) Arriving from the United States: Leningrad, Murmansk, Odessa.
- (f) Arriving for purposes of scientific research from various countries: Leningrad only.

NOTE.—The routing of products through ports other than those above indicated, without a permit from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Quarantines, is prohibited.

ART. 8. *Quarantine requirements to be met at port of entry.*—Imported and in-transit shipments must be subjected at points of entry to quarantine measures (checking of documents, inspection, examination, fumigation, etc.) prescribed by the said Bureau and effected by quarantine inspectors and quarantine laboratories at the expense of the importing organizations.

POTATO RESTRICTIONS

[Decree No. 2306, May 15, 1935]

ARTICLE 1. *Purpose of the decree.*—(1) To protect the potato industry against the possibility of introducing the following:

- (a) Potato wart (*Sychytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.).
- (b) Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say).
- (c) Potato tuber worm (*Phthorimaca* *Gnorimoschema operculella* Zell.).
- (d) Potato nematode (*Heterodera rostochiensis* Woll.), and also other pests and diseases of potatoes not known to exist in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

(2) To prevent the distribution of powdery scab (*Spongospora subterranea* (Walls.) Lang.) within the confines of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

ART. 2. *Application of the decree.*—This decree is applicable to the following products, materials, and agricultural implements:

- (a) Potatoes intended for technical, food, and planting purposes, and other live plants of the family Solanaceae and their parts, except seeds.
- (b) Soil-cultivating implements and other objects that have been used on fields infested with pests and diseases named in article 1 of this decree.
- (c) Soil from fields, coldframes, hotbeds, greenhouses, etc., infested by the above-named pests and diseases.

(d) Wrappers that have been used for packing the said materials.

ART. 3. *Importation of potatoes prohibited.*—On account of the wide distribution in foreign countries of potato wart, potato tuber worm, Colorado potato beetle, and other quarantined pests and diseases not known to exist in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the importation from abroad of potatoes for technical purposes or for food or propagation is prohibited except by the institutions and organizations named in article 6 of this decree.

ART. 4. *Importation of infested live plants prohibited.*—The importation from abroad of any kind of live plants, or parts thereof, infested by the injurious pests and disease named in article 1 of this decree is prohibited.

ART. 5. *Importation of preserved collections of pests and diseases permitted.*—The importation of all kinds of preserved collections of the pests and diseases named in article 1 of this decree is allowed after quarantine inspection at points of entry.

ART. 6. The All-Union Institute of Plant Industry, Vashnil, is allowed to receive for scientific research specimens of potatoes and other plants from

expeditions, foreign firms, and correspondents, whether by order or in exchange. However, the following conditions must be strictly observed:

(a) Such specimens must be entirely free from the foreign quarantined pests and diseases named in article 1 of this decree. This fact must be affirmed on the face of the certificate issued by the plant quarantine or plant protection service of the country of origin.

(b) The weight of individual samples must not exceed 5 kilograms, net.

NOTE.—Other institutions and organizations may import potatoes from abroad for scientific research through the Bureau of Plant Introduction of the All-Union Institute of Plant Industry only.

ART. 7. *Irregular shipments returned or destroyed.*—Potatoes and other plants arriving from abroad in violation of the provisions of this decree are returned or destroyed on the spot at the expense of the importer.

ART. 8. *Authorized port of entry.*—The importation of potatoes and other plants of the family Solanaceae indicated in article 6 of this decree is permitted through Leningrad customs only. The customs may not allow the release of such shipments without special certificates from the Quarantine Inspection Service.

ART. 9. *Imported material to be quarantined.*—Imported specimens of potato tubers and planting material of other plants of the family Solanaceae, after having been examined at quarantine laboratories and determined to be free from quarantined articles, are sent to a quarantine nursery for a 2-year test in the ground. The period for such testing of cuttings and seed potatoes is 1 year.

In case the planting material appears to be infected with quarantined articles while at the nursery, and the infection is of such a character that it cannot be disposed of by disinfection as prescribed by the Quarantine Inspection Service, the All-Union Institute of Plant Industry must destroy the infected material in the presence of a representative of the Quarantine Inspection Service and prepare a legal record of such action.

ARTS. 10 and 11 relate to the maintenance of quarantine nurseries and the procedure for the release of material from quarantine.

QUARANTINE AGAINST WEEDS

[Decree of Apr. 7, 1935]

This quarantine applies to the following weeds:

(a) *Kinds not known to exist in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:*

<i>Cenchrus tribuloides</i> L.	<i>Elyusine aegyptiaca</i> Desf.
<i>Cephalophora (Actinea) odorata</i> A. Gray.	<i>Helianthus maximiliana</i> Schrad.
	<i>Manisuris granulatis</i> Sw.

(b) *Kinds not widely distributed in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:*

<i>Ambrosia maritima (artemisiaefolia)</i> L.	<i>Panicum latifolium</i> L.=(<i>Echinochloa macrocarpa</i>).
<i>Centaurea pteris</i> Pall.	<i>Panicum oricola</i> Hitchc. and Chase=(<i>Echinochloa orizicola</i>).
<i>Cephalaria syriaca</i> Schrad.	<i>Paspalum distichum</i> L.
<i>Cuscuta</i> spp.	<i>Solanum heterodoxum</i> Dun.
<i>Cynanchum acutum</i> L.	<i>Solanum rostratum</i> Dun.
<i>Cymodon dactylon</i> Pers.	<i>Sophora alopecuroides</i> L.
<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> L.	<i>Sophora pachycarpa</i> Schrenk.
<i>Daphthonia calycina</i> Roem. and Schult.	<i>Sorghum halepense</i> L.=(<i>Andropogon halepensis</i>).
<i>Ira xanthifolia</i> Nutt.	<i>Thermopsis lanceolata</i> Ait.
<i>Orabanche</i> spp.	
<i>Panicum capillare</i> L.	

In the event that inspection of imported plant material reveals the presence of weed seeds of quarantine importance, the material must be cleaned under the direction of the Quarantine Inspection Service.

The importation into the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of species of weed plants, their seeds and other parts, is allowed for scientific research only and under a special permit of the Quarantine Inspection Service in each case. The importation of such material is allowed only through the Institute of Botany of the Academy of Sciences (B. I. N.) and the Bureau of Introduction of the All-Union Institute of Plant Industry (V. I. R.).

A list of foreign countries in which the species of weeds above named are known to exist is compiled by the secretary of quarantine, People's Commissariat of Agriculture.

LIST OF DISEASES AND PESTS DECLARED INJURIOUS⁴

[Published under the authority of decree no. 2598, of Nov. 20, 1934, entitled "Safeguarding the Territory of the U. S. S. R. Against the Introduction and Distribution of Agricultural and Forest Pests"]

The list includes the principal pests and diseases of agricultural plants subject to quarantine restrictions under the provisions of the Decree of Foreign Plant Quarantine.

The quarantined insects and diseases included in the list are arranged in three groups in accordance with the degree of quarantine restrictions to which controlled imported shipments are subject.

Group 1 includes the most injurious species of insects and diseases of agriculture that are not known to occur in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. To prevent the possibility of introducing into the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics the pests named in this group an embargo is placed upon products that may serve as carriers of those pests and thus effect their introduction.

A complete prohibition may be established, as for example, on potatoes and other tuberous products and root-crops, regardless of the country of origin. The prohibition may be limited to particular countries infested by certain insects and diseases within a given group, for example, in the case of citrus propagating material, which is excluded only from countries in which citrus canker occurs, etc.

Exceptions are made for purposes of scientific research only, by the permission, in each instance, of the Bureau of Quarantine, People's Commissariat of Agriculture, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, specifying the quarantine measures to be observed.

Group 2 includes not only insects and diseases not known to occur in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, but also several especially injurious species previously introduced into isolated regions of the Union, with respect to which quarantine measures are undertaken with the object of eliminating the foci of infection.

The presence of the pests included in group 2 may necessitate the prohibition of entry against an entire imported shipment in the event that any one of the insects or diseases of this group is discovered upon quarantine inspection, in case the application of the existing quarantine measures of separation and disinfection will not fully insure the freeing of the shipment from infection.

In the latter contingency infected portions of shipments are subject to return to the original shipper or to destruction. Appropriate legal records are made of such action.

Group 3 includes both insects and diseases not known to occur in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and those present in particular parts of the Union and subject, therefore, to the regulations of domestic quarantines.

Quarantine measures concerning insects and diseases of this group include the disinfection of shipments, regulation, restriction of areas of ultimate utilization and the promulgation of measures, through special orders, which may be applied to material intended for planting and sowing, in order to insure that the distribution of the quarantined pests shall be prevented, thus:

Release of the material through established quarantine greenhouses, nurseries, and areas; detention of plants under conditions of close supervision which may result in the discovery of infection not apparent at the time of importation; the adoption of aseptic methods of propagation, in some instances, of plants subject to control under conditions of isolation, etc.

Plants or plant products intended for propagation found to be infested by insects and diseases not known to occur in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and not named in this list, may be allowed to enter under the conditions prescribed for such products under group 2.

In accordance with the provisions of article 4 of Decree No. 2598 of the Soviet of People's Commissars of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of

⁴This list includes a statement of the geographical distribution of each pest or disease, including distribution in the United States. Since the information with respect to distribution in foreign countries is not essential in this circular, reference is made to distribution in the continental United States, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico only.

November 20, 1934, all institutions, organizations, and individuals must procure a permit in advance from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Quarantine, People's Commissariat of Agriculture, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to import live plants, planting and sowing material, and agricultural products from foreign countries.

All importations into the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of shipments and parcel-post packages containing live plants, propagating material, cotton lint, and other materials subject to quarantine regulations must be accompanied by foreign official certificates issued at points of shipment when such products originate in countries that maintain government quarantine or plant protection services. Such certificates must affirm that the shipment in question:

(a) Is entirely free from infestation by the quarantine pests named in the permit.

(b) Or that the organization that issued the certificate does not guarantee the absence of infestation by those insects and diseases.

GROUP 1

The group includes the most injurious insects and diseases, necessitating prohibition of the importation of products likely to be the means of introducing them into the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics when proceeding from infected countries. Exception is made only with respect to specimens for scientific purposes, the importation of which into the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is, in each instance, subject to a permit from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Quarantines, People's Commissariat of Agriculture, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Diseases:

Bacterium citri (Hasse) Doidge, citrus canker. United States (Louisiana, Texas.)

Phlyctaena linicola Speg. on *Linum*. United States (1).

Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilb.) Perc., potato wart. United States (Maryland, Pennsylvania, West Virginia).

Insect pests:

Gnorimoschema operculella Zell., potato tuber worm. United States (2), Hawaii, Puerto Rico.

Leptinotarsa decemlineata Say, Colorado potato beetle. United States.

Pectinophora gossypiella Saund., pink bollworm. United States (2a), Puerto Rico.

Pectinophora scutigera Hold, Queensland pink bollworm.

GROUP 2

Represents insects and diseases, the presence of which involves the prohibition of entry of the entire lot concerned. When it is deemed impossible to segregate uninfested portions from a shipment arriving from abroad which is found to be infested by pests included in group 2, such shipment shall be returned to the original shipper or be destroyed. An appropriate legal record will be made of such action, invariably including specimens or samples discovered as a result of the inspection. Each such imported shipment must be accompanied by a certificate, issued by the exporting country, affirming the freedom of such material from the pests listed below and indicated in the quarantine permit applying to each shipment.

Diseases:

Aphelenchoides (*Aphelenchus*) *fragariae* Ritz-Bos, nematode. United States.

Aplanobacter michiganense E. F. Sm., bacterial canker. United States (3).

Bacillus amylovorus (Burr.) Trev., fire blight of apple and pear. United States.

Bacterium citrarefaciens H. A. Lee = *B. citriputale*, citrus blast.

Bacterium flaccumfaciens Hedges, bacterial wilt of *Phaseolus*. United States (4).

Bacterium medicaginis var. *phaseolicola* (Burkh.) Link and Hall, bacterial halo spot or halo blight of *Phaseolus*. United States (5).

Bacterium mori (Boyer and Lambert) E. F. Sm., mulberry blight. United States (6).

- Bacterium translucens* Jones, John, Reddy = *B. atrofaciens*, bacterial blight, black chaff. United States (7).
- Ceratostomella fimbriata* (Peth.) Ell., black rot of *Ipomoea*. United States (8), Puerto Rico.
- Diplodia tubericola* (E. and Ev.) Taub., = *Macrophoma edulis* Alm., Java black rot. United States (9), Puerto Rico.
- Endothia parasitica* (Murr.) And. and And., chestnut canker. United States (10).
- Fusarium batatis* Woll. = *Fusarium hyperoxysporum* Woll., stem rot of sweetpotato. United States (11).
- Heterodera marioni* Cornu., root knot. United States.
- Heterodera rostochiensis* Woll., potato eelworm.
- Phoma lingam* (Tode) Desm., dry rot, blackleg of cabbage. United States (12).
- Phymatotrichum omnivorum* (Shear) Dug., Texas root-rot. United States (13).
- Plowrightia morbosus* (Schw.) Sacc., black knot of plum and cherry. United States.
- Sclerotium rolfsii* Sacc., this may represent several genera. United States (14).
- Spongospora subterranea* (Walls) Lang., powdery scab of potato. United States (15).
- Sporotrichum citri* Butl., = *Sphaceloma fawcettii*, citrus scab, verrucosis. United States (Florida, Louisiana, Texas).
- Tilletia horrida* Tak., rice smut, black smut. United States (16).
- Tilletia panicii* Bubak and Ranojevic, a smut of millet.
- Tylenchulus semipenetrans* Cobb, citrus root worms. United States (California, Florida, Texas).
- Urocystis tritici* Koern., flag smut of wheat. United States (Illinois, Kansas, Missouri).
- Uromyces betae* (Pers.) Lev., beet rust. United States (California, Oregon, Washington).

Insect pests:

- Anthonomus grandis* Boh., boll weevil. United States.
- Anthonomus grandis thurberiae* Pierce, Thurberia weevil. United States (Arizona).
- Anthonomus vestitus* Boh., cotton-square weevil, Peruvian cotton-square weevil.
- Antonina bambusae* Bdv., bamboo scale. Hawaii.
- Asterolecanium bambusae* Bdv., bamboo scale. United States (17).
- Aulacaspis pentagona* Targ., = *Pseudoaulacaspis pentagona*, white peach scale, almond scale, Japanese fruit scale, mulberry scale. United States (18) Hawaii.
- Bactrocera cucurbitae* Coq. Hawaii.
- Ceratitis capitata* Wied., Mediterranean fruit fly. Hawaii.
- Ceroplastes rusci* L., a coccid.
- Chionaspis yanonensis* Kuw. = *Prontaspis yanonensis* Kuw.
- Chrysomphalus aurantii* (Mask.) = *Aonidiella aurantii*, California red scale. United States (Arizona, California, Florida, Texas), Hawaii.
- Cylas compressus* Hartm.
- Cylas femoralis* Faust, a sweetpotato weevil.
- Cylas formicarius* Fab., the sweetpotato weevil. United States (19), Puerto Rico.
- Cylas formicarius* var. *elegantulus* Pierce = *C. elegantulus* Summ., a sweetpotato weevil. United States (Florida, Louisiana, Texas).
- Dacus oleae* Gmelin, olive fruit fly.
- Elytroteinus subtruncatus* Fairm.
- Eriophyes gossypii* Bks. United States (Florida), Hawaii.
- Euscepes batatae* Waterh., sweetpotato scarabee, Hawaii, Puerto Rico.
- Grapholitha molesta* Busek = *Laspeyresia molesta*, oriental fruit moth. United States (20).
- Icerya aegyptiaca* (Dougl.), Egyptian mealybug.
- Lonchaca aristella* Beck., black fig fly.
- Myiopardalis pardalina* Big., a fruitfly.
- Nephoteryx rubrizonella* Reg. = *Numonia pyrivorella*, pear fruit borer.

- Popillia japonica* Newm., Japanese beetle. United States (21).
Prays citri Miller, Philippine orange moth.
Premnotrypes solani Pierce, Peruvian potato weevil.
Prontaspis citri Comst. United States (Southern States) Hawaii.
Pseudococcus comstocki (Kuw.). United States, Hawaii.
Pseudococcus gahani Green, citrophilus mealybug. United States (California), Hawaii.
Pulvinaria (innumerabilis) vitis (L.), cottony maple scale, woolly currant scale. United States.
Rhagoletis pomonella Walsh, apple maggot, apple fruitfly. United States.
Rhigopsidius tucumanus Heller, Argentine potato weevil.
Saissetia nigra (Nietn.). United States, Hawaii, Puerto Rico.
Scapticus insularis Roel.
Scirtothrips citri Moul., orange thrips. United States (California, Arizona).
Trionymus minutus (Leon).
Trypopermnon latithorax Pierce.
Trypopermnon sanfordi Pierce.
Tylenchulus semipenetrans Cobb, citrus-root nematode.
Zonosema clecta Say. United States (Connecticut, Florida, New Jersey, New York).

GROUP 3

Includes insects and diseases the presence of which involves the disinfection of the entire shipment concerned, and the restriction of areas of final destination.

Diseases:

- Bacterium tumefaciens* Sm. and Towns. Crown gall. United States.
Fusarium congrutinans Wall., cabbage yellows. United States.
Sorosporium reilianum (Kuhn.) McAlp., head smut of sorghum=*Ustilago reiliana* Kuhn. United States.
Urocystis cepulae Frost, onion smut. United States.

Insect pests:

- Acanthoscelides mimosae* Fab.
Acanthoscelides obtectus Say=*A. obsoletus* auct. and *Bruchus obtectus*, bean weevil. United States, Hawaii.
Aserica japonica Motsch.=*Autoserica castanea* Arr., Asiatic garden beetle.
Aspidiotus destructor Sign. United States.
Aspidiotus perniciosus Comst.=*Comstockaspis perniciosus*, San Jose scale. United States, Hawaii.
Batocera lincolata Chev.
Bruchidius alferi Pic.
Bruchidius aurivillii Blanc.
Bruchidius incarnatus Boh.
Bruchidius trifolii Mot.
Bruchus ornatus Boh.
Bruchus ulicis Mulsant and Rey.
Callosobruchus analis Fab.=*Bruchus analis*.
Callosobruchus chinensis L., a bean weevil. Hawaii, Puerto Rico.
Callosobruchus phascoli Gyll., a bean weevil. Hawaii.
Callosobruchus maculatus (Fab.)=*Bruchus (quadrifasciatus)*, a bean weevil. United States (22), Hawaii.
Caulophilus latinasus Say, broad-nosed grain weevil. United States (23).
Ceroplastes sinensis Del Guer., a coccid. Hawaii.
Chilo simplex Butl., Asiatic rice borer.
Chrysomphalus aonidum (L.), Florida red scale, fig scale. United States, Hawaii, Puerto Rico.
Coccotrypes dactyliperda Fab. United States (California).
Contarinia sorghicola Coq., sorghum midge. United States
Dialeurodes citri Ashm., citrus whitefly. United States (24).
Earias insulana Bdv.
Epilachna niponica Lewis.=ab. of *E. 28-maculata* Motsch.
Epilachna 28-punctata Fab.
Eriosoma lanigerum Hausm. United States.
Icerya purchasi Mask., cottony-cushion scale. United States (25), Hawaii.
Laspyresia glycinivorella Mats.=*Eucosoma glycinivorella* Mats.
Lepidosaphes beckii (Newm.), purple scale. United States (26), Hawaii, Puerto Rico.

- Lepidosaphes gloveri* (Pack.), Glover's scale. United States (27), Hawaii.
Ligyris gibbosus (De G.), carrot beetle. United States (28).
Lophocaterus pusillus Klug., Siamese grain beetle. United States (South Carolina, Texas).
Pachymerus pallidus Oliv.=*Caryedon pallidus* Oliv.
Parlatoria ziziphus Lucas. Hawaii.
Phylloxera vitifoliae Fitch, grape phylloxera, vine louse. United States.
Prays oleellus Fab.
Pseudonidia theae Mask.=*P. duplex* (Ckll.). Hawaii.
Pseudococcus citri (Risso), citrus mealybug. United States (29).
Pinus tectus Bdv. United States (California, Washington). Introduced into United States, not a native species. Recorded from England, Tasmania, Australia, etc.
Pulvinaria aurantii Ckll.
Pulvinaria psidii Mask., a green shield scale. United States (30), Hawaii.
Saissetia oleae (Bern.), black scale, olive scale. United States (31), Hawaii.
Sitophilus oryzae var. *Zea mais* Mot.=*Calendra zea mais*. United States.
Sitophilus sasakii Tak.=*Calendra sasakii*.
Spermophagus hoffmanseggi Gyll.
Spermophagus gossypii Chev.
Spermophagus piurac Pierce. ●
Stephanoderes (Coffeae Hagedorn) hampei Ferr., coffee berry borer.
Taeniothrips gladioli M. and S.=*Taeniothrips simplex* (Mor.). United States.
Tarsonemus fragariae Zimm., strawberry mite.
Trogoderma granarium Everts.
Trogoderma tricolor Arrow.
Zabrotes subfasciatus Boh. Hawaii.

DISTRIBUTION REFERENCE LIST

When an insect pest or plant disease named in the preceding list is of recorded occurrence in the continental United States, Hawaii, or Puerto Rico, that fact is indicated after such an item. However, if a pest or disease is not widely distributed, but is of record as occurring in certain States only, that fact is indicated by "United States (names of States)" or by "United States (a reference number)" when the number of States is too great for inclusion in the list of pests and diseases. If a pest or disease is not of record as occurring in the continental United States, Hawaii, or Puerto Rico, no notation follows the item. This distribution list has been compiled from the publication of the secretary of quarantine, entitled "Safeguarding the Territory of the U. S. S. R. Against the Introduction and Distribution of Agricultural and Forest Pests" as revised and supplemented by the records of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture.

The following reference numbers have been applied:

1. California, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.
2. California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, Ohio, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin.
- 2a. Arizona, Florida, Georgia, New Mexico, Texas.
3. Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and probably wherever tomatoes are grown.
4. Maryland, Michigan, Montana, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.
5. Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.
6. Arkansas, California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania.

7. Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Wisconsin.
8. Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia.
9. Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia.
10. Maine to Georgia, Alabama, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Tennessee. Was also found in California, Oregon, and Washington, but has been eradicated from those States.
11. Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin.
12. Minnesota to Louisiana, and all States east thereof; Colorado, North Dakota, Kansas, Texas.
13. Arkansas, Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah.
14. Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia; also southern Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri; reported from Oregon on iris and in tomato fields in New Jersey on southern plants.
15. Alabama, Connecticut, Florida, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Washington, Wyoming.
16. Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas. Was in South Carolina and Georgia.
17. California, Florida, Mississippi, and New York (in greenhouses).
18. Alabama, California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia.
19. Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Missouri, and Texas.
20. Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia.
21. Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Vermont.
22. Alabama, California, Connecticut, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee, West Virginia.
23. California, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina.
24. Alabama, California, Colorado, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, North Carolina, Ohio, South Carolina, Texas.
25. Alabama, Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas.
26. Alabama, California, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas.
27. Alabama, California, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas.
28. Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Idaho, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia.
29. Alabama, California, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, South Carolina, Wisconsin, and in greenhouses in Northern States.
30. California, Florida, Mississippi, New York (in greenhouses).
31. Arizona, California, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, South Carolina, Texas.

B. E. P. Q. 426 (superseding B. P. Q. 357).

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF ARGENTINA

MARCH 15, 1937.

This summary of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Republic of Argentina has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

In view of the fact that all the effective phytosanitary legislation of Argentina has been assembled, coordinated, and promulgated as Decree No. S3732 of June 3, 1936, it became necessary to revise Circular B. P. Q. 357 to conform to that decree. This was done by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector in charge, foreign information service, Division of Foreign Quarantines, from his translation of the original text of the said decree, and reviewed by the Argentine Port Plant Inspection Service, Phytosanitary Division, Ministry of Agriculture (Inspección Portuaria de Vegetales, Dirección de Sanidad Vegetal, Ministerio de Agricultura).

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 text of the decree, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative. The decree itself should be consulted for the exact text.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF ARGENTINA

BASIC LEGISLATION

Law No. 4084, July 3, 1902, authorizes the Executive of the Argentine Republic to permit the importation of plants and seeds through such ports as he may designate. Plants and seeds, prior to entry, are subject to inspection and, when necessary, to disinfection or destruction, as established by the regulations.

SUMMARY

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Banana plants or stools (*Musa* spp.): Importation prohibited as a precaution against the introduction of the Panama wilt disease (*Fusarium cubense* E. F. Sm.) and other diseases of the banana. (Art. 33, p. 10.)

Corn (*Zea mays* L.): Importation prohibited of plants and parts thereof in the ear, silk, husk stages, etc., and of the straw of Guinea grass (*Panicum maximum* Jacq.) intended for industrial purposes or as raw material for packing, as a precaution against the introduction of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis* Hbn.). (Art. 54, p. 21.)

Cottonseed of the species *Gossypium barbadense* and *Gossypium peruvianum*: Introduction into the Territory of Chaco not permitted; as a precaution against the introduction of the cotton boll weevil (*Anthonomus grandis* Boh.). (Art. 41 (e), p. 14.) This regulation apparently is designed also to restrict the types of cottonseed that may be introduced, that is, with respect to length of staple.

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Forage-crop seeds—*gramineous* and *leguminous*: Importation of adulterated and inferior seeds prohibited to maintain the grade and purity of the seed. (Art. 42, p. 15.)

Guavas (*Psidium guajava* L.): Importation of the fruit prohibited. (Art. 36 (g), p. 12.)

Mixtures of grass seeds for forage crops, pastures, lawns, or turf: Importation prohibited. (Art. 45 (g), p. 17.)

Johnson grass seeds (*Sorghum halepense* (L.) Pers.) and any other seeds that contain Johnson grass seeds: Importation prohibited. (Art. 46, p. 17.)

Plants and plant products attacked by any parasite not known to exist in Argentina and which is not amenable to treatment: Importation not permitted (Art. 5, p. 6.)

Fruits and vegetables attacked by any of the pests and diseases named in article 36 (d) and (e): Importation prohibited. (P. 11.)

Vegetable seeds: Importation prohibited of those falling below the established standards of purity, germinability, and content of foreign seeds. (Art. 52 (a) to (f), pp. 19-20.)

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Apples and pears from New Zealand: Importation authorized through Montevideo by transshipment at that port. (Art. 38, p. 12.)

Alfalfa seed (*Medicago sativa* L.): One percent of each shipment to be stained to show foreign origin. (Art. 47, p. 17.)

Corn (*Zea mays* L.) and sorghum (*Sorghum* spp.): Must be free from plant refuse, otherwise disinfection will be required. (Art. 54, p. 20.)

Cottonseed (*Gossypium* spp.): Must be accompanied by a certificate of healthy origin (art. 8) including a declaration that the locality of origin is free from cotton boll weevil (*Anthonomus grandis* Boh.). Admitted for experimental purposes only and is limited to 10 kilograms of each variety. Disinfection required on arrival. Quantity for National Cotton Board not limited. (Art. 41 (a) to (d), pp. 13-14.) Since the boll weevil is so widely distributed in the cotton-growing areas of the United States, this regulation appears to be a practical embargo.

Forage-crop seeds: Samples for analysis must be withdrawn from each shipment. (Arts. 43 and 44, pp. 17-19.) Such seeds may not enter if their germinability is lower than the established minimum for each class. (Art. 45 (a) to (c), p. 17.) The same is true concerning the content of foreign seeds. (Art. 45 (f) to (h), p. 17.)

Fresh fruits: Must be accompanied by a phytosanitary shipping certificate (art. 9) issued by authorized technical officials of the country of origin and visaed by the Argentine consul at port of departure. (Art. 36 (a), p. 10.)

Fresh fruits: Tolerance of parasites already existing in Argentina, and of those which are not of a serious character. (Art. 36 (f), p. 12.)

Fruits, whole grains, and seeds: Unless supported by a "certificate of industrial use exclusively" (art. 10) or in the cases provided for in articles 32 and 34: Must be accompanied by a phytosanitary shipping certificate. (Art. 9 (a), p. 7.)

Grapevines (*Vitis* spp.): Only American varieties admitted, except that cuttings of *Vitis vinifera* may be admitted for grafting upon American stocks. Phytosanitary certificate required establishing the authenticity of the species. Disinfection required on arrival in Argentina. (Art. 60, p. 23.)

Plants, cuttings, rhizomes, tubers, bulbs, roots, etc., for propagation: Must be accompanied by a phytosanitary shipping certificate (art. 9 (a), p. 7) and subject to inspection on arrival. (Art. 1, p. 4.)

Plants in transit through Argentina: Subject to inspection on arrival at the port of entry. (Art. 73, p. 24.)

Potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum* L.) for seed or consumption: Must be accompanied by a certificate of healthy origin and a phytosanitary certificate. (Arts. 55, 56, 57, and 58, pp. 21-22.)

Vegetables, fresh: To be packed in new containers. Each shipment to be accompanied by a phytosanitary shipping certificate. (Art. 40, p. 13.)

Vegetable seeds: Must meet the established standards of purity, germinability, and freedom from foreign seeds. (Art. 52 (a) to (f), pp. 18-20.)

Yerba mate (*Ilex paraguensis* St. Hil.): Subject to inspection and sampling on arrival in Argentina. (Arts. 61 to 71, p. 23.)

IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

Coffee (*Coffea* spp.) and cocoa (*Theobroma cacao* L.) intended for immediate roasting: May enter without the certificates referred to in articles 9 and 10. (Art. 34, p. 10.)

Rice without hulls (*Oryza sativa* L.): May enter without the certificates referred to in articles 9 and 10. (Art. 32, p. 9.)

Tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum* L.) and yerba mate (*Ilex paraguensis* St. Hil.) intended for elaboration or consumption, and tea (*Thea* spp.): Temporarily

exempted from the phytosanitary inspection established in article 1 (*a*). (Art. 85, p. 24.)

Preserved products: Plants and plant products preserved in any appropriate medium (syrup, brine, pickle) may be imported without phytosanitary restriction. (Art. 1 (*c*), p. 5.)

GENERAL REGULATIONS

[Regulatory Decree No. 83732 of June 3, 1936]

This decree coordinates and assembles all the regulations hitherto promulgated under law no. 4084.

PHYTOSANITARY INSPECTION ON ARRIVAL IN ARGENTINA

ARTICLE 1. For introduction into Argentina, all plants and parts thereof must be subjected to phytosanitary inspection by the Ministry of Agriculture through the Port Plant Inspection Service (Inspección Portuaria de Vegetales) of the Phytosanitary Division (Dirección de Sanidad Vegetal).

DEFINITION OF PLANTS

ART. 1. (*a*) By plants or parts thereof is meant plants, rhizomes, bulbs, tubers, roots, stems, leaves, flowers, fruits, fresh fruits, dried and desiccated fruits, grains, seeds, and any plant product that might serve as a carrier of any pest of agriculture in general, or its products.

ART. 1. (*b*) Likewise, the containers, packing materials, natural manures, soil, implements, etc., when deemed suspicious as being carriers of any agricultural pest.

PRESERVED PRODUCTS ADMITTED WITHOUT RESTRICTION

ART. 1. (*c*) Plants or parts thereof which arrive preserved in any appropriate medium (sirup, brine, or pickle), or which have reached the boiling point and come in hermetically closed containers (St. John's bread or carobs, tomatoes, asparagus, etc.) are excepted from the phytosanitary inspection established by this article.

NEW PLANTS TO BE QUARANTINED

ART. 2. Any species or variety of plants or parts thereof that it is desired to introduce into Argentina for the first time shall unfliningly be subjected to quarantine, which will be carried out in a specified place under the direct control of the Ministry of Agriculture.

ENTRY OF MATERIAL FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES

Official scientific institutions that desire to introduce material for study (herbaria, cultures of organisms, insects, etc.) that may contain pests of the agriculture of the country, shall make application in advance to the Ministry of Agriculture for the pertinent authorization, which may be granted, the Port Plant Inspection Service taking all necessary precautions in each case to prevent the distribution of parasites.

IMPORT PERMIT REQUIRED

ART. 3. In order to introduce any plant or part thereof into Argentina it is necessary to present to the Port Plant Inspection Service an application in which is indicated:

(*a*) Name and address of importer.

(*b*) Name of customs broker and his license number.

(*c*) Name of the product to be imported, source, means of transportation, port and date of arrival, destination of the products.

(*d*) Number and kind of packages, their marks and weight, in accordance with the statement contained in the manifest of the shipper or a copy of the invoice.

(c) Place of origin of the product (State, Province, etc.).

The phytosanitary certificates referred to in articles 8, 9, and 10 and a legalized copy of the customs declaration (parcial de aduana) will be appended to the said application.

INSPECTION ON ARRIVAL

ART. 4. Provides for the inspection of imported plants and plant products and their release through an import certificate if all requirements have been met and the products are found to be in good sanitary condition.

DISPOSAL OF INFECTED MATERIAL

ART. 5. In case the product inspected be not in good sanitary condition it will be subject to selection, disinfection or its equivalents, incineration, or relading, according to the circumstances.

Each plant product which on being inspected is found to be attacked by any parasite that does not exist in the country and which cannot be disinfected or subjected to equivalent operations will be reladen or burned within 10 days of the notification to the importer or his broker, all expenses involved being charged against the interested person.

ART. 6. Provides for appeals for reconsideration of decisions.

ART. 7. Penalties for introducing plants and plant products into Argentina in contravention of the present regulation.

TYPES OF CERTIFICATES

CERTIFICATE OF HEALTHY ORIGIN

ART. 8. By certificate of healthy origin is meant the document granted by officials of technical organizations of the country of origin in which the good sanitary condition of the sowing or planting in which the product was grown or harvested is affirmed. It will be specified that in the inspections of the crops concerned during the blooming period and at harvest no pests calamitous to agriculture have been observed. This document must also indicate the name of the product, the number, weight, and mark of packages, also the names of grower and consignee. The certificate shall be visaed by the Argentine consul having jurisdiction in the port whence the merchandise is shipped.

PHYTOSANITARY SHIPPING CERTIFICATE

ART. 9. By phytosanitary shipping certificate is meant the document granted by officials of technical organizations of the country of origin, in which the good sanitary condition of the product at the time of embarkation is attested. The text of the said certificate may be that established by the International Convention for Plant Protection, Rome, 1929, as a model, or a similar one, in which the date of issuance, name of product, place of origin (State, Province, locality, etc.), number, weight, and mark of packages, place of embarkation, steamship in which the merchandise will be transported, and names of exporter and consignee, shall be indicated. This certificate shall be visaed by the Argentine consul accredited to the port of embarkation, or by the official who may have jurisdiction there. That official will not visa bills of lading unaccompanied by this certificate or that of "industrial use exclusively" required for the cases established in these regulations.

PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS TO BE CERTIFIED

The presentation of the phytosanitary shipping certificate will be obligatory when the following merchandise is imported:

(a) Plants, cuttings, rhizomes, tubers, bulbs, roots, etc., intended for propagation.

(b) Fruits, whole grains, and seeds of any kind, unless supported by the certificate of industrial use exclusively referred to in article 10 and in cases provided for in articles 32 and 34 of these regulations.

(c) Fresh fruits, potatoes, and vegetables in general.

This certificate must be issued for all classes of products, provided that they have only one source, are transported on the same date, in the same

vessel and are consigned to the same importer. "Class of products" means each of the three indicated in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this article.

When a shipment includes various products of the same class, the quantity of products corresponding to each of them must be specified.

CERTIFICATE OF INDUSTRIAL USE EXCLUSIVELY

ART. 10. When grain, fruits (malt, peanuts, etc.), intended for industrial uses are imported, interested persons may present, instead of the phytosanitary certificate mentioned in article 9, a certificate issued by the competent authority of the exporting country, visaed by the Argentine consul accredited to the same, in which certificate it is affirmed that the merchandise is for industrial use exclusively.

ART. 11. Argentine consuls accredited to foreign countries will not legalize bills of lading corresponding to plants and parts thereof unless, for the purpose of being visaed, they are accompanied by the certificate or certificates, according to the circumstances, referred to in articles 8, 9, and 10 of these regulations.

IMPORT CERTIFICATES

ART. 12. Provides that the Port Plant Inspection Service, upon application in advance, shall issue an import certificate, in accordance with the provisions of articles 4 and 5, for presentation to the Customs.

ART. 13. Provides for the issuance of other certificates in connection with the selection, disinfection, incineration, or relading of imported products, etc.

SAMPLING

ART. 14. Provides for the sampling of imported products, where necessary, for analysis or more thorough inspection.

DIRECT CLEARANCE OF RICE

ART. 15. Provides for the immediate release of imported rice for storage in a bonded warehouse.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAL PACKAGES

ART. 16. Plants and parts thereof introduced into Argentina by international parcel post, and those forming part of passengers' baggage, will be subject to the phytosanitary inspection established by article 1 of these regulations, being exempted from the certificates referred to in articles 8 and 9.

Forage-crop and vegetable seeds imported by mail or as passengers' baggage are exempt from the analysis referred to in articles 42 and 52 if the weight of each species does not exceed 200 grams for forage-crop seeds and 500 grams for vegetable seeds. Greater quantities are subject to analysis or abandonment of the excess, but in all cases referred to in this paragraph the Port Plant Inspection Service will draw proof samples not exceeding 10 grams.

SAMPLES WITHOUT VALUE

ART. 17. Plants and parts of plants introduced into Argentina as "samples without value" must meet the following requirements:

(a) International parcels, whether registered or not, containing seeds, grains, etc., whose importation is not prohibited, are deemed samples without value, provided that their weight does not exceed 200 grams per sample; not exceeding 2 samples of the same species, origin, transportation by the same vessel, airplane, railroad, or other means, and for a single consignee, may enter.

(b) The legend "sample without value" (muestra sin valor) should appear on the container of the said seeds, and on the outside wrapper of the combined parcel if several samples sent in a single parcel are concerned. Before their introduction, previous application having been made, the seeds will be inspected by specialists in the presence of the importer or his representative. Such samples are exempt from the presentation of the certificates referred to in articles 8, 9, and 10 of these regulations.

(c) The combined weight of samples without value from the same source, sent by one of the means of transportation mentioned, and for the same

consignee, may not be greater than 1 kilogram for flower, forage-crop, and vegetable seeds, and 3 kilograms for seeds of any other plants.

(d) If the weight of samples without value should exceed those established in paragraphs (a) and (c) of this article, whether individual or combined, the importer may choose between the replacement of the corresponding seal and the abandonment of the excess weight.

(c) Forage-crop and vegetable seeds introduced as samples without value will be exempt from the analysis referred to in articles 42 and 52 of these regulations.

(f) The resolution of the Treasury Department of July 29, 1932, exempts the payment of the stamp tax (Papel sellado) on applications for the importation of plants that reach Argentina as samples without value. Furthermore, such samples will be exempt from the payment of fees for phytosanitary inspection.

ARTS. 18, 19, and 20. Inspection fees.

ARTS. 21 and 22. Disinfection fees.

AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

ART. 23. With the exception of the special cases discussed in articles 32, 37, 59, 60, and 61 of these regulations, the introduction of plants and parts of plants will be effected through the ports of Buenos Aires, Rosario, Santa Fe, and the customhouse of Mendoza which now have the necessary equipment for the prophylaxis of attacked products. As soon as frontier offices are equipped for disinfection, the respective customhouses will be authorized for the introduction of plants.

ARTS. 24 to 28. Entry procedure.

ART. 29. Provision for inspection outside of official hours.

ART. 30. Provision for inspection in foreign countries.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS

ART. 31. In addition to the general provisions established by the preceding articles, others of a special character are also in force. These are discussed in the following articles.

RICE

ART. 32. When rice for importation arrives without hulls, it will be exempted from the presentation of the phytosanitary certificates or those for industrial use referred to in articles 9 and 10 of these regulations.

The introduction of rice will be effected through the ports designated in article 23 and through Paso de los Libres (Corrientes).

BANANAS

ART. 33. The importation of plants or stools (bits) of banana (*Musa* spp.) is prohibited.

COFFEE AND COCOA

ART. 34. With respect to products that are intended for immediate roasting, shipments of coffee and cocoa (*Coffea* spp. and *Theobroma cacao*) offered for import will be exempt from the certificates referred to in articles 9 and 10 of these regulations.

SUGARCANE

ART. 35. Every shipment of sugarcane plants, shoots, or stools (*Saccharum officinarum* L.) imported into the country, besides being accompanied by the certificate of sanitary origin referred to in article 8, shall be subjected to a quarantine in the official establishment designated for that purpose, during which the observations and prophylactic procedures that the technical offices deem necessary to guarantee their good sanitary condition will be supervised.

FRESH FRUITS

ART. 36. The importation of fresh fruits is subject to the general provisions of these regulations and to the following requirements:

CERTIFICATE OF SANITARY SHIPMENT

(a) Each shipment must be accompanied by the phytosanitary shipping certificate referred to in article 9. In order to prevent delay in unloading, as dealing with a perishable product, a period of 10 days is granted from the date of importation of the fruit for the presentation of the phytosanitary certificate to the Port Plant Inspection Service, the corresponding bond having been signed. Importers or customs brokers who have not presented the certificate within that period become liable to the penalties established in article 25.

IMPORTATION OF FRUIT IN BULK PROHIBITED

(b) The importation of fruit in bulk, except bananas, is prohibited.

PACKING OF FRUIT

The packing shall be done in the country of origin in new containers of the standard type adopted in fruit-exporting countries.

Apples, pears, oranges, mandarins, grapefruit, and lemons shall arrive wrapped in impermeable tissue paper (manila or acetated sulphite or other similar papers), in which the name or mark of the grower or that of the packing or exporting firm, and the country of origin shall be stamped. The containers shall bear labels on which the character of the contents, class, variety, net weight (metric), number of units, name and address of grower and country of origin shall be indicated.

INSPECTION OF FRUIT

(c) Shipments of fruit introduced into Argentina shall arrive in Argentina at the proper stage of maturity and will be inspected at the ports of arrival, in accordance with the provisions of these regulations. If, as a result of the inspection of the fruit, good reasons are found to suspect that they are affected by any of the parasites indicated in paragraph (d) of this article, the shipment will be subjected to quarantine for a period deemed necessary by the Port Plant Inspection Service, in places indicated by the inspector and which, in the opinion of the said service, meets the required conditions. If the existence of the parasites named in paragraph (d) is not determined as a result of the investigations made during the quarantine, the shipment will be delivered to the interested person.

PROHIBITED PESTS AND DISEASES

(d) If the presence of any of the following parasites is determined, the entire shipment will be reladen or burned, at the option of the interested person, without right of indemnity. The expense of conveying the shipment to the incinerator will be borne by the importer.

Bacteria.—Citrus canker (*Bacterium citri* (Hasse) Doidge).

Fungi.—Blotch (*Phyllosticta solitaria* Ell. and Ev.), brown rot and gummosis (*Phytophthora citrophthora* E. H. and R. E. Smith), soft rot of pineapple (*Thielaviopsis paradoxa* (de Seyn.) v. Hoehn.).

Diptera.—Mediterranean fruitfly (*Ceratitis capitata* Wied.), Mexican fruitfly (*Anastrepha ludens* Loew.), black fruitfly (*Anastrepha serpentina* Wied.), and apple maggot or fruitfly (*Rhagoletis pomonella* Walsh).

Coloptera.—Apple curculio (*Anthonomus*) *Tachypterellus quadrigibbus* Say), plum curculio (*Conotrachelus nenuphar* Herbst), Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica* Newm.), apple weevil (*Pseudanthonomus crataegi* Walsh).

Lepidoptera.—Lesser apple worm (*Enarmonia*) *Grapholitha prunivora* Walsh), orange tortrix (*Tortrix citrana* Fern.), orange holcocera (*Holcocera iceryacella* Riley), Arizona navel orange worm (*Myclois venipars* Dyar), orange platynota (*Platynota tinetana* Walk.), the tortricid *Gymnandrosoma auranti-anum* Costa Lima.

(e) Fruits found to be attacked by other parasites known to be injurious but which are not included in the preceding paragraph will be rejected, and if they cannot be reshipped, they will be incinerated under the conditions prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

(f) For fruits attacked by parasites already existing in Argentina and which are not of the serious character of those named in paragraph (d), the following tolerances are established:

Up to 5 percent of units attacked, entry will be permitted.

If the percentage of fruits attacked is not greater than 50, the fruits will be selected under the control of a technical official of the Port Plant Inspection Service.

If the percentage of units attacked exceeds 50, the merchandise will be rejected, incineration or reshipment being optional.

(g) The importation of guavas is prohibited.

(h) Every shipment of apples and pears imported must travel in refrigeration chambers.

AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

ART. 37. The introduction of fresh fruits may be effected through the ports of Buenos Aires, Rosario, and Santa Fe only. Shipments imported through Mendoza, La Quiaca, and Posadas will be regarded as merchandise in transit, and the cars that transport them will be cleared by the respective customhouses on entry into Argentine territory.

ART. 38. Provides for the importation of apples and pears from New Zealand when transhipped at Montevideo.

WRAPPING OF BARRELED APPLES WAIVED

ART. 39. Subject to the provisions of article 36, paragraph (b), and solely in reference to the paper wrappers for each unit of the designated fruits, the said requirement is waived on barreled apples proceeding from North America.

Apples imported in that condition must be accompanied by two phytosanitary certificates (art. 9), one issued by the competent authority of the respective state, and the second by technical officials of the Federal Department of Agriculture. Both certificates, which shall bear the visa of the corresponding Argentine consul, will make special mention of the fact that the shipment in question is free from the pests named in article 36, paragraph (d).

Up to 10 percent of the containers of each shipment of apples, not exceeding 500 barrels, that arrives in Argentina may be opened for inspection; and up to 8 percent from shipments exceeding that quantity. The expenses arising by authorizing extraordinary hours for inspection will be at the expense of importers.

FRESH VEGETABLES

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

ART. 40. Every shipment of vegetables imported shall be accompanied by the phytosanitary certificate referred to in article 9 of the regulations. With respect to perishable products, a period of 10 days will be granted for the presentation of that document in a manner similar to that prescribed in article 36, paragraph (a) for fresh fruits.

NEW CONTAINERS REQUIRED

Fresh vegetables shall be packed in new boxes of the standard type adopted by exporting countries, and shall bear labels indicating the character of the contents, variety, net weight, name of grower, and country of origin.

COTTONSEED

ART. 41. The introduction of cottonseed will be subject to the following conditions:

CERTIFICATE OF HEALTHY ORIGIN

(a) Each shipment shall be accompanied by a certificate of healthy origin in which it will be affirmed, in addition to the provisions of article 8 and the name of the variety of the seed, that in the zone in which the seed was produced the cotton boll weevil (*Anthonomus grandis*) does not exist.

ADMITTED FOR EXPERIMENTAL PLANTINGS ONLY

(b) The introduction of cottonseed is limited to a maximum of 10 kilograms of each variety and solely when intended for experimental plantings carried on under the control of the National Cotton Board.

DISINFECTION REQUIRED

(c) The seeds shall be clean, stripped of adhering fibers (linters), and packed in metal containers completely soldered. Before their introduction into Argentina, the seeds must be disinfected in vacuo in chambers of the Ministry of Agriculture installed in the Port Plant Inspection Service.

QUANTITY FOR NATIONAL COTTON BOARD NOT LIMITED

(d) When the seeds to be imported are intended for experiments to be carried on directly by the National Cotton Board, the quantity is not limited to that prescribed in paragraph (b) of this article, but in such a case may be imported in any quantity and subject to disinfection in the chambers mentioned.

IMPORTATION INTO CHACO PROHIBITED

(e) The importation of cottonseed of the species *Gossypium barbadense* and *G. peruvianum* for planting will not be permitted into the Territory of Chaco. When it is desired to introduce seeds of longstaple varieties, type upland Middling for sowing in the said Territory, the interested persons shall request the opinion of the National Cotton Board, which will inform the applicant whether the introduction for that purpose is proper, a matter that will be decided by resolution of the Ministry of Agriculture.

(f) Argentine consuls accredited to foreign countries will not visa bills of lading unless compliance has been made with the requirements of paragraph (a) of this article.

AUTHORIZED PORT OF ENTRY

(g) Cotton seed may be imported through the port of Buenos Aires only.

FORAGE-CROP SEEDS

IMPORTATION OF ADULTERATED OR INFERIOR SEEDS PROHIBITED

ART. 42. The importation of species of forage-crop seeds is prohibited when it is deduced from the physico-botanical analysis made in each case by the division of analysis and commercial classification of seeds, that they are adulterated or of inferior quality for sowing, in accordance with the provisions of the present regulations.

SAMPLING

ART. 43. The Port Plant Inspection Service, through its technical personnel, in accordance with the provisions of these regulations, will proceed to withdraw corresponding samples from imported shipments of seeds, especially those of the following species of leguminous and gramineous forage-crop plants, as well as any others that may be introduced for that purpose:

LEGUMINOUS SEEDS

- Anthyllis vulneraria* L., sand clover.
- Hedysarum coronarium* L., French honeysuckle.
- Lespedeza* spp., bush or Japanese clover.
- Lotus corniculatus* L., birdsfoot trefoil.
- Lotus uliginosus* Schkuhr, British bog lotus.
- Medicago lupulina* L., yellow trefoil.
- Medicago sativa* L., alfalfa, lucerne.
- Melilotus alba* Dest., white sweet clover.
- Melilotus alba* var. *annua*, Huban clover.
- Onobrychis viciaefolia* Scop., sainfoin.
- Ornithopus sativus* Brot., serradella.
- Trifolium alexandrinum* L., Alexandrian clover.

Trifolium fragiferum L., strawberry clover.
Trifolium hybridum L., alsike clover.
Trifolium incarnatum L., crimson clover.
Trifolium pratense L., red clover.
Trifolium repens L., white clover.

GRAMINEOUS SEEDS

Agrostis alba L., redtop.
Alopecurus pratensis L., meadow foxtail.
Arrhenatherum elatius (L.) Mert. and Koch, tall oatgrass.
Avena spp., oats.
Bromus inermis Leyss, smooth brome grass.
Bromus (unioloides) catharticus Vahl., rescue grass.
Chloris gayana Kunth., Rhodes grass.
Cynosurus cristatus L., crested dogtail.
Dactylis glomerata L., orchard grass
Eragrostis abyssinica (Jacq.) Link, teff.
Festuca (pratensis) elatior L., meadow fescue.
Festuca ovina L., sheep's fescue.
Festuca rubra L., red fescue.
Hordeum vulgare L., barley.
Lolium perenne L., perennial ryegrass.
Phleum pratense L., timothy.
Poa pratensis L., Kentucky bluegrass.
Poa trivialis L., rough bluegrass.
Secale cereale L., rye.
Setaria (Chactochloa) italica (L.) Beauv., foxtail millet.
Sorghum vulgare var. *saccharatum* (L.) Boerl., sorgho (sweet sorghum).
Sorghum vulgare var. *sudanensis* (Piper) Hitchc., Sudan grass.

ANALYSIS OF SEEDS REQUIRED

LEGUMINOUS SEEDS

ART. 44. Leguminous seeds will be analyzed to determine their real value, cultural or for use, and the content of foreign seeds, rejecting any shipment found in the following conditions:

(a) Alfalfa, when the cultural value (germinability) is less than 85 percent with a purity of 98 percent.

(b) White clover, red clover, crimson clover, alsike clover, strawberry clover, Alexandrian clover, bush or Japanese clover, yellow trefoil, French honeysuckle, and sand clover, if the cultural value is less than 75 percent.

(c) White sweetclover, Huban clover, and serradella, if the cultural value is less than 70 percent.

(d) Birdsfoot trefoil, British bog clover, lotus, and sainfoin, if the cultural value is less than 60 percent.

(e) Leguminous seeds, when they contain more than 0.5 percent by weight of weed seeds, regarding as such those of all species of uncultivated plants.

(f) When it is shown that the seeds have been subjected to a mechanical or chemical treatment to modify their appearance or constitution.

GRAMINEOUS SEEDS

ART. 45. Seeds of gramineous forage-crop plants: Their germinability and content of foreign seeds will be determined and all found in the following conditions will be rejected:

GERMINABILITY

(a) When the seeds of oats, barley, rye, timothy, and teff have a germinability less than 80 percent.

(b) Rescue grass, orchard grass, meadow fescue, redtop, ryegrass, millet, foxtail millet, sorgho, rough bluegrass, and Sudan grass.—When the germinability is lower than 70 percent.

(c) Tall oatgrass, smooth brome grass, crested dogtail, sheep's fescue, Peruvian wintergrass, rough bluegrass.—If the germinability is less than 60 percent.

(d) Meadow foxtail, red fescue, Kentucky bluegrass.—If the germinability is less than 50 percent.

(e) When Rhodes grass contains fewer than 500,000 germs per kilogram of seeds.

CONTENT OF FOREIGN SEEDS

(f) When gramineous seeds contain more than 1 percent by weight of weed seeds.

(g) When the said seeds contain more than 5 percent by weight of seeds of other cultivated plants; consequently, the importation of special mixtures of seeds will not be permitted, whether for use as forage or for pasture, lawns, or turf.

(h) Exception is made to the provisions of the preceding paragraph in favor of mixtures of *Lolium perenne* with *L. italicum*, and the various species of the genus *Poa* with each other.

IMPORTATION OF JOHNSON GRASS PROHIBITED

ART. 46. The importation of Johnson grass (*Sorghum halepense* (L.) Pers.), as well as any seed that contains it, is prohibited.

ALFALFA SEED TO BE STAINED

ART. 47. No shipment of alfalfa seed may be imported into Argentina unless at least 1 percent of the contents of each container is tinted in the following manner:

(a) Seeds from European countries, by an alcoholic solution of crystal violet of 1.5 percent.

(b) Seeds from other countries or localities will be colored by a malachite green solution of 1.5 percent.

(c) The coloring materials (which may be those previously indicated or others that produce an equal coloration) will be applied in such a way that the colored seed is distributed uniformly throughout the container.

ARTS. 48 and 49. Prescribe the method of sampling.

DISPOSAL OF SHIPMENTS AFTER ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

ART. 50. When certificates of analyses specify that the corresponding shipments of seeds may not be imported, as failing to meet the requirements established in these regulations, the importer or his duly authorized representative will have any one of the following options:

(a) Relading the merchandise without right of indemnity by the national treasury, and charging the interested person with the expenses in any way involved.

(b) Incineration of the shipment, without right of indemnity, as in the preceding case; the expenses arising from the transportation and custody of the merchandise to the incinerator will be charged against the interested person.

(c) Attempt to clean or winnow (remove dodder) in an establishment authorized by the Ministry of Agriculture.

In this case, importation may be made through the port of Buenos Aires only.

If, as a result of the cleaning, the seed falls within the established tolerance, its entry will be permitted. Otherwise, the interested person has the option of relading or incineration.

ART. 51. Provides for reconsideration of the results of an analysis and for the drawing of new samples.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

ART. 52. The importation of the species of vegetable seeds hereafter specified is prohibited when, as a result of the physico-botanical analysis carried out in each case, they do not satisfy the following conditions:

(a) When the purity does not reach a minimum of 95 percent—

Allium cepa L., onion.

Allium porrum L., leek.

Anethum graveolens L., dill.

Apium graveolens L., celery.

Asparagus officinalis L., asparagus.
Beta vulgaris var., beets.
Brassica spp., cabbage, cauliflower, turnips, etc.
Capsicum annuum L., peppers.
Cicer arictinum L., chickpea.
Cucumis spp., cantaloup, cucumber, etc.
Cucurbita spp., pumpkin, squash, watermelon, etc.
Cynara spp., cardoon, globe-artichoke.
Foeniculum (officinale) vulgare L., common fennel.
Lactuca sativa L., lettuce.
Lens esculenta Moench, lentil.
Lycopersicum esculentum Mill., tomato.
Nasturtium spp., watercress.
Petroselinum sativum Hoffm., parsley.
Phaseolus vulgaris L., common bean.
Pisum sativum L., pea.
Raphanus sativus L., radish.
Scorzonera hispanica L., black salsify.
Solanum melongena L., eggplant.
Spinacea oleracea L., spinach.
Tragopogon porrifolium L., salsify, oyster-plant.
Vicia faba L., broadbean.
Zea mays var. *saccharata*, sweet corn.
 (b) When the purity does not reach a minimum of 90 percent—
Cichorium spp., chicory, endive.
Daucus carota L., carrot.

GERMINABILITY

(c) When the germinability is lower than 80 percent—

Brassica spp., cabbage, cauliflower, turnip.
Cicer arietinum L., chickpea.
Lens esculentum Moench, lentil.
Phaseolus vulgaris L., common bean.
Pisum sativum L., pea.
Vicia faba L., broadbean.

Zea mays var. *saccharata*, sweet corn.

(d) When the germinability is less than 70 percent—

Beta vulgaris L., beets.
Cucumis spp., cantaloup, cucumber.
Lactuca sativa L., lettuce.
Lycopersicum esculentum Mill., tomato.
Nasturtium spp., watercress.
Raphanus sativus L., radish.
Solanum melongena L., eggplant.

(e) When the germinability is lower than 55 percent—

Allium cepa L., onion.
Allium porrum L., leek.
Anethum graveolens L., dill.
Apium graveolens L., celery.
Asparagus officinalis L., asparagus.
Capsicum annuum L., peppers.
Cichorium spp., endive, chicory.
Cucurbita spp., pumpkin, squash, etc.
Cynara spp., cardoon, globe-artichoke.
Daucus carota L., carrots.
Foeniculum (officinale) vulgare L., fennel.
Petroselinum sativum Hoffm., parsley.
Scorzonera hispanica L., black salsify.
Spinacea oleracea L., spinach.
Tragopogon porrifolius L., salsify.

CONTENT OF FOREIGN SEEDS

(f) A maximal tolerance aggregating not more than 3 percent of foreign seeds, whether of cultivated plants or weeds, will be tolerated in the seeds named in the preceding paragraphs of this article.

ART. 53. For the analysis referred to in the preceding article, a fee of 3 pesos (\$3 national money) will be charged in each case.

When the seeds indicated in article 52 are imported in quantities not exceeding 500 grams of each species, they will be exempt from the corresponding analysis.

CORN AND SORGHUM SEEDS

DISINFECTION REQUIRED IF SEED NOT CLEAN

ART. 54. The importation of seeds of corn and sorghums (except Johnson grass, *Sorghum halepense* (L.) Pers.), will be permitted only when they arrive free from any plant residuum; when they are not in a satisfactory condition they shall be disinfected with hydrocyanic acid, carbon disulphide, or other similar materials, in vacuum, with the period of exposure and dosage established therefor by the Port Plant Inspection Service.

IMPORTATION OF THE PLANTS OR PARTS THEREOF PROHIBITED

The importation is prohibited of both plants of corn (*Zea mays*) and parts thereof in the ear, silk, husk, stem stage, etc., as well as of straw of guinea grass (*Panicum maximum* Jacq.) intended for industrial purposes or as raw material used for packing agricultural machinery (implements) or various other articles.

POTATOES FOR SEED AND CONSUMPTION

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE AND CERTIFICATE OF HEALTHY ORIGIN REQUIRED

ART. 55. Every shipment of potatoes introduced into the country, whether for planting or consumption, besides complying with the general conditions established by these regulations, must be accompanied by the certificate of healthy origin and the phytosanitary inspection certificate referred to in articles 8 and 9.

ART. 56. The certificate of healthy origin, in addition to what is prescribed in article 8, must affirm that crops from which the potatoes were derived and in the vicinity thereof for a distance of 500 meters, were found free from potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.), powdery scab (*Spongospora subterranea* (Walr.) John.), potato tuber worm (*Phthorimaca*) *Gnorimoschema operculella* Zell.), Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say), and filterable viruses.

REQUIREMENTS FOR SEED POTATOES

ART. 57. Tubers intended for planting must meet the following conditions:

(a) The importation of certified seed potatoes only will be permitted, namely, those from cultures, which are entered in the lists of special organizations for the certification of seed potatoes, which have been grown subject to pre-established regulations and periodically inspected by the said services, which are under the State or Federal governments or official experiment stations of the countries of origin.

(b) The potatoes must arrive perfectly clean, packed in boxes or barrels with copy certificate issued by the official service attached to each container. The copy shall also indicate the name of the variety and the number of the phytosanitary certificate referred to in article 8.

(c) The minimal weight of each tuber shall be 30 grams, a tolerance up to 5 percent by weight of smaller tubers being permitted.

TOLERANCE OF SUPERFICIAL DISEASES

(d) With respect to superficial diseases, such as common scab (*Actinomyces scabies* (Thaxter) Gussow), black scab (*Rhizoctonia solani* Kuhn), silver scurf (*Spondylocladium atrovirens* C. O. Harz), or physiological diseases, a maximal aggregate tolerance up to 5 percent by weight of affected tubers will be admitted. No tolerance of virus diseases will be allowed and the same is true of any disease that does not occur in Argentina.

(c) Every shipment of potatoes intended for planting in which diseases are determined in greater proportion than is indicated in the tolerances established in paragraph (d) will unflinchingly be rejected, their introduction not being authorized even when intended for consumption.

TABLE POTATOES

ART. 58. Potatoes intended for consumption shall meet the following requirements:

MARKING OF CONTAINERS

(a) They shall be packed in containers on which the words "Papas para consumo" (potatoes for consumption) are quite legibly printed, as well as the name of the variety.

(b) The weight of the tubers shall not be less than 50 grams, a tolerance of 5 percent by weight of smaller tubers being allowed.

(c) Shipments shall be free from sprouts, hollow centers, holes, cracks, cuts, bruises, rot, frost, dry spots, etc. An aggregate tolerance up to 5 percent of the abnormalities will be allowed.

(d) For potatoes attacked by mild parasites, such as common scab (*Actinomyces scabies*), black scab (*Rhizoctonia solani*), and silver scurf (*Spondylocladium atrovirens*), a tolerance up to 10 percent in weight will be allowed.

(e) For a shipment, the total combined maximal tolerance for diseases, lesions, or defects indicated in the preceding paragraphs may not be greater than 10 percent of the total weight of the shipment.

PORT OF ENTRY

ART. 59. The introduction of potatoes, whether for planting or consumption, shall be effected through the port of Buenos Aires only.

GRAPEVINES

ART. 60. The importation of grapevines or parts thereof will be subject to the following requirements:

ONLY AMERICAN VARIETIES ADMITTED

(a) The introduction will be permitted of American varieties or hybrids thereof only, with or without grafts; the corresponding documents must be accompanied by a certificate of the authenticity of the species, issued by competent authority of the country of origin of the product.

(b) The importation of *Vitis vinifera* (European varieties) will be permitted when intended solely for grafting upon American stocks or hybrids thereof, an operation that will be supervised by the Ministry of Agriculture, for which purpose the introducer will make the corresponding application, indicating therein the place where the grafting will be done.

DISINFECTION OF GRAPEVINES REQUIRED

(c) Before their introduction into Argentina, all grapevines or parts thereof will be disinfected in vacuum chambers of the Port Plant Inspection Service.

YERBA MATE

AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

ART. 61. The importation of yerba mate (*Ilex paraguensis* St. Hil.) may be effected through the ports of Buenos Aires, Rosario, Santa Fe, Corrientes, Formosa, Posadas, Paso de los Libres, and Bahía Blanca.

No inspection certificate is required.

ARTS. 62 to 71. Relate to entry formalities, sampling, analysis, etc.

PLANTS IN TRANSIT

DEFINITION

ART. 72. For the enforcement of law 4084 and the application of these regulations, those plants will be deemed "in transit" which, to reach their destina-

tion, must traverse Argentine territory, and in this manner entering within the jurisdiction of another country.

Likewise, those plants which, having arrived in Argentine territory, are found stored in the fiscal zone of the customs jurisdiction, however without their entry being liquidated, for the purposes of the preceding paragraph will be regarded as plants in transit.

INSPECTION OF PLANTS IN TRANSIT

ART. 73. Plants in transit will be officially inspected (a supervision that is not subject to the requirements established in articles 1 to 7 of these regulations), and for the sole purpose of determining that they are not attacked by dangerous parasites, whose distribution may be effected in the zone of Argentina traversed by the line concerned. That point having been determined, the customs will seal the cars that convey the merchandise, taking the necessary precautions to insure the arrival of the product at the limit of Argentina jurisdiction, or until its storage in bonded warehouse in the customs zone, if merchandise referred to in the last paragraph of article 72 is concerned.

RECONDITIONING OF IN-TRANSIT SHIPMENTS NOT PERMITTED

ART. 74. No plant in transit may be subjected to selection, cleaning, or disinfection. If those operations are necessary, the previous nationalization of the product will be indispensable, the importation being made in accordance with the provisions of these regulations.

If the presence of plants whose importation is prohibited is revealed on nationalizing the merchandise, a period of 48 hours is granted the interested person for the relading or incineration of the same, procedures that must be accomplished within 3 days of the option. If, at the termination of that period the interested person has not complied with one of the above alternatives, procedure will be followed in accordance with the provisions of article 50 (b).

ARTS. 75 to 84. Relate to the qualification of establishments for storing, elaborating or disinfecting imported rice, for cleaning imported forage-crop seeds, etc., their operation and supervision, and penalties for violation of the regulations for their government.

MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS

ART. 85. Tobacco and yerba mate intended for elaboration or consumption, as well as tea, and lumber intended for construction, are temporarily excepted from the phytosanitary inspection established in article 1 (a) of these regulations.

ART. 86. The Ministry of Agriculture is authorized to decide cases arising under these regulations that have not been provided for therein.

ART. 87. The only regulatory provisions of law no. 4084 are those established by these regulations, which became effective July 1, 1936, others being revoked.

B. E. P. Q. 427.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, KINGDOM OF HUNGARY

MARCH 25, 1937.

This summary of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Kingdom of Hungary has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector in charge, foreign information service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the joint translations of the American Consulate, Budapest, Hungary, and Mr. Shaw, of the texts of the various Hungarian laws and decrees concerned, and reviewed by the Royal Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture.

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

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, KINGDOM OF HUNGARY

BASIC LEGISLATION

International Phylloxera Convention of Berne, November 3, 1881.

Law XII of 1894.

Law XLVI of 1895.

Law XIX of 1924, on customs procedure.

Law-article XLIV of 1925, to prevent the introduction and distribution of potato wart, Colorado potato beetle, and other diseases that endanger potato production.

SUMMARY

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Living plants, scions, cuttings, and fresh parts, as well as their containers, originating in America and Australia, if found on arrival to be infested with San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.). (Decree no. 92000/1926, art. 7.) (See p. 6.)

Potatoes infected with wart disease (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.), powdery scab (*Spongospora subterranea* (Walls) Lang); or infested with Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say), potato tuber worm (*Gnorimoschema operculella* Zell.), and potato flea beetle (*Epitrix cucumeris* Harr.). (Decree no. 40000, of July 2, 1926, art. 2, as amended by decree no. 69000 of Sept. 4, 1929.) (See pp. 8 and 9.)

The certification requirements constitute a practical embargo against potatoes from the United States, except against those from California and Nevada. (See p. 10.)

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Grapevines and parts thereof, grapevine compost, used props and supports, living phylloxera and eggs. Importation and transit subject to permission of Hungarian Minister of Agriculture. (Decree no. 92000/1926, arts. 1 and 2.) (See p. 4.)

Table and wine grapes, and grape marc must be free from grape leaves and grapevine stems and be carefully packed in a manner to permit easy inspection. (Decree 92000, art. 3 (a).) (See p. 5.)

Wine grapes may enter into traffic only when crushed and packed in tight barrels; wine skins may be shipped in tight barrels or cases only. (Decree 92000, art. 3 (b).) (See p. 5.)

Fresh fruits and refuse (wastes) thereof: Subject to inspection. Importation prohibited if any indication of San Jose scale found on fruits or packing. (Decree no. 92000/1926, art. 7.) (See p. 6.)

Shrubs and other living plants must be accompanied by a shipper's declaration of origin and a phylloxera certificate. (Decree 92000, art. 6.) (See p. 5.)

Potatoes: Each shipment must be accompanied by a certificate of origin and health; certification required especially against wart disease, powdery scab, potato tuber worm, phytophthora rot, bacterial ring disease, bacterial and fungous rots, Colorado potato beetle, and potato flea beetle. Tolerance of rots and bacterial ring disease allowed. Certification is also required that no Colorado potato beetle occurs within a radius of 20 km from the place where grown. (Decree 40000, July 2, 1926, art. 2.) (See p. 8.)

The certification requirement constitutes a practical embargo against potatoes from the United States, except against those from California and Nevada. Consequently, the numerous regulations for the control of potato importation have been omitted as not concerning the United States. (See p. 10.)

Broomcorn: Subject to inspection at the Hungarian frontier with certification there as to freedom from European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis* Hbn.). (Decree no. 53141, of July 9, 1930.) (See p. 11.)

Barley: Certificate of origin and health from competent authority of country of origin. Will be inspected on arrival especially for *Fusarium roseum* Link. (Decree no. 45013, of Apr. 4, 1930.) (See p. 11.)

Onions: Subject to inspection on arrival for onion smut (*Urocystis cepulae* Frost). (Decree no. 43732, of Oct. 14, 1931.) (See p. 11.)

Alfalfa and clover seeds: Subject to examination for weed seeds, including dodder, and to the coloring of the seeds. (Decree no. 77300, of Oct. 3, 1930, and decree no. 11000, of Jan. 25, 1933.) (See pp. 12 to 14.)

IMPORTATION NOT RESTRICTED

Cut flowers, seeds (except those subject to special quarantines), bulbs, fruits of the south, fresh vegetables, and raw plant products. (Decree no. 92000, art. 9.) (See p. 7.)

DEFINITIONS

In the text of this summary the following words shall be understood, respectively, to mean:

Certificate.—The required combined phytosanitary certificate and certificate of origin issued by competent authority in the country of origin.

Infection.—Infection by plant diseases or infestation with insect pests.

Inspector.—A technical plant quarantine inspector of the Royal Hungarian Plant Protection Service.

Minister.—Royal Hungarian Minister of Agriculture.

Station.—Royal Hungarian Research Institute for Plant Protection.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST THE INTRODUCTION OF PHYLLOXERA

[Decree no. 92000/1926 of the Royal Hungarian Minister of Finance on the administration of law XIX of 1924, on Customs Procedure (Budapesti Közlöny No. 141, June 25, 1926)]

IMPORT PERMIT REQUIRED FOR GRAPEVINES AND CUTTINGS

ARTICLE 1. The importation into and transit through Hungary of grapevines and grapevine cuttings is allowed only with the permission of the Minister and under a transport certificate issued by him.

ART. 2. On the basis of the International Phylloxera Convention of Berne, November 3, 1881, the following articles may be imported into or transported through Hungary only with the permission and under the supervision of the Minister and through the prescribed customs offices:

- (a) Grapevine stocks.
- (b) Grapevine cuttings (dry and fresh, entire or in pieces), and grape leaves.
- (c) Grapevine compost.
- (d) Used props and supports.
- (e) Living *Phylloxera (vastatrix) vitifoliae* and their eggs.
- (f) Shipments of any kind in which there are grapevine leaves or stems.

CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH GRAPES MAY BE IMPORTED

ART. 3. Table grapes, wine grapes, and grape marc may be imported into or transported through Hungary through any authorized customs office under the following conditions:

(a) Table grapes may be forwarded only in carefully packed boxes, baskets, cases, or barrels that, nevertheless, are easy to inspect. These containers may be of any size, but must not contain grapevine leaves or stems.

(b) Wine grapes may be forwarded and enter into traffic only when crushed and packed in tightly closed barrels holding at least 5 hectoliters (1 hectoliter equals 26.42 gallons), the barrels being entirely freed from earth and pieces of grapevines. Wine grapes may not be imported into or shipped through Hungary if packed in any other way.

(c) Wine skins may be shipped only in well closed barrels or cases.

ART. 4. Grape seeds and wine may be imported into or shipped through Hungary through any authorized customs office without any special formality.

IMPORTATION OF SYNTHETIC WINE PROHIBITED

ART. 5. The importation of artificial (synthetic) wine, and materials for its manufacture is prohibited by law IX of 1924. If the customs entertains doubt, the Ministry of Agriculture must be immediately requested to send an expert.

Hand baggage containing grapes, wine grapes, or seeds, but not grapevines, cuttings, or leaves, may be admitted into or allowed to pass through the country unhindered.

CONDITIONS GOVERNING IMPORTATION OF NURSERY STOCK

ART. 6. Shrubs and other living plants which originate in nurseries, gardens, hotbeds, and greenhouses, either in large quantities or as hand baggage, may

be shipped into or through Hungary only on compliance with the following conditions and only through designated customs offices:

(a) The articles mentioned must be carefully packed in such a manner as to make the necessary inspection possible.

(b) The shipment must be accompanied by a shipper's declaration which indicates:

1. That the contents of the shipment are wholly from his establishment;
2. The final destination and name and address of consignee;
3. Whether or not the plants in the shipment have soil on their roots; and
4. Bears the authenticated signature of the shipper.

PHYLLOXERA CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

(c) There must also be attached to the shipment a certificate issued by a competent authority of the country of origin affirming that the shipment originated in a locality or in ground in which there are no grapevines, and that no grapevines exist within a radius of 20 meters or are separated by a barrier which prevents the penetration of phylloxera to the roots of the grapevines. Finally, if phylloxera-infested grapevines had been present in the ground, that the vines had been completely eradicated and the phylloxera destroyed by repeated applications of poison and supervision for three years.

(d) If the shipper proves that he is registered as a nurseryman whose establishment is free from phylloxera in the country of origin of the plants, and if this can be verified by the Hungarian customs, the customs office in charge may levy the duty without requiring further evidence. (This paragraph was added by Decree No. 111504/1928.)

Should the freedom of the shipment from plant pests be in doubt, or if it be subject to special orders, such a shipment is to be examined for the presence of phylloxera by an expert sent by the Minister in response to a request by telegraph.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST SAN JOSE SCALE

ENTRY OF INFESTED PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS PROHIBITED

ART. 7. The importation into or transit through Hungary is prohibited of living plants, scions, cuttings, and fresh parts of all kinds of plants, including fresh deciduous fruits and wastes thereof, and of barrels, cases, and other articles which have served as packing for such plants and parts thereof, which originate in America and Australia, if inspection at the customs port of entry discloses the presence of San Jose scale on the products themselves or on the articles used as packing. Entry is restricted to specially designated customs offices.

POTATOES FROM AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA

ART. 8. Potatoes, potato peelings, and other potato wastes, also sacks, cases, leaves, and other articles which have served as packing or to store such potatoes and potato wastes that originate in America and Australia are to be handled as above (art. 7). However, the Colorado beetle restrictions constitute a practical embargo against potatoes from the United States, except those from California and Nevada.

Potatoes intended for food, propagation, or industrial purposes, originating in countries other than those above mentioned, may enter only when a representative of the Royal Hungarian Plant Protection Service has found the required phytosanitary certificate in order and, through a special inspection, that the shipment meets all the plant quarantine requirements.

Potatoes may be imported only through customs ports of entry authorized from the standpoint of veterinary control.

CUT FLOWERS, SEEDS, BULBS, AND DECIDUOUS FRUITS

ART. 9. Cut flowers, seeds, bulbs (even though rooted, if free from soil), deciduous fruit of any kind (except wine grapes), "fruits of the south", kitchen greens, vegetables, and other raw plant products for use as necessities or luxuries, as well as other raw plant material and wastes, may enter through any customs office for importation into or transit through Hungary without

any formality, if they comply with the traffic restrictions for protecting agriculture, horticulture, and forestry from the introduction and distribution of injurious pests and plant diseases.

FRONTIER TRAFFIC UNRESTRICTED

ART. 10. The foregoing phytosanitary restrictions do not apply to the limited frontier traffic, unless they are specially ordered there.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF POTATOES

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST WART, COLORADO POTATO BEETLE, AND OTHER INJURIOUS PESTS AND DISEASES

Decree No. Z 40000, of July 2, 1926, of the Royal Hungarian Minister of Agriculture, on the administration of law-article XLIV, 1925, to prevent the introduction and distribution of potato wart, the Colorado potato beetle, and other diseases which endanger potato production, as amended by decree no 69000, of September 4, 1929. (Budapesti Közlöny, No. 170, July 29, 1926.)

ARTICLE 1. The object of the law (no. XLIV) is to protect domestic potato production against the introduction from foreign countries of potato wart, Colorado potato beetle, and other injurious diseases and pests.

PROHIBITIVE MEASURES

ART. 2. The importation into Hungary is prohibited of potatoes (tubers of *Solanum tuberosum*) infected, or suspected of being infected with potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum*), Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata*), or other diseases that endanger potato production.

In addition to potato wart and Colorado potato beetle, the following diseases and pests are deemed injurious to potato production:

1. Powdery scab (*Spongospora (solani) subterranea*).
2. Potato tuber worm (*Phthorimaca Gnorimoschema operculella*).
3. Phytophthora rot (*Phytophthora infestans*).
4. Bacterial ring disease (several bacteria may be involved).
5. Rots caused by bacteria and fungi.
6. Potato flea beetle (*Epitrix cucumeris*) (added by Decree No. 69000/1929-IX-2, of Sept. 4, 1929).

PEST TOLERANCE

The prohibition against potato wart and the Colorado potato beetle is absolute, not only upon determination, but also upon the mere suspicion of their presence; whereas, the absolute prohibition applies to powdery scab and potato tuber worm only when the presence of those pests is established.

Phytophthora rot, bacterial ring disease, and rots caused by bacteria and fungi, are to be considered injurious infectious diseases warranting prohibition of entry only when more than 5 percent of the tubers are infected with either disease, or an aggregate of more than 10 percent with both diseases, or when more than 10 percent of the tubers are infected with rots caused by bacteria and fungi.

THE POTATO FLEA BEETLE

Decree No. 69000/1929-IX-2, of September 4, 1929, adds the potato flea beetle (*Epitrix cucumeris*) to the list of injurious insects which endanger potato production.

Article 2 of that decree supplements article 14 of Decree No. Z. 40000 of July 2, 1926, by prescribing that even in cases where potatoes free from infection are imported from countries in which potato wart, Colorado potato beetle, potato tuber worm, or the potato flea beetle occur, such potatoes may be used only for food or industrial purposes. No potatoes may be imported from such countries for propagation, and potatoes imported for other purposes may not be used as seed potatoes.

Article 3 of the same decree prescribes that those who import potatoes for propagation, or who use as seed potatoes those proceeding from countries in which injurious plant pests occur which endanger potato production, are guilty of an offense and are subject to imprisonment for not exceeding 15 days, provided that the offense does not involve more serious punishment.

LIST OF COUNTRIES IN WHICH POTATO WART, COLORADO BEETLE, POTATO TUBER WORM,
AND FLEA BEETLE OCCUR

[Notification of the Royal Hungarian Minister of Agriculture, No. 104545/1936, IX.4, Oct. 13, 1936; Budapesti Közlöny No. 238, Oct. 16, 1936; Amtl. Pfl. Best. VIII: 9, Dec. 1, 1936, p. 205]

Potato wart: Germany, Poland, Netherlands, Switzerland, Denmark, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Austria, France, England, Finland, Norway, Sweden, and the Free State of Danzig.

Colorado potato beetle: United States, France, England (except Scotland, Wales, and Ireland), Belgium, also Germany (Saar Basin and South Rhineland).

Potato tuber worm: Southern Europe, Algeria, Cape Colony (Union of South Africa), California, Australia, Azores, Tasmania, and New Zealand.

Potato flea beetle: North America.

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

Article 4 prescribes that only those shipments of potatoes may enter or be transported through Hungary that are accompanied by an official certificate of origin and health issued by a competent foreign technical institute or official expert of the exporting country, in the following form:

PRESCRIBED CERTIFICATE

The undersigned expert of the official plant protection service hereby certifies that the potatoes inspected are free, in the percentages therein prescribed, from potato wart, Colorado potato beetle, and other diseases and pests mentioned in article 2, paragraphs 1 to 5, of decree No. 40000 of July 2, 1926, and article 1 of decree No. 69000 of September 4, 1929, and are not even suspected of infection with potato wart or infestation by Colorado potato beetle, and that no case or suspected case of potato wart occurs within a radius of 10 kilometers of the place of production, and that no Colorado potato beetle occurs within a radius of 20 kilometers thereof.

Each container is sealed with a lead seal bearing the following inscription (inscription on the official seal of the technical institute):

Description of the shipment

Locality where potatoes were grown-----
 Weight of shipment-----
 Kind of packing and containers-----
 Number of containers-----
 Marks on containers-----
 Car numbers-----
 Name and address of consignee-----
 Name and address of shipper-----
 Place and date-----

[SEAL] Name of official expert-----
 Location of expert-----

It will be seen from the above model certificate that it is impracticable to certify potatoes grown in the United States (except possibly those grown in California) for export to Hungary.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF ONIONS

Decree No. 43732/1931-IX-2, of October 14, 1931, on the phytosanitary inspection of shipments of onions.

This decree prescribes that, to prevent the introduction of onion diseases into Hungary (special reference is made to onion smut, *Urocystis cepulae*) a phytosanitary inspection of shipments of onions, onion sets, leek (*Allium porrum*), and onion seeds is necessary.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF BARLEY

Decree No. 45013/1930, of April 4, 1930, regulating the importation of barley.

This decree prescribes that shipments of barley arriving from abroad may pass through the Hungarian customs frontier, or be directed to an interior

customs station for inspection only when each shipment is accompanied by an official certificate of origin and health issued by competent authority of the country of origin.

Any barley shipment not supported by such a certificate must be detained by the frontier customs and the station will be so advised by telegraph. The shipment shall be held in customs custody until an expert from the station inspects it and determines its freedom from *Fusarium roseum* Link. (Possibly the conidial stage of *Gibberelli saubinettii*. Raino, A. J., *Fusarium rot on oats and the poisoning induced thereby*. Rev. Applied Mycology, XIII: 3, Mar. 1934, p. 157.)

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF BROOMCORN

Decree No. 53141/1930, of July 9, 1930, to prevent the introduction of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis* Hbn.).

This decree prescribes that, on the basis of paragraph 5 of tariff law XIX/1924, broomcorn, classified under tariff item no. 217 and shipped from abroad by rail, ship, or highway traffic, may be passed through the customs only when the shipment is accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the Royal Hungarian State Entomological Laboratory (Budapest II, Kitaibel Pál u. 1).

Any broomcorn shipment not supported by such a certificate must be detained by the frontier customs office, and the said laboratory shall be so advised by telegraph. The shipment shall be held in customs custody until an expert from the laboratory inspects and certifies the freedom of the shipment from the European corn borer.

The present restriction is not applicable to mail shipments, to limited frontier traffic, nor to transit shipments of broomcorn. However, any transit shipment that ultimately remains in Hungary shall be treated as a direct importation in accordance with the provisions of this decree.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF ALFALFA AND CLOVER SEEDS

In Hungary the traffic in seeds is governed by articles 51 and 56 of law XII of 1894, law XLVI of 1895, administrative Decree No. 38286 of 1896, and later amendments, of the Royal Hungarian Minister of Agriculture.

According to law XLVI of 1895, the adulteration and introduction into commerce of agricultural products and articles, namely, grains, and in general, forage crop and grass seeds, are prohibited. Under the term "adulteration of agricultural products and articles" any adulteration or modification of the same, tending to mislead the purchaser concerning origin, composition, or quality of the products or articles, is to be understood.

Decree No. 82000 of 1927, of the Minister of Agriculture, prescribes that, since extra-European, and especially South African alfalfa seed is unfit for sowing in Hungary on account of climatic conditions, and because its distribution might injure the good reputation and quality of Hungarian alfalfa, the introduction into traffic of such seed from those sources, or of mixtures containing such seeds, is prohibited.

For this reason every imported lot of alfalfa seed must be tested by the seed control station before customs entry is made, and any seed found to be of extra-European or South African origin must be colored. (Decree No. 77300 of 1930, applies the same provisions to red clover seed.)

REGULATIONS GOVERNING IMPORTATION OF ALFALFA AND CLOVER SEEDS

[Decree No. 77300/1930-II-4, of Oct. 3, 1930]

ARTICLE 1. For the direct commercial introduction of alfalfa and clover seed into commerce for propagation, only sealed sacks may be used, which are provided with a ticket (tag) of the seed testing station, certifying freedom from weed seeds and as to quality, and sealed with an intact lead seal of the station. To weigh out small quantities of seed without injury to the seal a sampling auger can be used.

Alfalfa and clover seeds do not fall under the prohibitions established by the preceding paragraph if these seeds, whether cleaned or not, are sold by the grower to the seed dealer, or if one seed dealer sells to another seed dealer, or even if one grower sells such seeds to another grower who is not concerned in such sales as a business.

ART. 2. Relates to trade in screenings.

ART. 3. To determine whether or not alfalfa and clover seed imported from foreign countries is mixed with seed of lower germinability than domestic seed, every shipment of alfalfa and clover seed must be tested by the Royal Hungarian Seed Testing Station before customs entry is made. For tests made under the provisions of this decree, a sample of at least 3 kilograms is required. The consignee is to be invited when the samples are drawn, but his absence will not prevent the drawing of the samples.

If inspection establishes that the alfalfa or clover seed, on account of its condition, is less suitable for propagation than domestic seed, the consignee will be so advised by the seed testing station by the notation that if he desires to accept the shipment, the seed testing station, before releasing it, in confirmation of the finding and for customs control, will color the seed at the risk of the consignee.

If the consignee wishes to take delivery of the shipment, the seed will be colored before release. The coloring will be effected by the station at the expense of the consignee.

Alfalfa and clover seeds intended for transit through Hungary are not affected by the provisions of the first paragraph if shipped under a through international bill of lading to final destination.

ART. 4. The decree of July 23, 1927, no. 82000/1927 F. M. regulating the entry into traffic of alfalfa seed originating in extra-European countries, especially South Africa, applies also to clover seed of the same origin.

ART. 5. Penalties.

MARKING AND COLORING OF ALFALFA AND CLOVER SEED

[Decree No. 11000/1933, VII. 2/F. M. of Jan. 25, 1933, modifying and supplementing Decree No. 77300/1930 F. M., regulating commerce in alfalfa and clover seed]

ARTICLE 1. The provisions of paragraph 2, article 3, of Decree No. 77300/1930 F. M., with respect to alfalfa seed, are to be modified and supplemented to the effect that foreign alfalfa seed found by the seed testing station to be less fit than domestic alfalfa seed, must be colored green, instead of red, if it has not already been colored abroad. Furthermore, imported alfalfa seed, placed in the internal duty-free warehouse for cleaning, need not be colored, if it is reexported to a foreign country.

ART. 2. The mark "Foreign alfalfa seed" must be applied to the tag of the lead seal; however, in the event that the shipment is reexported to a foreign country from the duty-free warehouse the mark "Transit—Alfalfa Seed" must be applied. If the destination of the alfalfa seed, meantime, is changed, so also must the sealing be changed in accordance with the foregoing. Foreign alfalfa seed may not be furnished with a seal tag in the national color that serves to declare domestic origin.

ART. 3. From the provisions of this decree, it follows that, in the case of the second paragraph of article 3 of Decree No. 77300/1930, clover seed also must be colored green.

B. E. P. Q. 428 (superseding H. B. 192).

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, BRITISH COLONY OF CEYLON

MARCH 26, 1937.

This summary of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Colony of Ceylon has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that Colony.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector, in charge of foreign information service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the text of the Plant Protection Ordinance No. 10 of 1924, and the regulations promulgated thereunder, and reviewed by the director of agriculture of Ceylon.

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 ordinance and regulations, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, BRITISH COLONY OF CEYLON

BASIC LEGISLATION

[The Plant Protection Ordinance No. 10, June 27, 1924]

SUMMARY

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Hevea spp., seeds or plants from the Western Hemisphere: Importation prohibited under any circumstances, to prevent the introduction of the South American leaf-disease (*Melanopsammopsis (Dothidella) ulci* (Henn.) Stahel).

Tea seed (*Thea sinensis* L.): Importation prohibited directly or indirectly from India, to prevent the introduction of blister blight (*Exobasidium vexans* Mass.). (Art. 3, General Regulations, p. 3.)

Coconut plants (*Cocos nucifera* L.): Importation from any source prohibited, to prevent the introduction of coccids. (Art. 3, General Regulations, p. 3.)

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Hevea spp., plants or seeds from the Eastern Hemisphere: Importation prohibited except under written permit from the director of agriculture, previously obtained. (Art. 3, General Regulations, p. 3.)

Living plants, trees, roots, bulbs, or portions thereof (except potatoes, onions, ginger, turmeric, and culinary seeds imported for consumption); coconuts in husks (only through the port of Colombo); citrus fruits and cottonseed: Must be accompanied by an inspection certificate of competent authority if exported from a country with recognized plant inspection service. Certificate to be affixed to mail packages.

In the absence of the certificate, shipments from such countries and those from countries not having a recognized plant inspection service, shall be inspected and treated in accordance with the findings. (Art. 4, General Regulations, p. 3.)

Cotton and cottonseed from the United States may enter the port of Colombo only, and subject to disinfection at Bombay, to prevent the introduction of the boll weevil (*Anthonomus grandis* Boh.). (Regulation of Sept. 20, 1927, p. 4.)

PLANT PROTECTION ORDINANCE No. 10, JUNE 27, 1924

DEFINITIONS

The following terms are thus defined by this ordinance:

"Plant" shall include all members of the vegetable kingdom, whether living or dead, or any part or parts of such but shall not include canned or preserved fruits or vegetables;

"Pest" shall include any insect or animal which shall in any stage of its development eat, destroy, or otherwise injure any plant;

"Disease" shall include any fungus or organism of vegetable origin which shall injure, destroy, or be parasitic upon any plant.

Section 9 of this ordinance empowers the Governor in Executive Council to make regulations for the purpose of preventing the introduction into the island and the distribution therein of weeds, or of pests and diseases injurious to, or destructive of, plants.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

[Schedule under sec. 9 of Ordinance No. 10]

AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

ARTICLE 1. No plants shall be imported into Ceylon, except through the ports of Colombo and Talai-Mannar.

SPECIAL PERMIT REQUIRED TO IMPORT SPECIMENS OF LIVE INSECTS

ART. 2. No person shall land or import a living specimen of any insect or invertebrate animal not already known to exist in Ceylon without written

permission previously obtained of the director of agriculture, provided that the director of agriculture, or the director, Colombo Museum, may make such importations as may be required for scientific investigations.

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

ART. 3. No person shall land or import:

1. Seeds or plants of *Herca* spp. from the Western Hemisphere under any circumstances, and from the Eastern Hemisphere, except under permit in writing from the director of agriculture, previously obtained.
2. Tea seed (*Thea sinensis* L.) directly or indirectly from any place in India.
3. Coconut plants (*Cocos nucifera* L.).
4. Coconuts in husk except through the port of Colombo.

IMPORTATIONS SUBJECT TO INSPECTION OR DISINFECTION

ART. 4. (1) The following imports shall, before passing out of customs, be dealt with as prescribed below:

(a) All living plants, tubers, roots, bulbs, or portions thereof (except potatoes, onions, ginger, turmeric, and culinary seeds and vegetables imported for consumption), together with the packages, cases, pots, or coverings in which they may be packed.

(b) All coconuts in husks.

(c) All citrus fruits.

(d) Cottonseeds (*Gossypium* spp.).

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

(2) Each importation of plants, otherwise than by mail, from a country with recognized inspection service, shall be accompanied by a certificate issued after inspection, and not more than 14 days prior to date of shipment, by a duly authorized official of the country of export, affirming freedom of the plants from pests or disease. Such certificate must be produced to the customs officer at the port of entry.

(3) A copy certificate must be affixed to each mail package, but the original need not be produced to the customs officer.

(4) The certificate shall be transmitted by the customs officer to the inspector in charge of the Colombo Fumigatorium.

INSPECTION AUTHORIZED

(5) The inspector in charge of the Colombo Fumigatorium may open and examine the contents of any consignment or package imported or believed to have been imported, notwithstanding the fact that the consignment may be accompanied by, or the package may have attached thereto, the duly authorized copy certificate.

(6) In the case of the importation of plants from a country where no recognized service of plant inspection is maintained, and in the case of a consignment of plants which is not accompanied by copy certificates as above mentioned, or of a package of plants imported by mail to which a copy certificate is not attached, the plants before passing out of the customs shall be subjected to inspection at the fumigatorium. Whenever possible, mail packages should be packed in wooden boxes.

A close lookout will be kept for the following pests: Cotton boll weevil (*Anthonomus grandis* Boh.), Mediterranean fruitfly (*Ceratitidis capitata* Wied.), European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis* Hbn.), and the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica* Newm.).

INFESTED PLANTS DISINFECTED OR DESTROYED

(7) Any imported plants which on inspection are found to be unhealthy or attacked by any pest or disease shall be subjected to fumigation or disinfection as may be deemed necessary by the inspector.

(8) Any imported plants which in the judgment of the inspector cannot be cleaned by fumigation or other treatment shall, with the packing and package, be destroyed at the expense of the consignee.

RESTRICTIONS ON ENTRY OF COTTON AND COTTONSEED FROM THE UNITED STATES

[Regulation of Sept. 20, 1927]

No person shall land or import any seed, unginned cotton, or lint of any species of *Gossypium* from America except at the port of Colombo via Bombay and unless accompanied by a certificate of efficient disinfection from the controller of customs, Bombay, to prevent the introduction of the boll weevil (*Anthonomus grandis* Boh.).

B. E. P. Q. 429.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES

MARCH 27, 1937.

This summary of the phytosanitary import restrictions of the Netherlands East Indies has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that colony.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector, in charge of foreign information service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from his translations of the original and German texts of the decrees of September 27 and November 3, 1926, and that of October 21, 1929, and reviewed by the director of agriculture, industry, and commerce (Directeur van Landbouw, Nijverheid en Handel), of the Netherlands East Indies.

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, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative. The decrees themselves should be consulted for the exact texts.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES

BASIC LEGISLATION

[Law of Sept. 27, 1926, art. 2 (Staatsblad von Ned. Indie No. 427)]

SUMMARY

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Hevea brasiliensis, living plants and parts thereof from South America. (Law of Sept. 27, 1926, as amended by that of Oct. 14, 1932.)

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Hevea brasiliensis: The seeds may be imported from South America only under a special authorization from the director of agriculture, industry, and commerce. (Decree of Sept. 27, 1926, as amended by that of Oct. 14, 1932.)

Hevea brasiliensis Müll. Arg., seeds, living plants, and parts thereof from countries other than South America: Certificate of the phytopathological service of the country of origin affirming that the trees from which this material was obtained are free from *Fusicladium macrosporum* Kuypers, *Phytophthora faberi* Maubl., and *Phytophthora meadi* McRae. (Sec. V, art. 1 (3), decree of Nov. 3, 1926.)

Plant material other than that itemized in Section IV of the decree of November 3, 1926: Phytosanitary certificate by a competent official of the Government (or one of the branches thereof) of the country of origin. (Sec. V, art. 1, decree of Nov. 3, 1926.) (See p. 8.)

Potatoes from Netherlands, Germany, Belgium, Poland, Great Britain and Ireland, Canada, and the United States: Certificate of competent authority of country of origin affirming that the potatoes have been found free from

wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.) and that this disease does not occur in the field where the potatoes were grown nor within a radius of 500 meters therefrom. (Sec. V, art. 1 (2), decree of Nov. 3, 1926, and the decree of Oct. 21, 1929.) (See pp. 8 and 10.)

Plant material from China: No certificate of competent authority required, but the shipment will be subject to inspection on arrival. (Sec. V, art. 1 (4), decree of Nov. 3, 1926.)

Fruits from foreign countries (except China): Must be accompanied by a certificate issued by competent authority of the country of origin affirming freedom from pests and diseases of cultivated plants; inspection on arrival and release only on issuance of an import permit. (Decree of Oct. 21, 1929.) (See p. 10.)

Fruits assembled in the Netherlands for export to Netherlands East Indies: Phytosanitary certificate issued by the Phytopathological Service of the Netherlands. (Sec. V, art. 1 (5), decree of Nov. 3, 1926.)

Cacao plants (*Theobroma cacao* L.) from America: Declaration by competent authority of country of origin that they were grown in Europe in European soil from seeds produced in America. (Sec. V, art. 1 (6), decree of Nov. 3, 1926.) (See p. 9.)

Flaxseed (*Linum usitatissimum*): Special permit required for its importation. (Decree effective Jan. 1, 1934, p. 11.)

IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

Plant material itemized in section IV of the decree of November 3, 1926. (See pp. 5-8.)

DEFINITIONS

1. "Plant material" shall include seeds, fresh fruits, living plants, and parts thereof.

2. "Director" signifies the director of agriculture, industry, and commerce of the Netherlands East Indies.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF LIVING PLANT MATERIAL TO PREVENT THE INTRODUCTION OF PLANT DISEASES AND PESTS

[Decree of the Governor-General, Sept. 27, 1926; Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indie, No. 427, 1926]

IMPORTATION OF HEVEA PLANTS AND SEEDS FROM SOUTH AMERICA

ARTICLE 1. Concerns the importation of *Hevea* plants and seeds from South America.

IMPORTATION OF OTHER PLANTS RESTRICTED

ART. 2. (1) The importation of living plant material other than that referred to in article 1 (without prejudice to the provisions of arts. 4 and 7) is permitted only through the ports authorized for that purpose by the director and with due observance of the provisions promulgated by him.

ART. 3. Prescribes that the importer shall pay inspection fees.

EXCEPTIONS PROVIDED FOR

ART. 4. Under conditions to be imposed by him, the director may permit the importation into the Netherlands East Indies of plant material such as that referred to in article 2, in respect to which the provisions of this decree have not been observed.

ART. 5. Provides for penalties for infractions of the regulations.

ART. 6. Provides for the appointment of officials charged with the detection of infractions.

SPECIAL EXEMPTIONS

ART. 7. This decree does not apply to the importation of:

(a) Living plant material for the importation of which special regulations are or will be established.

(b) Seeds obviously intended for consumption.

(c) Living plant material to be indicated by the director.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

[Decree No. 9760-A. Z., Nov. 3, 1926, as amended]

SECTION 1. AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

ARTICLE 1. The director has resolved to designate the following as ports of entry:

(a) For seeds, living plants, and parts of living plants—Tandjoeng Priok, and Medan (Belawan Beli).

(b) For fresh fruits by mail: Tandjoeng Priok, Semarang, Soerabaja, Sabang, Oelce Lheue, Padang, Benkoelen, Palembang, Djambi, Rengat, Bengkalis, Medan (Belawan Beli), Pangkalpinang, Tandjoeng, Pandan, Pontianak, Lingkas (Tarakan),⁶ Samarinda, Balikpapan,⁵ Manado, Makassar, and Boela.

(c) For potatoes by mail: Tandjoeng Priok, Medan, Lingkas (Tarakan),⁵ Balikpapan,⁵ and Manado.

(d) For tea seeds: Tandjoeng Priok, Medan, Palembang, and Padang.

(e) For plant material intended for experiments of the coconut experiment station at Manado: Manado.

Sections 2 and 3. Concern the appointment of technical inspectors.

SECTION 4. IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

Living plant material to which the provisions of the decree of September 27, 1926, are not applicable:

(a) Seeds of the following-named vegetables, herbs, fruits, and medicinal plants:

Allium spp.: chive, garlic, leek, onion, shallot, etc.

Anethum graveolens L., dill.

Anthriscus cercefolium Hoffm., chervil.

Artemisia abrotanum L., southernwood.

Asparagus officinalis L., asparagus.

Brassica spp.: broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, kale, mustard, rutabaga, turnip, etc.

Capsicum annuum L., red pepper.

Cichorium intybus L., chicory, witloof.

Cochlearia officinalis L., scurvy grass.

Coriandrum sativum L., coriander

Cynara scolymus L., globe-artichoke.

Daucus carota L., carrot.

Foeniculum vulgare Hill, fennel.

Fragaria spp., strawberries.

Lactuca sativa L., lettuce.

Lavandula (officinalis) vera D. C., lavender.

Leontodon, see *Taraxacum*.

Lepidium sativum L., peppergrass.

Lycopersicon esculentum Mill, tomato.

Melissa officinalis L., balm.

Mentha spp., mints.

Ocimum basilicum L., basil.

Origanum majorana L., marjoram.

Pastinaca sativa L., parsnip.

Pimenta officinalis Berg., allspice.

Pimpinella anisum L., anise.

Portulaca oleracea L., purslane.

Radicula armoracia Robins, horseradish.

Radicula nasturtium-aquaticum Brit. Rend., watercress.

Raphanus sativus L., radish.

Rheum rhoponticum L., rhubarb.

Ribes spp., currants and gooseberries.

Rosmarinus officinalis L., rosemary.

Rubus spp., blackberries, raspberries.

Rumex spp., sorrel.

Salvia spp., sage.

Saturcia spp., savory.

Scandix—see *Anthriscus*.

Scorzonera hispanica L., salsify.

Sinapis—see *Brassica*.

Sisymbrium—see *Radicula nasturtium-aquaticum*.

Solanum melongena L., eggplant.

Spinacca oleracea L., spinach.

Taraxacum officinale Weber, dandelion.

Tetragonia expansa Thunb., New Zealand spinach.

Thymus vulgaris L., thyme.

Valerianella olitoria Moench, cornsalad.

(b) Seeds of ornamental plants belonging to the following genera: *Abutilon*, *Adonis*, *Ageratum*, *Agrostemma*, *Althaea*, *Alyssum*, *Amaranthus*, *Ammobium*, *Anemone*, *Antigonon*, *Antirrhinum*, *Aquilegia*, *Arctotis*, *Aristolochia*, *Asparagus*, *Aster*, *Begonia*, *Bellis*, *Bidens*, *Boltonia*, *Boussingaultia*, *Bupthalmum*, *Cacalia*, *Calceolaria*, *Calendula*, *Campanula*, *Canna*, *Carduus*, *Celosia*, *Centauria*, *Cheiranthus*, *Chrysanthemum*, *Cineraria*, *Clarkia*, *Clematis*, *Clerodendron*, *Cobaea*, *Coleus*, *Convolvulus*, *Coreopsis*, *Cosmos (Cosmea)*, *Cuphea*, *Cyclamen*, *Cynara*,

⁶ Only the ports of Balikpapan and Lingkas (Tarakan) are authorized for the entry of commercial shipments. (See decree of Oct. 21, 1929, p. 10.)

Cynoglossum, Dahlia, Delphinium, Dianthus, Digitalis, Dimorphotheca, Eccremocarpus (Calampelis), Eschscholtzia, Gaillardia, Gerardia, Gerbera, Gilia, Gloxinia, Gomphrena, Gypsophila, Helianthus, Helichrysum, Heliotropium, Helipterum (Acroclinium, Rhodanthe), Hibiscus, Iberis, Impatiens, Inula, Ipomoea, Kniphofia (Tritonia), Leptosiphon, Linaria, Lobelia, Lunaria, Lychnis, Matricaria, Matthiola, Maurandia, Mediola, Minulus, Mirabilis, Myosotis, Nemesia, Nemophila, Nicotiana, Nigella, Nycteria, Oenothera, Passiflora, Pelargonium, Pentstemon, Perilla, Petunia, Phacelia, Phlox, Physalis, Poinsettia, Portulaca, Potentilla, Primula, Pyrethrum, Quamoclit (Mina), Reseda, Ricinus, Rosa, Rudbeckia, Salpiglossis, Salvia, Sanvitalia, Saponaria, Scabiosa, Schizanthus, Senecio, Silene, Solanum, Stevia, Stokesia, Streptocarpus, Tagetes, Thelesperma (Cosmidium), Thunbergia, Tithonia, Torenia, Trachelium, Tropaeolum, Verbena, Vinca (Lochnera), Viola, Volutarella (Amberboa), and Zinnia.

(c) As amended by decree No. 7345-A, August 12, 1929:

1. Vegetables, onions, bulbous plants (except potatoes), beets, and root crops intended for consumption or medicinal purposes.

2. Shallots and garlic.

3. Dried fruits and parts thereof, such as almonds, peanuts, grain, chestnuts, caraway seeds, cloves, Jesuit's nut (*Trapa bicornis* L., *T. natans* L., ling-kok), nutmegs, walnuts, pakwo, pepper, rice, etc., for consumption or medicinal purposes.

(d) Coconuts from which the husks have been removed.

(e) Spawn of edible mushrooms.

(f) Sugarcane cuttings imported through Tandjoenk Priok and Soerabaja for scientific purposes and addressed to the director of the experiment station of the Java sugar industry at Pasoeroean.

SECTION 5. IMPORT RESTRICTIONS ON PLANT MATERIAL

With respect to the permissible importation of living plant material into the Netherlands East Indies, the following provisions are applicable:

Phytosanitary certificate required

ARTICLE 1. (1) The importation of the plant material referred to in article 2 of the decree of September 27, 1926 (except as indicated in the following paragraphs) is permitted only when each shipment is accompanied by a certificate signed by a competent official of the government of the country of origin or one of the branches thereof.

(a) Indicating the species to which the plant material belongs or from which it was derived.

(b) The quantity and weight thereof.

(c) Affirming that at the time of shipment the said material was, according to his conviction, free from pests and diseases of cultivated plants.

Restrictions on the importation of potatoes

(2) Without prejudice to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the importation of potatoes from the Netherlands, Germany, Belgium, Poland, England and Wales, Ireland, Scotland, United States, and Canada is permitted only when each shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by an official phytopathological institution of the country of origin affirming that the potatoes were found free from wart disease (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.), and that this disease does not occur in the field in which the potatoes were grown, nor within a radius of 500 meters therefrom. (See also the decree of Oct. 21, 1929, p. 10.)

Restrictions on the importation of Hevea

(3) Without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 1 of this article, the importation of seeds, living plants and parts thereof of *Hevea brasiliensis* is permitted only when the shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by the phytopathological institute of the country of origin, affirming that the trees from which the plant material was taken are free from the South American leaf disease (*McLanopsammopsis ulci* (Henn.) Stahel) = (*Fusicladium macrosporium* Kuyper) and from phytophthora leaf-fall diseases (*Phytophthora*

faberi Maube. and *P. meadi* McRae), and that on the estate or estates where the said trees grew no material has ever been imported from countries where these diseases occur.

Paragraphs 4, 5, and 6, respectively, of this article provide (1) that plant material may be imported from China without the certificate prescribed by paragraph 1; (2) that fruits assembled in the Netherlands may be imported if accompanied by a certificate issued by the phytopathological service at Wageningen; (3) that cacao plants (*Theobroma cacao*) from America may be imported only in the form of living cacao plants grown from seed in Europe in European soil.

Inspection on arrival

ART. 2. (1). The plant material referred to in the preceding article, and the containers, and packing material in which it was imported, will be allowed to proceed to the consignee only after having been inspected by the expert mentioned in sections 2 and 3, and found to be free from pests and diseases of cultivated plants; or if that be practicable, after it has been disinfected or otherwise freed from the organisms concerned.

ARTS. 3, 4, 5, and 6. Concern the disposal of shipments of plant material on arrival.

Section 6. Fees for inspection and disinfection.

Section 7. Exemption of shipments of plant material intended for the Department of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce and institutions connected with that department.

Section 8. Prescribes forms for import permits, reports of seizure, etc.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF FRUITS AND POTATOES

[Decree of Oct. 21, 1929]

The following provisions have been promulgated by the director of agriculture, industry, and commerce, Buitenzorg, by Decree No. 9660-A, October 21, 1929, for the importation of fresh fruits and potatoes.

PORTS OF ENTRY

A. Without regard to mail shipments of fresh fruits and potatoes, to which the provisions of the decree of November 3, 1926, remain applicable, the ports of Balipapan and Lingkas (Tarakan) are designated as ports of entry for fresh fruits and potatoes.

B. The following regulations apply to the importation of the products named in A through the places named therein.

IMPORT PERMIT REQUIRED

ARTICLE 1. Fruits and potatoes are admitted into unrestricted traffic after a permit has been issued by the chief official of the import and export customs and tariff service, or in his name.

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

ART. 2. This permit will be issued only when the fruits and potatoes offered for entry are accompanied by:

(a) A certificate signed by an expert of the government of the country of origin or one of its organizations, in which is indicated the kind and quantity (number of packages), itemized as far as necessary, and affirming that the fruit or potatoes contained in the shipment, according to his inspection, were free from pests and diseases of cultivated plants.

(b) With respect to potatoes, in addition, a certificate issued by a phytopathological institution in the country of origin in which it is affirmed that the potatoes were found free from potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum*) and that in the field in which the potatoes were grown and for a radius of 500 meters this disease does not occur.

(c) A declaration of the phytosanitary official in charge of the national phytosanitary service in the locality or, in his absence, of the physician of the Batavian Petroleum Co. (Bataafsche Petroleum Maatschappij) to the effect

that he inspected the shipment and deemed the fruits and/or potatoes fit for entry.

ART. 3. The declaration under 2 (c) is not to be furnished by the physician concerned for fruits and/or potatoes which on inspection show:

(a) 1. With respect to fruits, that these or their packing material are not free from living stages of fruit flies or fresh traces of those insects.

2. With respect to potatoes, that they are not free from wart.

(b) That they are found to be in such a dying condition, or so rotten, that it is not possible to make an inspection for the presence of the pests named under (a).

ART. 4. Fruits and/or potatoes not deemed fit for importation by the inspecting physician will be destroyed.

SPECIAL PERMIT REQUIRED FOR FLAXSEED

The importation of seeds of plants of the genus *Linum* is permitted only under a special permit granted by the director of agriculture under special conditions to be imposed in each case. (Flaxseed is known also as linseed and birdseed and pharmaceutically as *Semen lini*.) (Decree effective Jan. 1, 1934.)

PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

QUARANTINES AFFECTING MEXICAN 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
Carolina Sanchez.....	Brownsville, Tex.....	27 plants.....	\$1
H. F. Brown.....	do.....	2 mangoes.....	1
C. H. Christman.....	do.....	2 mangoes.....	1
Manuel Osaria.....	do.....	4 oranges.....	1
Panfilo Garcia.....	do.....	1 namey.....	1
Manuel Oliverez.....	do.....	7 avocados.....	1
Jacinto Hernandez.....	do.....	2 guavas.....	1
Genaro Alvarez.....	Eagle Pass, Tex.....	1 orange.....	1
Martin Salazar.....	do.....	1 orange.....	1
Santiago Castro.....	Laredo, Tex.....	10 plants.....	1
C. Rodriguez-Perez.....	do.....	3 guavas.....	1
B. B. Lacey.....	do.....	13 plants.....	1
Endicacion Diaz.....	do.....	2 oranges.....	1
Pasquel Satinas.....	do.....	25 stalks sugarcane.....	1
Guadalupe Munez.....	do.....	4 oranges.....	1
Mrs. V. F. Stevens.....	do.....	3 oranges.....	1
Miss Concepcion Muncio.....	do.....	5 guavas.....	1
Remidos Salazar.....	do.....	2 guavas.....	1
Benito Garcia.....	do.....	2 oranges and 2 plants.....	1
Andres Canales.....	do.....	7 plants.....	1
Miss Angel Maldonoda.....	do.....	1 plant.....	1

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A. F. BURGESS, *in Field Charge, Gypsy Moth and Brown-Tail Moth Control (headquarters, Greenfield, Mass.).*

L. H. WORTHLEY, *in Field Charge, Japanese Beetle and Gypsy Moth and Brown-Tail Moth Quarantines, European Corn Borer Certification, and Dutch Elm Disease Eradication (headquarters, Bloomfield, N. J.).*

R. E. McDONALD, *in Field Charge, Pink Bollworm and Thuberia Weevil Quarantines (headquarters, San Antonio, Tex.).*

P. A. HOIDALE, *in Field Charge, Mexican Fruit Fly Quarantine (headquarters, Harlingen, Tex.).*

A. C. BAKER, *in Field Charge, Fruit Fly Investigations (headquarters, Mexico City, Mexico).*

W. E. DOVE, *in Field Charge, Screw Worm Control (headquarters, San Antonio, Tex.).*

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BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

APRIL—JUNE 1937

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QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO BLACK STEM RUST QUARANTINE (NO. 38)

B. E. P. Q. 385 revised (supersedes P. Q. C. A. 320 (2d rev.) and supplement no. 1).

CLASSIFICATION OF BARBERRY AND MAHONIA PLANTS UNDER BLACK STEM RUST QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

APRIL 1, 1937.

The rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 38, Revised, as amended, 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 either of Japanese barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*) or any of its horticultural varieties, or of cuttings (without roots) of *Mahonia* shipped for decorative purposes and not for propagation." (See amendment no. 1, Reg. 2-a.)

The protected States referred to below under groups A and B are the thirteen barberry eradication States named in Regulation 2-a, quoted above. Barberry and Mahonia plants other than those listed in such groups may not be shipped interstate into any of the protected States.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

A.—BARBERRIES WHICH MAY BE SHIPPED INTERSTATE WITHOUT PERMIT OR RESTRICTION

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*, *B. thunbergii pluriflora erecta*.

Mahonia cuttings without roots may be shipped for decorative purposes without permit or other restriction. Permits are, however, required if they are intended for propagation.

B.—BARBERRIES IMMUNE OR SUFFICIENTLY RESISTANT FOR DISTRIBUTION IN THE PROTECTED STATES

Permits are required under the regulations of the black stem rust quarantine for interstate movement of the following species or varieties into any protected State, and for such movement from any protected State into any other protected State. Application for such permit should be addressed to the Division of Domestic Plant Quarantines, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Berberis acmulans, *B. aquifolium* (*Mahonia*), *B. beaniana*, *B. buxifolia*, *B. candidula*, *B. chenaultii* (hybrid), *B. circumscerrata*, *B. concinna*, *B. darwinii*, *B. dictyophylla* var. *albicaulis*, *B. diversifolia*, *B. edgeworthiana*, *B. gagnepainii*, *B. gilgiana*, *B. julianae*, *B. koreana*, *B. mentorensis*, *B. nervosa* (*Mahonia*), *B. potanini*, *B. repens* (*Mahonia*), *B. sargentiana*, *B. sanguinea*, *B. stenophylla* (hybrid), *B. triacanthophora*, *B. verruculosa*.

C.—BARBERRIES SUSCEPTIBLE TO ATTACK OF BLACK STEM RUST AND NOT PERMITTED TO BE SHIPPED INTO THE PROTECTED STATES

Barberry and Mahonia plants of species and varieties not listed above in groups A and B are prohibited shipment into the protected States or from any

protected State to any other protected State, and permits will not be issued for such shipment.

CONFERENCE ON BLACK STEM RUST QUARANTINE TO BE HELD IN WASHINGTON,
D. C., ON JULY 14

[Press notice]

JUNE 4, 1937.

A conference to consider a revision of quarantine no. 38, on account of the black stem rust of grains, will be held in Washington, D. C., on July 14, 1937, Lee A. Strong, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, announced today. The conference will open at 10 a. m. in the South Building auditorium of the Department of Agriculture.

The proposal to be discussed is that of adding Missouri, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia to the list of States designated as protected in the quarantine, and thereby regulating the interstate movement into or between such States of all barberry and Mahonia plants except the Japanese barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*) and its rust-immune varieties.

The quarantine order at present prohibits the shipment of rust-susceptible barberry and Mahonia plants from all States and the District of Columbia into 13 protected States. Permits are required for shipment of immune species of barberry into or between such States except that interstate movement of the Japanese barberry and its rust-immune varieties is not restricted. The States designated as protected in the quarantine are Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Barberry eradication in the protected States named has been in progress since 1918. Similar work has been carried on during the past 2 years in the four States now proposed to be added to the protected area.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC CONFERENCE TO CONSIDER A REVISION OF QUARANTINE
NO. 38 ON ACCOUNT OF THE BLACK STEM RUST OF GRAINS

JUNE 3, 1937.

Notice is hereby given that a public conference will be held by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in the auditorium of the South Building of the Department of Agriculture, Independence Avenue (B Street) SW., Washington, D. C., at 10 a. m., on July 14, 1937, at which consideration will be given to the advisability of revising quarantine no. 38 on account of the black stem rust of grains. The proposal to be considered is that of adding the States of Missouri, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia to the list of States designated as protected in the quarantine and thereby regulating the interstate movement into or between such States of all barberry and Mahonia plants except the Japanese barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*) and its rust-immune varieties.

Any person interested in the revision under consideration may appear at this public conference and be heard either in person or by attorney.

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

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE
(NO. 48)

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, May 10, 1937.

Postmaster:

MY DEAR SIR: Your attention is invited to the inclosed copy of the latest revision of quarantine no. 48 of the United States Department of Agriculture (effective Mar. 1, 1937), extending the area and modifying the regulations in

connection with the Japanese beetle quarantine, by which you will please be governed. See paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Very truly yours,

ROY M. NORTH,
Acting Third Assistant Postmaster General.

JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE AMENDED

[Press notice]

MAY 11, 1937.

Amendment of two regulations (nos. 5 and 10) of the Japanese beetle quarantine, effective May 10, was announced today by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The amendment to regulation 5 adds the counties of Kent, Queen Annes, Somerset, and Worcester; all of Caroline County except election districts of Hillsboro (no. 6), American Corners (no. 8), and Preston (no. 4); election district of Cambridge (no. 7), in Dorchester County; and 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), Willards (no. 14), and Fruitland (no. 16), in Wicomico County in Maryland, and the counties of Accomac and Northampton in Virginia to the area from which the movement by refrigerator car or motor truck of fruits and vegetables of any kind is restricted.

The amendment to regulation 5 also provides that the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine may by administrative instruction extend or reduce the areas specified in that regulation when in his judgment such action is considered advisable.

The amendment to regulation 10 (*e*) specifies conditions under which permits or certificates may be issued to authorize the movement of fruits and vegetables by truck or other road vehicle from a regulated area through a nonregulated area to another regulated area.

MODIFICATION OF JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

An important change in the following amendment to the Japanese beetle quarantine regulations is the inclusion of additional territory in the regulated area [regulation 5, section A (1) (*ii*)] from which the movement by refrigerator car or motor truck of fruits and vegetables of any kind is restricted.

The amendment to regulation 5 also provides that the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine may by administrative instructions extend or reduce the areas specified therein when in his judgment such action is considered advisable.

An amendment to regulation 10, paragraph (*e*), specifies the conditions under which permits or certificates may be issued to authorize the movement of fruits and vegetables by truck or other road vehicle from a regulated area through a nonregulated area to another regulated area.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS (FIFTEENTH REVISION) SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 48

[Approved May 10, 1937; effective May 10, 1937]

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 regulations 5 and 10 of the rules and regulations (fifteenth revision) supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48, on account of the Japanese beetle, which were promulgated March 1, 1937, be and the same are hereby amended to read as follows:

REGULATION 5. RESTRICTIONS ON THE MOVEMENT OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

SECTION A. CONTROL OF MOVEMENT

(1) Unless a certificate or permit shall have been issued therefor, by an inspector, except as provided in paragraphs (a) to (e), inclusive, of this section: (i) 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; and (ii) no fruits and vegetables of any kind shall be moved or allowed to be moved interstate via refrigerator car or motortruck from the State, District, counties, election districts, or city listed below to or through any point outside of the regulated areas:

Delaware.—The entire State.

District of Columbia.—The entire District.

Maryland.—Counties of Cecil, Kent, Queen Annes, Somerset, and Worcester; the city of Baltimore; all of Caroline County except election districts of Hillsboro (no. 6), American Corners (no. 8), and Preston (no. 4); election district of Cambridge (no. 7), in Dorchester County; and 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), Willards (no. 14), and Fruitland (no. 16), in Wicomico County.

New Jersey.—Counties of Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean, Salem, Somerset, and Union.

Pennsylvania.—Counties of Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia.

Virginia.—Counties of Accomac, Arlington, and Northampton: *Provided*, That the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine may by administrative instructions extend or reduce the areas specified in this regulation when in his judgment such action is considered advisable.

(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 Brewer and Waterville, Maine; Buffalo, N. Y., or to the other regulated parts of Erie County, N. Y.; Cleveland, Columbus, and Toledo, Ohio; Burlington, Vt.; and Parkersburg, W. Va. No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of fruits and vegetables from Brewer and Waterville, Maine; Buffalo, N. Y., or from other parts of Erie County, N. Y.; Cleveland, Columbus, and Toledo, Ohio; Burlington, Vt.; and Parkersburg, W. Va.

(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 bananas other than in entire bunches or in clusters of 25 or more.

(e) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of commercially packed apples in any quantity, except those moving via refrigerator cars or motor vehicles from the State, District, counties, election districts, or city listed in paragraph (1) (i) of this section.

(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 one of the following conditions:

(1) When the fruits and vegetables, moving from a point in the regulated area other than the State, District, counties, election districts, or city listed in paragraph 1 (*ii*), of this regulation, or moving from such designated State, District, counties, election districts, or city other than by refrigerator car, 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 re-shipment. 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, or are shipped from infested districts where the fact has been established to the satisfaction of the inspector that the Japanese beetle has not begun or has ceased its flight.

(5) When the fruits and vegetables, other than onions and potatoes, moving via refrigerator car from the State, District, counties, election districts, or city listed in paragraph 1 (*ii*) of this regulation, have been inspected and loaded in a manner to prevent infestation, in a refrigerator car with closed or adequately screened doors and hatches, which car prior to loading has been determined by an inspector as thoroughly swept and cleaned by the common carrier in a manner to rid it of infestation. During the interval between cleaning and loading such refrigerator car must be tightly closed and sealed.

(6) When the onions or potatoes moving via refrigerator car from the State, District, counties, election districts, or city listed in this regulation have been fumigated in the car, when deemed necessary in the judgment of the inspector, and when the doors and hatches of the car have been tightly closed or adequately screened under the supervision of an inspector.

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 so to 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 cannot 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, except that permits issued for the movement of fruits and vegetables from the State, District, counties, election districts, or city listed in regulation 5, section A, (1) (*ii*), shall be limited to 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. Fruits and vegetables other than the above-named commodities may move from the State, District, counties, election districts, or city listed in regulation 5, section A, (1) (ii), only under certification.

This amendment shall be effective on and after May 10, 1937.

Done at the city of Washington this 10th day of May 1937.

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

[SEAL]

HARRY L. BROWN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Copies of the foregoing amendment 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,
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE,
Washington, D. C., May 10, 1937.

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 (fifteenth revision) supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48, on account of the Japanese beetle, effective on and after May 10, 1937.

Under the amendment additional territory is included in the regulated area (regulation 5, sec. A (1) (ii)) from which the movement by refrigerator car or motortruck of fruits and vegetables of any kind is restricted. Regulation 10, paragraph (e), as amended, specifies the conditions under which permits or certificates may be issued to authorize the movement of fruits and vegetables by truck or other road vehicle from a regulated area through a non-regulated area to another regulated area.

Copies of the amendment may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

HARRY L. BROWN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in the following newspapers: The Hartford Times, Hartford, Conn., May 12, 1937; the Evening Journal, Wilmington, Del., May 12, 1937; the Evening Star, Washington, D. C., May 13, 1937; the Press-Herald, Portland, Maine, May 14, 1937; the Sun, Baltimore, Md., May 13, 1937; the Post, Boston, Mass., May 13, 1937; the Union, Manchester, N. H., May 13, 1937; the News, Newark, N. J., May 13, 1937; the World-Telegram, New York, N. Y., May 13, 1937; the Bulletin, Philadelphia, Pa., May 13, 1937; the Bulletin, Providence, R. I., May 12, 1937; the Free Press, Burlington, Vt., May 13, 1937; the News Leader, Richmond, Va., May 12, 1937; the Gazette, Charleston, W. Va., May 14, 1937; and the Press, Cleveland, Ohio, May 13, 1937.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE (NO. 52)

PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE REGULATIONS REVISED

[Press notice]

APRIL 6, 1937.

The Secretary of Agriculture announces a revision of the pink bollworm quarantine regulations, effective April 6, 1937. This revision adds to the lightly infested areas the county of Sierra in New Mexico and the Texas counties of Crane, Loving, Upton, and Winkler. While the principal industry of these counties is stock raising, a small amount of cotton is grown and this is moved into the present adjacent regulated areas for ginning. This action is, therefore, taken to allow the movement of seed to farms and ranches in these counties for planting and feeding purposes. No other changes are made at this time.

The regulated area now includes the Arizona counties of Cochise, Graham, and Greenlee; the New Mexico counties of Chaves, Dona Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Lea, Luna, Otero, Roosevelt, and Sierra; and the Texas counties of Andrews, Brewster, Cameron, Cochran, Crane, Culberson, Dawson, Ector, El Paso, Gaines, Glasscock, Hidalgo, Hockley, Howard, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, Loving, Martin, Midland, Pecos, Presidio, Reeves, Starr, Terrell, Terry, Upton, Ward, Willacy, Winkler, Yoakum, and part of Bailey County.

Of these, the heavily infested areas are the Texas counties of Brewster, Culberson, Jeff Davis, Presidio, Terrell, and most of Hudspeth County.

MODIFICATION OF PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The following revision adds the county of Sierra in New Mexico and the Texas counties of Crane, Loving, Upton, and Winkler to the lightly infested areas. While stock raising is the principal industry in these counties, a small amount of cotton is grown. This is carried into the present adjacent regulated areas for ginning. These counties are, therefore, included to authorize the movement of seed to farms and ranches therein for planting and feeding purposes. No other changes are made at this time.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO REVISED RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 52

[Approved April 5, 1937; effective April 6, 1937]

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. 52, on account of the pink bollworm of cotton, which were promulgated on October 13, 1936, as amended effective December 1, 1936, be and the same is hereby further amended to read as follow:

REGULATION 3. REGULATED AREAS; HEAVILY AND LIGHTLY INFESTED AREAS

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 in Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas, including all cities, districts, towns, townships, and other political subdivisions within their limits:

Arizona area.—Counties of Cochise, Graham, and Greenlee.

New Mexico area.—Counties of Chaves, Dona Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Lea, Luna, Otero, Roosevelt, and Sierra.

Texas area.—Counties of Andrews, Brewster, Cameron, Cochran, Crane, Culberson, Dawson, Ector, El Paso, Gaines, Glasscock, Hidalgo, Hockley, Howard, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, Loving, Martin, Midland, Pecos, Presidio, Reeves, Starr, Terrell, Terry, Upton, Ward, Willacy, Winkler, and Yoakum; that part of *Bailey County* lying south of the following-described boundary line: Beginning on the east line of said county where the county line intersects the northern boundary line of league 207; thence west following the northern boundary line of leagues 207, 203, 191, 188, 175, and 171 to the northeast corner of league 171; thence south on the western line of league 171 to the northeast corner of the W. H. L. survey; thence west along the northern boundary of the W. H. L. survey and the northern boundary of sections 68, 67, 66, 65, 64, 63, 62, 61, and 60 of block A of the M. B. & B. survey to the western boundary of said county; that part of *Lamb County* lying south of the following-described boundary line: Beginning on the east line of said county where the county line intersects the northern boundary line of section 9 of the R. M.

Thomson survey; thence west following the northern boundary line of sections 9 and 10 of the R. M. Thomson survey and the northern boundary line of sections 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1 of the T. A. Thompson survey and the northern boundary line of leagues 637, 636, and 635 to the southeast corner of league 239; thence north on the eastern boundary line of league 239 to the northeast corner of said league; thence west on the northern boundary line of leagues 239, 238, 233, 222, 218, and 207 to the western boundary line of said county.

Heavily Infested Areas

Of the regulated areas, the following counties and parts of counties are hereby designated as heavily infested within the meaning of these regulations:

Counties of Brewster, Culberson, Jeff Davis, Presidio, and Terrell, in the State of Texas, and all of *Hudspeth County* in the same State except that part of the northwest corner of said county lying 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.

Lightly Infested Areas

The following areas are designated as lightly infested:

The counties of Cochise, Graham, and Greenlee in Arizona;¹ the counties of Chaves, Dona Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Lea, Luna, Otero, Roosevelt, and Sierra in New Mexico; the entire counties of Andrews, Cameron, Cochran, Crane, Dawson, Ector, El Paso, Gaines, Glasscock, Hidalgo, Hockley, Howard, Loving, Martin, Midland, Pecos, Reeves, Starr, Terry, Upton, Ward, Willacy, Winkler, and Yoakum, the regulated parts of Bailey and Lamb Counties in Texas, and that part of the northwest corner of Hudspeth County, Tex., lying 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.

This amendment shall be effective on and after April 6, 1937, and shall on that date supersede amendment no. 1, which became effective December 1, 1936.

Done at the city of Washington this 5th day of April 1937.

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

[SEAL]

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Copies of foregoing amendment 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,
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE,
Washington, D. C., April 6, 1937.

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. 2 to the revised rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 52, on account of the pink bollworm, effective on and after April 5, 1937. The purpose of the amendment is to add to the lightly infested areas the county of Sierra in New Mexico, and the Texas counties of Crane, Loving, Upton, and Winkler. Copies of the amendment may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in the following newspapers: The Chronicle, Houston, Tex., Apr. 11, 1937; the Journal, Albuquerque, N. Mex., Apr. 13, 1937.]

¹Part of the lightly infested area in Arizona is regulated on account of the *Thurberia* weevil under quarantine no. 61, and shipments therefrom must comply with requirements of that quarantine.

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, April 20, 1937.

Postmaster:

MY DEAR SIR: Your attention is invited to the inclosed copy of Plant Quarantine No. 52 of the United States Department of Agriculture on account of the pink bollworm of cotton, and also a copy of revised regulation 3 in connection therewith, effective April 6, 1937, by which you will please be governed. See paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

The revision extends the regulated area adding the counties of Sierra in New Mexico, and the Texas counties of Crane, Loving, Upton, and Winkler to the area designated as lightly infested by the pink bollworm.

Very truly yours,

ROY M. NORTH,
Acting Third Assistant Postmaster General.

B. E. P. Q. 414 (revised).

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS—TREATMENT REQUIREMENTS REMOVED AS A CONDITION FOR INTERSTATE SHIPMENT OF BALED LINT AND LINTERS, AND PRODUCTS THEREOF, FROM CERTAIN SPECIFIED PINK BOLLWORM LIGHTLY INFESTED AREAS OF NEW MEXICO AND TEXAS

[Issued under regulations 8, 9, and 10 of quarantine no. 52]

MAY 27, 1937.

In accordance with the authorizations contained in regulations 8, 9, and 10, quarantine no. 52, on account of the pink bollworm, notice is hereby given that baled cotton lint, baled cotton linters, and products thereof, from all of Lea and Roosevelt Counties of the pink bollworm regulated area in New Mexico and from that part of the pink bollworm regulated area in Texas comprising the counties of Andrews, Cochran, Dawson, Ector, Gaines, Glasscock, Hockley, Howard, Martin, Midland, Terry, and Yoakum, and those parts of the counties of Bailey and Lamb particularly described in regulation 3 of amendment no. 2 to revised rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 52, may be moved interstate without restriction other than that a permit issued by the United States Department of Agriculture must be secured and attached to the articles or shipping papers in accordance with the methods prescribed in regulation 15 of said quarantine.

These administrative instructions amend and supersede administrative instructions B. E. P. Q. 414, dated September 28, 1936, and are issued for the purpose of including all of the counties of Dawson and Midland and the adjacent counties of Glasscock, Howard, and Martin, which have recently been added to the area described therein.

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

B. E. P. Q. 450.

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS; APPROVAL OF ALTERNATIVE TREATMENT FOR THE INTERSTATE MOVEMENT OF BALED COTTON LINTERS GINNED FROM COTTONSEED PRODUCED IN AREAS LIGHTLY INFESTED WITH THE PINK BOLLWORM

[Issued under regulation 9, quarantine no. 52]

MAY 27, 1937.

Pursuant to authority vested in the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine under regulation 9 of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 52 (revised), which provides that baled linters produced in a lightly infested area to be shipped interstate to nonregulated territory must be either fumigated under vacuum, or compressed, or roller treated, or

given such other treatment as may later be approved by the said Bureau, the Bureau hereby approves the following alternative treatment:

Permits may be issued for the interstate movement of baled cotton linters ginned from cottonseed grown in a regulated area lightly infested with the pink bollworm when such linters are produced from seed which has been heated to a temperature of at least 155° F. in approved apparatus under the supervision of an inspector and subsequently handled so as to prevent contamination. Such treatment shall be given separate and apart from ginning operations and removed from other contaminated cotton products.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO THURBERIA WEEVIL QUARANTINE (NO. 61)

B. E. P. Q. 436.

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS—APPROVAL FOR ALTERNATIVE TREATMENT FOR COTTONSEED AS A CONDITION FOR INTERSTATE MOVEMENT FROM AREA REGULATED UNDER QUARANTINE NO. 61

[Issued under regulation 6, quarantine no. 61]

APRIL 1, 1937.

Pursuant to authority vested in the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine under regulation 6 of the revised rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 61, revised, which provides that permits may be issued for the interstate movement of cottonseed from the regulated area on such conditions as may be prescribed by that Bureau, the Bureau hereby approves the following alternative treatment for cottonseed and permits may be issued for the interstate movement of cottonseed so treated:

When the cottonseed has been sterilized to 145° F. as a part of the continuous process of ginning, and in addition has been treated by sulphuric acid and screening, and subsequently has been protected from contamination in a manner satisfactory to the inspector.

AVERY S. HOYT,

Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

TERMINAL INSPECTION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

CALIFORNIA STATE PLANT QUARANTINES

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,

Washington, April 6, 1937.

Under plant quarantines and regulations issued by the State of California, the shipment into that State of certain plants and plant materials, known to be hosts of injurious pests and plant diseases, is subject to certain requirements, or entirely prohibited.

The following table gives a summary of the California quarantine laws and regulations, showing the quarantined areas, the plants and plant products affected, and the pests and diseases of which such plants are known hosts. Under the provisions of paragraph 2 (b), amended section 596, Postal Laws and Regulations, postmasters should not accept such plants and plant products when presented for mailing in violation of these quarantine laws and regulations, and should invite the attention of the mailers thereto.

Shippers desiring California permits must make application therefor direct to the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, State Department of Agriculture, Sacramento, Calif.

Postmasters at places in California where State inspection of plants and plant products is maintained under the Terminal Inspection Act should take the action prescribed by amended paragraph 4 (b), section 596, Postal Laws and Regulations, if parcels sent to such offices for terminal inspection are found to be in violation of these plant quarantine laws or regulations.

ROY M. NORTH,

Acting Third Assistant Postmaster General.

Plants and plant products prohibited or regulated entry into California

Area quarantined	Plants and plant products affected	Plant pests and diseases
Entire United States except Arizona.....	Acceptance for mailing entirely prohibited	Accepted for mailing only when accompanied with approved certificate or California permit
All States east of and including Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico. Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.	Citrus fruits and plants and parts thereof except seed prohibited via mail. Chestnuts and chinquapin plants and parts thereof including NUTS. Almond, apple, apricot, cherry, chokecherry, nectarine, peach, pear, plum, and quince: Fruits and rooted plants.	Citrus seed admitted under California permit. ----- Scions and budwood admitted under California permit from Nov. 1 to Mar. 1.
All States east of and including Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico. Entire United States.....	Filbert and hazel: Plants and parts thereof except nuts. Cotton bolls, cottonseed and seed hulls, from pest infested areas. Cherry fruits prohibited from infested counties.	Scale insects, fruit flies, and citrus canker. Chestnut bark disease. Oriental fruit moth and diseases of peach trees.
Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.....	Sweetpotato: Plants and parts thereof including tubers. Prohibited from infested areas.	Filbert blight. Cotton boll weevil. Cherry fruit flies. Sweetpotato weevil.
Entire United States.....	Tree of heaven; allamanda; Mexican orange; citrus; coffee; Japanese and common persimmon; gardenia spp.; ixora; privets; China tree (mela spp.); wild olive or devil wood; toyon Christmas berry; otahelie gooseberry; West India gooseberry, jimbaling; mock orange; severinia; green briars; tea plant; pepper wood, prickly ash; plants and parts thereof except fruit and seeds. Hickory, pecan, and walnut; plants and parts thereof except NUTS.	Citrus white flies.
Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas.		Pecan nut case bearer, pecan leaf case bearer. Ozonium root rot.

Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Do.....

entire United States except Nevada.....

Corn, broomcorn, sorghums and Sudan grass except clean seed and shelled grain: plants and parts thereof admitted if accompanied by U. S. Federal fumigation or treatment certificate. (No restrictions on clean seed and shelled corn.)
Lima and green shell beans in pod, beets with tops and rhubarb: Admitted if accompanied by U. S. Federal inspection certificate affirming freedom from corn borer, or U. S. Federal fumigation or treatment certificate.
Irish potato, tomato, and egg plant: Plants and cuttings thereof and potato tubers admitted if accompanied by origin State certificate that plants or tubers originated in locality known to be free from Colorado potato beetle. Potatoes also admitted if screened and certified.

European corn borer.

Do.

Colorado potato beetle.

MISSISSIPPI STATE PLANT QUARANTINE

SWEETPOTATO WEEVIL

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, April 7, 1937.

Under plant quarantines and regulations issued by the State of Mississippi on account of the sweetpotato weevil, the shipment into that State of certain plants and plant materials known to be hosts of this pest is subject to certain requirements, or entirely prohibited.

The shipment into Mississippi of *sweetpotatoes; sweetpotato plants, vines, cuttings, draws, and slips; morning glory plants or parts thereof* is entirely prohibited from the States of Florida and Louisiana; the southern part of Mobile County, Ala.; Camden, Decatur, and Glynn Counties, Ga.; and all of the State of Texas except the counties of Cass, Bowie, Morris, Camp, Titus, Red River, Franklin, Hopkins, Delta, and Lamar. The articles named may be accepted at points outside such area for shipment into Mississippi only when accompanied with a permit certificate tag obtained by the shipper from the State plant board, State College, Miss.

* Postmasters are, therefore, requested to observe the foregoing prohibitions and restrictions when such plants and plant materials are presented for mailing and also invite the attention of mailers thereto. This is in accordance with the law embodied in paragraph 2, amended section 596, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Postmasters at places in Mississippi where State inspection of plants and plant products is maintained under the Terminal Inspection Act should take the action prescribed by amended paragraph 4 (b), section 596, Postal Laws and Regulations, if parcels sent to such offices for terminal inspection are found to be in violation of these plant-quarantine laws or regulations.

ROY M. NORTH,
Acting Third Assistant Postmaster General.

MONTANA STATE PLANT QUARANTINES

CHERRY FRUIT FLY AND BLACK LOCUST BORER

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, April 8, 1937.

Under plant quarantines and regulations issued by the State of Montana, on account of the cherry fruit fly and the black locust borer, the shipment into that State of certain plants and plant materials known to be hosts of these pests is subject to certain requirements, or entirely prohibited.

The shipment into Montana of the fresh fruit of the cherry, and boxes or packages which have contained fresh cherries, is entirely prohibited from the following quarantined areas:

In Idaho----- The counties of Benewah and Latah.
In Oregon----- The counties of Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Tillamook, Union, Washington, and Yamhill.
In Washington---- The counties of Clallam, Clark, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Island, Jefferson, King, Kitsap, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Pierce, San Juan, Skagit, Skamania, Snohomish, Thurston, Wahkiakum, Whatcom, and Whitman.

Fresh fruit of the cherry may be accepted in other counties in the States of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington for shipment into Montana only when accompanied with the prescribed certificate of the State of origin.

The shipment into Montana of black locust plants or untreated black locust products is entirely prohibited from the following quarantined areas:

The State of Washington.

All of the United States east of the eastern boundaries of the States of Montana, Idaho, Utah, and Arizona.

Postmasters are, therefore, requested to observe the foregoing prohibitions and restrictions when such plants and plant materials are presented for mailing, and also invite the attention of mailers thereto. This is in

accordance with the law embodied in paragraph 2 (b), amended section 596, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Postmasters at places in Montana where State inspection of plants and plant products is maintained under the terminal inspection act should take the action prescribed by amended paragraph 4 (b), section 596, Postal Laws and Regulations, if parcels sent to such offices for terminal inspection are found to be in violation of these plant quarantine laws or regulations.

ROY M. NORTH,

Acting Third Assistant Postmaster General.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

B. E. P. Q. 375, revised.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, KINGDOM OF EGYPT

APRIL 26, 1937.

This compilation of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Kingdom of Egypt has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector, in charge, Foreign Information Service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, in part from the French texts of the original laws and orders, and in part it is adapted from the summary and statements of the general conditions applying to the importation of plants and plant products into Egypt prepared by the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture.

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

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, KINGDOM OF EGYPT

BASIC LEGISLATION

Law no. 1 of January 4, 1916, as amended, on the protection of plants proceeding from foreign countries.

DEFINITIONS

"Ministry" means the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture.

"Disease" means injuries to plants caused by fungous or insect parasites.

SUMMARY

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

The importation into Egypt of the following materials is strictly prohibited. Any importation of the same shall be reexported within 15 days from the date of arrival, or destroyed, and the owners shall have no claim for compensation.

Cotton plants (*Gossypium* spp.), ginned or unginced cotton, cottonseed, and stems. (Art. 1, law no. 1, Jan. 4, 1916, p. 16.)

Grapevines, rooted: Importation prohibited. (Amendment of Aug. 20, 1932, to law no. 1, art. 2, p. 16.)

Grapevine leaves (*Vitis* spp.), whether imported as merchandise or used as packing material. (Art. 1, law no. 1, Jan. 4, 1916, p. 16.)

Living insects, their eggs, larvae, pupae, and nymphs. (Art. 1, law no. 1, Jan. 4, 1916, p. 16.)

Cultures of bacteria and fungi injurious to plants. (Art. 1, law no. 1, Jan. 4, 1916, p. 16.)

Plants, parts of plants, fruits, and seeds of bamia or okra (*Hibiscus esculentus* L.), and til or ambari hemp (*H. cinnabarinus* L.). (Decree, law no. 96, June 18, 1931.) (See art. 1, law no. 1, p. 16.)

Bags, boxes, cases, and all other containers used in packing and transporting prohibited articles. (Decree, law no. 96, June 18, 1931.) (See art. 1, law no. 1, p. 16.)

Birdlime in all forms. (Decree, law no. 13, Apr. 3, 1922.)

Hemp, common (*Cannabis sativa* L.), germinable seeds of. (Decree, law no. 95, June 18, 1931.) (See art. 1, law no. 1, p. 16.)

Soil and earth. (Order of Aug. 30, 1932.)

Tobacco seeds (*Nicotiana tabacum* L.). (Law no. 73, July 3, 1933.)

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED²

The above prohibition does not apply to the following articles if they meet the conditions indicated below:

Conditions of entry

Banana plants (*Musa* spp.):

1. Authorization of the Ministry of Agriculture (Egypt) in advance.
2. Official phytosanitary certificate from country of origin declaring freedom from injurious insects and plant diseases.
3. Inspection on arrival and fumigation before entry.
4. Inspection of the plants in the field for 1 year from date of planting. If, during that period, an injurious insect or disease makes its appearance on same, they shall be liable to destruction without compensation. (Law no. 1, art. 1.)

Banana fruit (*Musa* spp.):

Originating in the Canary Islands, Madagascar, Zanzibar, or of unknown origin, will be fumigated at the expense of the consignee. Bananas from other sources will be inspected with action according to findings. (Law no. 1, art. 7, and order of Jan. 20, 1916.) (See p. 18.)

Bees, honey:

1. Authorization of ministry in advance.
2. Varieties admitted into Egypt: Italian, Caucasian, and Carniolan.
3. They should be shipped direct from native country, i. e., Italian from Italy, Caucasian from Russia, Carniolan from Yugoslavia, Austria, and Hungary.
4. Beehives should be free from natural or artificial combs and honey.
5. Each consignment should be accompanied by an official certificate specifying the kind of bees, and declaring that the apiary from which the bees were taken was free from disease.
6. The only authorized port of entry is Alexandria.
7. Inspection on arrival. (Law no. 1, art. 2.) (See p. 17.)

Citrus nursery stock (*Citrus* spp.):

1. Authorization of the ministry in advance.
2. Certificate of freedom from disease, particularly from all coccids, citrus canker (*Bacterium citri* (Hasse) Doidge), citrus blast or black pit (*Phytophthora citripustulata*)=(*Bacterium syringae* (Van Hall) E. F. Sm.).
3. Inspection on arrival and fumigation before entry. (Amendment of Aug. 30, 1932, to art. 2 of law no. 1.) (See p. 16.)

Citrus fruit (*Citrus* spp.):

1. Authorization of the ministry in advance.
2. Originating in Greece, Italy, Turkey, Syria, Palestine, Islands of Crete, Rhodes, Cyprus, or of unknown origin, will be fumigated at the expense of the consignee for protection against coccids.
3. Shipments accompanied by fumigation certificates from countries of origin may be exempted from fumigation if attacked by only two species of scales; i. e., the Florida red scale (*Chrysomphalus aonidium* L.) and the California red scale (*C. aurantii* Mask.), and if on inspection those scales are found to be dead.
4. An official phytosanitary certificate from the country of origin declaring the consignment to be free from insect pests and plant diseases, especially from the false codling moth (*Argyroplote leucotreta* Meyr.),

² See also "General Conditions Under Which Plants May Be Imported Into Egypt", p. 13; and "General Conditions for the Importation of Fruits, Vegetables, and Seeds", p. 15.

citrus blast (*Phytophthora citripustulata*)=(*Bacterium syringae* (Van Hall) E. F. Sm.), and citrus canker (*Bacterium (Phytophthora) citri* (Hasse) Doidge). (Order of Jan. 20, 1916, and July 14, 1925, as amended by that of Oct. 11, 1926.)

Cotton samples for commercial purposes:

1. Should be well-ginned cotton entirely free from cottonseed or any foreign matter.
2. No sample should exceed 2 kg and postal samples without value not to exceed 350 g each.
3. Should be addressed to the consignee % The Plant Quarantine Office, Ministry of Agriculture, at the port of destination.
4. When a sample is received by any plant quarantine office, the consignee will be notified. Samples not claimed within 15 days will be destroyed without compensation.
5. The samples will be disinfected with carbon disulphide for 24 hours before entry.

NOTE.—The entry of samples of unginned cotton and cottonseed is prohibited, however small the samples may be.

Cotton, absorbent, and kapok (cotton-wool): Admitted without fumigation.

Cotton beddings (including mattresses, bedcovers, cushions, furniture containing unmanufactured cotton):

1. Disinfection at the port of entry in the steam sterilizers of the quarantine authority, at owner's expense and risk, at 120° C. for at least 2 hours.
2. If accompanied by an official certificate affirming disinfection at the port of export in a steam sterilizer under pressure not more than 1 month previous to arrival at the port of entry, they will be exempted from treatment.
3. This arrangement can be canceled at any time by the ministry.

Cotton and cottonseed in transit by air. Permits may be issued for the transit of cotton and cottonseed by air mail under the following restrictions:

1. Containers to be any metal boxes, soldered, and on no account to be opened in Egyptian territory.
2. Transfer should take place only by airplanes in the same hangar (air-drome).
3. Transit is limited to airplanes alone.
4. Consignments must not be kept in Egyptian territory more than 15 days; they must be under the control of both the ministry and the customs while in Egypt. The customs shall record the date of arrival, number of consignments, date of reexportation (exit), and the number of consignments transferred to another airplane. A copy of this information will be forwarded to the plant quarantine officials at the same customs office.

Violations of any of these restrictions involves the immediate destruction of the respective consignment. (Law no. 1, art. 2.) (See p. 16.)

Cucurbitaceous fruits and vegetables:

1. Authorization of the ministry in advance.
2. Inspection on arrival.
3. If of Asiatic origin must be accompanied by an official phytosanitary certificate affirming freedom of the locality where grown and the place of export from all species of *Dacus* and from *Myiopardalis pardalina* Big. (Order of June 22, as amended by that of Dec. 15, 1919.)

Date palms: Same conditions as banana plants.

Date fruit (fresh, dry, or compressed):

1. Authorization of the ministry.
2. Official phytosanitary certificate from country of origin affirming freedom from injurious pests, especially the red spider (*Paratetranychus simplex* Banks). (Amendment of July 15, 1935, to art. 2, law no. 1.) (See p. 16.)

Fig plants and parts thereof:

1. Authorization of the ministry in advance.
2. Certificate of freedom from disease, especially from the psylla *Triozoa burtoni* Laing.
3. Inspection on arrival.
4. Fumigation before entry. (Amendment of Aug. 20, 1932, to art. 2, law no. 1.) (See p. 17.)

Figs, fresh or dried:

1. Authorization of the ministry in advance.
2. Certificate of freedom from the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitidis capitata* Wied.) and the black fig fly (*Lonchaca aristella* Beck.)
3. Inspection on arrival. (Amendment of Aug. 20, 1932, to art. 2, law no. 1.) (See p. 16.)

Flowers, bulbs, tubers, corms, rhizomes:

1. Authorization in advance.
2. Certificate of freedom from the lesser and greater bulb flies (*Eumcrus strigatus* Fall. and *Merodon equestris* Fab.).
3. Inspection on arrival.
4. Fumigation before entry. (Law no. 1, art. 2.) (See p. 16.)

Fruits, pomaceous, including apple, pear, quince:

1. Authorization of the ministry in advance.
2. Official certificate declaring freedom from the codling moth (*Carpocapsa pomonella* (L.), (*Grapholitha*) *Cydia funcbrana* Treit.), the oriental fruit moth ((*Laspeyresia*) *Grapholitha molesta* Busck), the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitidis capitata* Wied.), and all coccids.
3. Inspection on arrival. (Amendment of Aug. 20, 1932, to law no. 1, art. 2.) (See p. 16.)

Fruits, stone, including apricot, cherry, peach, plum:

1. Authorization of the ministry in advance.
2. Certificate declaring freedom from *Anthonomus* spp., *Rhynchites* spp., peach twig borer (*Anarsia lineatella* Zell.), Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitidis capitata* Wied.), and all coccids.
3. Inspection on arrival. (Amendment of Aug. 20, 1932, to law no. 1, art. 2.) (See p. 16.)

Grapevines and cuttings thereof (*Vitis* spp.):

1. No importation is allowed from localities infested by the grapevine louse (*Phylloxera* (*vastatrix*) *vitifoliae* Fitch).
2. The entry of rooted plants is not permitted.
3. Authorization of the ministry in advance.
4. Certificate of freedom from phylloxera.
5. Inspection on arrival.
6. Fumigation before entry. (Amendment of Aug. 20, 1932, to law no. 1, art. 2.) (See p. 16.)

Grapes (*Vitis* spp.):

1. Authorization of the ministry in advance.
2. Certificate declaring freedom from the grape fruit moth (*Polychrosis botrana* Schiff.), the vine moth (*Clysis ambiguella* Hbn.), and all coccids.
3. Inspection on arrival (amendment of Aug. 20, 1932, to law no. 1, art. 2.). (See p. 16.)

Hemp, common, seeds of (*Cannabis sativa*):

1. Authorization of the ministry in advance.
2. Certificate from country of origin declaring that the seeds have been sufficiently roasted to destroy their germinability (decree, law no. 95, June 18, 1931).

Leguminous fruits and seeds:

1. Authorization of ministry in advance.
2. Official certificate declaring freedom from insects and diseases and especially from *Caryoborus* spp.
3. Inspection on arrival.

Mango, fruits and seeds (*Mangifera indica* L.):

1. Authorization of the ministry in advance.
2. Official phytosanitary certificate declaring freedom of consignments and their places of origin from *Dacus* spp. and *Cryptorhynchus* spp. (order of June 22, 1919, as amended Dec. 15, 1919).

Mold, heather or heath (Terre de bruyère):

1. Must be free from sand and soil.
2. Official certificate declaring freedom of place of origin from the grape phylloxera (*Phylloxera* (*vastatrix*) *vitifoliae* Fitch), the Argentine ant (*Iridomyrmex humilis* Mayr.), and the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica* Newm.).
3. Fumigation before entry.

Nuts, green, including almonds:

1. Authorization of the ministry in advance.
2. Certificate declaring freedom from *Eurytoma* spp., *Balaninus* spp., and the peach twig borer (*Anarsia lineatella* Zell.) (amendment of Aug. 20, 1932, to law no. 1, art. 2).

Olive fruits (fresh) and trees:

1. Authorization of the ministry in advance.
2. Phytosanitary certificate declaring freedom from insect pests and diseases (amendment of May 27, 1920, to law no. 1, art. 2). (See p. 17.)

Onions (*Allium* spp.):

1. Authorization of the ministry in advance.
2. Certificate declaring freedom from insect pests and plant diseases, particularly smut (*Urocystis cepulae* Frost) (amendment of Aug. 20, 1932, to law no. 1, art. 2). (See p. 17.)

Peat:

1. Must be free from sand and soil.
2. Containers used in packing must be new.
3. Official certificate declaring freedom of country of origin from foot-and-mouth disease and anthrax.
4. Shipments that meet those conditions will be exempt from fumigation.

Persimmon, Japanese (*Diospyrus kaki* L.):

1. Authorization of the ministry in advance.
2. Certificate declaring freedom from all coccids and particularly from the citrus mealy bug (*Pseudococcus citri* Risso).
3. Inspection on arrival (amendment of Aug. 20, 1932, to law no. 1, art. 2). (See p. 17.)

Plants for propagation. Living plants, including stems, bulbs, tubers, etc., and all parts capable of propagation (except seeds) that are not specially provided for:

1. An official phytosanitary certificate declaring freedom from insect pests and plant diseases.
2. Inspection on arrival.
3. Fumigation before entry (law no. 1 of 1916, art. 2). (See p. 16.)

Plants, ornamental, sensitive to fumigation, including azalea, begonia, convallaria (lily-of-the-valley), cyclamen, filicales (ferns), hortensia, orchidaceae, syringa:

1. Authorization from the ministry in advance.
2. An official phytosanitary certificate affirming freedom from insects and plant diseases.
3. Inspection on arrival.
4. Convallaria plants must be free from sand and soil (order of Nov. 24, 1919).

Plants in pots and with balls of earth:

1. Authorization from the ministry in advance.
2. Official certificate declaring freedom from Argentine ant (*Iridomyrmex humilis* Mayr.), Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica* Newm.), grape phylloxera (*Phylloxera vastatrix vitifoliae* Fitch), *Chalcophora stigmatica* Dolm., *Capnodis carbonaria* Klug., and crown gall (*Bacterium tumefaciens* E. F. Sm. and Townsend).
3. Inspection on arrival.
4. Fumigation before entry.

NOTE.—No importation will be allowed from localities known to be infested by insects named in paragraph 2 (amendment of Aug. 20, 1932, to law no. 1, art. 2). (See p. 16.)

Plants, rosaceous:

1. Authorization of ministry in advance.
2. Certificate declaring freedom from insect pests and diseases, especially coccids and crown gall (*Bacterium tumefaciens* E. F. Sm. and Townsend) (amendment of Aug. 20, 1932, to law no. 1). (See p. 17.)

Pomegranate (*Punica granatum* L.):

1. Authorization of the ministry in advance.
2. Certificate declaring freedom from all coccids and particularly from the citrus mealy bug (*Pseudococcus citri* Risso) (amendment of Aug. 20, 1932, to law no. 1, art. 2).

Potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum* L.):

1. Authorization of the ministry in advance.
2. Certificate declaring freedom from the Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say), potato flea beetle (*Epitrix cucumeris* Harr.), potato tuber worm ((*Phthorimaea*) *Gnoringoschema operculella* Zell.), potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.), scab (*Actinomyces scabies* (Thax.) Guss.), powdery scab (*Spongospora subterranea* (Walls) Lang), and root-knot nematode (*Heterodera radicola*) *marioni* (Cornu) Goodey).
3. If, upon inspection, found infected with potato wart they will be destroyed immediately.
4. If infested with potato tuber worm or other parasites susceptible to effective disinfection, they will be fumigated.
5. If infected with any disease not susceptible to effective treatment, they shall be returned within 15 days from date of arrival or destroyed without compensation (amendment of Aug. 20, 1932, to law no. 1, art. 2, and order of Jan. 1, 1933). (See p. 17.)

Silkworm eggs:

1. Authorization in advance.
2. Consignments should be addressed in care of the Crop Protection Section.
3. A phytosanitary certificate should accompany each consignment, declaring the freedom of the eggs from transmissible diseases and declaring that sterile eggs and foreign matter do not exceed 5 percent of the net weight.
4. Each box in the consignment should be checked by an expert, labeled and sealed, with a statement of the race of silkworms, the color of the cocoons and their origin, as well as the net weight.
5. Examination of consignments at port of arrival shall be made by an expert official, who may take samples not to exceed 2 grams from each lot.
6. Refusal of any consignment or part thereof may result from (a) noncompliance with the above conditions; (b) transmissible diseases; (c) hatching of the eggs.
7. Rejected consignments should be reexported within 15 days. If the importer fails to reexport the consignment or if hatching takes place during the 15-day period, or any consignment is not cleared through the customs before the end of March, the said consignment shall be destroyed at the owner's expense without compensation.

Sugarcane cuttings (*Saccharum officinarum* L.):

1. Authorization of the ministry in advance.
2. Before being packed, the cuttings should be stripped of all trash and dipped in bordeaux mixture.
3. A phytosanitary certificate from country of origin declaring that the Government entomologist and mycologist have personally examined each cane and found it free from insect pests and fungus diseases.
4. Consignments other than postal parcels will not be admitted (law no. 1 of 1916, art. 2). (See p. 16.)

Sugarcane seeds:

1. Should be grown 100 meters from any other sugarcane and the ministry should be informed of the site. (Domestic.) (Law no. 1 of 1916, art. 2.) (See p. 16.)

IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

Plants, insects, etc., imported by the Ministry of Agriculture for scientific purposes: Not subject to the provisions of law no. 1, 1916 (law no. 1 of 1916, art. 11). (See p. 19.)

GENERAL CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH PLANTS MAY BE IMPORTED INTO EGYPT

The following general conditions under which plants and parts of plants may be imported into Egypt have been indicated by the direction of the section of plant protection of the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture for the guidance of exporters of such products to that country. These conditions supplement those indicated in the summary.

PACKING

Plants and parts thereof should be free from sand or soil. They may be packed in peat, sphagnum, or polypodium (osmundine). The use of branches, leaves, or other parts of plants, either dry or fresh, as packing is strictly prohibited. The Ministry of Agriculture reserves the right to exempt from this restriction certain plants which, according to its knowledge and belief, cannot easily be imported without earth around their roots.

SIZE OF PACKAGES RESTRICTED

No package should exceed 75 cm by 1½ m, the contents being packed in such a manner as to facilitate their inspection and treatment. Each kind of plant should be packed separately.

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE

Each consignment should be accompanied by a certificate issued by the Department of Agriculture of the exporting country to the effect that the plants had not been grown in an area infested with an injurious agricultural disease and that they had been duly inspected by a responsible expert and found free from disease.

In addition, there should be a list of all the *kinds* of plants the importation of which had been authorized according to the importer's application for permit. Should other kinds of plants be included, the entire shipment may be reexported or destroyed without compensation to the owner. If the *number* of plants imported exceeds that which was authorized, the consignee should return the excess at his own expense; otherwise, the extra plants may have to be destroyed without right of indemnity.

INFECTED PLANTS TO BE DISINFECTED

If a consignment is found on inspection to be infected with a disease or pest susceptible of an effective disinfection, that treatment will be applied at the importer's expense; in the contrary case the importer must reexport the shipment within 15 days from the date of inspection. If not exported at the expiration of that period, it may be destroyed without right of indemnity to the owner.

AUTHORIZED PORT OF ENTRY FOR RESTRICTED PLANTS

Plants and parts thereof, which may be imported only under special permit, should be imported through the customhouse or parcel office at Alexandria. If offered for entry at any other port, they should be shipped immediately by sea to Alexandria at the expense of the importer.

The Ministry of Agriculture has the right to withdraw samples for examination and observation.

IMPORT PERMIT IN ADVANCE OF SHIPMENT

The application for an import permit should be made to the Ministry before the consignment is transported from its place of origin.

GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR THE IMPORTATION OF FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND SEEDS

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE

Each consignment should be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by an authorized official of the government of the country of origin affirming the freedom of the shipment from injurious insects and plant diseases, and indicating its actual origin and locality where grown.

PROHIBITED PACKING

The use of parts of plants or leaves, green or dry, as packing is prohibited.

PORTS AVAILABLE FOR TREATMENT OF INFECTED PRODUCTS

Any fruits, vegetables, and seeds liable to treatment arriving at a port not equipped for the purpose or possessing equipment of insufficient size, should be reshipped by sea at the consignee's expense to Alexandria, Port Said, or Suez.

DANGEROUSLY INFECTED SHIPMENTS TO BE REEXPORTED

If, on inspection, imported fruits, vegetables, or seeds are found infected with dangerous insects or diseases, they should be reexported within 15 days of the date of arrival or destroyed without right of compensation.

If, on inspection, the consignment is found infected with a disease susceptible of treatment, it will be disinfected at the owner's expense.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

[Promulgated under law no. 1, Jan. 4, 1916, as amended]

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

ARTICLE 1. The importation into Egypt is prohibited of:

1. Cotton plants (*Gossypium* spp.), ginned or unginned cotton, cottonseed, or cotton stems.
2. Grapevine leaves (*Vitis* spp.), whether imported as merchandise or used as packing material.
3. Live insects, their eggs, larvae, pupae, and nymphs.
4. Cultures of bacteria and fungi injurious to plants.
5. Plants, parts of plants, fruits, and seeds of bamia or okra (*Hibiscus csculentus* L.) and til or ambari hemp (*Hibiscus cannabinus* L.). (Decree, law no. 96, June 18, 1931.)
6. Bags, boxes, cases, and all other containers used in packing and transporting prohibited materials. (Decree, law no. 96, June 18, 1931.)

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

ART. 2. If the following material is not in virtue of an authorization granted by the Ministry and is not in conformity with the conditions of that authorization, its importation is prohibited.

1. Banana plants (*Musa* spp.), date palms (*Phoenix* spp.), sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum* L.), and any other living plant designated for that purpose by an order of the ministry.
2. Date fruit (*Phoenix* spp.), whether fresh, dry, or compressed. (Order of July 15, 1935.)
3. Cucurbitaceous fruits and vegetables. (Order of June 22, 1919, as amended by that of Dec. 15, 1919.)
4. Plants in pots or balls of earth. (Order of Aug. 30, 1932.)
5. Azaleas, begonias, cyclamens, ferns, hortensias in pots, lilacs, and lily-of-the-valley pips. (Order of Nov. 24, 1919.)
6. Plants (living), including stems, bulbs, tubers, and all other parts capable of propagation.
7. Mango fruits and seeds (*Mangifera indica* L.). (Order of June 22, 1919.)
8. Olive trees (*Olea communis* Ait.) and crude olives. (Order of May 27, 1920.)
9. Rosaceae, Rutaceae, Solanaceae, Vitaceae, the genus *Ficus* (plants, parts thereof, and fruits); fruits of the Japanese persimmon (*Diospyros kaki* L.), and onion (*Allium* spp.). (Order of Aug. 20, 1932.)
10. Silkworm eggs.
11. Bees.
12. Ginned or unginned cotton and cottonseed in transit.
13. Leguminous fruits and seeds. (Order of Nov. 12, 1935.)

ART. 3. The Ministry, by an order, may add to the preceding list in article 2 any fruits, vegetables, or seeds the importation of which may constitute a danger to agriculture and which do not lend themselves to an effective disinfection.

PROHIBITED SHIPMENTS RETURNED OR DESTROYED

ART. 4. Packages from foreign countries the importation of which is prohibited by the preceding provisions shall be reexported within 15 days; if, at the expiration of that period, exportation has not been effected, they shall be destroyed, and their owners shall have no claim to indemnity.

POTATO RESTRICTIONS

ART. 5. Potatoes reaching the customs are subject to inspection. If the agents of the Ministry find them infected with wart disease (*Synchytrium*

endobioticum (Schilb.) Perc.), they shall be destroyed immediately without right of compensation to the owner.

If it be determined that they are infested with potato tuber worm ((*Phthorimaea*) *Gnorimoschema operculella* Zell.), or infected by another disease that can be effectively treated with gaseous or vaporous substances, they will be fumigated at the expense of the importer. (As amended by the order of Jan. 1, 1933.)

If it be established that the potatoes are attacked by any disease that cannot be effectively treated with such fumigants, they must be returned by the owners within 15 days. If exportation is not effected at the expiration of this period, they may be destroyed without right of indemnity. (As amended by the order of Jan. 1, 1933.)

FUMIGATION OF OTHER PLANTS REQUIRED

ART. 6. Living plants not provided for in the preceding articles, including stems, bulbs, and all other parts of plants capable of propagation, except seeds, shall be fumigated on importation into Egypt at the expense of the consignee.

Exceptionally, plants arriving by parcel post are fumigated at the expense of the Ministry.

FUMIGATION REQUIRED OF INFECTED FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND SEEDS

ART. 7. Fruits, vegetables, and seeds reaching the customs and found, upon inspection by agents of the Ministry, to be infected with diseases or fungi which are subject to an order to that effect by the Ministry, shall likewise be subject to fumigation.

Furthermore, the ministry, by an order, may declare particular countries to be infected with diseases or fungi forming the object of an order provided for in the preceding paragraph, specifying the fruits, vegetables, and seeds capable of introducing the said diseases or fungi into Egypt. In such case, the fruits, vegetables, and seeds thus indicated, originating in the said countries, or of unknown origin, shall be subjected to fumigation without the necessity of determining that they are infected. (Order of Jan. 20, 1916, and that of July 14, 1935.)

PACKING OF IMPORTED PLANT MATERIAL

ART. 8. The packing of plants, fruits, vegetables, and seeds proceeding from foreign countries and subject to fumigation, shall be of such a character as to facilitate their inspection and, if deemed necessary, their fumigation. In default of this, the package will be opened at the risk of the consignee.

PORTS EQUIPPED FOR FUMIGATION

ART. 9. Plants, fruits, vegetables, and seeds subject to fumigation, arriving at a port not equipped for that work, or possessing equipment of insufficient size, shall be reshipped by sea, at the expense of the consignee, to any of the following ports: Alexandria, Port Saïd, or Suez.

ART. 10. The provisions of this law shall be carried out in the customs, either by agents of that service, of the ministry, or of the postal service. In the case of packages arriving by land, those provisions will be carried out by agents of the ministry at the first port of arrival in Egypt.

THE LAW NOT APPLICABLE TO PLANT MATERIAL IMPORTED BY THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

ART. 11. The provisions of the present law shall not be applicable to plants, insects, or other articles imported by the Ministry of Agriculture for scientific purposes.

PROHIBITED PESTS AND DISEASES

INSECTS

Anarsia lineatella Zell., peach twig borer.
Anthonomus spp., weevils.

- Argyroploce leucotreta* Meyr, false codling moth.
Aspidiotus spp.
Aspidiotus perniciosus Comst., San Jose scale.
Aulacaspis pentagona Targ., white peach scale, almond scale, mulberry scale.
Balaninus spp., weevils.
 Bruchidae (Lariidae).
Capnodis carbonaria Klug.
Carpocapsa pomonella L., codling moth.
Caryoborus spp.
Ceratitis capitata Wied., Mediterranean fruit fly.
Chalcophorella stigmatica Dalm.
Chionaspis euonymi Comst., Euonymus scale.
Chrysomphalus personatus Comst., a masked scale.
Clysia ambiguella Hbn., vine moth.
 Coccids.
Cosmopolites sordidus Germ., banana weevil.
Cryptorhynchus (Sternochetus) mangiferae Fab., mango weevil.
Dacus spp.
Dacus oleae Gmelin, olive fruit fly.
Ephestia spp., moths of stored products.
Epidiaspis pyri Colvée.
Epitrix cucumeris Harr., potato flea beetle.
Eumerus strigatus Fall., greater bulb fly.
Eurytoma amygdali Endl.
Grapholitha funebrana Treit.
Icerya seychellarum Westw.
Iridomyrmex humilis Mayr, Argentine ant.
Laemophloeus minutus Oliv., flat grain beetle.
 (*Laspeyresia*) *Grapholitha molesta* Busck, oriental fruit moth.
Leptinotarsa decemlineata Say, Colorado potato beetle.
Lonchaea aristella Beek., black fig fly.
Lonchaea aurea Macq., fruit fly attacking cucurbits.
Merodon equestris Fab., narcissus bulb fly.
Myelois ceratoniae Zell.
Myiopardalis pardalina Big.
Orthezia insignis Dougl., greenhouse orthezia.
Oryctes elegans Prell.
Paratetranychus simplex Banks, a red spider.
Phoenicocoecus marlatti Ckll., red date scale.
 (*Phthorimaca*) *Gnorimoschema operculella* Zell., potato tuber worm.
Phylloxera vitifoliae Fitch, grapevine phylloxera.
Plodia interpunctella Hbn., Italian meal moth.
Polyehrosis botrana Schiff., grape fruit moth.
Popillia japonica Newm., Japanese beetle.
Pseudophilus testaceus Gah.
Pseudococcus spp.
Rhynchites spp.
 (*Silvanus*) *Oryzaephilus surinamensis* L., saw-toothed grain beetle.
Tenebroides mauritanicus L., cadelle.
Tribolium confusum Duv.
Tribolium ferrugineum Fab.
Trioxa buxtoni Laing, a psyllid.

DISEASE ORGANISMS

- Actinomyces scabies* (Thax.) Guss., common scab.
Bacterium (Phytomonas) citri (Hasse) Doidge.
Bacterium syringae (Van Hall) E. F. Sm.=*Phytomonas citriputcale*, citrus blast or citrus black pit.
Bacterium tumefaciens E. F. Sm. & Townsend.
Heterodera (radicicola) marioni (Cornu) Goodey, root knot.
Spongospora subterranea (Walls) Lang, powdery scab.
Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilb.) Perc., potato wart.
Urocystis cepulae Frost, onion smut.

B. E. P. Q. 402, revised.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT AND TRANSIT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA

April 1, 1937.

This summary of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Republic of Austria has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plant products to that country.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector in charge, Foreign Information Service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from his translations of the original texts of regulations promulgated to prevent the introduction into Austria of phylloxera, San Jose scale, the apple maggot or fruit fly, Colorado potato beetle, potato wart, and other injurious insects and diseases, and reviewed by the Federal Institute for Plant Protection of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Austria.

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 respective decrees and regulations, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative. Those decrees and orders should be consulted for the exact texts.

LEE A. STRONG,

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PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT AND TRANSIT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA

OBJECTS OF AUSTRIAN PLANT-QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS

The plant-quarantine restrictions of the Republic of Austria are designed to prevent the introduction into, and distribution in, Austria of grape phylloxera (*Phylloxera (vastatrix) vitifolia* Fitch), San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.), apple maggot or fruit fly (*Rhagoletis pomonella* Walsh), Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa (Doryphora) decemlineata* Say), potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.), and of other injurious insects and diseases.

BASIC LEGISLATION

International Phylloxera Convention of November 3, 1881 (R. G. Bl. no. 105, 1882);

Customs law of June 10, 1920, section 2 (St. G. Bl. No. 250, 1920);

Federal law of July 12, 1929, part II, sections 12, 13, and 15 (B. G. Bl. no. 252, 1929);

Potato-wart law, supplement no. I, of December 20, 1929 (B. G. Bl. No. 5, 1930).

SUMMARY

IMPORTATION AND TRANSIT PROHIBITED

Grapevine stocks and all parts thereof (except grapes), composts, used props and supports, living grapevine phylloxera and their eggs, as well as shipments of any kind if grape leaves or stems are included: Importation from any country into Austria and transit therein are prohibited to prevent the introduction of phylloxera. (International Phylloxera Convention of Nov. 3, 1881; ministerial decrees of July 15, 1882, May 1, 1883, Jan. 24, 1890, and Nov. 8, 1896.) (See p. 7.)

Plants and other shipments of any kind attacked by an injurious plant pest or disease: Importation and transit prohibited. (Decree of July 18, 1932, art. 1; B. G. Bl. No. 222, 1932.) (See p. 9.)

Fresh potatoes, rooted plants (parts of plants), if the roots are in balls of earth, bulbs, root-crops, rhizomes, tubers, also tomatoes, eggplants, and strawberries: Importation from the United States, Canada, Belgium, and continental European France into Austria and transit therein prohibited to prevent the

introduction of the Colorado potato beetle. (Decree B. G. Bl. No. 483, 1935, art. 11.) (See p. 14.)

Material used for packing the products named in the preceding paragraph or for other vegetables and truck crops, as well as leafy and other refuse from those products, also earth, manure, and compost: Importation from the countries named in the preceding paragraph and transit through Austria prohibited to prevent the introduction of Colorado potato beetle. (Decree of July 18, 1932, art. 14; B. G. Bl. No. 222, 1932.) (See p. 14.)

Packing material, peelings, and refuse of fresh potatoes: Importation from any country and transit through Austria prohibited to prevent the introduction of potato wart. (Decree of Jan. 9, 1930, art. 1; B. G. Bl. No. 25, 1930.) (See p. 16.)

IMPORTATION AND TRANSIT RESTRICTED

Plants, shrubs, and other cultures, including scions, cuttings, etc., except grapevines: Importation and transit permitted only when the shipments are accompanied by a shipper's declaration and an official certificate affirming freedom from phylloxera in the prescribed form. (International Phylloxera Convention, Nov. 3, 1881, and decrees of July 15, 1882, May 1, 1883, and Jan. 24, 1890.) (See p. 7.)

Fruit trees and berry-bearing shrubs, as well as other deciduous trees and shrubs, including their stocks, scions, and cuttings: Importation permitted from any country by rail, sea, or mail, if an import permit has been granted by the Austrian Ministry of Agriculture in each case and if accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate and a declaration of origin and if provided with a seal, to prevent the introduction of San Jose scale. (Decree of July 18, 1932, art. 5; B. G. Bl. No. 222, 1932.) (See p. 10.)

Other plants and parts of plants, except cut flowers, deciduous and other fruits, vegetables, root crops, tubers (potatoes), bulbs, rhizomes, and other subterranean parts of plants and also seeds: Importation from any country by rail, sea, or mail and transit through Austria permitted if accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate affirming that the shipment is free from San Jose scale and other injurious plant diseases and pests. (Decree of July 18, 1932, art. 6; B. G. Bl. No. 222, 1932; see also paragraph I (c) and II (c).) (See pp. 7 and 12.)

Fresh apples and pears and refuse thereof: Importation permissible from any country on the basis of a phytosanitary certificate affirming the freedom of the shipment from San Jose scale and apple maggot. (Decree of July 18, 1932, art. 8; B. G. Bl. No. 222, 1932.) (See p. 13.)

Shipments of the products indicated in sections (I) to (III): Transit by rail, vessel, or mail is exempted from the import restrictions mentioned therein, if the shipment is made in closed, undamaged containers or in sealed cars with a through bill of lading (mail address). (Decree of July 18, 1932, art. 9; B. G. Bl. No. 222, 1932.) (See p. 13.)

Grapes and grape marc: Importation and transit permitted in prescribed containers; vintage grapes must also be compressed. (International Phylloxera Convention of Nov. 3, 1881; ministerial decrees of July 15, 1882, and Nov. 8, 1896.) (See p. 7.)

Vegetables and truck crops (except potatoes), *bulbs, root crops, rhizomes, and tubers, as well as tomatoes and eggplants*: Importation from the United States, Canada, Belgium, and continental European France and transit through that territory permitted only from November 15 to March 14, to prevent the introduction of Colorado potato beetle. (Decree B. G. Bl. No. 483, 1935, art. 12.) (See p. 14.)

Fresh potatoes, also rooted plants (parts of plants) *with balls of earth, bulbs, root crops, rhizomes, tubers, tomatoes, eggplants, strawberries, and other vegetables and truck crops*, if these products did not originate in the United States, Canada, Belgium, and continental European France, but traversed one of those countries in transit: Importation and transit permitted only from November 15 to March 14, on observing in all cases the other import conditions, and on condition that their origin is attested by documents, to prevent the introduction of Colorado potato beetle. (Decree B. G. Bl. No. 483, 1935, art. 13.) (See p. 14.)

Fresh potatoes from countries that have been expressly declared by the Austrian Ministry of Agriculture to be free from potato wart: Importation and transit by rail are permitted under definitely prescribed conditions with a

phytosanitary certificate of origin. (Decree of Jan. 9, 1930, arts. 2 and 9; B. G. Bl. No. 25, 1930.) (See p. 16.)

Fresh potatoes from other countries: Importation for seed purposes only, permitted on condition that the Austrian Ministry of Agriculture, in every instance has granted an import permit, that the special provisions of this import permit have been complied with, and that the shipment is accompanied by the prescribed phytosanitary certificate and certificate of origin. (Decree B. G. Bl. No. 484, 1935, art. 4.)

Fresh potatoes that originate in countries recognized as free from potato wart, *but which have traversed a wart-infested country*: Importation permissible on compliance with the conditions of the foregoing paragraph (d) (1), but only in sealed box-cars or in closed, undamaged, and sealed containers, to prevent the introduction of potato wart. (Decree of Jan. 9, 1930, art. 5; B. G. Bl. No. 25, 1930.) (See p. 16.)

Fresh potatoes from any country except the United States, *Canada, Belgium, and continental European France*: Transit in sealed box-cars or closed and undamaged and sealed containers by rail and ship is permissible. (Decree of Jan. 9, 1930, art. 9; B. G. Bl. No. 25, 1930.)

Plants, and parts thereof, of every kind: Importation or transit, by derogation of the foregoing prohibitions (I) and restrictions (II (a) to (f)) is permissible on the basis of an import permit granted in each case by the Austrian Ministry of Agriculture on compliance with the special conditions prescribed in the permit. (Decrees of Jan. 9, 1930, art. 10; B. G. Bl. No. 25, 1930, and July 18, 1932, art. 19; B. G. Bl. No. 222, 1932.) (See p. 15.)

IMPORTATION AND TRANSIT UNRESTRICTED

Cut flowers, seeds (also grape seeds), deciduous and other fruits (except apples, pears, strawberries, tomatoes, eggplants, and grapes): Importation and transit permitted without restriction from all countries. (International Phylloxera Convention, Nov. 3, 1881, and the ministerial decree of July 15, 1882; also the decree of July 18, 1932, art. 10; B. G. Bl. No. 222, 1932.) (See p. 9.)

Preserved deciduous fruits and vegetables, *dried deciduous fruits, dried potatoes, potato flour*: Importation and transit permitted from all countries without restriction. (Decree of July 18, 1932, arts. 10 and 15; B. G. Bl. No. 222, 1932.) (See pp. 13 and 15.)

Strawberries, vegetables, root crops, tubers (except potatoes), *bulbs, rhizomes, and other subterranean parts of plants*: Importation and transit permitted without restriction from all countries except United States, Canada, Belgium, and continental European France. (International Phylloxera Convention, Nov. 3, 1881, and the ministerial decree of July 15, 1882; also the decree of July 18, 1932, art. 10; B. G. Bl. No. 222, 1932.) (See p. 13.)

RESTRICTIONS ON ACCOUNT OF PHYLLOXERA

Based upon the International Phylloxera Convention of Berne, November 3, 1881, the following restrictions were promulgated by the ministerial orders of July 15, 1882, May 1, 1883, January 22, 1885, January 24, 1890, and November 8, 1896.

I. IMPORTATION AND TRANSIT PROHIBITED

The importation into and transit through Austrian Federal territory are prohibited from any source of—

(a) Grapevines, including stocks and cuttings thereof, with or without roots;

(b) Grapevine stems, dry or fresh, entire or in fragments, and leaves;

(c) Shipments of any kind which contain grapevine leaves or stems;

(d) Composts, used props or supports;

(e) Living phylloxera and their eggs.

II. IMPORTATION AND TRANSIT RESTRICTED

(a) Plants, shrubs, and other cultures, including stocks, cuttings, etc., from nurseries, gardens, greenhouses, hotbeds, orangeries, etc., except grapevines, may be imported under the following conditions:

(1) These products must be carefully packed in such a manner that the necessary inspections can be made;

(2) They must be accompanied by a shipper's declaration which—

(a) Affirms that the entire contents of the shipment originated in his establishment;

(b) Indicates the destination and the address of the consignee;

(c) Affirms that the shipment contains no grapevines;

(d) Indicates whether the shipment includes plants with balls of earth;

(e) Bears the signature of the shipper.

(3) Each shipment must also be accompanied by an inspection certificate issued by a competent authority of the country of origin certifying:

(a) That the plants originate in ground located at a distance of at least 20 meters from any grapevines or whose roots are isolated therefrom by some obstacle deemed sufficient by competent authority;

(b) That the ground itself contains no grapevines;

(c) That no grapevines have been stored on the place;

(d) That if grapevines infested with phylloxera had been found on the property, their complete extermination had been effected by repeated disinfection and that investigations had been made for a period of 3 years, thus insuring the total destruction of the insects and of the grapevine roots.

(e) Of the inspection certificate of the competent authority of the country of origin prescribed in the preceding paragraph (3), exception is to be made for shipments originating in an establishment whose name is included in the list published in accordance with article 9 (6) of the International Phylloxera Convention.

(f) The goods indicated under (a) are admitted for transit under customs seal and supervision without regard to their origin.

(g) Grapes and grape marc are admitted for importation and transit under the following conditions:

(1) Table grapes may be packed only in well-constructed boxes, cases, or baskets, or in barrels of any size, but which are easy to inspect, and they must not contain grapevine leaves or stems.

(2) Vintage grapes may be shipped only when compressed in tightly headed barrels of at least 5 hl. capacity and must be cleaned in such a manner that they contain neither earth nor fragments of grapevines.

(3) Grape marc may enter into traffic only in tightly closed cases or casks.

III. IMPORTATION AND TRANSIT UNRESTRICTED

The importation and transit of cut flowers, seeds, bulbs, grapeseeds, wine, fruit of all kinds (except grapes), and vegetables, are unrestricted by the Phylloxera Convention, consequently their entry for import or transit may be made through any customs office authorized for entry.

GENERAL PHYTOSANITARY TRAFFIC RESTRICTIONS AND SPECIAL PROVISIONS TO PREVENT THE INTRODUCTION OF SAN JOSE SCALE, APPLE MAGGOT, AND COLORADO POTATO BEETLE

The following provisions concerning importation into, and transit through, Austria were made through the decree of July 18, 1932; B. G. B1. No. 222, 1932, amended by the decree B. G. B1. No. 483, 1935.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

Importation of shipments attacked by injurious insects and plant diseases prohibited

ARTICLE 1. The importation into, or transit through, Austrian federal territory is prohibited of shipments of any kind which are attacked by injurious insect pests or plant diseases and which may cause the introduction of such a pest or disease.

ART. 2. The types of shipments referred to in article 1, and also those restricted by articles 5 to 9 and 11 to 14, are excluded from entry or transit when presented at the frontier if not provided with the prescribed documents, or if they do not comply with the provisions of this decree or with the special requirements prescribed in particular cases.

Inspection on arrival

ART. 3. Officials of the Federal Institute of Plant Protection, Vienna, and specialists authorized in conformity with paragraph 1, article 13, plant-protection law of July 12, 1929; B. G. Bl. No. 252, 1929, have the right to inspect shipments from foreign countries, the importation or transit of which is suspicious from the standpoint of plant protection, before the release of such consignments through the customs, and in all cases to make an inspection and to verify the correctness of accompanying certificates.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS CONCERNING PARTICULAR PLANT PESTS AND DISEASES

ART. 4. Prescribes that the special provisions for protection against potato wart and phylloxera shall not be affected by this decree.

SAN JOSE SCALE AND APPLE MAGGOT

Inspection certificate and disinfection required

ART. 5 (1). The importation from any country into the Federal territory of deciduous fruit trees and berry-bearing shrubs, as well as of other deciduous trees and shrubs, including their stocks, slips, cuttings, and scions, is permissible only when each shipment:

1. Is accompanied by a certificate issued by the official plant protection service of the exporting company, declaring that—

(a) Upon inspection, the shipment was found free from injurious insect pests and plant diseases; and

(b) An effective disinfection with hydrocyanic acid gas was carried out in the exporting country, whereupon each plant or package (bale, basket, packet, etc.) was provided with a seal of the official plant protection service (the inscription of which is to be borne by the certificate) in such a manner that the substitution of the plants for others is precluded; and

2. The shipment corresponds to those conditions.

*Model phytosanitary certificate and disinfection certificate**To Whom it May Concern:*

The undersigned, (full name) _____, inspector in charge for the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, at the port above indicated, certifies that the plants or plant products described below, have been inspected and are deemed free from injurious insects and plant diseases, and especially from those which are the subject of prohibitions or special restrictions of the country of destination.

Furthermore, that the shipment was subjected in the United States to an efficacious disinfection with hydrocyanic acid gas, whereupon each plant or package was provided with a seal of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Description of Shipment

Quantity, weight and kind of packages _____
 Marks of packages _____
 Weight of shipment _____
 Description of plants or parts thereof _____
 Locality of origin _____
 Full name and address of shipper _____

An alle Interessenten:

Der Unterzeichnete, (full name) _____, Inspektor der Abteilung für Entomologie und Pflanzenquarantäne des Ministeriums für Landwirtschaft der Vereinigten Staaten von Nord Amerika (Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture), bescheinigt hiermit, dass die beschriebenen Pflanzen oder Pflanzenerzeugnisse untersucht und als frei von jeglichen Schädlingen und Pflanzenkrankheiten gehalten worden sind, besonders von solchen, die Gegenstand eines Verbotes

oder besonderer Beschränkungen des Einfuhrlandes sind, hauptsächlich von San Jose Schildlaus.

Ferner, dass die Sendung, in der Vereinigten Staaten, einer wirksamen Entwesung mit Blausäure unterzogen worden sind, bei der jede Pflanze oder jedes Frachtstück mit der Plombe der Abteilung für Entomologie und Pflanzenquarantäne der Ministeriums für Landwirtschaft der Vereinigten Staaten von Nord Amerika derart versehen wurde.

Die Inschrift der Plombe ist: (Insert the inscription of the seal).

Beschreibung der Sendung

Zahl, Gewicht, und Art der Kollis-----
 Bezeichnung der Kollis-----
 Gewicht der Sendung-----
 Beschreibung der Pflanzen oder Pflanzenteile-----
 Angabe des Ursprungsortes-----
 Name, Vorname und Anschrift des Absenders-----

Import permit required

ART. 5 (2). The importation of plants and parts of plants indicated in article 5 (1), presupposes an import permit from the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, which is to be attached to the import shipment.

In the application for such an import permit, the quantity, species, and variety of trees and shrubs, their form of growth, and particularly their source are to be accurately indicated.

Certificate required with plants other than those mentioned in article 5

ART. 6 (1). Without prejudice to the exception in article 10, each shipment of living plants and parts of plants, other than those indicated in article 5 (1), must be accompanied by a certificate issued by the plant protection service of the exporting country, affirming that upon inspection they were found free from San Jose scale and other injurious pests and diseases.

ART. 6 (2). However, shipments of rooted plants and parts of plants with balls of earth fall also under the provisions of article 12.

Importation by rail, water, and mail permitted

ART. 7. The importation of shipments of all the kinds referred to in articles 5 and 6, is permitted by rail, water, and mail only.

Inspection certificate required for apples and pears

ART. 8. The importation of fresh apples, pears, and refuse or wastes thereof, from any country into federal territory is permissible only when each shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by the plant inspection service of the country of origin or of the exporting country affirming that, upon inspection, they were found free from San Jose scale and apple fruit fly or maggot.

Transit restrictions

ART. 9 (1). The provisions of articles 5 (1), 6, 7, and 8 apply also to transit traffic through the federal territory.

(2) The transit of shipments of the kinds indicated in articles 5, 6, and 8 which, when effected by rail, ship, or mail, is exempt from the special import restrictions when such shipments are transported in closed, undamaged containers or wrappers, or in sealed cars on a through bill of lading from one foreign country to another.

Unrestricted products

ART. 10. The traffic restrictions of articles 5 to 9 do not apply to cut flowers, fresh fruits (other than apples and pears), and other fruits, preserved fruits, dried fruits, vegetables, root crops, tubers (potatoes), bulbs, rhizomes, and other subterranean parts of plants, as well as seeds.

COLORADO POTATO BEETLE

Importation of potatoes from Canada, United States, France, prohibited throughout the year

ART. 11. The importation into and transit through Austria of fresh potatoes, rooted plants (parts of plants), with bails of earth, of bulbs, root crops, rhizomes, and tubers, as well as of tomatoes, eggplants, and strawberries from the countries named in article 16, in which the Colorado potato beetle already exists, or which are threatened by it, are prohibited throughout the year.

Importation and transit temporarily permitted of other plant products

ART. 12. The importation into and transit through Austrian territory of other vegetables and culinary plants than those mentioned in article 11, from the countries named in article 16, is permitted only from November 15 to March 14.

Transit only permitted of products from countries invaded by Colorado potato beetle

ART. 13. The importation and transit of shipments which include products named in articles 11 and 12, and which were only forwarded in transit through the countries named in article 16, into or through Austria, are exempt from the restrictions imposed on account of potato wart, but only during the period November 15 to March 14, and only on condition that the origin of such a shipment appears on the bill of lading, or is stated in a phytosanitary certificate of the official plant inspection service of the country of origin, or through a special declaration of a customs authority, a railroad official, or port official.

Importation and transit prohibited of previously used packing material, earth, and manure

ART. 14. Wrappers and material of any kind that have been used for packing or storing the products, or refuse thereof, referred to in articles 11 and 12, leaves and other refuse (peelings), also earth, manure, and compost, from the countries named in article 16, are excluded from entry into, and transit through, the Federal territory.

Traffic restrictions do not apply to dried and processed products

ART. 15. The traffic restrictions of articles 11 to 13 do not apply to shipments of dried products and processed foods, such as dried potatoes, potato flour, canned tomatoes, and vegetables, etc.

Localities where Colorado potato beetle occurs

ART. 16. As countries in which the Colorado potato beetle occurs, the following are at present named: United States, Canada, Belgium, and continental European France.

If necessary, the foregoing regulations may be extended to other countries and localities which may yet become invaded or menaced by the Colorado potato beetle.

Clearance of transit shipments

ART. 17. Any shipment affected by this decree, which is intended by the shipper for transit, may be cleared through the customs into the Federal territory only when it is treated in accordance with the corresponding kind of shipment among those mentioned in articles 5, 6, 8, 12, and 13, and the above-described certificate, or an import permit, may be produced especially for such a shipment.

Certificate required in German and in the language of country of origin

ART. 18 (1). The official certificate prescribed in this decree must be furnished both in the language of the country of origin and in German, or be provided

with a certified translation in German. The date of the certificate shall not be more than 3 weeks prior to the date of shipment.

Import permits mitigating the preceding regulations

ART. 19. The Federal Minister of Agriculture and Forestry can mitigate the provisions of the foregoing regulations pertaining to the importation and transit of shipments that are governed by them, if thereby the introduction of San Jose scale, apple maggot, and Colorado potato beetle is not to be apprehended.

ART. 20. Penalties.

ART. 21. Revocation of earlier decrees.

POTATO WART

Imposed by the decree of January 9, 1930; B. G. Bl. No. 25, 1930, amended by the decree B. G. Bl. No. 484, 1935, concerning the importation and transit of fresh potatoes and other articles that may be considered as carriers of the potato wart organism. (Promulgated on the basis of sec. 2 of the Federal law of Dec. 20, 1929; B. G. Bl. No. 5, 1930.)

Importation and transit of fresh potatoes prohibited

ARTICLE 1. The importation and transit of fresh potatoes, as well as of peelings and refuse thereof, and of sacks and other articles that have served to pack and store them, are prohibited, on account of the danger of introducing potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum*), with certain exceptions.

Provision is made for the importation and transit, under prescribed conditions, including a phytosanitary certificate indicating healthy origin, of potatoes from countries that are free from wart disease, a list of such countries being published annually.

Since the importation of potatoes from the United States into Austria is prohibited by articles 11 and 16 of the decree of July 18, 1932, (B. G. Bl. 222, 1932), as amended by B. G. Bl. 483, 1935, on account of the Colorado potato beetle, the full text of the potato wart decree is omitted as not concerning the United States.

B. E. P. Q. 402, revised, Supplement No. 1.

PLANT-QUARANTINE AND TRANSIT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA

MAY 5, 1937.

The second item under the caption "Importation and Transit Restricted" on page 4 of B. E. P. Q. 402, revised, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Fruit trees, berry-bearing shrubs, as well as other deciduous trees and shrubs, including their stocks, scions, and cuttings: Importation permitted from any country by rail, sea, or mail, if an import permit has been granted by the Austrian Ministry of Agriculture in each case, and if accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate and a disinfection certificate, and if provided with a seal, to prevent the introduction of San Jose scale. (Decree of July 18, 1932, art. 5; B. G. Bl. No. 222.) (See p. 10.)"

The fourth item on page 5 of B. E. P. Q. 402, revised, is hereby amended to read:

"Vegetables and truck crops (except potatoes, bulbs, root-crops, rhizomes, and tubers, as well as tomatoes and eggplants): Importation from the United States, Canada, Belgium, and continental European France, and transit through Austria permitted only from November 15 to March 14, to prevent the introduction of Colorado potato beetle. (B. G. Bl. No. 483, 1935, art. 13.) (See p. 14.)"

Under the caption "San Jose Scale and Apple Maggot" on page 10 of B. E. P. Q. 402, revised, subparagraph 1 of article 5 (1) is amended to read as follows:

"1. Is accompanied by a certificate issued by the official plant protection service of the exporting country, declaring that:"

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 406, revised.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, BRITISH COLONY OF MALTA

MAY 5, 1937.

This digest of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the British Colony of Malta has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that Colony.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector in charge, Foreign Information Service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the original ordinance and Government notices, and reviewed by the Director of Agriculture of Malta.

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, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

LIFE A. STRONG.

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, BRITISH COLONY OF MALTA

BASIC LEGISLATION

ORDINANCE NO. III OF 1876 (JUNE 20, 1876)

It shall be lawful for the head of the Government, whenever, in his opinion, there is reason to believe that any agricultural produce in any country outside of the island of Malta and its dependencies, is affected with a disease which, by the introduction of such produce into those islands, might be introduced into and spread within those islands, to prohibit, by a notice in the Government Gazette, the importation of the said produce from the country and from any other country into which the importation of the same produce from the former country be not prohibited.

SUMMARY

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Grapevines and cuttings thereof, fresh grapes, fruits packed in grapevine leaves, grapes in a semiraisin state, or juice of grapes containing husks or stalks of the fruit: Importation prohibited from all countries, to prevent the introduction of phylloxera (*Phylloxera vitifoliae* Fitch). (Government Notice No. 21, Jan. 30, 1914, as amended by no. 448, Oct. 24, 1933.)

Trees, shrubs, cuttings, tubers, bulbs, and flowering roots, tomatoes, and raw vegetables: Importation prohibited from European France (including Corsica), North America (Panama Canal to Canada), Belgium, and Luxembourg, to prevent the introduction of the Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say) and San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.). Government Notices Nos. 229, Sept. 11, 1922; 175, July 28, 1923; and 510, Dec. 27, 1935.)

Vegetable soils: Importation prohibited from Belgium and Luxembourg, to prevent the introduction of the Colorado potato beetle. (Government Notice No. 463, Nov. 12, 1935.)

Potatoes: Importation prohibited from ports of Northern Africa, European France, North America, Belgium, and Luxembourg, to prevent the introduction of insect pests dangerous to local potato crops. (Government Notices Nos. 236, Aug. 27, 1934; 229 of 1922; 175 of 1923, 272 of 1932, and 510 of 1935.)

Fresh fruits and all live plants or parts of plants except tubers, roots, and seeds: Importation from Hungary, Austria, and Rumania prohibited, to prevent the introduction of San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.). (Government Notice No. 40, Jan. 24, 1933.)

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Potatoes from countries not subject to absolute prohibition: Shipper's declaration of origin and a certificate from the Department of Agriculture of the

country of origin, stating that the district where the potatoes were grown is free from wart disease (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.). (Government Notice No. 21, Jan. 30, 1914.)

Plants, roots, and garden soil from Mediterranean ports: Each shipment must be accompanied by a certificate affirming freedom from grapevine phylloxera (*Phylloxera vastatrix* Fitch). (Government Notice No. 21 of 1914.)

Citrus fruit from all countries: Subject to inspection on arrival at the expense of the consignee. (Government Notices Nos. 21, Jan. 30, 1914, and 307, Dec. 18, 1923.)

IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

All plants and plant products imported by the Department of Agriculture are exempted from all the prohibitions contained in all Government Notices. (Government Notice No. 352, Sept. 3, 1927.)

Seeds, unless restricted or prohibited by special quarantines.

From the foregoing it would appear that the only plant materials from the United States admissible into Malta comprise fresh fruits, including citrus fruits; dried, desiccated, canned, candied, or preserved fruits, and vegetables; nuts, dried beans, peas, etc., seeds, and cereals, for which neither import permits nor inspection certificates are required.

B. E. P. Q. 406, revised, Supplement No. 1.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, BRITISH COLONY OF MALTA

JUNE 14, 1937.

IMPORTED CITRUS FRUIT MUST BE FREE FROM LEAVES

Government Notice No. 91, March 5, 1937, prohibits the importation into Malta of citrus fruits unless they are free from leaves, whether attached to the fruit or not.

Any such leaves may be removed on arrival at Malta before release and under the control of the Director of Agriculture.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 416, Supplement No. 2.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN

APRIL 13, 1937.

REVISED SUMMARY

This summary is applicable to the phytosanitary import restrictions of England and Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland. It is a revision of that published in B. E. P. Q. 416 and was deemed necessary in order to include a digest of recent legislation. It is based upon a summary published January 1937 by the British Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

A list is first presented of the orders under which the restrictions were promulgated. Each English order is followed by the corresponding orders of Scotland and Northern Ireland. The orders are numbered serially by groups of three and will be referred to in each item of the summary by those numbers and by page references when the appropriate text is included in circular B. E. P. Q. 416.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

LIST OF ORDERS

1. The importation of elm trees and conifers (prohibition) order of October 24, 1933, as amended by that of June 18, 1935 (England); the importation of elm trees and conifers (prohibition) (Scotland) order of November 6, 1933, as amended by that of July 2, 1935; the importation of elm trees and conifers (prohibition) (Northern Ireland) order of November 14, 1933, as amended by that of July 17, 1935.

2. The importation of plants order of June 7, 1933 (England); the importation of plants (Scotland) order of June 10, 1933; the importation of plants (Northern Ireland) order of June 30, 1933.

3. The importation of plants (amendment) order of June 30, 1934 (England); the importation of plants (Scotland) (amendment) order of June 30, 1934; the importation of plants (Northern Ireland) (amendment) order of September 26, 1934.

4. The importation of plants (amendment) order of December 10, 1935 (England); the importation of plants (Scotland) (amendment) order of January 6, 1936; the importation of plants (Northern Ireland) (amendment) order of December 31, 1935.

5. The importation of plants (amendment) order of April 3, 1936 (England); the importation of plants (Scotland) (amendment No. 2) order of April 17, 1936; the importation of plants (Northern Ireland) (amendment) order of April 8, 1936.

6. The importation of plants (amendment no. 2) order of December 10, 1936 (England); the importation of plants (Scotland) (amendment no. 3) order of December 21, 1936; the importation of plants (Northern Ireland) (amendment no. 2) order of December 16, 1936.

7. The importation of plants (amendment) order of March 10, 1937; the importation of plants (Scotland) (amendment) order of March 25, 1937.

REVISED SUMMARY FOR B. E. P. Q. 416

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum* L.):³ Importation prohibited of potatoes grown in Canada, the United States, and European France, to prevent the introduction of the Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say). Transshipment is also prohibited except under license. (Orders of group 3, see p. 7.)

Elm trees (*Ulmus* spp.):³ Importation prohibited from all foreign sources to prevent the introduction of the Dutch elm disease *Graphium ulmi* (*Ceratostomella ulmi* (Schwarz) Buisman). Licenses may be issued for importation for scientific purposes only. (Orders of group 1, see p. 10.)

Coniferous trees:³ Importation prohibited from all foreign sources of living plants of the following genera of the order Pinaceae: *Abies*, *Larix*, *Picea*, *Pinus*, *Pseudotsuga*, *Sequoia*, *Thuja*, and *Tsuga*, to prevent the introduction of diseases and pests likely to prove injurious to forestry undertakings in the United Kingdom. (Orders of group 1, see p. 10.)

Sugar beet and mangold (*Beta vulgaris* L.), living plants:³ Importation from all foreign sources prohibited, except under license issued by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, to prevent the introduction of virus diseases. (Orders of group 4, see p. 11.)

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

All living plants and parts thereof (except seeds) for planting except those which are prohibited:³ Phytosanitary certificate in duplicate in prescribed form, issued by competent authority of the country of origin. The certificate must include a statement that the consignment does not contain any plant of *Ulmus* or of the conifers named on page 10 (orders of group 2. See art. 4(1) and the second schedule, pp. 8 and 9) or any chrysanthemum plants. (Order of group 7 and p. 4 of this supplement.)

Such plants grown in European France: Certificate as above, including a statement to the effect that the plants were grown at a place more than 50 kilometers distant from the nearest point of the nearest "zone de protection" established by the French authorities against the Colorado potato beetle. The additional certification is not required for flower bulbs, corms, tubers, and rhizomes. (Orders of group 2, art. 4 (2).)

Such plants grown in Belgium,⁴ Germany, and Luxemburg: Certificate as above, including a statement concerning the Colorado potato beetle. The additional statement is not required for flower bulbs, corms, tubers, and rhizomes. (Orders of groups 5 and 6.)

³ Applicable to the United States.

⁴ Provision is made for the entry, under a general license, of certain plants between certain States in the year, with an alternative certificate to the Colorado potato beetle certificate.

Potatoes from all foreign countries other than those to which the total prohibition applies: Two copies of a certificate of an authorized official of the phytopathological service of the country of origin to the effect that on examination the consignment was found to be healthy and that wart disease had not occurred at any time on the land on which the potatoes were grown nor within 2 kilometers thereof. (Orders of group 2, art. 4 (1), and second schedule. See p. 8.)

Potatoes from Belgium, Germany, and Luxemburg: Certificates as above and a statement to the effect that the Colorado potato beetle does not exist and has not been known to exist within 50 kilometers of the place where the potatoes were grown. (Orders of group 5.)

Raw vegetables (not including cucumbers or mushrooms for which no certificate is required) from foreign countries other than European France, Belgium, Germany, and Luxemburg:⁵ Between April 8 and October 14, a certificate of origin visaed by a competent authority of the country of origin. (Orders of groups 2 and 3, art. 5 (2). See Supplement No. 1 to B. E. P. Q. 416.)

Raw vegetables from European France: Between April 8 and October 14, Colorado potato beetle declaration, as in the case of plants from France (certain Departments in the north of France are exempt from this condition between April 8 and 28, but a certificate of Departmental origin must be produced). (Orders of group 2.)

Raw vegetables from Belgium, Germany, and Luxemburg: Between April 8 and April 20, certificate of origin. Between April 21 and October 14, a Colorado potato beetle declaration, as in the case of potatoes and plants from Belgium, Germany, and Luxemburg. (Orders of groups 5 and 6.)

Cider apples from European countries other than France, Belgium, Germany, and Luxemburg: Between April 8 and October 14, certificate of origin visaed by a competent authority in the country of origin. (Orders of group 2, art. 6 (1).)

Cider apples from European France: Between April 8 and October 14, Colorado beetle declaration, as in the case of raw vegetables from France. (Orders of group 2, article 6 (2).)

Cider apples from Belgium, Germany, and Luxemburg: Between April 8 and April 20, certificate of origin. Between April 21 and October 14, Colorado potato beetle declaration as in the case of potatoes, plants, and raw vegetables from Belgium, Germany, and Luxemburg. (Orders of groups 5 and 6.)

Raw apples from the United States: Between July 7 and November 15, certificate signed by an authorized inspector of the Federal Department of Agriculture that they are one of four specified grades. (Orders of group 2, art. 6 (3). See pp. 8 and 10.)

Raw cherries: An order is issued annually restricting the importation of raw cherries from European countries. The terms of the restrictions are liable to variation from year to year.

Chrysanthemum plants:⁵ The landing in England and Wales of any chrysanthemum plant from any country other than Scotland, Northern Ireland, the Irish Free State, the Isle of Man, or the Channel Islands, prohibited except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license issued by the minister, to prevent the introduction of the chrysanthemum midge (*Diarthronomyia hypogaea* Loew). (Orders of group 7. See p. 4 of this supplement.)

IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

Seeds:⁵ The first schedule excepts seeds from the provisions of article 4 of importation of plants order of 1933. (See p. 9.)

IMPORTATION OF CHRYSANTHEMUM PLANTS PROHIBITED

To prevent the introduction of the chrysanthemum gall midge (*Diarthronomyia hypogaea* Loew), the landing in England and Wales from any country other than Scotland, Northern Ireland, the Irish Free State, or the Channel Islands of any chrysanthemum plant is hereby prohibited, except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license issued by the minister or by an inspector.

⁵ See footnote 3.

The certificates prescribed in article 4 of the importation of plants order of 1933 shall, except in the case of a consignment consisting wholly of potatoes, include a statement to the effect that the consignment does not contain any chrysanthemum plant. (Importation of plants (amendment) order of Mar. 10, 1937.)

In like manner, the landing in Scotland from any country other than England and Wales, Northern Ireland, the Irish Free State, the Isle of Man, and the Channel Islands, of such plants is prohibited, except as indicated above. (Importation of plants (Scotland) (amendment) order of Mar. 25, 1937.)

STATES OF THE ISLAND OF GUERNSEY

Ordinance XXIV, August 31, 1931, as supplemented by Ordinance No. III, January 20, 1936, has been revoked and superseded by Ordinance No. XXXVII, December 23, 1936. Consequently the sixth item of the summary on page 20 of B. E. P. Q. 416, under the caption "Importation Prohibited" is amended to read as follows:

"Agricultural and horticultural products of the soil, including seeds and plants, fruits and vegetables: Importation into the islands of Guernsey, Sark, Herm and Jethou, or any of them, of any agricultural or horticultural product of the soil, proceeding directly or indirectly from Belgium, France, Germany, and Luxemburg, is prohibited, to prevent the introduction of the Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say). (Ordinance XXXVII, Dec. 23, 1936.)

B. E. P. Q. 422, Supplement No. 2.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, KINGDOM OF RUMANIA

MAY 6, 1937.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF FRESH VEGETABLES

Owing to the fact that no specific mention is made of fresh vegetables in the Rumanian plant-quarantine import regulations, the matter was taken up with the chief of the Rumanian phytopathological service. He states that they are included in the term "plants and parts of plants." Consequently, the provisions of articles 9 to 12, pages 10 and 11 of B. E. P. Q. 422, are applicable to fresh vegetables.

IMPORTATION OF APPLES FROM CALIFORNIA PROHIBITED

The memorandum of November 18, 1931, to chief inspectors and collaborators, remains effective. In view of the fact that this memorandum had very limited circulation, it seems desirable to reproduce the text of it at this time.

Rumanian Order No. 254432, of August 19, 1931, reads as follows, in translation:

"Being informed by the Ministry of Health, Labor, and Social Welfare, that *California apples* are treated with arsenic and therefore are injurious to health, we are requesting you (customs officials) to take all possible steps to prevent the importation of these apples through any means."

Rumanian Order No. 275482, of September 7, 1931, reads in part:

"Only apples from California are prohibited importation and not those originating in other American States. However, customs officials shall request for each importation of apples from any State of America, a certificate of origin, in order that no apples from *California* may be imported, and only after analysis shall importation be approved if it is ascertained that they have not been treated with toxic substances."

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 426, Supplement No. 1.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF ARGENTINA

JUNE 14, 1937.

In a communication received from the Chief, Port Plant Inspection Service, Argentine Ministry of Agriculture, after the publication of B. E. P. Q. 426,

several additions to and modifications of items in the summary (pp. 1 to 4 of that circular) were suggested. In adopting those suggestions it is deemed more satisfactory to present below a revision of the summary than to make the changes in the original one.

REVISED SUMMARY

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Banana plants or stools (*Musa* spp.): Importation prohibited as a precaution against the introduction of the Panama wilt disease (*Fusarium cubense* E. F. Sm.) and other diseases of the banana. (Art. 33, p. 10.)

Corn (*Zea mays* L.): Importation prohibited of plants and parts thereof in the ear, silk, stem, and husk stages, etc., and of the straw of broomcorn (*Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum* (Koern.) Jav.) intended for industrial purposes or as raw material for packing, as a precaution against the introduction of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis* Hbn.). (Art. 54, p. 21.)

Cottonseed of the species *Gossypium barbadense* and *G. peruvianum*: Introduction not permitted on account of its staple. (Art. 41, (c), p. 14.)

Forage-crop seeds, gramineous and leguminous: Importation of adulterated and inferior seeds prohibited to maintain the grade and purity of the seed. (Art. 42, p. 15.)

Fresh fruits attacked by any of the pests and diseases named in article 36 (d) and (e) or any other not existing in Argentina: Importation prohibited. (See pp. 11 and 12.)

Fresh fruits in bulk: Importation prohibited. Fresh fruits must arrive in containers. (Art. 36 (b), p. 10.)

Guaava (*Psidium guajava*): Importation of the fruit prohibited to prevent the introduction of the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata* Wied.). (Art. 36 (g), p. 12.)

Johnson grass seeds (*Sorghum halepense* (L.) Pers.) and any other seeds that contain Johnson grass seeds: Importation prohibited. (Art. 46 p. 17.)

Vegetable seeds: Importation prohibited of those falling below the established standards of purity, germinability, and content of foreign seeds. (Art. 52 (a) to (f), pp. 18-20.)

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Alfalfa seed (*Medicago sativa* L.): 5 percent of each shipment to be stained to show foreign origin. (Art. 47, p. 17.)

Corn (*Zea mays* L.) and sorghum (*Sorghum* spp.), with the exception of Johnson grass (*S. halepense* L.): Must be free from plant refuse, otherwise disinfection will be required. (Art. 54, p. 20.)

Cottonseed (*Gossypium* spp.): Must be accompanied by a certificate of healthy origin (art. 8) including a declaration that the locality of origin is free from cotton boll weevil (*Anthonomus grandis* Boh.). Importation restricted as a precaution against the introduction of the cotton boll weevil into Argentina. Admitted for experimental purposes only and limited to 10 kg of each variety. Disinfection required on arrival. Quantity for National Cotton Board not limited (art. 41 (a) to (d), pp. 13-14). Since the boll weevil is so widely distributed in cotton-growing areas of the United States, this regulation appears to be a practical embargo.

Fresh fruits: Must be accompanied by a phytosanitary shipping certificate (art. 9) issued by an authorized technical official of the country of origin and visaed by the Argentine consul at port of departure. (Art. 36 (a), p. 10.)

Fresh fruits: Tolerance of parasites already existing in Argentina, and of those which are not of a serious character. (Art. 36 (f), p. 12.)

Grapevines (*Vitis* spp.): Only American varieties admitted. The cuttings of *Vitis vinifera* may be admitted only for grafting upon American stocks. Phytosanitary certificate required establishing the authenticity of the species. Disinfection required on arrival in Argentina. (Art. 60 (a) to (c), p. 23.)

Plants, cuttings, rhizomes, tubers, bulbs, roots, etc., for propagation: Must be accompanied by a phytosanitary shipping certificate (art. 9 (a), p. 7) and subject to inspection on arrival at the port of entry. (Art. 1, p. 9.)

Plants in transit through Argentina: Subject to inspection on arrival at the port of entry. (Art. 73, p. 24.)

Potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum* L.) for seed or consumption: Must be accompanied by a certificate of healthy origin and a phytosanitary certificate

(art. 55, p. 21.), and seed potatoes will be admitted only when proceeding from cultures of "certified" seed potatoes. (Art. 57 (a), p. 21.)

Seeds—Samples without value: Seeds in general may enter Argentina as "samples without value" up to a maximum of 200 g of each species, provided that their importation is not specifically prohibited. (Art. 17 (a), p. 8.)

Sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum* L.): Must be accompanied by a certificate of healthy origin (art. 8) and will be subjected to an obligatory quarantine in the official establishment designated for that purpose. (Art. 35, p. 10.)

Vegetables, fresh: To be packed in new containers. Each shipment to be accompanied by a phytosanitary shipping certificate. (Art. 40, p. 13.)

Vegetable seeds: Must meet the established standards of purity, germinability, and freedom from foreign seeds. (Art. 52 (a) to (f), pp. 18-20.)

Whole grains and seeds of any kind: Shall be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate (art. 9.) or of "industrial use exclusively." (Art. 10.)

Yerba mate (*Ilex paraguensis* St. Hil.): Subject to inspection and sampling on arrival in Argentina. (Arts. 61 to 71, p. 23.)

IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

Coffee (*Coffea* spp.) and cocoa (*Theobroma cacao* L.) intended for immediate roasting: May enter without the certificates referred to in articles 9 and 10. (Art. 34, p. 10.)

Rice without hulls (*Oryza sativa* L.): May enter without the certificates referred to in articles 9 and 10. (Art. 32, p. 9.)

Tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum* L.) and yerba mate (*Ilex paraguensis* St. Hil.) intended for elaboration or consumption, and tea (*Thea* spp.): Temporarily exempted from the phytosanitary inspection established in article 1 (a). (Art. 85, p. 24.)

Preserved products: Plants and plant products preserved in any appropriate medium (syrup, brine, pickle) may be imported without phytosanitary restriction. (Art. 1 (c), p. 5.)

ADDITIONS TO THE TEXT

The same communication suggested the following additions to or changes in the text of the following articles:

ARTICLE 38 (p. 12): Add the following paragraph:

"The same facilities shall be granted with fruits proceeding from other places and which are to be inspected under similar conditions."

ART. 39 (p. 12): The first paragraph is modified to read:

"Subject to the provisions of article 36 (b), only barreled apples proceeding from North America shall be exempt from the requirement of paper wrappers for each unit of fruit."

ART. 44 (p. 16): Insert the following after paragraph (d) as new paragraph (e) and designate the existing paragraphs (e) and (f) as (f) and (g), respectively:

"(e) Leguminous seeds, when they contain more than five dodder seeds of any species (*Cuscuta* spp.) for each kilogram of seeds."

ART. 57 (p. 21): Paragraph (b) has been amended by the decree of March 22, 1937, to read as follows:

"(b) The potatoes must arrive perfectly clean, packed in boxes divided in the middle by a partition and with a maximal capacity of 50 kg, a copy of the certificate issued by the official service of the country of origin being attached to each container. This copy shall also indicate the name of the variety and the serial number of the phytosanitary certificate referred to in article 8."

ART. 60 (p. 23): Add paragraph (d) as follows:

"(d) The introduction of grapevines or parts thereof shall be effected through the port of Buenos Aires only."

CORRECTIONS

Owing to the difficulty in identifying several plant products under the Argentine common names, it has been found necessary to make the following corrections:

ARTICLE 1 (c) (p. 5): "St. John's bread or carobs" should be replaced by "peas (*Pisum sativum* L.)."

ART. 9 (b) (p. 7) : The words "Fruits, whole grains, and seeds of any kind" would be more correctly translated as "Products (frutos), whole grains, and seeds of any kind."

ART. 10 (p. 7) : The words "when grain, fruits (malt, peanuts, etc.)" are to be replaced by "when grain, products (malted barley, peanuts, etc.)."

ART. 16, par. 2 (p. 8) : Insert the words "from the phytosanitary certificates referred to in articles 8 and 9 and" in the second line between the words "are exempt" and "the analysis referred to."

ART. 45 (c) (p. 17) : Replace the words "Peruvian wintergrass" by "reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea* L.)."

ART. 47 (p. 7) : "1 percent" should be "5 percent."

ART. 54 (p. 20) : Replace "guinea grass (*Panicum maximum* Jacq.)" by "broomcorn (*Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum* (Foern.) Jav.)."

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

B. E. P. Q. 430.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, PRESIDENCY OF MONTSERRAT,
BRITISH WEST INDIES

APRIL 1, 1937.

This summary of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Presidency of Montserrat has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector, in charge, Foreign Information Service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from Ordinance No. 3 of 1897, Ordinance No. 1, of 1906, and Proclamation No. 7 of July 6, 1936, and reviewed by the Agricultural Authority of Montserrat.

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 said ordinances and proclamation; those publications should be consulted for the exact texts.

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

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS PRESIDENCY OF MONTSERRAT,
BRITISH WEST INDIES

BASIC LEGISLATION

Plants Protective Ordinance, 1897 (no. 3, Apr. 20, 1897) :

Section 3 of the ordinance empowers the governor, with the advice of the executive council, by proclamation, to prohibit absolutely or conditionally the importation from any country or place into the Presidency of Montserrat of plants, seeds, berries, earth, soil, or other article packed therewith, or goods, packages, coverings, or other articles which there shall be reason to believe to be affected with disease or which in his judgment may be likely to communicate disease to plants. Any proclamation under this ordinance may be modified or revoked by the like authority.

Section 4 provides that any article imported into the Presidency in contravention of this ordinance may be seized, forfeited, destroyed, or otherwise dealt with as the governor may direct.

SUMMARY

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED, EXCEPT UNDER LICENSE OR FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES

Coffee plants (*Coffea* spp.) and uncured coffee berries: Importation prohibited from Ceylon, Fiji, India (Southern), Java, Mauritius, Natal, Reunion, and Sumatra, to prevent the introduction of the rust, *Hemileia vastatrix* B. and Br., and injurious insect pests. (Plants Protection Ordinance, 1897, sec. 2.)

Sugarcane plants (*Saccharum officinarum* L.) from all places, to prevent the introduction of the mosaic disease. (Proclamation of July 6, 1936.)

Banana plants (*Musa* spp.) and parts thereof, including fruits: Importation prohibited from all places except Barbados and the Leeward Islands (Anguilla, Antigua, Barbuda, Dominica, Nevis, Redonda, St. Kitts, and the Virgin Islands, B. W. I.) to prevent the introduction of the Panama wilt disease (*Fusarium cubense* E. F. Sm.). (Proc. of July 6, 1936.)

Citrus family (tribe Citratae): Importation prohibited of all rooted plants or parts thereof, including their fruits, except oranges and grapefruit, from all places, to prevent the introduction of lime withertip (*Gloeosporium limeticolum* R. F. Clausen). (Proc. of July 6, 1936.)

Coconuts (*Cocos nucifera* L.), growing or sprouted: Importation prohibited from Cuba, Grenada, Jamaica, St. Vincent, Trinidad, and Central and South America, to prevent the introduction of the bud rot disease (*Phytophthora palmivora* Butler). (Proc. of July 6, 1936.)

Cottonseed, seed cotton (*Gossypium* spp.), and all packages, coverings, bags, other articles or things that have been used as packages, coverings, or bags for any cottonseed, lint cotton or seed cotton from all places during the period from April 15 to August 31, inclusive, in each year and from places other than the Leeward Islands during the remaining period of each year as well as the period hereinbefore prohibited, provided that any cottonseed bags and packages imported under the authority of a license granted by the governor to the curator of the botanic station, shall be fumigated immediately on landing and a guarantee given by the importer that the said seed is to be used solely for oil extraction.

Except as indicated above, plants and plant products, including fresh fruits and vegetables, originating in the United States may be imported into Montserrat without other restriction than inspection on arrival and fumigation if deemed necessary, no certificate being prescribed in the regulations.

B. E. P. Q. 431.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, COLONY OF ST. VINCENT, BRITISH WEST INDIES

APRIL 1, 1937.

This summary of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of St. Vincent, British West Indies, has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that colony.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector, in charge, Foreign Information Service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the Plant Protection Ordinance of May 10, 1935, and the proclamation of August 1, 1935, and reviewed by the superintendent of agriculture of that colony.

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, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

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

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, COLONY OF ST. VINCENT, BRITISH WEST INDIES

BASIC LEGISLATION

The Plant Quarantine Ordinance, May 10, 1935:

This ordinance empowers the governor in council, by proclamation, to prohibit absolutely, or to admit under prescribed conditions, the importation into the colony of any plant materials or packages; to have the same examined before they are landed and to prohibit their landing if found infected by any pest or disease.

AUTHORIZED PORT OF ENTRY

Section 6 of the ordinance prescribes that all plant material shall be landed at the port of Kingstown, unless permission has been obtained to land at another place.

PROCLAMATION UNDER THE PLANT PROTECTION ORDINANCE, 1935

[Aug. 1, 1935]

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

ARTICLE 1. The following shall not be imported into the colony:

- (a) Soil and packages containing soil.
- (b) Packages, coverings, bags, or other articles or things that have been in contact with or suspected of having been in contact with cottonseed, seed cotton, cotton lint, or cottonseed meal.
- (c) Plants, fruits, seeds, cuttings, or other parts (but not including manufactured or processed products) of—
 - (1) Cotton, including cottonseed, seed cotton, cottonseed meal, and cotton lint (*Gossypium* spp.).
 - (2) Citrus, provided that the fruit of the orange and grapefruit may be imported from the British West Indian Islands if the agricultural authority is satisfied that the fruit is home grown.
 - (3) Sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum* L.).
 - (4) Coffee (*Coffea* spp.), including raw coffee, husked or unhusked (except raw coffee from the islands of the British West Indies).
 - (5) Banana, plantain, or other species of *Musa*.
 - (6) Cocoa (*Theobroma cacao* L.).
 - (7) Coconut (*Cocos nucifera* L.).
 - (8) Sweetpotato (*Ipomoea batatas* Poir.).
 - (9) Cassava (*Manihot esculenta* L.).
 - (10) Arrowroot (*Maranta arundinacea* L.).
 - (11) *Hevea* spp.
 - (12) Nutmegs (*Myristica fragrans* Houtt.).
 - (13) Groundnuts or peanuts (*Arachis hypogaea* L.).
- (d) Fruits and vegetables not specified in paragraph (c), except from the British Isles, Canada, United States, and British West Indies;⁶ provided that this prohibition shall not apply to nuts, dried fruits, canned, candied, and other processed fruits or vegetables, onions, and potatoes.

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Certificate of origin required

(c) Fruits and vegetables not specified in paragraph (c) from the British West Indies,⁶ Canada, United States, and the British Isles, except on production of a certificate of origin stating, to the satisfaction of the agricultural authority, that such products are home grown; provided that this prohibition shall not apply to nuts, dried fruits, canned, candied, or other processed fruits or vegetables, onions, and potatoes. Citrus fruits may be imported from the British West Indies⁶ if the agricultural authority is satisfied that the fruit is home grown. (See art. 1, par. (c).)

Phytosanitary certificate required

Plants and parts of plants: Must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate as prescribed in schedule I. (See art. 3.)

IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

Nuts, dried fruits, canned, candied, and other processed fruits and vegetables, onions, and potatoes. (See art. 1, pars. (d) and (e).)

Raw coffee from the British West Indies.⁶ (See art. 1, par. (c) (4).)

AGRICULTURAL AUTHORITY MAY IMPORT ANY PLANT MATERIAL

ART. 2. Nothing in the preceding part of this proclamation shall prevent the agricultural authority from importing into the colony any plant material from

⁶ In paragraphs (d) and (e) the expression "British West Indies" does not include Bermuda, Jamaica, the Bahamas, or British Guiana.

any source, if obtainable through or with the approval of the committee of the plant-quarantine station in Trinidad.

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

ART. 3. All plants and parts of plants (not including manufactured or processed products, nuts, dried fruits, canned, candied, and other processed fruits or vegetables, onions, potatoes, garden seeds, and the fruit of the orange or grapefruit), shall not be imported into the colony except on production of a health certificate similar to that prescribed in schedule I; provided that the agricultural authority may permit the importation of any such plants or parts of plants as he may deem proper.

PROCLAIMED DISEASES AND PESTS

- Bud-rot disease of *Cocos nucifera* (*Phytophthora palmivora* Butler).
 Red-ring disease of *Cocos nucifera* (*Aphelenchoides cocophilus* (Cobb) Goodey).
 Little-leaf disease of *Cocos nucifera* (undetermined).
 Mosaic disease of *Saccharum officinarum* L.
 Blossom-blight and withertip of the lime tree (*Glocosporium limeticolum* R. F. Clausen).
 Panama disease of *Musa* spp. (*Fusarium cubense* E. F. Sm.).
 Moko disease of *Musa* spp. (*Bacterium solanaccarum* E. F. Sm.).
 Burning disease of *Maranta arundinaceae* (*Rosellina bunodes* B. & Br.).
 Mistletoe (*Phoradendron flavescens* Nutt.).
 Dodder (*Cuscuta* and *Cassytha* spp.).
 Cocoa beetle (*Steirastoma depressum* L.).
 Gru-gru beetle, palm weevil (*Rhynchophorus palmarum* L.).
 Rhinoceros beetle (*Strategus alocus* L.).
 Banana root borer (*Cosmopolites sordidus* Germ.).
 Arrowroot leaf roller (*Calpodex ethlius* Cram.).
 Sugarcane borers (*Diatraea saccharalis* Fab. and *D. canella* Hampson).
 Cotton worm, cotton leaf worm (*Alabama argillacea* Hbn.).
 Cotton stainer (*Dysdercus delauneyi* Leth.).
 Pink bollworm ((*Platyedra*) *Pectinophora gossypiella* Saund.).

SCHEDULE I

PRESCRIBED TYPE OF CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the living plants or plant products (a representative sample of the living plants or plant products) included in the consignment, of which particulars are given below was/were thoroughly examined _____ (date) by _____ (name of inspector) _____, a duly authorized official of the _____ (name of inspection service), and found to be healthy, no evidence of the presence of any injurious insect, pest, or disease destructive to vegetation/destructive to agricultural or horticultural crops/having been found in/on them, and that the consignment (including the packing) covered by this certificate has/has not been treated in the following manner (e. g., fumigated with _____, or disinfected by _____ prior/immediately subsequent to inspection).

Inspected/not inspected in the field by a duly authorized inspector on _____ (date).

Signature: _____
 Official title: _____

Date_____.
 Number and description of packages_____.
 Distinguishing marks_____.
 Description of the living plants or plant products_____.
 Place where grown_____.
 Exported by_____.
 Name and address of consignee_____.
 Name of vessel or particulars of route_____.
 Date of shipment_____.
 Port or place of entry_____.
 Additional certificates attached (if any)_____.
 (Strike out words that are not applicable.)

B. E. P. Q. 432.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY

APRIL 1, 1937.

This summary of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that colony.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector in charge, Foreign Information Service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the texts of Plants Ordinance No. 5 of 1929, and proclamations promulgated thereunder, and reviewed by the office of the resident commissioner of the colony.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY

BASIC LEGISLATION

The Plants Ordinance No. 5 of June 19, 1929.

SUMMARY

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

All plants: Importation prohibited from Samoa. (Sec. 6 (2) of Plants Ordinance No. 5 of 1929.)

All plants: Importation prohibited from Uea or Wallis Island, the adjacent islets, and Horne Islands (Fotuna and Alofa). (Proclamation No. 4 of Jan. 29, 1931.)

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Plants from any nonprohibited source: Written permission of the resident commissioner required. (See Sec. 3 of Plants Ordinance No. 5 of June 19, 1929, p. 2.) Phytosanitary certificate required. (Letter of commissioner, August 23, 1935.)

GENERAL REGULATIONS

[Plants Ordinance No. 5, June 19, 1929]

SECTION 1. This ordinance may be cited as the Plants Ordinance, 1929.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 2. In this ordinance "Plants" includes any tree, shrub, or plant, or portion thereof, such as cuttings, buds, roots, tubers, bulbs, seeds, leaves, bark, fiber, fruit, and vegetables, whether fresh, dried, or otherwise treated. "Plants affected with insect pest or disease" includes the packages or wrappings that may contain or have contained the same, in or on which any insect pest or disease is or has been present in any form or stage of development, or with which any plant or part thereof, or package or wrapping has come in contact.

WRITTEN PERMIT REQUIRED TO IMPORT PLANTS⁷

SEC. 3. No person shall introduce or attempt to introduce into the colony any plants from a place from which the importation of plants has not been pro-

⁷A phytosanitary certificate in prescribed form issued by a duly authorized inspector is also required with each shipment. (Letter of resident commissioner, Aug. 23, 1935. See appendix, p. 3.)

hibited, except with the written permission of the resident commissioner, and upon such conditions (if any) as he shall think fit to prescribe.

SEC. 4. Penalty for violations.

INSPECTION OF SUSPECTED PLANTS

SEC. 5. If he shall know or suspect any plants introduced into the Colony to be affected with insect pests or disease, it shall be lawful for the resident commissioner to cause the same to be examined and, if necessary, to be rendered innocuous or destroyed.

IMPORTATION OF ANY PLANT MAY BE PROHIBITED

SEC. 6. The high commissioner may at any time by proclamation prohibit the importation into the colony of any plant, of plants generally, or of specified plants from any specified place, and either absolutely or conditionally.

BAGGAGE LIABLE TO INSPECTION

SEC. 7. (1) On the arrival of any vessel from any place from which the importation of plants is prohibited at any port in the colony a port officer may require any person then on board to produce his baggage, clothing, and personal effects for inspection.

(2) The port officer may at his discretion seize such baggage, clothing, and personal effects, or any portion thereof, and may cause the same to be disinfected by fumigation and may, if deemed necessary, destroy used matting baskets made of native material, and native foodstuffs whether cooked or uncooked.

APPENDIX

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

The resident commissioner of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, in his letter of August 23, 1935, transmitted a suggested model phytosanitary certificate that is now being required with every shipment of plants or plant products offered for entry into that colony. The certificate may be issued by a duly authorized inspector, and is as follows:

"This is to certify *the living plants or plant products* (a representative sample of the living plants or plant products) included in the consignment of which particulars are given below were/was examined at (place where inspected) _____, on _____ (date), by _____ (name, official title, and address of inspector), who was unable to discover any evidence of any injurious insect pest or plant disease, and that the consignment covered by this certificate has/has not been treated in the following manner, e. g., fumigated or disinfected with _____, prior/immediately subsequent to inspection.

Signature _____
Date _____

(Official seal.)

Description of shipment

- Number of packages _____
- Distinguishing marks _____
- Description of plants or plant products _____
- Place where grown _____
- Inspected in the field? _____
- Exported by _____
- Name and address of consignee _____

B. E. P. Q. 433.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, COLONY OF BARBADOS, BRITISH WEST INDIES

APRIL 1, 1937.

This summary of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Colony of Barbados, British West Indies, has been prepared for the information of

nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that Colony.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector, in charge, Foreign Information Service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the original texts of the Plant Pest and Disease (Importation) Act, 1932, and of the Orders of August 29, 1929, and September 17, 1931, which embody the effective phytosanitary import restrictions of the Colony of Barbados, and reviewed by the Director of Agriculture of that Colony.

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, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

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

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, COLONY OF BARBADOS, BRITISH WEST INDIES

BASIC LEGISLATION

The Trade Act of 1910, sections 45 and 46.
Plant Pest and Disease (Importation) Act, October 22, 1932.

SUMMARY

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Sugarcane cuttings: Importation from any source prohibited to prevent the introduction of injurious pests and diseases. (Plant Pest and Disease (Importation) Act, 1932, art. 3.)

Gramineae, stems, leaves, or any part except the seed: Importation prohibited to prevent the introduction of injurious pests and diseases. (Act of 1932, art. 3.)

Citrus and mango stocks: Importation prohibited to prevent the introduction of coccids, nematodes, and lepidopterous and coleopterous stem borers, and also the withertip, scab, and gummosis diseases. (Act of 1932, art. 3.)

Banana stools (*Musa*): Importation prohibited to prevent the introduction of *Castnea licus* Drury and the banana weevil or root borer (*Cosmopolites sordidus* Germ.). (Act of 1932, art. 3.)

Fresh fruits: Importation prohibited from Argentina, Azores, Bermuda, Brazil, France, Hawaii, Italy, Jamaica, Madeira, Sicily, Spain, and the Union of South Africa, to prevent the introduction of the Mediterranean fruitfly (*Ceratitis capitata* Wied.). (Act of 1932, art. 3.)

Seed coconuts for propagation: Importation prohibited to prevent the introduction of the red ring disease (*Aphelenchoides cocophilus* (Cobb) Goodey). (Act of 1932, art. 3.)

Cottonseed meal: Importation prohibited to prevent the introduction of pink bollworm and other cotton pests. (Order of Aug. 29, 1929.)

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Cottonseed, seed cotton, or cotton lint: May be imported only under an import permit issued by the Director of Agriculture, a precaution against the introduction of the pink bollworm and other cotton pests. (Plant Pest and Disease (Importation) Act, 1932, art. 5.)

Gramineae, dried seeds or grain, dried stems or leaves, and manufactured articles: Importation subject to the provisions of article 12, paragraph 3; i. e., its entry will be refused if the product is likely to introduce any injurious plant parasite. (Act of 1932, art. 4.)

Tubers, bulbs, cuttings, rooted plants, and aerial plants: An import permit issued by the Director of Agriculture required as a precaution against the introduction of injurious pests and diseases. (Act of 1932, art. 3.)

Soil, covering, wrapping, or other material in which a plant has been grown: May be imported only under an import permit issued by the Director of Agri-

culture, to prevent the introduction of injurious pests and diseases. (Act of 1932, art. 11.)

Living specimens of insects: May be imported only with the written permission of the Director of Agriculture. (Act of 1932, art. 11.)

Insects, plants, or other articles for scientific purposes: Are exempted from the provisions of the Act of 1932, and may be imported with the written permission of the Director of Agriculture. (Act of 1932, art. 15.)

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE DESIRABLE

Although no certificate is required by law for shipments of plants, fresh fruit, and vegetables from the United States, certificates will be appreciated by the Department of Agriculture of Barbados. It is, therefore, recommended that either a State or Federal certificate be procured and transmitted with each shipment of these products.

IMPORT PERMIT REQUIRED

An import permit is required for the importation of plants and parts of plants into Barbados. Such a permit should be applied for in advance by the prospective importer, who will receive a copy for transmittal to the shipper. However, the importer is allowed to enter such a shipment, even though he does not apply for a permit until the shipment arrives, whenever that action is practicable.

B. E. P. Q. 434.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, COLONY OF ST. LUCIA, BRITISH WEST INDIES

APRIL 1, 1937.

This summary of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the colony of St. Lucia has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that Colony.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, pathologist in charge, Foreign Information Service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the original texts of the Ordinances and Proclamations of the Governor in Council, and reviewed by the agricultural superintendent of the colony.

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, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative. The original Ordinances and Proclamations should be consulted for the exact texts.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, COLONY OF ST. LUCIA, BRITISH WEST INDIES

BASIC LEGISLATION

Plants Protection Ordinances, 1909 and 1913, as revised by no. 14 of 1916.

Under these ordinances, the governor in council may, by proclamation, absolutely or conditionally prohibit the importation, directly or indirectly, from any country or place, of plants, or earth or soil, or any article packed therewith, or packages or other articles or things which in the opinion of the governor in council are or is likely to be a means of introducing any plant disease or pest into the colony.

SUMMARY

IMPORTATION ABSOLUTELY PROHIBITED

Plants and seeds of all kinds from Ceylon: General precautions to prevent the introduction of injurious plant diseases or pests. (Proclamation No. 14 of 1916, ch. 7, art. 2 (a).)

Cocoa plants (*Theobroma cacao* L.) or parts thereof from South America east and south of the Isthmus of Panama: General precautions to prevent the introduction of injurious diseases and pests. (Proclamation No. 14 of 1916, ch. 7, art. 2 (b).)

Banana plants (*Musa* spp.), suckers, or parts thereof, from Grenada, Jamaica, Trinidad, Tobago, or any part of Central or South America: General precautions to prevent the introduction of injurious plant diseases and pests. (Proclamation No. 14 of 1916, ch. 7, art. 2 (c), as amended by the proclamation gazetted Sept. 8, 1917, and that gazetted May 23, 1925.)

Bananas, banana plants, or parts thereof (*Musa* spp.) from the Canary Islands or West Africa: General precautions to prevent the introduction of injurious plant diseases and pests. (Proclamation gazetted Dec. 29, 1925.)

Coconuts (*Cocos nucifera* L.) coconut plants, or parts thereof from any country or place, to prevent the introduction of the "red ring disease" (*Aphelenchoides cocophilus* (Cobb.) Goodey). (Proc. No. 14 of 1916, ch. 7, art. 2, superseded by the proclamation gazetted Apr. 12, 1924.)

Citrus plants (including all plants of the tribe Citratae), or parts thereof, and citrus fruits and parts thereof from any place outside of the colony, to prevent the introduction of citrus canker (*Bacterium citri* (Hasse) Doidge). (Proclamation No. 14 of 1916, ch. 7, art. 2 (e), as amended by that gazetted Mar. 26, 1927.)

Earth or soil with plants or parts thereof, to prevent the introduction of injurious plant parasites. (Proclamation No. 14 of 1916, ch. 7, art. 2 (f).)

Coffee, guava, mango, sapodilla, and star apples, to prevent the introduction of the citrus black fly (*Acirocantus woglumi* Ashby): Importation prohibited of plants, cuttings, fruits, or parts thereof, from Bahamas, Ceylon, Cuba, India, Jamaica, and the Philippines. (Proclamation gazetted Feb. 10, 1917.)

Cottonseed or seed cotton (*Gossypium* spp.): Importation from any country or place prohibited to prevent the introduction of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saund.). (Proclamation gazetted Apr. 12, 1924.)

Soil: fruits (except plantains, nuts, and dried, canned, candied, and other processed fruits); vegetables (except onions, Irish potatoes, and canned or processed vegetables) from all countries other than the British Isles, Canada, British West Indies (except Bahamas, Bermuda, and British Guiana) to prevent the introduction of the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitidis capitata* Wied.). A certificate of origin is required with each shipment of fruits and vegetables (other than those excepted) from the above-named countries, affirming that the place of origin and the products are free from Mediterranean fruit fly. (Proclamation gazetted Nov. 29, 1930.)

IMPORTATION CONDITIONAL

Sugarcane plants (*Saccharum officinarum* L.), cuttings, or parts thereof, grass, fodder, seeds of grasses and sorghum from any place beyond the limits of the colony, to prevent the introduction of the mosaic or yellow mottling disease: Importation prohibited except under license from the governor. (Proclamation gazetted Apr. 2, 1921.)

APPLICABILITY OF THE RESTRICTIONS TO PLANT MATERIAL FROM THE UNITED STATES

Importation prohibited: Coconuts, coconut plants, and parts thereof; citrus plants and parts thereof; earth or soil with plants; cottonseed and seed cotton; fresh fruits and vegetables. (See exceptions under "Importation Restricted.")

AUTHORIZED PORT OF ENTRY

All plants and packages shall be landed at the port of Castries, except when permission has been obtained under the provisions of article 5 to land them at another place. (Proclamation No. 14 of 1916, art. 4 (a).)

IMPORTATION OF PLANTS FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES

The governor may allow the importation of plants for scientific purposes without their being subject to disinfection, on the application of the Imperial Commissioner of Agriculture or of the agricultural authority. (Proclamation No. 14 of 1916, art. 5.)

Importation conditional upon a license from the governor of the colony: Sugarcane, cuttings, and parts thereof, grass, fodder, seeds of grasses and sorghum.

Importation restricted: Plants and parts of plants (see definition of "plant" below) other than those whose entry is prohibited, may be imported through the port of Castries, subject to immediate delivery to the agricultural authority for conveyance to the disinfecting plant for such treatment as he may deem fit.

Importation unrestricted: Onions, Irish potatoes, canned or processed vegetables; plantains, nuts, and dried, canned, candied, and processed fruits. No import permit or phytosanitary certificate is required.

"Plant" includes tree, shrub, herb, or vegetable; and cuttings, bulbs, seeds, berries, buds, and grafts; and the fruit or other product of any plant; and the whole or any part of any growing, dying, or dead plant, including emptied pods, husks, or skins.

B. E. P. Q. 435.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, TERRITORY OF NORTHERN RHODESIA

APRIL 5, 1937.

This summary of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of Northern Rhodesia has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that Territory.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector, in charge, Foreign Information Service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from Government Notice No. 22, February 2, 1933, of Northern Rhodesia.

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 text of the ordinance, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative. The ordinance itself should be consulted for the exact text.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, TERRITORY OF NORTHERN RHODESIA

BASIC LEGISLATION

The Plant Pests and Diseases Ordinance, 1931.

Under this ordinance, the Importation of Plant Regulations of February 2, 1933 (Government Notice No. 22, 1933) were promulgated and published in the supplement to the Northern Rhodesia Government Gazette of February 10, 1933. Notice No. 22 of 1933, canceled Government Notices Nos. 121 of 1924, 19 of 1928, and 6 of 1929. The following summary was prepared from Notice No. 22.

SUMMARY

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Importation prohibited of the plants and plant products named in regulation 8, page 3, from all places outside of the scheduled States (Belgian Congo, Southern Rhodesia, and the Union of South Africa).

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

The plants and seeds named in regulation 9, page 3, may be introduced into the Territory from places outside of the scheduled States only subject to previous permission in writing by the Secretary for Agriculture under such precautionary measures as he may deem necessary.

The plants and seeds named in regulation 10, page 4, may be imported into the Territory if accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by an authorized official of the country of origin.

IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

No certificate shall be required for fruit, bulbs, tubers, garden vegetable seeds, and such portions of plants as cannot be propagated, if not otherwise specifically prohibited or restricted under these regulations.

SCHEDULED STATES

Special regulations govern the importation of plants and plant products from Belgian Congo, Southern Rhodesia, and the Union of South Africa.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

REGULATION 1. These regulations may be cited as the Importation of Plants Regulations, 1933.

DEFINITIONS

REG. 2. In those regulations, unless inconsistent with the context, "Scheduled States" mean Belgian Congo, Southern Rhodesia, and the Union of South Africa;

"Plant" includes all members of the vegetable kingdom and any part or product of a plant, but shall not include seed, unless specifically mentioned, nor manufactured products of plants.

"Pest or disease" includes any insect, vermin, fungus, parasite, bacteria, or disease harmful to any plant.

AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

REG. 3. No person shall introduce or cause to be introduced into the Territory any plant or seed except by mail or through the following ports of entry: Abercorn, Fort Jameson, Livingstone, and Ndola.

REGS. 4 to 7. Administrative procedure concerning the importer or consignee.

REGULATIONS AFFECTING PLANTS AND SEEDS FROM OUTSIDE THE SCHEDULED STATES

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

REG. 8. The introduction of the following into the Territory from places outside the Scheduled States is prohibited, namely:

(a) *Plants*.—Eucalyptus, acacia, conifers, oak, plane, any stone fruits in the fresh state, forest trees (if they can be obtained within the Scheduled States), plants packed in soil, citrus fruit, dried citrus peel (but not candied peel), citrus budwood, or other parts for propagation, excluding citrus trees, and prickly pear other than spineless varieties.

(b) *Seeds*.—Peach stones or seed, elm seed, and citrus seed.

IMPORTATION SUBJECT TO PERMIT

REG. 9. The introduction into the Territory of the following plants and seeds from places outside the Scheduled States is prohibited except with the previous permission in writing of the Secretary for Agriculture, which permission may be granted subject to such precautionary measures as the Secretary may deem necessary:

(a) *Plants*.—Cotton, tea, rubber, sugarcane, walnut, *Castanea*, *Ribes*, grapevines, pome fruit trees, coffee, cocoa, banana, lucerne (alfalfa), and citrus.

(b) *Seeds*.—Cotton, rubber, lucerne, *Castanea*, maize, barley, and tomato (from Germany, Italy, and North America only).

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

REG. 10. The introduction into the Territory of the following plants and seeds from places outside the Scheduled States is permitted:

(a) *Plants*.—Fruit trees, rose plants, woody plants, herbaceous plants, cacti, carnations, chrysanthemums, strawberries, spineless cactus, unmanufactured cork, and broomcorn (if the straws are detached and the crowns upon which they originate be completely cut away).

(b) *Secds.*—Tea seed, tobacco seed, coffee seed, cocoa seed, acorns, and any other seed or plant not specially prohibited or restricted elsewhere under these regulations: *Provided*, That each consignment thereof shall be accompanied by a certificate in the form A.

IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

REG. 10 continued. No such certificate shall be required in respect of fruit, bulbs, tubers, garden vegetable seeds, and such portions of plants as cannot be propagated, the importation of which is not otherwise specifically prohibited or restricted under these regulations.

PRESCRIBED FORM OF PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE

[Form A]

This is to certify that I (name, title, and address of authorized official), have today and immediately prior to shipment thoroughly examined a representative sample of the living plants or plant products for which this certificate is required, contained in the following consignment(s), (description, including name and address of exporter and consignee), stated to have been grown at (locality where grown), that the said plant or plant products have/have not been inspected in the field, that (any other remarks), and that I have been unable to discover evidence of the presence of any insect pest or plant disease in said shipment, except as follows:

In particular, the following pests or diseases have been looked for and not found: -----

Th consignment covered by this certificate has been treated in the following manner: -----

Date of issue
Place of issue
[OFFICIAL SEAL]

(Signature of official.)

PLANTS AND SEED FROM SCHEDULED STATES

Regulations 11 to 15 concern the conditions affecting the introduction of plants from the Scheduled States of Belgian Congo, Southern Rhodesia, and the Union of South Africa.

CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH POTATOES MAY BE IMPORTED

SHIPPER'S DECLARATION OF ORIGIN AND WART DISEASE CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

REG. 16. (1) No person shall introduce or cause to be introduced into the Territory from outside the Scheduled States any potato tubers unless each consignment is accompanied by:

(a) A statement on oath from the consignor in the prescribed form; and

(b) A certificate from the Department of Agriculture of the declared country, or a certificate in the prescribed form from some official institution of that country which the Secretary for Agriculture has agreed to recognize: *Provided*, That such certificate shall not be required in respect of a consignment from any country:

(i) If the Government thereof has certified to the Government of Northern Rhodesia that the said disease has not been known to exist in that country, and if that Government has undertaken to inform the Government of Northern Rhodesia of any outbreak, and if information recording an outbreak has not been received; or

(ii) If the consignee produces from the Department of Agriculture or other aforesaid recognized institution of the declared country of origin a certificate dated within nine months previous to the day of arrival of the potatoes concerned to the effect that the specified disease has not been known to exist, as far as it is aware, in the shire, county, department, or other such territorial division comprising the place or places in which the potatoes are declared to have been grown, but, if so required, the consignee shall deliver up an attested copy of the certificate herein provided for.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of regulation 16 (1) neither the certificate declaring the origin of the potato tubers nor that referring to wart disease shall be required in respect of potatoes imported from outside the Scheduled States into the Union of South Africa and partly or wholly reconsigned to Northern Rhodesia.

REG. 17. Any consignment of potatoes imported from any source, if found on inspection to be infested with the root knot eelworm (*Heterodera marioni* (*radicicola*) Cornu), or with any other species of eelworm injurious to plants, or with wart disease, will be destroyed.

PRESCRIBED CERTIFICATE FOR POTATOES

Official wart disease certificate to accompany shipments of potatoes to Northern Rhodesia

The undersigned, under authority of the Department of Agriculture of _____, hereby certifies that the potato disease known as wart disease and ascribed to the fungus *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc., has not, as far as is known to the Department of Agriculture, been known to exist within 5 miles of _____ in the district of _____

Signature _____
Title _____
Address _____

Date and official stamp or seal.

SHIPPER'S DECLARATION OF ORIGIN FOR POTATOES

To accompany shipments of potatoes to Northern Rhodesia, to be completed within 30 days of the wart disease certificate

I, the undersigned, _____, member of the firm of _____, consignor of _____ cases, each containing _____ net weight of potatoes, for _____ purposes and marked _____, to be shipped per steamer _____, from _____ to _____ do hereby declare that the potatoes herein referred to were all grown at _____, in the district of _____ in _____

Signed (Signature of Shipper.)

Declared at _____, this _____ day of _____, 19____, before me.

(Name and title of officer administering oath.)

B. E. P. Q. 437. (Superseding P. Q. C. A. 315).

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, KINGDOM OF BELGIUM

APRIL 12, 1937.

This digest of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Kingdom of Belgium has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country. It indicates also certain restrictions on the importation of forage-crop seeds.

This circular which supersedes P. Q. C. A. 315, was rendered necessary by the promulgation of recent phytosanitary legislation. It was compiled by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector, in charge, Foreign Information Service, of the Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from his translations of the original texts of the Belgian phylloxera regulations; those of March 28, 1928, and April 18, 1932, on the importation of potatoes, tomatoes, and eggplants; the Ministerial order of July 14, 1933, controlling the importation of fresh peaches, nectarines, and apricots; and that of May 20, 1936, regulating the entry of fresh cherries, etc. The circular has been reviewed by the Belgian Division of Horticulture.

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 quarantines

and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative; the decrees, orders, etc., should be consulted for the exact texts.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, KINGDOM OF BELGIUM

BASIC LEGISLATION

Royal decree of March 26, 1936.

Section III, articles 7 to 10, inclusive, of this decree, prescribe that:

(1) The importation of horticultural plants, nursery stock, and other products designated by the Minister of Agriculture is prohibited when they are attacked by animals or plants (insects or plant diseases) harmful to the cultures of Belgium.

(2) The Minister may order the rejection of those products, or, in cooperation with the Minister of Finance, restrict their importation to certain customs ports of entry.

(3) In serious cases he may prohibit the entry of certain species or varieties of plants from designated countries, or he may, in lieu thereof, prescribe the production of certificates affirming that the products offered for importation proceed from cultures free from injurious insect pests and plant diseases, and that the shipments do not contain such insect pests and plant diseases. The control of such shipments may be effected at the frontier or on arrival.

(4) If products shipped to the interior of Belgium are found to be attacked by injurious pests and plant diseases, the Minister of Agriculture is authorized to order their destruction at the expense of the importer without right of indemnity.

SUMMARY

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Horticultural plants, nursery stock, and other plant products attacked by insect pests or plant diseases harmful to the cultures of Belgium: Importation prohibited. (Decree of Mar. 26, 1936, sec. III. See p. 2.)

Grapevines, rooted or unrooted cuttings, stocks, and dry or fresh shoots thereof: Importation and transit prohibited. (Phylloxera restrictions. See p. 6.)

Potatoes, tomatoes, and eggplants from France: Importation prohibited. (Order of Apr. 18, 1932, art. 1, p. 8.)

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Plants and shrubs, other than grapevines and parts thereof: Must be accompanied by a shipper's declaration and a phylloxera certificate issued by competent authority. (Phylloxera restrictions, p. 4.)

Grapevines, cuttings and shoots thereof from nonphylloxerated districts: The Minister of Agriculture may grant permission to import under specified precautions. (Phylloxera restrictions, p. 6.)

Potato tubers or plants from countries other than France: Must be accompanied by a certificate issued by the official phytopathological service of the country whence they were shipped, affirming origin in and shipment from a locality situated more than 20 kilometers from any crop infested by the Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say), or infected by the wart disease (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.). (Order of Apr. 18, 1932, p. 8.)

Fruits or plants of tomato and eggplant from countries other than France: Must be accompanied by a certificate issued by the phytopathological service of the exporting country, affirming that they were harvested in a locality situated more than 20 kilometers from any culture infested by the Colorado potato beetle. (Order of Apr. 18, 1932, p. 8.)

NOTE.—The importation of potatoes, tomatoes, and eggplants from the United States is practically prohibited by the Colorado potato beetle certification requirement, except possibly from the States of California and Nevada.

Fresh grapes, peaches, nectarines, plums, and apricots: Only admitted when found, on inspection, to be free from larvae of fruit flies (Trypetidae), the peach twig borer (*Anarsia lineatella* Zell.), the plum curculio (*Conotrachelus nenuphar* Hbst.), and the oriental fruit moth ((*Cydia*) *Grapholitha molesta* Busck). (Order of July 14, 1933, p. 10.)

Fresh peaches, nectarines, and apricots from France, Italy, and Spain: Must be accompanied by a certificate of the phytopathological service of the country of origin, affirming that those products are deemed free from larvae of fruit flies of the family Trypetidae, as well as of the peach twig borer, the plum curculio, and the oriental fruit moth. (Order of Sept. 16, 1936.)

Fresh cherries from France, Germany, Italy, and Spain: Must be accompanied by a certificate issued by the phytopathological service of the country of origin attesting (a) that they proceed from a district free from *Rhagoletis* and (b) that the shipment itself has been found by the said service to be free from that pest. (Order of May 20, 1936, and administrative circular of June 9, 1936.)

Seeds of designated kinds: Must be tagged to show origin, purity, and germinability. (Royal order of Aug. 23, 1933. See p. 11.)

IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

Fresh fruits and vegetables, with the exception of those whose importation is prohibited or restricted by special quarantines: May be imported into Belgium without permit or certification.

RESTRICTIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL PHYLLOXERA CONVENTION OF BERNE

PORTS OF ENTRY FOR OCEAN SHIPMENTS

The introduction into and transit through Belgium of plants and shrubs from nurseries, gardens, or greenhouses is authorized only through the customs ports of Antwerp, Bruges, Brussels, Ghent, Liege, Ostend, and Zeebrugge (Bruges).

SHIPPER'S DECLARATION AND PHYLLOXERA CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

The following conditions must be complied with:

1. Shipments are to be packed in the usual manner, but in such a way as to permit the necessary verification, unless, in the case of transit shipments, the containers are sealed by the customs officials of the country of origin.

2. Each shipment must be accompanied by:

A. A declaration, signed by the shipper;

B. A phylloxera certificate issued by an official expert.

A model of the required declaration and certificate follows:

Shipper's declaration

I, the undersigned _____ declare:

(Name, business, residence)

A. That the living plants contained in _____ marked _____,
(Number and kind of container) (Mark and number)
addressed to _____, are entirely from my establishment;

(Name, business, residence of consignee)

B. That this shipment contains no grapevines;

C. State whether the shipment contains plants with earth on the roots.

_____, 19__
(Place of departure)

(Shipper's signature.)

Phylloxera certificate

The undersigned, _____ affirms:

(Name and official title)

A. That the above-described plants come from ground separated from any grapevine stocks by at least 20 meters, or by some obstacle to the roots deemed sufficient by competent authority;

B. That the ground itself contains no grapevines;

C. That the place has not been used as a depot for that plant;

D. That there has never been any infestation of phylloxera in that plot of ground or enclosure;

E. That if stocks infested with phylloxera have been grown there, their extermination has been effected by repeated toxic applications and by investigations for a period of 3 years, insuring the complete destruction of insects and roots.

-----, -----, 19--
(Place) (Date)

[OFFICIAL SEAL.]

(Signature and official title.)

IMPORTATION AND TRANSIT OF GRAPEVINES

The importation into and transit through Belgium of grapevines, cuttings with or without roots, uprooted stocks, and dry or green shoots thereof, are prohibited.

However, the Minister of Agriculture may grant exceptions to this rule, but exclusively for the importation of grapevine plants, green cuttings, and shoots from districts known to be free from any infestation with phylloxera. Furthermore, they must be enclosed in wooden cases, securely closed with screws, but easy to open for inspection and to close, and they shall not be forwarded to the consignee unless they have been previously inspected and disinfected, including the packing, by an official expert.

The entry and transit of grapevine cuttings by mail are prohibited.

IMPORTATION OF TABLE GRAPES, WINE GRAPES, AND GRAPE MARC

The introduction of table grapes, wine grapes, and grape marc is authorized under the following conditions only:

1. Table grapes must be packed in well-closed boxes, cases, or baskets, easy to inspect, and marked to indicate the character of the shipment.

2. Wine grapes must be pressed and shipped in hermetically closed casks of at least 5 hectoliter capacity, and cleaned to rid them of any particle of earth or of grapevine.

3. Grape marc must be packed in well-closed cases or casks.

Shipments of any kind admitted for importation or transit must not contain fragments or leaves of grapevines.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF POTATOES

(Order of Mar. 28, 1928)

POTATO WART DISEASE

ARTICLE 1. The importation of potatoes into Belgium is authorized only when each shipment is accompanied by a certificate (A) issued by the phytopathological service of the country of origin, attesting that the tubers proceed from a region free from wart disease (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.).

To be regarded as proceeding from a wart-free region, the potatoes must have been grown in and shipped from a locality situated at least 20 kilometers from any land infected by wart disease.

However, tubers gathered in and shipped from a locality situated in a district not free from wart disease, but more than 500 meters from infected land, may be admitted if accompanied by a certificate (B) establishing, to the satisfaction of the Department of Agriculture, that the shipment was inspected by the said service and found free from wart disease.

AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

ART. 2. Importation by sea may be made through the following customs ports of entry: Antwerp, Bruges, Brussels, Ghent, Liege, Lillo, and Ostend.

ART. 3. Shipments not accompanied by one of the certificates prescribed by article 1 will be rejected, unless as the result of an inspection by the Belgian special phytopathological service at the importer's expense, the shipments are found free from wart disease.

ART. 4. Relates to penalties for infractions of the regulations.

COLORADO POTATO BEETLE

[Order of Apr. 18, 1932]

IMPORTATION OF POTATOES FROM FRANCE PROHIBITED

ARTICLE 1. The importation into Belgium of potato tubers or plants, or of fruits or plants of tomatoes and eggplants originating in or proceeding from France is prohibited.

ART. 2. The introduction of those products originating in or proceeding from countries other than France is authorized only when the shipments are accompanied by certificates (C) issued by the phytopathological service of the exporting country, indicating the country of origin of the products and attesting that they were harvested in a locality free from the Colorado beetle.

To be considered as proceeding from an exempt locality it is necessary that the products shall have been grown in and shipped from a locality situated more than 20 kilometers from any culture infested by that pest.

AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

ART. 3. Importation by water may be made only through the customs ports of entry of Antwerp, Bruges, Brussels, Ghent, Liege, Ostend, and Zeebrugge.

ART. 4. Shipments unaccompanied by the certificates prescribed by article 2 will be reladen, unless an inspection made by the special Belgian phytopathological service at the expense of the importers shows them to be free from Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say).

ART. 5. Domestic regulation.

ART. 6. Penalties.

MODEL CERTIFICATES

A

The undersigned, specially designated by the Government of (country or state), declares that the potatoes included in the shipment described below were grown at, and shipped from (place where grown), a district free (within a radius of at least 20 kilometers) of any forms of *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say, and of *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.

Done at _____ on _____ (date).

[OFFICIAL SEAL.]

(Inspector's signature.)

B

The undersigned, specially designated for that purpose by the Government of _____ (name of country or state), declares that the potatoes included in the shipment described below were grown in and shipped from a district free (within a radius of at least 20 kilometers) of any forms of Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say).

No potato wart disease (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.) exists within a radius of at least 500 meters.

The shipment was inspected by me and found free from *Synchytrium endobioticum*.

Done at _____ on _____ (date).

[OFFICIAL SEAL.]

(Inspector's signature.)

C

The undersigned, specially designated for that purpose by the Government of _____, declares that the plants or fruits of eggplants or tomatoes (*Solanum melongena*, *Lycopersicum esculentum*) included in the shipment described below were grown at and shipped from a district free (within a radius of at least 20 kilometers) from any forms of Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say).

Done at _____ on _____ (date).

[OFFICIAL SEAL.]

(Inspector's signature.)

Description of shipment

Country of origin-----
 Number and kind of containers-----
 Marks-----
 Name and address of shipper-----
 Name and address of consignee-----
 Place and date of embarkation-----

FRESH PEACHES, NECTARINES, AND APRICOTS SUBJECT TO INSPECTION ON ARRIVAL

[Ministerial order of July 14, 1933]

ARTICLE 1. The importation of fresh peaches, nectarines, and apricots into Belgium from any source or origin is authorized only when, as a result of an inspection by the special Belgium phytopathological service, at the expense of the importer, they are found free from the larvae or maggots of any fruit fly (Trypetidae), as well as of the peach twig borer (*Anarsia lineatella* Zell.), the plum curculio (*Conotrachelus nenuphar* Hbst.), and the oriental fruit moth ((*Cydia*) *Grapholitha molesta* Busck).

AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

ART. 2. Importation may be made only through the customs ports of Antwerp (second, third, and fourth offices), Brussels (first, second, and third offices), and Haren-Aviation, Liege, Erquelinnes (station), Erschen (station), *Montaleux* (Mouscron), *Mouscron* (station), *Quevy* (station), and *Montzen* (station).

Shipments found at the ports italicized to be infested by the pests named in article 1 will be refused entry; those found so infested at the other ports will be burned at the expense of the importer.

OTHER IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

TRAFFIC IN SEEDS REGULATED

[Law of July 15, 1931, as amended by that of July 15, 1935]

For the prevention of fraud and adulteration, the King is empowered to regulate and supervise the * * * importation of seeds, young plants of all kinds * * * intended for the improvement, advancement, and protection of plant * * * products, to prescribe the proper tagging and sealing of the containers, that such products in bulk shall be accompanied by the necessary documents and the text to be borne on tags and other papers.

The King is also empowered to establish a minimum with respect to certain characteristics of those products.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR TRADE IN SEEDS AND YOUNG PLANTS OF ALL KINDS

[Decree of Aug. 23, 1935]

IMPORTED SEEDS MUST BEAR DESCRIPTIVE TAGS

ARTICLE 1. Seeds and young plants of all kinds that are imported, offered for sale, shipped, sold, or delivered must be provided with a tag indicating:

A. In every case:

1. Name and address of shipper or seller.
2. Exact description (species, variety).

B. Also the following data:

1. For the seeds listed in the table published by the Minister of Agriculture: The minimum germinability expressed in the percentage of seeds or seed-balls, and the minimum purity in percent of weight when the percentages fall below the effective norms published in the above-mentioned table.

2. For cereals: When the name of the species is unknown, a statement to that effect. For seeds designated "original" or "select" the minimum percentage (by number) of seeds belonging to the designated variety or type when the percentage is less than 99.5. The designation "original" must be supported by the name of the selecting station or of the selector.

3. For clover and alfalfa seeds; flaxseed, linseed (*Linum usitatissimum* L.); forest trees and young potato plants: The country of production when known.

4. For sainfoin (*Onobrychis sativa*): The percentage of pimpernel seeds (*Pimpinella saxifraga*) if it exceeds 5 percent of the weight.

5. For beet seed (*Beta vulgaris* L.) the moisture content in percentages if it exceeds 15 percent; the percentage of germinability expressed in percentage of the seedballs and not of the germs per 100 seedballs.

6. For mixtures of grass, grass and clover, or clover seeds for pastures: Concerns internal procedure.

7. For other plants: The minister is authorized to regulate the sale of other young plants, and especially to require an indication of the exact character of grafted or budded stocks.

ENTRY OF OBJECTIONABLE SEEDS MAY BE PROHIBITED

If the importation of certain seeds offers a serious danger to agriculture, the minister is authorized to prohibit their importation, or according to his judgment, to subject their importation to such guaranties as he may deem proper.

TABLE OF NORMS

Purity and Germinability of Imported Seeds

I. CEREALS

	Purity	Germinability
<i>Avena sativa</i> L., oats.....	94	90
<i>Hordeum</i> spp., barley.....	95	95
<i>Secale cereale</i> L., rye.....	95	93
<i>Triticum</i> spp., wheat.....	96	93
<i>Zea mays</i> L., corn, maize.....	93	90
<i>Fagopyrum esculentum</i> Moensch= <i>Polygonum fagopyrum</i> , buckwheat.....	93	70

II. GRASSES

<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> L., meadow foxtail.....	60	65
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i> L., sweet vernal grass.....	90	60
<i>Agrostis</i> spp., bentgrass.....	85	75
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> L., tall oatgrass.....	79	75
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> L., crested dogtail.....	80	70
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i> L., orchard grass.....	85	70
<i>Festuca (pratensis) elatior</i> L., meadow fescue.....	92	75
<i>Festuca ovina</i> L., sheep fescue.....	80	75
<i>Festuca rubra</i> L., red fescue.....	82	65
<i>Iloicus lanatus</i> L., velvet grass.....	72	70
<i>Lolium perenne</i> L., perennial ryegrass.....	94	80
<i>Lolium perenne</i> var. <i>pacyi</i> , Pacey's ryegrass.....	94	80
<i>Lolium (italicum) multiflorum</i> Lam., Italian ryegrass.....	94	80
<i>Lolium multiflorum</i> var. <i>westerdoldicum</i> , Westerwold ryegrass.....	94	80
<i>Phleum pratense</i> L., timothy.....	92	80
<i>Poa pratensis</i> L., Kentucky bluegrass.....	80	70
<i>Poa trivialis</i> L., rough bluegrass.....	83	75
<i>Trisetum flavescens</i> (L.) Beauv., golden trisetum.....	67	60

III. LEGUMES

<i>Anhyllis vulneraria</i> L., sandclover.....	93	80
<i>Vicia faba</i> var. <i>equina</i> L.= <i>Faba vulgaris</i> , horsebean.....	95	90
<i>Medicago sativa</i> L., alfalfa, lucerne.....	93	80
<i>Medicago lupulina</i> L., yellow trefoil.....	93	80
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i> L., birdsfoot trefoil.....	94	75
<i>Onobrychis (sativa) viciaefolia</i> Scop., sainfoin.....	95	70
<i>Ornithopus sativus</i> Brot., serradella.....	91	75
<i>Pisum sativum</i> var. <i>arvense</i> (L.) Poir, field pea.....	94	90
<i>Lupinus (alba) skinneri</i> Lindl., white lupine.....	94	80
<i>Lupinus luteus</i> L., European yellow lupine.....	94	80
<i>Lupinus varius</i> L., annual lupine.....	94	80
<i>Trifolium hybridum</i> L., alsike clover.....	93	80
<i>Trifolium pratense</i> L., red clover.....	92	82
<i>Trifolium repens</i> L., white clover.....	94	90
<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i> L., crimson clover.....	93	85
<i>Vicia</i> spp., vetches.....	92	90

IV. FODDER PLANTS

	Purity	Germi- nability
<i>Beta vulgaris</i> L., common beet.....	94	75
<i>Brassica oleracea accephala</i> L., kale.....	93	75
<i>Brassica napus rapifera</i> L., rape.....	93	75
<i>Brassica oleracea (conglodes</i> var. <i>caulo-rapa</i> L.), kohlrabi.....	93	75
<i>Brassica rapa rapifera</i> L., common turnip.....	93	75
<i>Brassica (Sinapis) alba</i> Boiss., white mustard.....	93	80
<i>Spergula arvensis</i> L., spurry.....	92	80

V. INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

	Purity	Germi- nability
<i>Beta vulgaris saccharifera</i> L., sugarbeet.....	95	80
<i>Brassica napus</i> var. <i>oleifera</i> D. C., rape.....	94	77
<i>Cichorium intybus</i> L., chicory.....	87	70
<i>Cannabis sativa</i> L., hemp.....	95	09
<i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L., flax, linseed.....	94	50

VI. GARDEN PLANTS

	Purity	Germi- nability
<i>Allium cepa</i> L., common onion.....	95	70
<i>Allium porrum</i> L., leek.....	95	65
<i>Anthriscus cerefolium</i> Hoffm., garden chervil.....	93	70
<i>Apium graveolens</i> L., celery.....	94	70
<i>Atriplex hortensis</i> L., orach, sea purslane.....	90	25
<i>Apium petroselinum</i> . See <i>Petroselinum hortense</i> Hoffm.		
<i>Beta vulgaris</i> L., common beet.....	94	70
<i>Brassica oleracea</i> L., cabbage family.....	93	75
<i>Brassica rapa</i> L., white turnip.....	93	75
<i>Cichorium endivia</i> L., endive.....	80	65
<i>Cichorium intybus</i> L., chicory.....	87	70
<i>Cucumis sativus</i> L., cucumber.....	90	60
<i>Cucumis sativus</i> L., pickling cucumber.....	95	75
<i>Daucus carota</i> L., carrot.....	85	70
<i>Lactuca sativa</i> L., lettuce.....	90	65
<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> Mill., tomato.....	94	65
<i>Lepidium sativum</i> L., garden cress.....	93	75
<i>Pastinaca sativa</i> L., parsnip.....	90	65
<i>Petroselinum hortense</i> Hoffm., parsley.....	93	75
<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> L., common or kidney bean.....	95	85
<i>Pisum sativum</i> L., pea, round.....	94	90
<i>Pisum sativum</i> L., pea, wrinkled.....	94	75
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> L., purslane.....	90	75
<i>Rhaphanus sativus</i> L., radish.....	87	75
<i>Rumex acetosa</i> L., garden sorrel.....	94	75
<i>Scandix cerefolium</i> . See <i>Anthriscus cerefolium</i> .		
<i>Scorzonera hispanica</i> L., black salsify.....	94	70
<i>Spinacea oleracea</i> L., spinach.....	95	75
<i>Tetragonia expansa</i> Thunb., New Zealand spinach.....	95	40
<i>Valerianella (olitoria) locusta</i> (L.) Betcke, corn salad, lamb's lettuce.....	67	60

VII. TREES

	Purity	Germi- nability
<i>Abies (pectinata) picea</i> (D. C.) Lindl., silver fir.....	85	30
<i>Acer pseudo-platanus</i> L., sycamore maple.....	85	50
<i>Alnus incana</i> Willd., speckled alder.....	60	30
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> Gaertn., European alder.....	60	25
<i>Betula (alba) pendula</i> Roth., European white birch.....	30	25
<i>Carpinus betulus</i> L., European hornbeam.....	96	45
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> L., European beech.....	96	50
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> L., European ash.....	95	65
<i>Larix (europaea) decidua</i> (D. C.) Mill., European larch.....	75	40
<i>Larix leptolepis</i> Murr., Japanese larch.....	75	45
<i>Picea excelsa</i> Link., Norway spruce.....	95	85
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> L., Scotch pine.....	95	80
<i>Pinus (maritima) pinaster</i> (Poir.) Ait. cluster pine.....	95	50
<i>Pinus montana</i> Mill., Swiss mountain pine.....	95	70
<i>Pinus (austriaca) nigra</i> Arnold, Austrian pine.....	95	85
<i>Pinus strobus</i> L., white pine, Weymouth pine.....	94	70
<i>Pinus cembra</i> L., Swiss stone pine.....	97	70
<i>Pinus (laricio) nigra</i> Arnold, Austrian pine, Corsican pine.....	95	70
<i>Pseudotsuga (douglasi) taxifolia</i> (Carr.) Brit., Douglas fir.....	90	55
<i>Quercus (pedunculata) robur</i> (Ehrh.), L., English oak.....	95	65
<i>Quercus sessiliflora</i> Salisb., durmast oak.....	95	65
<i>Tilia</i> spp., lindens.....	90	65
<i>Ulmus</i> spp., elms.....	60	30

B. E. P. Q. 438 (superseding B. P. Q. 347).

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, GREECE

APRIL 12, 1937.

This digest of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of Greece has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector in charge, Foreign Information Service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from his translations of the French texts of some of the Greek decrees, and from translations made by Paul Vogenitz, translator, Post Office Department, from the Greek texts of other decrees and laws. It was then reviewed by the Chief, Section of Phytopathology, Direction-General of Agriculture, Athens, Greece.

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 and decrees, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative. The decrees and laws themselves should be consulted for the exact texts.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

SUMMARY OF THE PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, GREECE

BASIC LEGISLATION

Law No. 214 of April 9-22, 1914, Protective Measures Against Phylloxera.
Law No. 217 of April 9-22, 1914, Concerning the Combat Against Plant Diseases and the Organization of the Phytopathological Service.

SUMMARY

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Grapevines or parts thereof; phylloxera in any stage of development; materials which have been used among grapevines; animal or plant refuse; humus and soils; any green plant or part thereof, including garden vegetables; madder and licorice; from any foreign country or from any phylloxerated region of Greece into nonphylloxerated or suspected regions of Greece, to prevent the introduction of phylloxera. (Decree of Apr. 14, 1927. See p. 4, and footnote on p. 11.)

Citrus fruits, into any portion of Greece except the departments of Thrace and Macedonia, to prevent the introduction of the scale insect *Chrysomphalus*. (Decree of Feb. 27, 1931. See p. 9.)

Cottonseed, into the departments of Thrace and Macedonia; unginned cotton into any part of Greece, to prevent the introduction of the pink bollworm of cotton (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saunders). (Decree of Feb. 20, 1931. See p. 9.)

Potatoes from countries in which the Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say) or potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.) occurs; Importation and transit prohibited. (Decree of Mar. 29, 1933. See p. 10.)

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Cuttings and unrooted scions (except of the grapevine) exceptionally may be imported from foreign countries into nonphylloxerated or suspected regions of Greece under special order of the Ministry of Agriculture and subject to disinfection. (Art. 4, decree of Apr. 14, 1927. See p. 6.)

Grapevines and parts thereof, etc., from any foreign country or region of Greece through the port of Piraeus for special scientific institutions of Greece, when accompanied by a certificate of origin and under a special order of the Ministry of Agriculture. (Art. 5, decree of Apr. 14, 1927. See p. 6.)

Cottonseed may be imported into Greece (except into the departments of Thrace and Macedonia) subject to disinfection and certification to that effect by competent authority of the country of origin. (Art. 1, decree of Feb. 20, 1931. See p. 9.)

Fresh vegetables, including potatoes, also bulbs and unrooted cuttings, except grapevine cuttings, from Egypt, Cyprus, England, Ireland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Belgium, Netherlands, or Luxemburg, only when accompanied by a certificate of origin issued by competent authority of the country of origin, and authenticated by the Greek Consular official. (Art. 3 (b), decree of Apr. 14, 1927. See p. 6.)

Plant materials prohibited by article 1 of the decree of April 14, 1927, may be imported from any foreign country through the port of Piraeus for the special scientific institutions of Greece when accompanied by a certificate of origin, under a special order of the Ministry of Agriculture, subject to disinfection or other necessary measures. (Art. 5, decree of Apr. 14, 1927. See p. 6.)

Living plants, parts thereof, bulbs, rhizomes, tubers (other than potatoes), unless prohibited by the phylloxera regulations: Must be accompanied by an official certificate of the country of origin affirming that the products shipped are free from Colorado potato beetle and that this pest does not exist within a radius of 100 meters from the place where they were grown. (Decree of Mar. 29, 1933, art. 2, p. 12, and footnote on p. 11.)

Potatoes from countries in which the Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say) or potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.) occurs: Must be packed in new containers and each shipment must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate in prescribed form indicating origin. (Decree of Mar. 29, 1933, see p. 10.)

IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

Article 2 of the decree of April 14, 1927, lists the products that may be imported into any region of Greece from any foreign country without restriction. (See p. 5.)

PHYLLOXERA RESTRICTIONS

[Decree of Apr. 14, 1927]

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED⁸

ARTICLE 1. Prohibits the introduction into nonphylloxerated regions of Greece (regions free from phylloxera or suspected regions) from any foreign country (whether phylloxerated or not), as well as from phylloxerated regions of Greece, of any of the plants or plant products mentioned in article 1 of Law No. 214, namely:

(1) All varieties of grapevines, parts thereof, living or dead, including roots, stocks, cuttings, stumps, bark, leaves, grapes, lees, and in general, any fragment or refuse of grapevines, except dried grapes and grape seeds. Grape marc and wine must be not included in these provisions.

(2) Phylloxera pronymphs, nymphs, and eggs.

(3) Stakes, props, sheaves, and baskets which have been used among grapevines.

(4) Animal or plant refuse, or mixtures thereof.

(5) Humus and agricultural soils, and any ballast composed of soil, as well as gravel and sand containing soil.

(6) Any green living plants, as well as green cuttings, grafts, roots, rhizomes, twigs, tubers, bulbs, branches, bark, rind, peelings, leaves, flowers, and fruits of garden vegetables (tomatoes, melons, cucumbers, etc.), as well as grapes.

(7) Madder and licorice (with the exceptions provided for by articles 3 to 5).

IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

ART. 2. Provides for the importation into any region of Greece (whether phylloxerated or not), from any foreign country, of:

(a) Raisins, grape juice, musts, and wines.

(b) Any dry seeds (grains), such as wheat and other cereals, as well as leguminous and other similar seeds.

(c) Fresh fruits, such as apples, pears, oranges, lemons, bananas, etc., without twigs or leaves. These fruits do not include grapes, the importation of

⁸ See note on p. 153.

which is prohibited into nonphyloxerated or suspected regions if they are from foreign countries, or from phyloxerated or suspected regions of Greece. (For citrus fruits see decree of Feb. 27, 1931, p. 9.)

(d) Dried fruits, such as walnuts, Indian walnuts, almonds, hazelnuts, chestnuts, figs, prunes, dates, pistachios, pine cones, beans, etc., if free from earth; also dried truffles, mushrooms, and peanuts, likewise free from earth.

(e) Dried medicinal plants.

(f) Dried plants, whether powdered or not, for tanning, such as pine, oak, and acacia.

(g) Dried gall nuts in general, acorns, and dried leaves for tanning, from sumac, rushes, etc.

(h) Dried straw and hay as stock feed, dried industrial grasses in general, whether manufactured or not, such as straw, rushes, esparto grass, broomcorn, and other similar materials, as well as dried leaves and flowers.

(i) Lumber in general, and dried woods, with or without bark.

(j) Agricultural and industrial products and byproducts, such as preserved fruits, pressed oil-bearing seeds, olive pits, and the like, with the exception of pressed grape hulls.

(k) Dried and green sea plants, not mixed with earth or other plants; clean sand for any purpose, porcelain earth, soap earth, or any earth for industrial or metallurgical purposes.

(l) Dried or living aquatic plants, on condition that before they are ordered the importer shall apply to the Ministry of Agriculture for a permit, that may be issued after favorable decision of the Agricultural Council, which will establish the conditions and restrictions under which the importation of these plants shall be effected. (Decree of June 17, 1935.)

CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

ART. 3. Provides for the introduction of garden vegetables, bulbs, potatoes, cuttings without roots (except grapevine cuttings) from Egypt, Cyprus, England, Ireland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Belgium, Netherlands, or the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, when accompanied by a certificate of origin issued by competent authority of the country of origin, the certificate to be authenticated by the Greek consular official at the place of purchase or at the port of embarkation. The certificate shall enumerate the kinds of product included in the shipment, their weight, their origin (country), and the fact that they are not from greenhouses or farms where grapevines have been cultivated. Cuttings must be packed without soil. Certificates from foreign countries must be prepared in French or be officially translated into French or Greek.

IMPORTATION EXCEPTIONALLY PERMITTED

ART. 4. Provides, exceptionally, for the importation from foreign countries into nonphyloxerated or suspected regions of Greece, of cuttings and grafts free from soil, after request by the importer to the Ministry of Agriculture, under the following conditions:

(a) By special order from the Ministry of Agriculture, in each case, to the domestic customs and postal authorities.

(b) Subject to previous disinfection at any of the customs or post offices authorized in article 7, in the manner prescribed in article 6, at the expense of the importer.

IMPORTATION PERMITTED FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES

ART. 5. Provides for the importation from any foreign country or from any region of Greece (whether phyloxerated or not) of any of the articles mentioned in article 1 through the port of Piraeus, for the special scientific institutions of the States, subject to the following conditions:

(a) When accompanied by the certificate of origin prescribed by article 3 in the case of shipments from foreign countries, or by the certificate prescribed in article 8 if of domestic origin. Certificates from foreign countries must be prepared in French, or be officially translated into French or Greek.

(b) By special order of the Ministry of Agriculture (subject to the favorable opinion of the Phytopathological Board) to the domestic customs and health officials, requiring disinfection or other measures deemed necessary.

ART. 6. The disinfection of the materials mentioned in article 4 shall be

affected, after separating the materials from their packing, by immersing them in water at a temperature of 53° C. for 5 minutes, and afterwards for a few seconds in a 1-percent solution of copper sulphate, then rinsing them in clean water and setting them in a shady place to dry. The packing material will be destroyed by burning or be thrown into the sea.

ART. 7. The authorized customs and post offices for the entry and disinfection of the articles mentioned in article 4 are: The customs officers at Piraeus and Patras, and the post offices at Piraeus, Athens, and Patras, in accordance with the provisions of that article.

ART. 8. Domestic restrictions.

PHYLLOXERATED AND SUSPECTED REGIONS OF GREECE

(Decrees of Mar. 28 and Sept. 19, 1935)

I. REGIONS FREE FROM PHYLLOXERA

(a) All ancient Greece, except the Provinces of Larissa and Tyrnavos in the Department of Larissa, the Department of Trikkala, and the island of Amorgos and all the small islands around it, but including the Province of Agyia.

(b) The island of Crete.

(c) Epirus, except the Province of Konitsa.

II. REGIONS SUSPECTED OF PHYLLOXERA

(a) The former communes (demes) of Gonnoi and Olympos in the Province of Tyrnavos.

(b) The former communes (demes) of Nesson and Ampelakia in the Province of Larissa.

(c) The island of Lemnos.

III. PHYLLOXERATED REGIONS

(a) The whole of Thrace.

(b) The whole of Macedonia, including the Provinces of Grevena, Kastoria, and Elasson, which up to the present have been regarded as suspected of phylloxera.

(c) The Province of Konitsa in Epirus.

(d) The Departments of Samos, Chios, and Lesbos (except the island of Lemnos).

(e) The Department of Trikkala and the entire island of Amorgos, with the small islands Ano Koufonissia, Kato Koufonissia, Schinoussa, and Heraklia. The small islands around the island of Amorgos: Denoussa Karos, Nikouria, Petalidi, Gravoussa, Dryma, Antikaros, Gougari, Fidoussa, Agrilos, Glaros, Prassoura, and Amorgopoula.

(f) The former commune (deme) of Tyrnavos in the Province of Tyrnavos.

(g) The entire Province of Larissa (except the former communes (demes) of Nesson and Ampelakia, which have been declared suspected of phylloxera).

(h) The place called "valta" in the village of Palama in the Province of Karditsa.

(i) The commune of Rapsani.

IMPORTATION OF CITRUS FRUITS PROHIBITED EXCEPT INTO THRACE AND MACEDONIA

The importation into Greece is prohibited (except into the departments of Macedonia and Thrace) of lemons, oranges, and other citrus fruits in order to prevent the introduction of coccids of the genus *Chrysomphalus*. (Decree of Feb. 27, 1931.)

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF COTTON AND COTTONSEED

ARTICLE 1. The importation of cottonseed into Greece is not permitted, unless the seed has been duly disinfected. The disinfection must be certified by competent authorities of the country of origin. The certificate must be

vised by the Greek Consul. In the absence of such a certificate cottonseed may not be cleared through the customs.

The importation of unginmed cotton into Greece is absolutely prohibited.

In order to prevent the introduction of the pink bollworm of cotton (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saunders) into Thrace and Macedonia the importation is prohibited into those Departments of cottonseed and unginmed cotton, not only from foreign countries, but also from any other department of Greece. Exceptionally, the importation of cottonseed is permitted by scientific establishments for scientific purposes and after being subjected to proper disinfection. (Decree of Feb. 20, 1931.)

Within the term "duly disinfected" in article 1 may be included vacuum disinfection with carbon disulphide or hydrocyanic acid gas, provided that the disinfection is effected in accordance with the rule of the exporting country and is deemed efficacious. (Letter from the Chief, Section of Phytopathology, Ministry of Agriculture of Greece to the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, Apr. 14, 1932.)

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION AND TRANSIT OF POTATOES, PLANTS, AND PARTS OF PLANTS

[Decree of Mar. 29, 1933]

IMPORTATION AND TRANSIT OF POTATOES

ARTICLE 1. (1) The importation into and transit through Greece of potatoes and parts thereof, as well as of sacks and other containers which may have served for their transportation and storage, from countries infested by the Colorado potato beetle (*Doryphora*) *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say, or potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.), are prohibited.

(2) The importation into and transit through Greece of potatoes from countries other than those which are affected by the prohibition of the preceding paragraph, are authorized under the following conditions:

NEW CONTAINERS REQUIRED

(a) When potatoes are offered for entry in containers, the containers (sacks, baskets, cases, etc.) must be new and never have served for the transportation of potatoes, and must be sealed by the plant protection service of the country of origin.

If the potatoes are transported by rail, the cars must be closed and sealed as above.

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE INDICATING ORIGIN

(b) Each shipment of potatoes must be accompanied by two copies of certificates of health and origin prepared according to the model under article 5, in the language of the country of origin and in French, or officially translated into Greek. One copy will remain in the customhouse at which consumption or in-transit entry is made, and the other will accompany the shipment.

The date of the certificates shall not precede the date of shipment by more than 20 days.

The foreign authority issuing the certificate must at once mail the original to the Phytopathological Section, Ministry of Agriculture, Athens, Greece.

For importations of potatoes by rail the two copies of the certificate of health and origin must be attached to the waybill.

If a shipment includes several cars, each car must be accompanied by two copies of a certificate issued for each car separately.

(3) The importation of potatoes from countries that are free from *Leptinotarsa* and *Synchytrium*, but which have traversed countries in which that insect and that fungus exist, is authorized on condition that the potatoes are well packed and are sealed by the official service of plant protection of the country of origin.

If the potatoes are transported by rail, the formalities required by the preceding paragraph are to be applied.

(4) The frontier customs offices, in the case of transportation by rail, or the ports, in the case of ocean transportation, will prohibit the entry and

transit of potatoes, parts thereof, their containers, etc., if the shipments do not absolutely comply with the conditions provided by the present decree.

(5) The entry into and transit through Greece of potatoes must be effected only through the customhouse of Eidomeni, and through the ports of Piraeus, Saloniki, and Patras.

(6) For the present, the countries considered as attacked by *Leptinotarsa* are France (except its colonies and Corsica), the United States, and Canada.

(7) The following countries are attacked by *Synchytrium*: Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Sweden, and Switzerland.

NOTE.—Since the prohibition imposed by article 1 applies only to nonphylloxerated and suspected regions of Greece (see pp. 6 and 7), plants and plant products intended for phylloxerated regions of that country are not affected by the prohibition, but are subject to the certification requirements of article 2 of the decree of March 29, 1933. (See p. 12.) However, those certification requirements cannot be met in the United States. Consequently, the above-mentioned provisions constitute a practical embargo on plants and parts thereof grown in this country, except as indicated in articles 3 and 4 of the phylloxera restrictions (decree of Apr. 14, 1927, p. 4).

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE REQUIRED FOR PLANTS

ART. 2. The entry of living plants, and living parts thereof, bulbs, rhizomes, tubers (other than potatoes), insofar as they do not fall under the prohibitions prescribed by measures in force against Phylloxera, is authorized only when each shipment of the said products is accompanied by an official certificate of the country of origin, affirming that the products shipped are free from *Leptinotarsa* and that that insect does not exist where the products were grown, nor within a distance of 100 km therefrom.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF SEED POTATOES

ART. 3. The importation of potatoes intended for planting is permitted, whatever their origin, under the following conditions:

(1) A permit must have been obtained in advance from the Ministry of Agriculture.

(2) The potatoes shall be in containers.

(3) The containers shall be absolutely new.

(4) Each container shall be sealed by the official plant protection service of the country of origin.

(5) Each shipment shall be accompanied by a certificate of health and origin in conformity with the conditions set forth in article 1 of this decree, and also a declaration of the firm whence the seed potatoes came, affirming, in addition to the identifying marks of the shipment, the variety of potatoes, and a statement that they are suitable for planting.

INSPECTION ON ARRIVAL

ART. 4. The Minister of Agriculture reserves the right to have the potatoes and the products mentioned in article 2 inspected when offered for entry, by officials designated for that purpose even in cases where all the provisions of this decree have been complied with.

If that inspection shows the potatoes to be carriers of (*Doryphora*) *Leptinotarsa decemlineata*, or (*Phthorimaca*) *Gnorimoschema operculella*, or of *Synchytrium endobioticum*, those products will be reexported within 15 days at the expense of the importer, or subjected to disinfection, likewise at the expense of the importer, to the extent that such a measure is deemed sufficient, and that means for disinfecting are available at the port of entry; or, finally, they will be destroyed, still at the cost of the importer, without right of indemnity.

The destruction shall take place immediately, if the detention of the potatoes is deemed dangerous, or after a period of 15 days. For destruction, the formalities of article 2 of law no. 217 are to be followed.

ART. 5. The following is the model of the certificate of health and origin mentioned in this decree.

MODEL OF CERTIFICATE OF HEALTH AND ORIGIN
 MODELE DU CERTIFICAT SANITAIRE ET D'ORIGINE

Name of country
Indication du pays

Official plant protection service
Service officiel de protection des végétaux

Serial no.
 No. d'ordre

The undersigned (full name, address, and official title of
 Le soussigné (nom, prénom, et qualité officielle et adresse de
 agent authorized to issue the certificate) certifies, in conformity with
 l'agent autorisé à la délivrance des certificats) certifie, conformément
 the results of the supervision of the cultures of origin and inspection
 aux résultats de la surveillance des cultures d'origine, et de l'inspection
 of the products in the shipment, that the plants or parts of plants
 des produits contenus dans l'expédition, que les végétaux ou parties des
 contained in the shipment described below are deemed free from injurious
 végétaux contenues dans l'envoi décrit ci-dessous sont jugés indemnes de
 diseases and insect pests, and especially from those hereafter named:
 maladies et ennemies dangereux, et notamment de ceux énumérés ci-après:

(*Doryphora*) *Leptinotarsa decemlineata*, (*Phthorimaca*) *Gnorimoschema oper-
 cullella*, and *Synchytrium endobioticum*.

Description of shipment
Description de l'envoi

Number, weight, and kind of container
 Nombre, poids, et nature des colis

Marks of containers
 Marque des colis

Description of plants and indication of place where grown
 Description des végétaux et indication du lieu de culture

Name in full and address of shipper
 Nom, prénom et adresse de l'expéditeur

 (Signature)

[Seal (sceau)]

B. E. P. Q. 438, Supplement No. 1.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, GREECE

MAY 20, 1937.

The last item of the summary on page 3 of Circular B. E. P. Q. 438 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Potatoes from countries in which the Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say) or potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.) does not occur must be packed in new containers and each shipment must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate in prescribed form, indicating origin (decree of Mar. 29, 1933. See p. 10)."

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

B. E. P. Q. 439 (superseding P. Q. C. A. 321).

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, KINGDOM OF SWEDEN

APRIL 12, 1937.

In view of the fact that Royal Decree No. 92 of April 8, 1927, was revoked and superseded by the royal proclamation of March 6, 1936, effective April 6,

1936, it became necessary to replace circular P. Q. C. A. 321. The new digest was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector, in charge of Foreign Information Service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the German text of the above proclamation as published in the *Amtliche Pflanzenschutzbestimmungen*, Bd. VIII: 3, May 1, 1936, and reviewed by the *Centralanstalten för Försöksväsendet på Jordbruksområdet* (Central Institute for Agricultural Research) of Sweden.

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, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative. The original texts should be consulted.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, KINGDOM OF SWEDEN

BASIC LEGISLATION

[Royal proclamation of Mar. 6, 1936; Svensk Författningssamling No. 50, Mar. 17, 1936]

SUMMARY

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Elms: The importation of plants of the family Ulmaceae into Sweden from any source is prohibited, to prevent the introduction of the Dutch elm disease (*Graphium ulmi* Schwarz). (Proc. Mar. 13, 1931. See p. 12.)

Potatoes from America: Importation into Sweden prohibited to prevent the introduction of Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say). Royal decree of September 29, 1876. The Swedish Plant Protection Institute is authorized to permit exceptions under specified conditions. (Royal communication of Nov. 18, 1932. See p. 12.)

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

The classes of plants and parts of plants indicated in the statistical list in article 1 of the proclamation of March 6, 1936 (see pp. 5 and 6): An inspection certificate and an itemized invoice must be presented at the port of arrival not later than the date of the customs entry, and each container must be marked and numbered for identification. (For details of the certification requirements see art. 4 of the proclamation of Mar. 6, 1936, pp. 7 and 8; see the notice of Apr. 3, 1936, for the list of injurious plant diseases, parasites, and insect pests against the presence of which certification is required, pp. 9-12.)

Onions grown in Egypt: Without prejudice to the provisions of the proclamation of March 6, 1936, such onions may be imported if accompanied by a certificate issued by a competent Egyptian authority affirming that Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say), potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.), and potato nematodes have never been observed in Egypt. The certificate may be used for all shipments made during its validity. All packages of onions must bear an identifying mark. Each shipment must also be accompanied by a declaration of origin made by the Egyptian customs or another competent Egyptian authority. Two copies of this are to be sent to the Swedish Plant Protection Institute for approval. Provision is also made for transshipment en route to Sweden, and for the importation from other countries than Egypt of onions grown in Egypt. (Communication of the Royal Government to the Direction-General of Customs, Mar. 6, 1936; Tullverkets Författningssamling No. 99, Apr. 21, 1936.)

Plants and parts thereof named in article 1 of the proclamation of March 6, 1936, without prejudice to the provisions of article 3 of that Proclamation, may be imported from Germany if accompanied by a declaration of the German Plant Protection Service affirming that the place of growth was under its continuous supervision which shows that place to have been free from the plant diseases and pests named in the list on pages 9 to 12 and that the

plants are found to be in a good sanitary condition. There must also be a similar declaration affirming freedom of the place of growth from Colorado potato beetle and potato nematodes and that those pests have not occurred during the past 10 years within at least 5 km of the place of growth. (Communication of the Royal Government to the Direction General of Customs, Mar. 6, 1936.)

Nursery products and greenhouse plants from the Netherlands: May be imported without prejudice to the provisions of article 3 of the proclamation of March 6, 1936, on condition that each shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by the Netherlands Plant Protection Service affirming that the gardens and nurseries in which the plants were grown were under continuous supervision by that Service and that they were free from the diseases and pests named in the list on pages 9 to 12, and that the plants themselves were in good sanitary condition; also that the place of growth was free from potato wart and potato nematodes and that those did not occur during the past 10 years within a distance of 5 km, etc. (Communication of the Royal Government to the Direction General of Customs, Mar. 6, 1936.)

Potatoes from countries other than America, Great Britain, Greece, and Portugal: Each shipment must be accompanied by a certificate of competent authority in the country of origin, whose competency is vouched for by a Swedish diplomatic or consular official in that country, and a copy certificate bearing the inspector's seal must be attached to each container.

The certificates must affirm that the potatoes are free from potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum*); that no traces of Colorado potato beetle (*Doryphora*) *Leptinotarsa decemlineata*, potato tuber moth (*Phthorimaea*) *Gnorimoschema operculella*, or potato nematode (*Heterodera schachtii*) *rostochiensis* were determined in samples examined, and that the potatoes, in general, are in a satisfactorily healthy condition; that wart is not known to occur and has not occurred during the past 6 years in the country of growth, and that Colorado potato beetle, potato tuber worm, and potato nematodes are not known to occur within a distance of at least 20 km from the place of growth; and that the country of growth prohibits the importation of potatoes from any country not known to be free from wart. The certificate must also declare that the containers had not previously been used and indicate the quantity of potatoes, the names and addresses of shipper and consignee, the place where the potatoes were grown, and the name of the organization that issued the certificate. (Proclamation of Jan. 11, 1927, and Jan. 12, 1929; Svensk Författningssamling No. 3, Jan. 12, 1927, and No. 6, Jan. 23, 1929.)

Seeds of certain forage-crop plants (see list, art. 1, royal decree of Feb. 5, 1909, as amended, p. 13): Containers must be plainly marked "Utlandskt frö" (Foreign seed), and shall be stained with a solution of eosin. Also pine and spruce seeds. (Proclamation of Apr. 4, 1910, p. 15.) Seeds in general, other than those whose importation is prohibited: An import permit issued by the Swedish Department of Agriculture is required.

IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

Vegetables without roots or underground stems, including white cabbage, cauliflower, melons, cucumbers, asparagus, and tomatoes; aquatic plants; roots intended for medicinal purposes: (Proclamation of Mar. 6, 1936, arts. 1 and 2, p. 6.)

Seeds of palms and similar ornamental plants: May be imported into Sweden without regard to the restrictions of the proclamation of March 6, 1936. (Communication of the Royal Administration Nov. 1, 1932, p. 13.)

STATISTICAL CLASSIFICATION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

[Royal proclamation of March 6, 1936; Svensk Författningssamling No. 50, Mar. 17, 1936]

GENERAL REGULATIONS

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

ARTICLE 1. (1) Plants and parts of plants indicated under the following numbers in the statistical list of merchandise concerned may not be imported into Sweden unless otherwise specified below:

<i>Number</i>	<i>Kind of merchandise</i>
	Roots, not edible, not specially named, not pulverized, corms of gladiolus included hereunder:
Out of 85.....	Lily-of-the-valley pips.
Out of 87.....	Other roots, except such as are intended for medicinal purposes.
88.....	Flower bulbs; also bulblike corms and tuberous roots of flowering plants not specially named.
Out of 89-90.....	Living plants, not specially named, even when, according to note 1 to statistical numbers 92-95 they are dutiable as natural cut flowers, Nos. 89-90.
Out of 99.....	Scions, budwood, and stocks.
103.....	Roots, edible, not specially named: Fresh (newly harvested), and such as are imported from January 1 to June 30.
Out of 104.....	Horseradish.
105.....	Other vegetables, not specially named, fresh.
Out of 109.....	Onions.
Out of 116:2.....	Others (except white cabbage, cauliflower, melons, cucumbers, asparagus, and tomatoes).

ENTRY OF VEGETABLES WITHOUT ROOTS AND AQUATIC PLANTS UNRESTRICTED

ART. 2. Vegetables without roots or underground portions of stems, and aquatic plants imported for aquaria, may be imported into Sweden without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 1.

Likewise, plants and parts of plants imported into Sweden for destinations outside of that country may proceed in transit without regard to the said regulation.

On the other hand, an "in transit" shipment of plants and parts of plants may proceed to another customs office within Sweden only after verification and acceptance of the certificate and invoice by the Government Plant Protection Institute, effected in the manner indicated below.

Under importation in the sense of this notification, the direct unloading of imported merchandise from vessel to vessel is not to be understood, if the unloading is not done upon a dock.

CONDITIONS OF ENTRY

ART. 3. Without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 1, the plants and parts of plants therein referred to may be imported into Sweden on condition that:

CERTIFICATE AND INVOICE REQUIRED

(1) Not later than the date of the customs entry, a certificate, of which further particulars are furnished in article 4, and an itemized invoice in accordance with the provisions of article 6, must be presented. These documents must be furnished with the visa of the Government Plant Protection Institute to the effect that they have been verified and approved.

(2) Each separate piece of freight is provided with the mark and number given in the certificate, from which it will be readily apparent that the goods belong to the person referred to in the certificate; however, for goods that enter in sealed cars, only the mark and car number must be given in the certificate.

CHARACTER OF CERTIFICATE

ART. 4. (1) The certificate mentioned in article 3, within a period of 15 days prior to the shipment of the goods, shall be issued by an official plant inspector or some other expert on plant diseases and pests in the exporting country who is officially authorized to issue such certificates and whose competence in this respect is confirmed by a Swedish diplomatic or consular authority.

The certificate, unless otherwise ordered in particular cases, must indicate the following:

- (a) Names and addresses of shipper and consignee;
- (b) Place of origin of plants or parts of plants, and the name and address of the grower, if the products were not grown by the shipper;

(c) Manner in which the goods were shipped to Sweden (vessel, railroad, mail, etc.), also the customs port of entry (not to be indicated for mail shipments);

(d) Number and kind of packages and their marks and numbers;

(e) Quantity and designation of the goods;

(f) Date of issuance of the certificate;

(g) Name, official title, and address of issuing official;

(h) The fact that the plants or parts of plants are not attacked by diseases, parasites, or pests listed by the Agricultural Administration, as prescribed by article 5 of this notification, and that they are found to be otherwise in good health;

(i) That the Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say), so far as is known, does not occur and has not occurred in the place where the plants or parts of plants were grown, nor within 20 kilometers thereof.

(2) The certificates pertaining to plants with roots or with underground stems (rhizomes), as well as those applying to parts of plants that grow underground, must affirm, in addition to the data prescribed in paragraph (1):

That the place of growth is free from infection with potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.) and potato nematode (*Heterodera rostochiensis* Woll.), and that no demonstrable attack has been made by those pests within a distance of at least 5 kilometers from the place of growth during the past 10 years.

(3) The certificates applying to plants and parts of plants that were not shipped direct from the place of growth, in addition to the data prescribed by paragraph (1), shall declare that the plants and parts of plants were stored in places so located that the Colorado potato beetle, so far as known, does not occur, or has not occurred there, nor within a distance of 20 kilometers and that the potato wart and potato nematode have not been observed within a distance of 5 kilometers during the past 10 years.

If the plants or parts of plants were grown in a country other than that from which they were exported, instead of the data prescribed in paragraphs (1) and (2), the certificate must state that, on importation from the producing country, they were provided with a certificate in accordance with the above provisions, and that the place of growth and vicinity were free from Colorado potato beetle, potato wart, and potato nematode.

NAMES OF PESTS TO BE PUBLISHED

ART. 5. It devolves upon the Agricultural Administration to publish a list of the plant diseases, parasites, and pests that are deemed especially dangerous to Swedish crops.

ART. 6. To obtain the visa on the verification and approval of the documents, as prescribed in article 3, at least two duplicates and a certificate, as indicated in article 4, and an itemized invoice prepared by the actual receiver of the goods and not by the shipper or other agent, must be presented to the Government Plant Protection Institute.

These documents, after verification and approval by that Institute, in order to be presented to the customs authority at the place of entry, must be sent to "Statens vätskyddsanstalt, Experimentalfältet, Sverige", and so timed that if nothing under the provisions of article 7 prevents, they will reach the customs authority not later than the arrival of the goods.

INSPECTION AND SAMPLING

ART. 7. The Government Plant Protection Institute, if the circumstances render it necessary, before the approval of the certificate is indicated, must make an inspection of the shipment of plants, which is held in customs custody, and withdraw the necessary samples for inspection, without compensation to the owner of the goods.

If plants and parts of plants, referred to in paragraph 1 of article 1, are attacked by diseases, parasites, or pests named in the list referred to in article 5, the importation of such plants will be prohibited. If signs of other diseases, parasites, or pests are present, the owner shall be informed thereof.

EXCEPTIONS PROVIDED FOR

ART. 8. The Government Plant Protection Institute, after verification of each case, can make exceptions to the provisions of articles 1, 3, and 4, under conditions prescribed by the Institute.

PLANT DISEASES, PARASITES, AND PESTS DANGEROUS TO AGRICULTURE

[Notice of Apr. 3, 1936]

DISEASES

- Bacillus amylovorus* (Burr.) Trev., fire blight of apple and pear.
Bacterium (Pseudomonas) hyacinthi (Wakk.) E. F. Sm., yellow disease, bulb bacteriosis.
Bacterium (Pseudomonas) tumefaciens E. F. Sm. and Towns., crown gall.
Bolrytis tulipae (Lib.) Hopk., *narcissicola* Kleb., and *galanthina* (Berk. and Br.) Sacc., fire disease.
Cumminsia sanguinea on *Berberis* and *Mahonia*=*Uromyces mirabilissima*.
Didymella appianata (Niessl.) Sacc., canker on *Rubus idaeus*.
Erysiphe cichoracearum D C (*Oidium chrysanthemum* Rab.), powdery mildew.
Fusarium bulbigenum Cke. and Mass., dry bulb rot.
Glomerella cingulata (Stonem.) Spauld. and Von Schr., bitter rot.
Gnomonia erythrostoma Auersw., a cherry disease.
 Gummosis.
Nectria galligena Bres., European canker, apple canker.
Nummularia discreta (Schwein.) Tul., canker of apple.
Oidium sp. on *Begonia*, a powdery mildew.
Oidium hortensiae Joerst., a powdery mildew of hydrangea.
Peridermium strobili Kleb., white pine blister rust.
Pestalozzia macrotricha Kleb., leafspot or blight of rhododendron and azalea.
Phylospora (cydoniae) malorum (Pk.) Shear, black rot, frog eye.
Phytophthora syringae Kleb., downy mildew.
Plourighilia morbosa (Schwein.) Sacc., black knot of plum and cherry.
Podospaera leucotricha (Ell. and Everh.) Salm., apple powdery mildew.
Pseudomonas papulans Rose, blister spot.
Puccinia chrysanthemi Roze, chrysanthemum rust.
Rhizoctonia (Sclerotinium) tuliparum (Kleb.) Whetzel and Arthur, and *perniciosum* v. Slogt., gray bulb rot.
Sclerotinia bulborum (Wakk.) Rehm, onion and hyacinth sclerotinia.
Septoria azaleae Vogl., die-back of twigs.
Sphaerotheca moss-urae (Schwein.) Burk and Curt., gooseberry mildew.
Venturia pyrina Aderh., pear scab.
 Wilt.

NEMATODES

- Anguillulina (Tylenchus) dipsaci* (Kühn.) Gerv and Von Ben., nematode of stem or bulb.
Aphelenchoides (Aphelenchus) fragariae Ritz. Bos, nematode.
Aphelenchoides olcistus (Ritz. Bos), Goodey=*Aphelenchus ritzeana-bosi* Schwartz.

INSECT PESTS

- Aspidiotus ostraciformis* Curt., European fruit scale.
Aspidiotus perniciosus Comst., San Jose scale.
Blastodacna putripennella Zell., an apple pit moth.
Bryobia praeliosa Koch, clover mite.
Dactylospira vitifolia Shim.
Diarthronomyia hypogaei Lw., chrysanthemum gall midge.
Dreyfusia nordmannianae Eckst., probably=*D. nüsslini* Börner on *Abies*.
Eriophyes avellanae Nal., hazelnut blister mite.
Eriophyes ribis Nal., current bud mite, gall mite, or big bud.
Eriophyes vitis Nal., grape blister mite.
Gracilaria azaleella Brants, azalea leaf miner.
Lepidosaphes ulmi L. (*Mytilaspis pomorum*), oyster-shell scale, mussel scale.
Leptinotarsa decemlineata Say, Colorado potato beetle.
Merodon equestris Fab., narcissus bulb fly.
Orthezia insignis Dougl., greenhouse orthezia.
Pseudococcus spp. on greenhouse plants, a scale.
Rhizoglyphus (echinopus) hyacinthi Bdv., bulb mite.
 (*Schizoneura*) *Eriosoma lanigerum* Hausm., woolly apple aphid, American blight.
Stephanitis spp. on *Rhododendron*, lace bug.

Tarsonemus fragariae H. Zimm., strawberry mite.

Thrips, including *Heliothrips*, *Parthenothrips*, *Scirtothrips*, on greenhouse plants.

Trialeurodes vaporariorum Westw., greenhouse whitefly.

(*Xyleborus*) *Anisandrus dispar* Fab., pear blight beetle, European shot-hole borer.

IMPORTATION OF POTATOES FROM THE UNITED STATES PROHIBITED

[Royal decree of Sept. 29, 1876; Svensk Författningssamling No. 36, 1876]

In order to prevent the introduction of the Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say) into Sweden, the importation is prohibited of potatoes proceeding from America.

EXCEPTIONS PROVIDED FOR

The Royal communication of November 18, 1932, to the Government Plant Protection Institute (Svensk Författningssamling, Nov. 28, 1932, p. 1045), authorizes that Institute to permit exceptions to the above prohibition, after examination in each case, and under conditions deemed necessary by the Institute.

IMPORTATION OF ELMS PROHIBITED

[Royal proclamation of Mar. 13, 1931; Svensk Författningssamling No. 32, Mar. 20, 1931]

ARTICLE 1. The importation into Sweden of plants of the elm family, Ulmaceae, is prohibited until further notice.

ARTS. 2 to 5. Penalties and procedure.

ART. 6. If plants, whose importation is prohibited by article 1, reach Sweden, they will not be released by the customs. If the regulations pertaining to the illegal entry of goods do not require the forfeiture of such plants, they shall be exported again. If that action has not been taken within 30 days of the notice, they shall be destroyed at the expense of the owner, under customs supervision.

SEEDS OF PALMS AND SIMILAR ORNAMENTALS

IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

[Communication of the Royal Customs Administration, Nov. 1, 1932; Tullverkets Författningssamling No. 231, Aug. 26, 1932, p. 308]

The Royal Direction of Agriculture has permitted the importation into the Kingdom of palm seed and the seed of other similar ornamentals, without prejudice to the regulations of the royal proclamation of March 18, 1921 (superseded by the Proclamation of Mar. 6, 1936), or the provisional prohibition of importation of certain seeds.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF SEEDS

[Royal decree of Feb. 5, 1909; Svensk Författningssamling No. 8, Feb. 27, 1909, as amended by those of Nov. 24, 1922, and Jan. 9, 1930]

ARTICLE 1. Foreign seed of yellow trefoil (*Medicago lupulina* L.), alsike clover (*Trifolium hybridum* L.), red clover (*T. pratense* L.), white clover (*T. repens* L.), orchard grass (*Dactylis glomerata* L.), meadow fescue (*Festuca elatior* L.), perennial ryegrass (*Lolium perenne* L.), Italian ryegrass (*Lolium multiflorum* Lam.), bromegrass (*Bromus arvensis* L.), timothy (*Phleum pratense* L.), rape (*Brassica napus* L.), and turnips (*Brassica rapa* L.) may not be imported into the Kingdom unless enclosed in sacks clearly and conspicuously marked on the outside with the words "utlandskt frö" (foreign seeds), or before the seeds have been treated with eosin solution as indicated in article 3.

All seed arriving from abroad, concerning which there is no reliable evidence that it is of Swedish origin and was previously exported from the Kingdom, shall be regarded as foreign seed.

ART. 2. Seeds of any of the above-named species declared for entry as foreign seed not, on arrival, contained in sacks marked as prescribed in article 1, may be released for importation on condition that the sacks are marked as above prescribed or that the seeds are transferred to sacks so marked, at the receiver's expense.

SEEDS TO BE STAINED WITH EOSIN

ART. 3. The treatment of the seed with eosin, mentioned in article 1, shall be carried out under the supervision of the competent customs authority before the release of the merchandise for importation.

The solution shall contain 8 grams eosin (alkaline salt of tetrabromfluorescein) per liter of alcohol.

ARTS. 4 to 11. Administrative regulations and penalties.

IMPORT PERMITS REQUIRED

[Royal proclamation of Mar. 18, 1921; Svensk Författningssamling No. 92, Mar. 18, 1921, p. 301]

ARTICLE 1. Until further notice, the following seeds, indicated in the statistical table under the following numbers, may not be imported into Sweden without the permission of the Department of Agriculture.

No. 88. Timothy (*Phleum pratense* L.);

No. 89. Red clover (*Trifolium pratense* L.) and other species not specifically named;

No. 90A. Alsike clover (*Trifolium hybridum* L.), white clover (*T. repens* L.);

No. 90C. Orchard grass (*Dactylis glomerata* L.);

No. 90F. Rye (*Secale cereale* L.);

No. 90H. White beet, red beet, carrot;

No. 90I. Garden and flower seeds;

No. 90K. Vegetable seeds;

No. 90L. Other seeds.

Such seeds imported into Sweden will not be released from customs if a regular permit has not been issued.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF PINE AND SPRUCE SEEDS

[Royal proclamation of Apr. 4, 1910; Svensk Författningssamling No. 27, Apr. 8, 1910]

This proclamation places the seeds of pine (*Pinus* spp., except Swiss stone-pine, *P. cembra* and *P. cembra* var. *sibirica*), and spruce (*Picea* spp.) under the same restrictions as are imposed by the royal decree of February 5, 1909, on clover and grass seeds, etc.

B. E. P. Q. 440.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, BRITISH COLONY OF SEYCHELLES

MAY 5, 1937.

This digest of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the colony of Seychelles has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that colony.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector, in charge, Foreign Information Service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the plant pests ordinance of June 19, 1925, and subsequent notices and amendments, and reviewed by the agricultural director of the colony.

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 text, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, BRITISH COLONY OF SEYCHELLES

BASIC LEGISLATION

[The Plant Pests Ordinance No. 12, of June 27, 1925, as amended]

SUMMARY

Importation prohibited.—Coffee beans, except those prepared for human consumption (notice no. 9, Jan. 26, 1926, p. 4).

Importation restricted.—All plants and plant products, the importation of which is not specifically prohibited, may be imported through Port Victoria subject to inspection and, if deemed necessary, to disinfection or other treatment. This applies to nursery stock, other plants, seeds, bulbs, fruits, and vegetables, except as indicated below (secs. 2 and 5, ordinance no. 12, June 27, 1925, p. 2).

Importation unrestricted.—Nuts; dried, canned, candied, or other processed fruits; apples, pears, onions, Irish potatoes; canned or processed vegetables (legal notice no. 102, Nov. 17, 1936).

ORDINANCE TO PREVENT THE INTRODUCTION INTO THE COLONY OF PLANT PESTS AND DISEASES

[Ordinance no. 12, of June 27, 1925]

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 1. This ordinance may be cited as "The plant pests ordinance, 1925."

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 2. In this ordinance, unless the context otherwise requires:

"Pest" includes such insects, parasitic organisms whether vegetable or animal, epiphytic plants, and fungi, as well as such diseases pertaining to plants as are specified in schedule A to this ordinance, or which may be added to the schedule as hereinafter provided; but in sections 4 and 5 the term includes any pest or disease whether the same is or is not specified in the said schedule A.

"Plant" includes all members of the vegetable kingdom whether living or dead and any part thereof (including the fruit or other product thereof) whether such part be attached to or severed from the original plant, but shall not include such fruit and vegetables as the governor in executive council may from time to time by order published in the gazette prescribe (ordinance no. 12, Sept. 24, 1936).

The word "plant" shall not include the following fruits and vegetables: Nuts; dried, canned, candied, or other processed fruits; apples, pears; onions, Irish potatoes, canned or processed vegetables (legal notice no. 102, Nov. 17, 1936).

PESTS AND DISEASES TO BE PUBLISHED

SEC. 3. The governor in executive council may by notice published in the gazette add to or remove from schedule A any pest or disease for the purpose of this ordinance.

AUTHORITY TO PROHIBIT IMPORTATION OF PLANTS

SEC. 4. The governor may prohibit, entirely or from specified countries, or subject to such conditions as shall be specified, the importation of any or all plants, or any packages or other articles, which in his opinion may be a means of introducing any pest or disease into the colony.

CONDITIONS OF ENTRY

SEC. 5. No plants or the packages thereof shall be imported into the colony except under the following conditions:

AUTHORIZED PORT

(a) All such plants and packages shall be landed at Port Victoria, Mahé, unless written permission be obtained from the director of agriculture to land the same at any other place on the island.

NOTICE OF ARRIVAL

(b) The importer shall notify the collector of customs and the director of agriculture of the importation of all plants, and the collector of customs shall cause all such plants and the packages thereof to be conveyed immediately on their arrival at Port Victoria to such place as shall be designated by the director of agriculture for inspection and disinfection.

DISINFECTION

(c) Disinfection shall be carried out in such manner and under such conditions as the director may deem adequate for the destruction of any pest or disease that may possibly be on or among such plants or packages: *Provided*, That the director, in his discretion, may refrain from disinfecting any such plants or packages where he is satisfied that disinfection is not necessary.

INFESTED PLANTS MAY BE QUARANTINED OR DESTROYED

(d) Where in the opinion of the director disinfection is not sufficient to destroy any pest or disease on any such plants, or where he suspects that such plants may introduce any pest or disease into the colony, he may require such plant to be grown in such place, under such conditions, and subject to such supervision as he may specify; or he may either on first importation, or at any time subsequently, cause such plants and packages thereof to be destroyed.

(e) No liability shall attach to the government or to the director in respect of any damage or loss occasioned by such disinfection or destruction.

(f) The expenses of disinfecting any plant, conveying it for disinfection, and any expenses necessarily incurred in keeping the plants by the director, shall be borne by the importer. The director may recover from him any such expenses incurred.

SEIZURE OF PLANTS UNLAWFULLY IMPORTED

SEC. 6. All plants, packages, or other articles imported into this colony contrary to the provisions of this ordinance, or of any notice issued, or regulations made thereunder, may be seized and forfeited and may be destroyed or otherwise dealt with as the governor shall direct.

SCHEDULE A

PESTS AND DISEASES

1. *Oryctes rhinoceros* L., the rhinoceros beetle.
2. *Melittomma insulare* Fairm., a coconut beetle.
3. *Phytophthora* spp., bud-rot disease of coconut and other palms.
4. *Thielaviopsis paradoxa* (De Seyn.) v. Hoeh., stem-bleeding disease of coconut and other palms.
5. The little leaf disease of *Theobroma cacao* L. and other palms; causative organism unknown.
6. Scale insects attacking coconuts and other palms (ordinance no. 10, Jan. 26, 1926).

SPECIAL ORDERS

IMPORTATION OF RAW COFFEE BEANS PROHIBITED

The governor in executive council has prohibited and hereby prohibits the importation from Africa of all coffee beans except those prepared for human consumption, to prevent the introduction of the coffee berry borer (*Stephanoderes (Coffea) hampei* Hagedorn) (order no. 9 of Jan. 26, 1926).

B. E. P. Q. 441.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, FERNANDO PO AND SPANISH GUINEA

MAY 5, 1937.

This digest of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of Fernando Po and Spanish Guinea has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to those territories.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector, in charge, Foreign Information Service, of the Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the original text of the royal order of September 13, 1929.

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 text, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

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

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, FERNANDO PO AND SPANISH GUINEA

[Royal order of Sept 13, 1929; Gaceta de Madrid, Sept. 19, 1929]

IMPORTATION OF BANANA PLANTS PROHIBITED

ARTICLE 1. The importation into the Spanish territories of the Gulf of Guinea is prohibited of stems, shoots, rootstocks, etc., intended for the culture of any variety of banana (*Musa* spp.).

IMPORTATION OF INFECTED PLANTS PROHIBITED

ART. 2. The importation of the following is prohibited:

(a) All kinds of live plants, or parts thereof, including branches, shoots, plants, scions, seeds, roots, tubers, bulbs, rhizomes, leaves, etc., that are invaded by disease or attacked by insects or parasites known to be injurious;

(b) Live insects injurious to plants; eggs, larvae, pupae, and nymphs of insects;

(c) Cultures of bacteria and fungi injurious to plants;

(d) Soil or earth;

(e) Containers that have been used for the transportation of the above products.

AUTHORIZED PORT OF ENTRY AND CERTIFICATES

ART. 3. The importation of the plants referred to in the preceding article may be effected through the port of Santa Isabel de Fernando Po only, together with a certificate of origin accompanied by one issued by the agronomic laboratory of the country of origin, affirming that no diseases exist on the varieties imported.

INSPECTION ON ARRIVAL

ART. 4. The governor general shall be able to arrange for a new examination by the agronomic laboratory of plants thus introduced, and if they are found to be harmful, their destruction will be effected without right of indemnity, and a fine of 1,000 to 10,000 pesetas will be imposed by the governor general.

B. E. P. Q. 442.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, COLONY OF BRITISH GUIANA

MAY 5, 1937.

This digest of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the colony of British Guiana has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that colony.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector, in charge, Foreign Information Service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the original ordinances and orders concerned, and reviewed by the director of agriculture of the colony.

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, nor is it to be interpreted as legally authoritative. The original ordinances and orders should be consulted for the exact texts.

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

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, COLONY OF BRITISH GUIANA

BASIC LEGISLATION

[Plant Diseases and Pests (Prevention) Ordinance, No. 37, of Dec. 28, 1935]

This ordinance empowers the governor in council, by order, to prohibit or prescribe the conditions for the importation or exportation of any seeds, plants, or any description of earth or soil, or any article packed therewith, or any package, covering, or thing which are likely to be a means of introducing into or transmitting from the colony any disease or pest from or to any country or place.

DEFINITIONS

Article 2 of the ordinance includes the following definitions:

"Disease" means any disease affecting plants caused by or consisting in the presence of any pathogenic animal or vegetable organism which the governor in council may by order declare to be a disease under this ordinance.

"Pest" means any parasitic, epiphytic, or other animal or vegetable organism, and also any insect or other invertebrate animal affecting or injurious to plants, which the governor in council may by order declare to be a pest under this ordinance.

"Plant" means any tree, shrub, or herb, and includes the fruit or other product of any tree, shrub, or herb, and the roots, trunks, stems, branches, fruits, leaves, or other parts thereof severed from any tree, shrub, or herb, including emptied pods or husks.

SUMMARY

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Cacao plants and seeds (*Theobroma cacao* L.), other than cured cacao from Surinam: Importation prohibited, to prevent the introduction of witches'-broom (*Marasmius perniciosus* Stahel). (Proclamation of Nov. 6, 1903.)

Para rubber plants, stumps, or cuttings thereof (*Hevea* spp.) from Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Malay States, Java, Surinam, and West Indies: Importation in earth or soil prohibited, to prevent the introduction of certain root-rot diseases. (Order of Apr. 12, 1911.)

Fruits (except plantains (*Musa* spp.), nuts, and dried, canned, candied and other preserved fruits), and vegetables (except onions, Irish potatoes, and canned or preserved vegetables): Importation prohibited from all countries except the British Isles, Canada, the British West Indies (not including the Bahamas and Bermuda), and the United States, to prevent the introduction of the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata* Wied.). Order in Council No. 145 of May 19, 1930, as amended by that gazetted may 14, 1932.)

Sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum* L.) and plants or parts thereof: Importation prohibited, to prevent the introduction of the rind disease (*Melanconium sacchari* Mass.), root disease (*Marasmius sacchari* Walker), sheh, leaf disease (cause unknown), the giant moth borer, mealybug, wood ants, beetles, locusts, froghoppers, canefly, and other injurious pests and diseases of sugarcane. (Order No. 551, Apr. 1936.)

Plants of grasses of any kind: Importation prohibited, to prevent the introduction of injurious pests and diseases of such plants. (Order No. 551, Apr. 2, 1936.)

Earth or soil, including leaf mold, or wrappings, cases, packages, or other coverings that contain or have contained earth or soil or any article or material packed with earth or soil: Importation prohibited, to prevent the introduction of injurious pests and diseases. (Order No. 551, Apr. 2, 1936.)

Bananas and plantain suckers (*Musa* spp.): Importation without the written authorization of the Director of Agriculture prohibited, to prevent the introduction of Panama wilt disease (*Fusarium cubense* E. F. Sm.), and the so-called Surinam disease. (Order No. 551, Apr. 2, 1936.)

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Para rubber plants, stumps, or cuttings thereof (*Hevea* spp.) from Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Malay States, Java, Surinam, Brazil, and West Indies: Must be free from soil and are subject to inspection on arrival, with disposal according to findings. (Order of Apr. 12, 1911.)

Banana and plantain suckers (*Musa* spp.): Importation subject to a written authorization of the director of agriculture. (Order No. 551, Apr. 2, 1936.)

Sugarcanes, other grasses or parts thereof, banana and plantain suckers, or earth or soil: May be imported by the director of agriculture for scientific purposes. (Order No. 551, of Apr. 2, 1936.)

Living plants, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, or other plant parts intended for propagation that may be imported into the colony: Subject to inspection on arrival with disposal according to findings: inspection certificate may be demanded. (Order No. 552, Apr. 2, 1936.)

IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

Fresh fruits and vegetables from the British Isles, Canada, the British West Indies (except Bermuda and the Bahamas), and the United States: Importation not restricted. (Order in Council No. 145 of May 19, 1930, as amended by the order gazetted May 14, 1932.)

Plantains, nuts, dried, canned, candied, and other preserved fruits; onions, Irish potatoes, canned or preserved vegetables: Importation from any source unrestricted. (Order in Council No. 145 of May 19, 1930.)

CERTIFICATION FOR EXPORT

[Order no. 552 of Apr. 2, 1936]

ARTICLE 1. In all cases where a certificate of examination is required by the consignee of living plants or plant products exported from the colony, a certificate in prescribed form shall be provided by an inspector.

INSPECTION AND PRODUCTION OF CERTIFICATE ON ARRIVAL

ART. 2. All living plants, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, or other plant parts intended for propagation, that may be imported into the colony, shall be examined by an inspector, who may demand production of a certificate of examination provided by an authorized inspector from the country of export. If such a certificate cannot be produced when demanded or if on examination the inspector is not satisfied that such plants or plant parts can be admitted without risk of introducing pest or disease, importation may be prohibited. If, however, the inspecting officer is satisfied that the said plants or plant parts may be admitted without risk of introducing pest or disease he shall issue a certificate in prescribed form to the customs officer authorizing importation. Without such a certificate the aforementioned plants or plant parts shall not be permitted entry.

The provisions of this order shall not be taken to authorize the importation of sugarcanes or other grasses or plants or parts thereof or banana and plantain suckers.

B. E. P. Q. 443.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, FRENCH COLONY OF ALGERIA

May 6, 1937.

This digest of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the French colony of Algeria has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that colony.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector, in charge, Foreign Information Service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from his translations of the French texts of the decrees and orders concerned, and reviewed by the plant protection service of Algeria (la défense des cultures).

The information included 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 pertinent decrees and orders. Those documents should be consulted for the exact texts.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS, FRENCH COLONY OF ALGERIA

BASIC LEGISLATION

Decree of August 23, 1898, on the government and administration of the colony of Algeria.

Decree of June 10, 1911, prohibiting the importation of *Cuscuta* spp. into Algeria.

Law of August 14, 1919, on the control of *Phylloxera vitifoliae* Fitch.

Order of February 14, 1932, on the phytosanitary supervision of plants in Algeria.

SUMMARY

The order of February 14, 1922, which established regulations for the importation of plants and plant products into Algeria, through various amendments, has been modified and even revoked in certain of its provisions by other orders and decisions.

The new texts are numerous and, at present, the importation of plants and plant products into Algeria is regulated by the following provisions which, apart from contingent regulations foreign to the functions of the plant protection service (service de la défense des cultures), are based upon the provisions of article 3 of the International Phylloxera Convention, Berne, November 3, 1881, and the final act of the International Conference of Phytopathology, Rome, March 4, 1914.

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Living plants, including the grapevine, refuse of plants, stocks, cuttings, scions, bulbs, cut flowers, fruits, vegetables, tubers, rhizomes, seeds, covers, wraps, packing, previously used proprs, vegetable manure, soils, composts, stable manure, and all other articles or products the utilization of which may be dangerous from the crop standpoint: Importation prohibited if contaminated by injurious parasites. (Order of Feb. 14, 1922, art. 1. See p. 7.)⁹

Exceptions: By derogation, plants and plant products whose importation is not permitted and which are intended for scientific purposes, or for government experiment stations, may enter Algeria without the prescribed documents.

Plants and plant products intended for those purposes, but whose entry is otherwise prohibited, may enter the colony only after special authorization by the governor general.

Living plants, parts of plants, and their fresh refuse, proceeding directly or indirectly from countries in which San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.) is known to occur, namely, Argentina, Austria, Australia, Canada, Chile, China, Hawaii, Hungary, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Portugal, Rumania, South Africa, Spain, and the United States of America. (French decree of Mar. 8, 1932, see p. 14.)⁹

Living plants, tubers other than potatoes, rhizomes, bulbs, offshoots, fresh vegetables, eggplants, proceeding from Great Britain and Germany. (French decree of Apr. 18, 1932.)

Exception: The importation of lily-of-the-valley pips (*Convallaria majalis* L.) of German origin is authorized. (French ministerial order of Oct. 19, 1933.)

Woody plants and refuse thereof: Importation from Italy prohibited to prevent the introduction of the white peach scale ((*Diaspis*) *Aulacaspis pentagona* Targ.). Certain exceptions are provided for. (Order of Dec. 11, 1924.)

Chestnut trees and seeds (*Castanea* spp.) proceeding directly or indirectly from the Far East, and from any country that has not taken measures against chestnut canker (*Endothia parasitica* (Murr.) And. and And.), and the ink disease (*Blepharospora cambivora* Petri). Exceptions are provided for. (Order of Feb. 10, 1925.)

Grapevines (*Vitis* spp.), including stocks and cuttings, of foreign origin. (Law of July 15, 1921. See p. 7.)⁹

Fresh fruits in bulk from countries in which San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.) occurs: Importation and transit prohibited. (Order of Apr. 14, 1932, art. 4. See p. 15.)⁹

Exception: The importation and transit in bulk of citrus fruits of Spanish origin are authorized. (Order of Apr. 6, 1934.)

Seed potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum* L.) from Germany or of German origin: Importation prohibited to prevent the introduction of Colorado potato beetle. (Order of Aug. 4, 1934.)

⁹Applies to the United States.

Cottonseed (*Gossypium* spp.): Importation from any source prohibited, except by the Government for experimental purposes, to prevent the introduction of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saund.) and other cotton pests. (Order of Feb. 10, 1923. See p. 11.)⁹

Dodder seeds (*Cuscuta* spp.): Importation prohibited. (French decree of June 10, 1911, and order of Jan. 9, 1924. See p. 15.)⁹

Timber from Czechoslovakia capable of carrying the nun moth (*Lymantria monacha* L.). (Order of Mar. 2, 1922.)

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Living plants (including the grapevine), refuse of plants, stocks, cuttings, scions, bulbs, cut flowers, fruits, vegetables, tubers, rhizomes, seeds, covers, wraps, packing, previously used props and supports, vegetable manure, soils, composts, stable manure, and all other articles or products: Except as restricted or prohibited by special quarantines, shipments of such products proceeding from countries adhering to the final act of the International Conference of Phytopathology, Rome, March 4, 1914, for entry into Algeria must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate and a shipper's declaration of origin, or, if they proceed from establishments under state supervision, by a commercial invoice only.

Shipments of such products from nonadhering countries may enter Algeria only after previous authorization by the governor general and on presentation of a phytosanitary certificate issued by competent authorities of the country of origin, visaed by the French consul, and subject to inspection on arrival. (Orders of Feb. 14 and Sept. 2, 1922, see pp. 7 and 9. See also special quarantines.)

Shipments from foreign countries unaccompanied by the required documents will be disinfected, refused entry, or destroyed, at the option and expense of the consignee. (Letter no. 4985 Nov. 22 1923, of the Governor General.)

Cut flowers carried by hand, after inspection, may be introduced without a certificate, but must be accompanied by a declaration of origin which may be made by the bearer. (Letter no. 4043 of the Governor General to the director of customs, Sept. 2, 1922.) Exception is made of flowers of Italian origin.

Plants from the mainland of France, unaccompanied by the required documents, after inspection on arrival by the agent of *défense des cultures*, may be released to importers on production of a bond under the terms of which the importer engages to furnish the above-mentioned documents within 1 month.

The transit across Algeria of living plants and parts of plants, including fresh fruits, from any source, must be effected in conformity with the provisions of the order of May 7, 1934.

Coniferous plants, palms, cacti, citrus plants, and fruits from Italy may be imported if accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate. (Art. 2, order of Dec. 11, 1924.)

Fresh cut flowers, and the plants of carnation (*Dianthus caryophyllus*), camomile (*Anthemis* spp.), lavender (*Lavandula officinalis*), stocks (*Matthiola*, spp.), and asparagus (*Asparagus* spp.), from Italy may enter Algeria only from November 1 to May 1, and only when accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate. (Order of Dec. 11, 1924.)

Flowers for perfumery, from the same country, may enter during the same period without certificate if enclosed in sealed sacks. (Order of Dec. 11, 1924.)

Woody plants of Italian origin may be imported from November 15 to April 15 if accompanied by a certificate, the following plants being excepted: Apricot (*Prunus armeniaca*), almond (*Amygdalus communis*), *Bignonia* spp., *Catalpa* spp., cherry (*Prunus cerasus*), spindle-tree or burning bush (*Euonymus europaeus*), lilac (*Syringa* spp.), cherry-laurel (*Laurocerasus*), mulberry (*Morus* spp.), paper mulberry (*Broussonetia papyrifera*), peach (*Amygdalus persica*), plum (*Prunus domestica*), and *Sophora* spp. (Order of Dec. 11, 1924.)

Citrus fruits of Italian origin must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate. (Order of Dec. 11, 1924, art. 2 (1).)

Citrus plants from Morocco: May be imported if accompanied by a shipper's declaration of origin and a phytosanitary certificate issued by the phytopathological service of that country. Precaution against the introduction of Glover's scale ((*Lepidosaphes*) *Mytilasnis gloveri* Pack.), and *Ceroplastes sinensis* Del Guer. (Decree of Jan. 12, 1933.)

⁹ Applies to the United States.

Fresh fruits from countries in which San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.) occurs: Importation permitted only under an authorization issued in advance, and on presentation of a phytosanitary certificate affirming freedom from injurious parasites, especially San Jose scale. (French decree of Mar. 8, 1932; orders of Apr. 14, May 2, Aug. 12, Nov. 18, 1932; May 12, Aug. 11, 1933; and Oct. 11, 1934. See p. 14.) Reshipments, after customs entry in France, of fresh fruits originating in or proceeding from countries contaminated by San Jose scale are exempt from the certification requirement, but must be accompanied by the commercial invoice or a shipper's declaration.¹⁰

Plant products for consumption: In general, all such plant products, including fruits, fresh vegetables, roots, bulbs, tubers other than potatoes, rhizomes, and seeds, not otherwise restricted or prohibited, may enter Algeria after inspection on arrival, without a phytosanitary certificate, if accompanied by a shipper's declaration of origin or a commercial invoice indicating the place of origin. (Circular of Sept. 2, 1922.)¹⁰

Such products originating in Morocco and Tunisia may be imported by land, on production of a shipper's declaration and without obligatory inspection on arrival. (Decision no. 4151 of the Governor General, Sept. 2, 1922.)

Fresh vegetables originating in and proceeding from the Netherlands, may be imported only during the winter months, the dates being established by an order annually.

Seeds of forage-crop plants: Importation provided for by the decree of June 10, 1911, and the order of January 9, 1924 (see p. 15). They are subject, on arrival, to inspection for *Cuscuta*, under the conditions prescribed by the order of October 25, 1922 (see p. 16), and according to the tariffs established by the decree of February 10, 1929.¹⁰

Potatoes offered for entry into Algeria must be free from earth and packed in clean containers that are in good condition.

Potatoes proceeding from countries that adhere to the final act of the Conference of Phytopathology, Rome, must be accompanied by phytosanitary certificates indicating the places of production and affirming that the tubers are free from Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say), and potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.).

The certificate accompanying potatoes from countries infested with wart disease must also declare that the tubers were grown in land situated more than 20 km from any place where that disease has been determined (orders of June 27, 1924; Jan. 12, 1925; Nov. 14, 1927; May 30 and Oct. 6, 1933; and June 30, 1934). The distance has been reduced to 5 km for potatoes from Belgium, Great Britain, and the Netherlands. (Letter no. 5495 of Nov. 25, 1924, of the Governor General to the director of customs.)

Potatoes from nonadhering countries may be imported only after authorization by the general government.¹⁰

Potatoes from Belgium, Great Britain, Netherlands, and Spain may be imported only after special authorization. (Ministerial order of Jan. 17, 1933.)

Seed potatoes originating in and proceeding from Great Britain must be accompanied by a certificate affirming:

1. That they were grown in a place situated more than 75 km from the nearest focus of infestation by Colorado potato beetle.

2. That the shipment was inspected, found to be sound, and free from injurious insects capable of spreading into farms and orchards.

3. The inspection must be made not more than 2 weeks prior to shipment. (Order of June 30, 1934, of the minister of agriculture.)

Potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum* L.), tomatoes (*Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill.), and eggplants (*Solanum melongenum* Mill.), proceeding from the mainland of France must be accompanied by a commercial invoice or a shipper's declaration, furnishing all the data required for plants. These products may enter Algeria at any season if they proceed from areas not infested by Colorado potato beetle or from the protective zones. In the contrary case, the products are not admitted unless shipped between September 25 and May 15.

However, potatoes from infested or protective zones may be imported into Algeria outside of that period by protective syndicates under the conditions prescribed by the order of October 2, 1933.

Honey, wax, colonies of bees: May be imported only when accompanied by a sanitary certificate conforming to the provisions of the order of Febru-

¹⁰ See footnote 9, p. 168.

ary 14, 1921. Packages not exceeding 4 kg are exempt from certification (decision of the governor general, Sept. 8, 1934).

IMPORTATION OF GRAPEVINES PROHIBITED

[Law of July 15, 1921]

The importation of grapevines (stocks and cuttings) into France and Algeria is prohibited as a precaution against the introduction of phylloxera (extr. no. 170 from customs tariff—grapevines of foreign origin).

GENERAL REGULATIONS

[Order of Feb. 14, 1922]

IMPORTATION OF INFESTED PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS PROHIBITED

ARTICLE 1. The importation into the colony of Algeria and the distribution in and among the lands of the colony, are prohibited of plants (except grapevines, see the order of July 15, 1921), plant refuse, seedlings, cuttings, scions, bulbs, cut flowers, fruits, vegetables, tubers, rhizomes, seeds, covers, wraps, packing, used props, vegetable molds, soils, composts, stable manure, and any other material or products named if contaminated by any of the parasites mentioned in special orders (see also the order of Sept. 2 1922, list of parasites; order of June 27, 1924, potato import restrictions; order of Feb. 21, 1925, chestnut trees and seeds; and order of April 14, 1932, plant material from countries infested with *Aspidiotus perniciosus*).

AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

ART. 2. The importation into Algeria of the products listed in article 1 will take place at the ports of Alger, Bône, Bougie, Mostaganem, Oran, and Philippeville.

SHIPPER'S DECLARATION AND PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

ART. 2 (continued). Each shipment of those products must be accompanied by a copy of the commercial invoice or, when they do not proceed from an establishment under the supervision of the government by a shipper's declaration indicating the character, number, and variety of the products concerned; and in every case, by a phytopathological inspection certificate conforming to that adopted by the final act of the International Conference of Phytopathology, Rome, March 4, 1914. (See model certificate, p. 10; note also the types of certificate prescribed by certain special quarantines.)

For the articles proceeding from countries which do not adhere to that convention, interested persons must provide themselves with an authorization, which shall be issued by the governor general prior to the clearance of the shipment on presentation of a certificate issued by the competent phytosanitary service of the country of origin, visaed by the French consular authority, affirming that the plants or articles are free from the parasites declared dangerous to the cultures of the colony. (See list of parasites, order of Sept. 2, 1922, p. 9.)

PACKING

ART. 3. On the arrival of a shipment, the packing of the products mentioned in article 1 shall be of such a character as to facilitate inspection and, if necessary, disinfection. The containers will be opened at the expense and risk of the consignee or holder.

Each container shall be provided with a legible label or tag indicating:

1. The full name of the shipper.
2. The place of origin of the products.
3. The character, variety, and quantity of the products.
4. The name and address of the consignee.

Plants with balls of earth may proceed only from establishments under the supervision of the government of the country of origin. The balls of earth shall be tightly wrapped.

INSPECTION AND DISINFECTION ON ARRIVAL

ART. 4. On arrival, the products in question and the accompanying documents are examined at the customs office by an official of the plant protection service who, when necessary, will proceed to have the said products disinfected.

ART. 5. Relates to procedure in connection with inspection on arrival.

ARTS. 6 to 12. Distribution of imported plants in the colony.

ART. 13. Exportation of plants from Algeria.

ART. 14. Penalties.

LIST OF PLANT PARASITES

[Order of Sept. 2, 1922]

ARTICLE 1. The list of parasites referred to in article 1 of the order of February 14, 1922, against which there is occasion to protect Algerian cultures, is as follows:

- Bacterium citri* (Hasse) Doidge, citrus canker.
Cuscuta arabica var. *acgyptica* Engelm., dodder.
Endothia parasitica (Murr.) And. and And., chestnut bark disease.
Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilb.) Perc., potato wart.
(Alcurodes) Dialeurodes citri Ashm., citrus whitefly.
Anthonomus grandis Boh., boll weevil.
Anthonomus vestitus Boh., cotton-square weevil.
Aspidiotus perniciosus Comst., San Jose scale.
Ceroplastes sinensis Del Guer.
Chrysomphalus and *Aspidiotus* species.
(Diaspis) Aulacaspis pentagona Targ., white peach scale.
(Doryphora) Leptinotarsa decemlineata Say, Colorado potato beetle.
Icerya purchasi Mask., cottony-cushion scale.
Iridomyrmex humilis Mayr., Argentine ant.
Lepidosaphes beckii Newm., coccid.
(Lepidosaphes) Mytilaspis gloveri Pack., Glover's scale.
Margarodes vitium Giard., coccid.
Pseudococcus filamentosus Ckll., coccid.

MODEL CERTIFICATE

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE INDICATING ORIGIN

Serial No. -----

The undersigned (full name, official title, and address of inspector authorized to issue the certificate) certifies, in accordance with the result of an inspection of products included in the shipment, that the plants or parts of plants contained in the shipment described below are deemed free from injurious diseases and pests, especially from those hereafter named. (Refer to those named in the order of Sept. 2, 1922, in the order of Jan. 12, 1932, citrus plants, or in order of April 14, 1932, fresh fruits from countries infested with San Jose scale, as the case may be.)

CERTIFICAT PHYTOSANITAIRE ET D'ORIGINE

No. d'ordre -----

Le soussigné, -----, certifie, conformément aux résultats de l'inspection des produits compris dans l'expédition que les végétaux ou parties de végétaux contenus dans l'envoi décrit ci-dessous sont jugés indemnes de maladies et ennemies dangereuses et, notamment, de ceux énumérés ci-après:

DESCRIPTION OF THE SHIPMENT

DESCRIPTION DE L'ENVOI

Quantity, weight, and kind of containers-----

Nombre, poids, et nature des colis-----

Marks and numbers on containers-----

Marques et numéros des colis-----

Description of plants and parts of plants.....
 Description des végétaux ou parties des végétaux.....
 Place where grown.....
 Lieu de culture.....
 Full name and address of shipper.....
 Nom, prénom et adresse de l'expéditeur.....
 Full name and address of consignee.....
 Nom, prénom et adresse du destinataire.....
 Place and date of issuance of certificate.....
 Lieu et date de délivrance du certificat.....
 [SEAI]
 [SCEAU] (Signature)

IMPORTATION OF COTTONSEED PROHIBITED

[Order of Feb. 10, 1923]

ARTICLE 1. The importation into Algeria is prohibited of cottonseed from any source, unless intended for experimental purposes by the government.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF POTATOES

[Order of June 27, 1924, as amended by those of Jan. 12, 1925, Nov. 14, 1927, and May 30 and Oct. 6, 1933]

POTATO WART CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

ARTICLE 1. Potatoes proceeding directly or indirectly from a country invaded by potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.) are not permitted to enter Algeria unless each shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by the phytopathological service of the country of origin in the language of that country and in French, according to the prescribed model no. 1, affirming:

1. That the consignment is free from wart disease.
2. That the disease has not been determined within a radius of 20 km from the place where the said potatoes were grown.

The certificate shall also indicate the name of the variety of the potatoes and state whether or not that variety is immune or is of doubtful susceptibility.

COUNTRIES CONTAMINATED WITH WART

The countries reported as contaminated with potato wart are Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Danzig (Free City of), Denmark, Finland, Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, and Switzerland.

ART. 2. Potatoes from a country not invaded by wart disease, but contiguous to a country in which that disease exists (Lithuania, Luxembourg) will not be permitted entry into Algeria unless accompanied by a certificate issued by the administrative authority of the district in which the potatoes were grown, in French and in the language of the country of origin, in accordance with the prescribed model no. 2, affirming that the potatoes originated in that country.

ART. 3. Shipments not accompanied, according to the case, by certificate model 1 or model 2, will be reladen or destroyed on the spot at the expense of the importers.

NOTE.—Potatoes may be imported from Belgium, Great Britain, Netherlands, and Spain, but only under a special authorization. (Order of Jan. 17, 1933.) Seed potatoes are admitted from Great Britain. (Order of Jan. 17, 1933.)

CERTIFICATE MODEL NO. 1

Potato Wart Inspection Certificate

Serial No.

The undersigned, inspector of the phytopathological service at, certifies (1) that the potatoes comprising the shipment described below are free from potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum*); (2) that they were harvested in land situated 20 km from any place infected with potato wart.

These potatoes are of the variety (name of variety), which—
 are immune from potato wart.
 are not immune from potato wart.
 are of doubtful susceptibility to wart.

(Strike out the two points that do not apply.)

Done at _____ (Signature) _____

Date _____ (Title) _____

[SEAL]

FRENCH VERSION OF MODEL 1

Certificat d'Inspection Phytopathologique Relatif a la Galle Verruqueuse

No. d'ordre _____

Le soussigné, inspecteur du service phytopathologique à _____
 _____, certifie (1) que les pommes de terre faisant l'objet de l'expédition
 ci-dessous décrite sont exemptes de galle verruqueuse, *Synchytrium endobioticum*: (2) que ces pommes de terre ont été récoltées dans une exploitation
 éloignée de 20 km de tout point infecté par la galle verruqueuse.

Ces pommes de terre appartiennent à la variété qui—

jouit de l'immunité
 ne jouit pas de l'immunité
 est de susceptibilité douteuse

Pour la galle verruqueuse.¹

Fait à _____ (Signature) _____

Le _____ (Titre officiel) _____

[SCEAU]

¹ Biffer les deux mentions qui ne s'appliquent pas.

Description of the Shipment

Description de l'Envoi

Name and address of shipper _____

Nom et adresse de l'expéditeur _____

Name and address of consignee _____

Nom et adresse du destinataire _____

Marks and numbers of the various containers _____

Marques et numéros des différents colis _____

Gross weight of the various containers _____

Poids bruts des différents colis _____

Locality where the potatoes were harvested _____

Localité où les pommes de terre ont été récoltées _____

Date of inspection _____

Date de l'inspection _____

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED OF PLANTS FROM THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER
 COUNTRIES INFESTED WITH SAN JOSE SCALE

[French decree of Mar. 8, 1932]

ARTICLE 1. The entry into France and Algeria is prohibited of living plants, and living parts of plants (trees, shrubs, nursery products, cuttings, and other parts of plants), including fresh fruits from the United States of America and other countries in which the presence of San Jose scale has been determined.

IMPORTATION OF FRESH FRUITS RESTRICTED

[Order of Apr. 14, 1932, as amended by those of May 2, Aug. 18, and Nov. 18, 1932; May 12 and Aug. 11, 1933; and Oct. 11, 1934]

By derogation from the provisions of article 1 of the French decree of March 8, 1932, the orders of April 14, 1932, and May 12, 1933, provide for the importation of fresh fruits into Algeria under the following conditions:

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

ARTICLE 1. The importation into Algeria of fresh fruits originating in or proceeding from countries in which San Jose scale occurs (United States of America, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Chile, China, Hawaii, Hungary, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Portugal, Rumania, Union of South Africa, and Spain), is authorized only when shipped directly from the places of production and on presentation on arrival of a phytosanitary certificate issued by the competent authorities of the country of origin, attesting that the products concerned do not carry dangerous parasites, especially San Jose scale.

These importations are subject to the contingent measures common to France and Algeria. An authorization in advance is no longer required.

CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN REQUIRED

ART. 2. (As amended by the Order of May 12, 1933.) The importation into Algeria of living plants, parts of plants, trees and shrubs, nursery products, cuttings and other parts of plants originating in or proceeding from countries not contaminated with *Aspidiotus perniciosus* is not authorized unless each shipment is accompanied by an attestation of the competent administrative authority of the country of origin indicating the place of production.

RESHIPMENT THROUGH FRANCE

ART. 3. Reshipments through France of the fruits mentioned in article 1, already cleared through the customs, are exempt from the phytosanitary certificate, but must be accompanied by the commercial invoice or a shipper's declaration.

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED OF FRESH FRUITS IN BULK

ART. 4. Entry into and transit through Algeria of these fresh fruits in bulk are prohibited, but are authorized in containers, such as cases, barrels, sacks, cartons, or other similar containers.

INSPECTION ON ARRIVAL

ART. 5. All fruits proceeding directly or indirectly from countries in which San Jose scale occurs are subjected to obligatory inspection on arrival.

AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

ART. 6. The entry of these fruits into Algeria may be made only through ports of the colony open to importations of plants and in which an official of the service of plant protection is to be found, namely, Alger, Bône, Bougie, Mustaganem, Oran, and Philippeville.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF CLOVER AND ALFALFA SEEDS

[Decree of the French Minister of Agriculture, June 10, 1911, and the order of Jan. 9, 1924]

IMPORTATION OF DODDER SEEDS PROHIBITED

The importation into Algeria of dodder seeds (*Cuscuta* spp.) is prohibited.

That prohibition applies also to forage-crop seeds that, upon inspection, are found to contain dodder seeds; and especially to the seeds of alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*); red clover (*Trifolium pratense*); white clover (*T. repens*); alsike clover (*T. hybridum*); kidney vetch (*Anthyllis vulneraria*); birdsfoot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*); and timothy (*Phleum pratense*).

SPECIAL INSPECTION FOR DODDER

Any mixture of seeds containing any of the above-mentioned species is passable subject to special inspection; but if that operation reveals the presence of *Cuscuta*, the entry of the mixture into Algeria is prohibited.

The conditions under which the special inspection is effected are established by the order of the governor general of October 25, 1922.

THE SAMPLING OF THE SEEDS OF FORAGE CROP PLANTS

[Order of the Governor General of Oct. 25, 1922]

ARTICLE 1. In conformity with the provisions of article 1 of the decree of January 13, 1911, the seeds for propagation to which article 1 of the decree of June 10, 1911, applies, declared for importation into Algeria, will be subject, prior to their removal, and at the expense of the importers, to a control intended to determine whether they contain dodder seeds.

The declarants shall state in their declarations the exact botanical species of the declared seeds.

The remaining articles of this order relate to sampling and administrative procedure.

COLORING OF IMPORTED CLOVER AND ALFALFA SEEDS

[Law of July 20, 1927, and decree of Nov. 18, 1927]

The entry is prohibited (exclusive of warehouse and transit entries) of the seeds of red clover (*Trifolium pratense* L.) and alfalfa (*Medicago sativa* L.) that have not been artificially colored in the proportion of at least 5 percent to disclose their foreign origin.

Such seeds shall not be admitted into Algeria, in bond or in transit, unless they are colored in the minimal proportion of 5 percent by a method approved by the Minister of Agriculture.

By transit is understood ordinary transit or international transit with an Algerian customs office or warehouse as destination; consequently, these provisions are not applicable to merchandise in direct international transit (T. & E.) in sealed cars through Algerian territory subject to Algerian customs regulations.

Seeds that have not been colored before shipment may be colored under customs supervision at the expense of the interested persons.

B. E. P. Q. 444.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, FRENCH ZONE OF MOROCCO

MAY 7, 1937.

This digest of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the French zone of Morocco has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector in charge, Foreign Information Service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from his translations of the French texts of the dahirs and decrees promulgated by the director-general of agriculture, commerce, and colonization of the French zone of the Sherifian Empire (Morocco), and reviewed by the direction general of that zone.

The information included 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, and is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative. The original dahirs and decrees should be consulted for the exact texts.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, FRENCH ZONE OF MOROCCO

BASIC LEGISLATION

[Dahir of Sept. 20, 1927; Bulletin Officiel No. 803, Mar. 13, 1928. Dahir of Apr. 29, 1933; Bulletin Officiel No. 1076, June 9, 1933]

SUMMARY

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Live insects and, unless preserved in liquids, their eggs, larvae, nymphs, or pupae; cultures of myxomycetes, fungi, or bacteria; dodder seeds (*Cuscuta* spp.),

may not be imported except for scientific or official technical purposes. (Dahir of Sept. 20, 1927, arts. 1 and 2. See p. 5.)

Plants or parts thereof used as packing material, prohibited unless industrially processed, except those named in the vizirial decree of September 13, 1933. (See p. 13.)

Cotton plants, stems, seeds, bolls, and unginmed cotton from any source; sacks or other containers that have been previously used for cotton or cottonseed, except shipments made to the Director General. (Vizirial decree of Sept. 20, 1927. See p. 20.)

Living plants, culms, straw, leaves, roots, husks, rachises, and inflorescences of *Zea mays* L., *Sorghum vulgare* Pers., including all cultivated species of *Sorghum* or *Andropogon*, *Panicum miliaceum* L., (*Chaetochloa italica*) *Setaria italica* (L.) Beauv., and other species of *Panicum*; any part or residue of *Cannabis sativa* L.; whole plants, living or dead, of *Arundo donax* L., except peeled or sawn stems used in making packings. (Vizirial decree of Aug. 31, 1932, as amended by vizirial decree of Sept. 3, 1934. See p. 21.)

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Insects of economic importance: Certain honey-producing and silk-producing insects may be imported into the French zone subject to inspection on arrival if properly marked. (Decree of the Director General, Mar. 1, 1928, p. 11.)

Fungi, myxomycetes, and bacteria of economic or sanitary interest may be imported into the French zone subject to examination on arrival. (Decree of the Director General of Mar 1, 1928, p. 12.)

Forage-crop seeds of the genera *Medicago*, *Trifolium*, *Lotus*, and *Anthyllis*, subject to examination for dodder seeds (*Cuscuta* spp.). (Vizirial decree of May 8, 1933, p. 16.)

All plants or parts of plants, including seedlings, layers, cuttings, scions, bulbs, cut flowers, fruits, pits of fruits, vegetables, tubers, rhizomes, roots, grain, seeds, and in general, all plant wastes; manures, fertilizers, containers, and packing materials; lumber and bark, industrially processed plant products, bran, straw, hay (see below for restrictions on hay), oil cakes; are subject to the provisions of the dahir of September 20, 1927.

Plants in pots or balls of earth, potatoes, tomatoes, and eggplants: Phytosanitary certificate, which in the case of potatoes, tomatoes, and eggplants, must attest their freedom from potato wart; in addition, a certificate of supervision is required for such products originating in countries invaded by the Colorado potato beetle, and the products must be packed in new containers which are then officially sealed. (Decree of the Director General, Mar. 31, 1933, and vizirial decree of Aug. 1, 1936.)

Hay: Importation subject to the phytosanitary regulations and those relating to the control of parasites and only in the form of mechanically compressed bales bound with iron wire. (Vizirial decree of Sept. 13, 1933, art. 4, p. 14.)

Authorized ports of entry for plant products: Casablanca, Port-Lyautey (Kenitra), and Oujda. (Art. 6 of dahir of Sept. 20, 1927, and decree of Mar. 31, 1933, pp. 7 and 9.)

IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

Cereals: Wheat, barley, oats, rye, maize, and rice; beans, peas, lentils, coffee, spices, and dried herbs; gums and resins; dried medicinal plants in packages; lumber and bark; industrially dried vegetables, flours, food pastes, brans, oil cakes, straw, and hay. (Decree of the Director General, Feb. 19, 1931, p. 14.)

Dried herbarium specimens: Importation not restricted. (Dahir of Sept. 20, 1927, art. 12, p. 8.)

PHYTOSANITARY REGULATIONS OF THE FRENCH ZONE, SHERIFIAN EMPIRE (MOROCCO)

[Promulgated by the dahir of Sept. 20, 1927: Bulletin Officiel No. 803, Mar. 13, 1928]

GENERAL REGULATIONS

DEFINITION OF PLANT PARASITE

ARTICLE 1. The term "plant parasite" designates any animal or plant organism, at any stage of development, that can effect lesions or other injury to wild

plants of economic importance, to cultivated plants, to plant products belonging to those categories, or is of such a character as to cause their death or modification.

IMPORTATION AND TRANSIT OF INSECTS, FUNGI, BACTERIA, AND DODDER PROHIBITED

The entry into or transit through the French zone is prohibited of live insects, the eggs, larvae, nymphs, or pupae of such insects, when not preserved in liquids; cultures of myxomycetes, fungi, or bacteria; and dodder seeds (*Cuscuta* spp.).

ENTRY PERMITTED FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES

ART. 2. When the articles named in article 1 are intended for scientific purposes or for official technical purposes, they may be admitted to entry if so packed as to prevent their dispersal.

ART. 3. A decree of the Director General of Agriculture, Commerce, and Colonization will determine what species of insects, myxomycetes, fungi, or bacteria may be admitted to entry or transit for economic or sanitary interests and the conditions under which they will be admitted.

ART. 4. The Director General and the Director of Public Health and Hygiene may likewise grant temporary derogations from the provisions of article 1.

ENTRY AND TRANSIT CONTROLLED

ART. 5. The entry into, transit through, and movement within the French zone, and the exportation beyond that zone, of the following-named products or articles, are regulated by the provisions of the present dahir:

1. All plants, or parts of plants such as seedlings, layers, cuttings, scions, grafts, cut flowers, fruits, pits of fruits, vegetables, tubers, bulbs, rhizomes, roots, grain, and seeds, and in general all plant waste.

2. Manures, vegetable fertilizers, composts, soil, even when the latter forms a portion of a package of live plants.

3. Cases, baskets, sacks, wrappers, packing, used props and supports, and any other article or material that has been used for the transportation or handling of the products or articles above mentioned, the utilization of which might involve pest risk to crops.

4. Logs, cork, bark, tan, posts, poles, railroad ties, and cordwood.

5. All products of plant origin, such as fruits and vegetables industrially dried, flours, food pastes, bran, oil cakes, straw, and hay.

6. Plants in pots or balls of earth: potatoes, tomatoes, and eggplants. (Decree of the Director General, Mar. 27, 1931; Bulletin Officiel No. 962, Apr. 3, 1931.)

(The decree of May 25, 1928, prescribes that the products named in pars. 4 and 5 of the preceding article, with the exception of dried fruits, shall not fall under the provisions of arts. 6, 7, and 9 of the present dahir.)

AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

ART. 6. The ports of entry for the importation or transit of the products named in article 5 are designated in orders of the Director General.

The decree of March 31, 1933, designates the ports of Casablanca and Port Lyautey and the frontier post of Oujda. (See p. 9.)

The decree of the Director General of April 1, 1933, authorizes also the entry of potatoes through the ports of Rabat, Mazagan, Safi, and Magador, when shipments weighing not less than 20 metric quintals of 100 kilograms are concerned.

INSPECTION ON ARRIVAL

ART. 7. The products named in article 5 will be inspected by officials of the Direction General of agriculture on their entry into the French zone and dealt with in accordance with the findings: Release for entry, treatment, relading, or destruction. Inspectors are authorized to withdraw samples from shipments for detailed examination.

This inspection may be extended to other products if the inspector has reason to suspect that they carry plant parasites. Products intended for propagation may be placed under observation for variable periods. The Director General may determine, if occasion requires, the products that, by derogation, shall not be subject to the provisions of this article.

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE MAY BE REQUIRED

ART. 8. The list of products named in article 5, shipments of which shall be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate and documents attesting their origin, as well as the conditions according to which these documents must be established, are declared by the order of March 27, 1931. These are plants in pots or in balls of earth, potatoes, tomatoes, and eggplants.

Compliance with the provisions of this article does not exclude the phytosanitary inspection prescribed by article 7, with all the consequences involved: Reloading, destruction, disinfection or fumigation, etc.

PACKING AND MARKING

ART. 9. The packing of the products named in article 5 shall be done in such a manner as to permit their inspection and, if necessary, their disinfection or fumigation.¹¹

It should be possible to identify the packages with certainty, failing which, they will be reloaded or destroyed at the option of the consignee.

The opening of containers will be at the expense and risk of the consignee.

SAMPLING SEEDS

ART. 10. The conditions for sampling seeds on their entry into the French zone to disclose the presence of dodder (*Cuscuta* spp.) will be determined by a decree of the Grand Vizir. In-transit shipments are excepted. Sampling is done at the expense of importers in accordance with rates established by the same order. The withdrawal of samples gives no right of indemnity.¹²

PRODUCTS AFFECTED BY THE LAW

ART. 11. The preceding provisions apply to the products mentioned in article 5 whatever be the means of transportation, even if brought in by members of ships' crews, or by the personnel of railroad or steamship companies, or any other transportation services.

ART. 12. The importation and transit of certain products mentioned in article 5, or of certain others among them from specified countries or localities, may be prohibited by a decree of the Grand Vizir.

BOTANICAL SPECIMENS UNRESTRICTED

The preceding provisions do not apply to dried plants intended for botanical collections.

The Grand Vizir, by decree, may make provisions to facilitate, in frontier localities of the French zone, the exchange of plants with frontier localities.

ARTS. 13 to 35. Domestic procedure.

PHYTOSANITARY CONTROL OF IMPORTED PLANT MATERIAL

The decree of March 31, 1933, Bulletin Officiel No. 1069, April 21, 1933, revokes those of March 1, 1928, and February 19, 1931, of the Director General, and promulgates the following regulations for the enforcement of the provisions of the dahir of September 20, 1927:

AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

ARTICLE 1. The importation and transit of the products named in article 5 of the dahir of September 20, 1927, may be effected only through the ports of Casablanca and Port Lyautey and the frontier post of Oujda.

ART. 2. Relates to inspection on arrival, etc.

DOCUMENTS REQUIRED WITH EACH SHIPMENT

ART. 3. The products named in paragraph 1 of article 5 of the said dahir, with the exception of seeds, fresh fruits, and vegetables, other than potatoes, tomatoes, and eggplants, must be accompanied by—

¹¹ (For approved packing materials see the decree of Sept. 13, 1933, p. 13, and vizirial decree of Aug. 31, 1932, see p. 21.)

¹² (See vizirial decree of May 8, 1933, on the importation of forage crop seeds, p. 16.)

1. A copy, certified as correct, of the invoice of the shipment, indicating:
- The botanical species and varieties included in the shipment;
 - The name and address of the shipper and of the establishment from which the plant material proceeds;
 - The name and address of the consignee;
 - The weight of the packages, as well as their marks and numbers, and their contents.

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

2. The products designated by the decree of the Director General, March 27, 1931 (plants in pots or in balls of earth; potatoes, tomatoes, and eggplants), must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate in accordance with the model approved by the International Convention for Plant Protection (Rome, Apr. 16, 1929). The requirements for potatoes, tomatoes, and eggplants have been further modified by the vizirial decree of August 1, 1936. This decree requires a certificate of supervision of packing.

MODEL CERTIFICATE¹³

Name of official plant protection service

Serial No. _____

Phytosanitary certificate indicating origin

The undersigned (full name, address, and official title), certifies, in accordance with the results of:

An inspection of products included in the shipment that the plants or parts of plants contained in the consignment described below are deemed free from injurious diseases and pests.¹⁴

Supervision of the cultures of origin.¹⁴

Description of the shipment

Quantity, weight, and kind of containers_____

Marks and numbers of containers_____

Description of plants or parts of plants_____

Name and address of shipper_____

Name and address of consignee_____

Place and date of issuance of certificate_____

[SEAL] (Signature)_____

IMPORTATION PERMITTED OF INSECTS OF ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE

[Decree of the Director General of Mar. 1, 1928; Bulletin Officiel No. 803, Mar. 13, 1928]

ARTICLE 1. The insects hereafter named are admitted to entry into and transit through the French Zone:

Honey-producing insects:

Apis ligustica Spin.

Apis mellifica (*mellifera*) L., honey-bee.

Silk-producing insects:

Antheraea mylitta Drury, Tasar silkworm.

Antheraea pernyi var. *yama-mai* Guer.

Attacus atlas L.

(*Sericaria*) *Bombyx mori* L., silkworm.

Philosamia cynthia Drury.

(*Attacus ricini* Hutton) = *Philosamia lunula* Walk.

Attacus (*Rothschildi*) *orizaba* Westw.

(*Platysamia*) *Samia cecropia* L.

Telea polyphemus Cramer.

The entry of the honey-producing insects is permitted only in the adult stage and only in egg and pupal stages of the silk-producing insects.

ART. 2. The entry of these insects may be effected only through the ports of Casablanca and Port Lyautey and the frontier post of Oujda.

¹³ If the French text also is demanded see certificate no. 1 on p. 22.

¹⁴ Strike out the phrase that is not applicable.

Shipments of these insects shall bear the name, address, and occupation of the shipper, as well as the names of the species comprising the shipment.

For the purpose of identification these shipments, on arrival, will be inspected by an official of the Direction General charged with phytosanitary inspection, in accordance with the provisions of article 7 of the dahir of September 20, 1927.

Insects recognized by the said official as not belonging to the above-named species will be reloaded or destroyed at the choice and expense of the consignee.

IMPORTATION PERMITTED OF CRYPTOGAMS OF ECONOMIC OR SANITARY INTEREST

[Decree of the Director General of Mar. 1, 1928; Bulletin Officiel No. 803, Mar. 13, 1928]

ARTICLE 1. The following classes of fungi, myxomycetes, and bacteria may be admitted for entry into or transit through the French Zone:

(a) Yeasts used in the manufacture of wines, ciders, in brewing, bread making, and in the production of alcohol.

(b) Mucors used in the manufacture of alcohol.

(c) Bacteria for the production of vinegar.

(d) Yeasts and bacteria for use in vegetable conserves, such as sauerkraut, string beans.

(e) Bacteria employed in the retting of textile plants.

(f) Bacteria known as nitric and nitrous ferments.

(g) Bacteria assimilating nitrogen from the air.

(h) Fungi (molds) used in cheese making.

(i) Bacteria known as lactic ferments in "Yaourt" or "Yoghourt."

(j) Yeasts for ensilage.

(k) Ferments of "kephir" and "koumiss."

(l) Cryptogams intended for veterinary, therapeutic, or experimental purposes.

(m) Cryptogams intended for use in therapeutic and medical experimentation.

ART. 2. The cryptogams designated in paragraphs (a) to (i) may be imported as pure cultures only.

ART. 3. The cryptogams designated in article 1 of the present order may be imported only through the ports of Casablanca and Port-Lyautey and the frontier post of Oujda.

ART. 4. Containers of the cryptogams mentioned in article 1 must bear the name, address, and business or status of the shipper, and the name of the species of cryptogam, if it is included in paragraphs (a) to (i) of article 1.

Shipments included in paragraphs (a) to (g) of article 1 must be examined, on arrival, for purposes of identity, as required by article 7 of the dahir of September 20, 1927.

Shipments included in the other paragraphs will be subject to the same conditions and, according to the circumstances, shipments under paragraph (m) will go to an official designated by the director of public health and hygiene; or to the chief of the research laboratory of animal industry in the case of shipments under paragraphs (h) to (l).

Cryptogams (fungi, myxomycetes, or bacteria) recognized by these officials as not belonging to one of the categories listed in the present order shall be reembarked or destroyed at the choice and expense of the consignee.

APPROVED PACKING MATERIALS

ARTICLES 1 and 2. The vizirial decree of September 13, 1933 (Bulletin Officiel No. 1094, Oct. 13, 1933), prohibits the utilization of plants, that is, any plant or part of a plant, wild or cultivated, which has received no industrial treatment of a mechanical or chemical character, for purposes of containing, packing, wrapping, decorating, conditioning, or making up the weight of products or objects of any kind intended for importation into or transit through the French Zone.

ART. 3. The following exceptions are allowed:

Straw of wheat (*Triticum* spp.), barley (*Hordeum* spp.), oats (*Avena* spp.), and rye (*Secale cereale* L.).

Rice straw (*Oryza* spp.) from French West Africa.

Wrappings made with leaves of the date palm (*Phoenix dactylifera* L.).

Esparto grass (*Stipa tenacissima* L.).

Stems of the giant reed, *Arundo donax* L., if barked, defoliated, and split.

Coconut fiber (*Cocos nucifera* L.).

Roots of ferns of the genera *Polypodium*, *Pteris*, and *Osmunda*.

Osiers (*Salix* spp. used in basket making).

Plants of the various species of Hypnaceae and Bryaceae (mosses) and of Sphagnaceae (sphagnum).

Leaves of species of *Clinogyne* (Scitamineae) and *Mitragyne* (Rubiaceae) when used as packing for Kola nuts.

ART. 4. Subject to the application of the phytosanitary regulations and those relating to the control of plant parasites, the entry of hays into the French Zone is authorized only in the form of mechanically compressed bales bound with iron wire.

ART. 5. Products or articles not packed in accordance with the present decree will be returned or destroyed at the option and expense of the consignee or his representative, in conformity with the provisions of article 7 of the dahir of September 20, 1927.

The agents of the Plant Protection and Phytosanitary Inspection Services, however, may authorize, in exceptional cases, the entry of products or articles of metal or inorganic substances the packing of which is not in accordance with the above requirements. In such a case the consignee is required to carry out the measures demanded by the agents with a view to preventing the introduction of parasites. These measures in every case will include the destruction of the materials which have been used to pack, wrap, decorate, or contain the said products or articles.

IMPORTATION AND TRANSIT UNRESTRICTED

A decree of the Director-General of February 19, 1931, authorizes the importation and transit of the following-named products without restriction concerning the place of entry, sanitary inspection, disinfection, fumigation, return, or destruction:

(1) Grain of the following cereals: Wheat (cultivated species of the genus *Triticum* L.); barley (cultivated species of the genus *Hordeum* L.); oats (cultivated species of the genus *Avena* L.); rye (*Secale cereale* L.); maize (*Zea mays* L.); rice (*Oryza sativa* L.).

(2) Seed of: French beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.); peas (*Pisum sativum* L.); lentils (*Ervum lens* L.); broad beans (*Faba vulgaris* (Moench.); vetches (*Vicia sativa* L.).

(3) Coffee beans (*Coffea arabica* L., *C. liberica* Hiern, and *C. stenophylla* Don.) and green leaves of tea (*Thea chinensis* Sims.).

(4) Black pepper (*Piper nigrum* L.); cloves (*Eugenia aromatica* L.); cinnamon bark (*Cinnamomum zeylanicum* L.); galangal (*Alpinia officinarum* Hance) and, in general, all spices other than pimento; ginger, rhizomes of (*Zingiber officinale* Rose.).

(5) Dried lavender (*Lavandula vera* D. C., *L. latifolia* Vall., *L. stochas* L.); dried garden thyme (*Thymus vulgaris* L.), dried sarsaparilla (*Smilax sarsaparilla* L.), senna (*Cassia* sp. L.), seeds of anise (*Pimpinella anisum* L.) and stellated anise (*Illicium anisatum* L.); cones of hops (female inflorescence of *Humulus lupulus* L. and *H. japonicus* Sieb. and Zucc.); henna (dried leaves and stems of *Lawsonia alba* Lam.).

(6) Gums, resins, gum-resins, incense, benzoin, resin of aloes, various nutgalls (Chinese galls, Takaout, oak galls, etc.).

(7) Dried medicinal plants in packets.

(8) Blocks of wood, cork, bark, tan, poles, rods, railroad ties, rough lumber, and cordwood.

(9) Industrially dried vegetables, flours, food pastes, brans, oil cakes, straw, and hay: dried fruits and rice straw are excepted.

(10) Peat.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF FORAGE-CROP SEEDS

[Vizirial decree of May 8, 1933]

AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

ARTICLE 1. The importation of forage-crop seeds into the French Zone may be effected only through the ports of Casablanca and Port-Lyautey and the frontier post of Oujda in accordance with the provisions of article 6 of the dahir of September 20, 1927.

SEEDS CONCERNED

ART. 2. Forage-crop seeds of the following genera are subject to examination to determine whether or not they contain dodder seeds (*Cuscuta* spp.): *Medicago* (alfalfa and yellow trefoil), *Trifolium* (clovers), *Lotus*, and *Anthyllis*.

ART. 3. Importers or their agents are required to furnish the botanical names of the seeds and the weight of the shipment.

ARTS. 4 to 6. Examination of the seeds and charges therefor.

ART. 7. These regulations do not preclude the application of the provisions of the dahir of September 20, 1927, and the decree pertaining thereto.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF POTATOES, EGGPLANTS, AND TOMATOES

[Vizirial decree of Aug. 1, 1936; Bulletin Officiel of Aug. 28, 1936. Effective Nov. 28, 1936]

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

ARTICLE 1. Shipments of tomatoes, eggplants, and potatoes intended for the French Zone of the Sherifian Empire, or for transit through it, may be made only—

(a) When supported by a phytosanitary inspection certificate.

(b) When packed in new containers.

(c) In certain cases, after being subjected to suitable treatments to prevent the introduction of the Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say) and *Leptinotarsa multicaeniata* Stal. in their different stages of development.

ART. 2. The certificate referred to in article 1 must be prepared in accordance with the following model:

PHYTOSANITARY INSPECTION CERTIFICATE FOR POTATOES, TOMATOES, AND EGGPLANTS¹⁵

The undersigned (full name and title of official belonging to the plant-protection service of the country of origin), certifies, in accordance with the result:

Of a phytosanitary supervision of the crops, that the products included in the shipment described below proceed from crops situated more than 20 km from fields infested by potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.).¹⁶

NOTE: If the French text also of the certificate is required see p. 23.

Of the phytosanitary supervision of crops and the inspection, that the products included in the shipment described below proceed from crops situated more than 5 km from fields infected by potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.) and that they were found to be free from that parasite.¹⁶

Description of shipment

Number, weight, and kind of package-----
 Place where grown-----
 Kind of products, variety, and marks on containers-----
 Name and address of shipper-----
 Name and address of consignee-----
 Place and date-----

 (Signature)

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST COLORADO POTATO BEETLE

ART. 4. The shipment of potatoes:

(a) Proceeding from crops located in the territory of countries invaded by Colorado potato beetle.

(b) Or having been shipped in transit through those countries by any route except sea.

(c) Or proceeding from crops located in the territory of countries when the Colorado potato beetle has been reported at least 50 km from their frontiers,

¹⁵ This certificate should be used only when potato wart is concerned.

¹⁶ Strike out the formula that is not applicable.

shall have been made in accordance with the provisions of the present article. The list of countries referred to in paragraphs (a) and (c) is established by order of the Director of Economic Affairs.

CLEANING AND PACKING OF POTATOES

The potatoes shall have been cleaned and packed in the port where lading is done, to the exclusion of any other place. This work shall have been carried out under the effective supervision of an official of the plant inspection service of the country of origin or transit.

The tubers may be cleaned by washing or in the dry state and under conditions permitting the elimination of soil as well as any other matter adhering to or mixed with them.

When the phytosanitary inspection made on entry into the French Zone of the Sherifian Empire makes it apparent that the cleaning has not been effected or is insufficient, the shipment will be reladen.

The packing and handling of cleaned tubers shall have been done in sacks, wrappers, sacking, cases, barrels, baskets, etc., that have not previously been used and in places apart from those in which cleaning was effected.

Packages prepared in accordance with the above-prescribed conditions should at once be sealed in the presence of the officials who supervised the above-mentioned operations.

ART. 5. Transshipment in one of the ports of the countries mentioned in sections (a), (b), and (c) of paragraph 1 of article 4 is not regarded as transit when the shipments are forwarded by sea, and when it is affirmed by the consular authority of the country of origin or the port of transshipment that the merchandise was transshipped directly from ship to ship.

The document established under these conditions shall bear data enabling identification of the shipment, such as are prescribed in paragraph 4 of article 2.

IMPORTATION AND TRANSIT OF POTATOES IN BULK PROHIBITED

ART. 6. Importation into and transit through the French Zone of potatoes, tomatoes, and eggplants in bulk are prohibited; by derogation from the provisions of article 1, quantities not exceeding 10 kg may be admitted to entry without packing.

IRREGULAR SHIPMENTS REJECTED

ART. 7. Shipments of potatoes, tomatoes, and eggplants, including packages that do not conform to the provisions of the present decree, are rejected (reladen) in their entirety.

The application of the provisions of the present order is made without prejudice to those of the above-mentioned dahir of September 20, 1927, embodying phytosanitary regulations and orders made in the application of that text.

CERTIFICATE OF SUPERVISION OF CLEANING AND PACKING POTATOES, TOMATOES, AND EGGPLANTS ¹⁷

The undersigned (full name and title) certifies that the potatoes, tomatoes, and eggplants (erase the words that are not applicable) included in the shipment described below were:

1. Cleaned by washing; cleaned in a dry condition.
2. Packed in (kind of package—sacks, cases, etc.) that have not been used previously.
3. Sealed.

I affirm that these operations were effected in the port of (name of port) in my presence and under my effective supervision.

Description of shipment

Number, weight, and kind of package.....
 Kind of product, variety, and marks of containers.....
 Name and address of shipper.....
 Name and address of consignee.....
 Place and date.....

[SEAL]

 (Signature)

¹⁷ If the French text of the certificate is demanded see pp. 23 and 24.

COTTONSEED, SEED COTTON, AND UNGINNED COTTON

[Virizial decree of Sept. 20, 1927; Bulletin Officiel No. 803, Mar. 13, 1928]

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

ARTICLE 1. The importation into and transit through the French Zone are prohibited of cotton plants, stems, seeds, bolls, and unginced cotton of whatever origin.

The entry is likewise prohibited of sacks or other containers that have been previously used for cotton or cottonseed.

ART. 2. Exception is made in the case of shipments of cottonseed made to the Director-General (Service of Agriculture and Agricultural Improvement at Rabat).

All shipments affected by the provisions of this article, however, are subject to the provisions of articles 6, 7, and 8 of the dahir of September 20, 1927.

ARTS. 3 to 5. Domestic restrictions.

ART. 6. Penalties.

RESTRICTIONS TO PREVENT INTRODUCTION OF THE EUROPEAN CORN BORER

[Virizial decree of Aug. 31, 1932; Bulletin Officiel No. 1039, Sept. 23, 1932; as amended by that of Sept. 3, 1934; Bulletin Officiel No. 1143, Sept. 21, 1934]

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

ARTICLE 1. The importation into and transit through the French Zone of the following are prohibited:

(1) Living plants or culms, straw, leaves, roots, husks, rachises, and inflorescences of maize, *Zea mays* L.; sorghums, *Holcus sorghum* (*Sorghum vulgare* Pers.), all cultivated species of *Sorghum* or *Andropogon*; millet, *Panicum milliaceum* L., *Chaetochloa* (*Panicum*) *italica*, and other cultivated species of *Panicum*, and in general, of any part or residue of these plants, except the seeds, of whatever origin.

(2) Any part or residue of plants of hemp, *Cannabis sativa* L., except seeds and fiber.

(3) Whole plants, living or dead, of the giant reed, *Arundo donax* L., or parts thereof, except peeled or sawn stems used in making packings.

(4) Produce of any kind the packings of which are composed of the above-named plants or parts thereof.

(5) Articles made of the above-named plants, or with parts thereof, especially brooms.

ART. 2. Any shipment containing the products named in the preceding article will be returned or destroyed, at the option of the consignee or his representative, in accordance with the provisions of article 7 of the dahir of September 20, 1927.

[No. 1]

Certificat d'Inspection Sanitaire

Je soussigné (full name and official title of inspector), certifie, conformément aux résultats

DE L'INSPECTION DES PRODUITS COMPRIS DANS L'EXPÉDITION¹⁸DE LA SURVEILLANCE DES CULTURES D'ORIGINE¹⁸

que les végétaux ou parties de végétaux, contenus dans l'envoi décrit ci-dessous, sont considérés comme ne portant pas de parasites, végétaux ou animaux dangereux et, notamment, ceux énumérés ci-après

Description de l'Envoi

Nombre, poids, et nature des colis.....

Marques des colis.....

Description des végétaux ou parties de végétaux et indication du lieu de culture.....

Nom et adresse du destinataire.....

Lieu et date.....

[SCEAU]

(Signature)¹⁸ Strike out the phrase that does not apply.

[No. 2]

Certificat d'Inspection Sanitaire de Pommes de Terre, de Tomates, ou d'Aubergines

Indication du pays: _____

Designation du service officiel de protection des cultures: _____

Je soussigné (full name and official title of inspector), certifie, conformément aux résultats

de la surveillance sanitaire des cultures, que les produits compris dans l'envoi décrit ci-dessous proviennent de cultures situées à plus de vingt kilomètres de champs infestés par la gale verruqueuse (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.),¹⁹de la surveillance sanitaire des cultures et de l'inspection sanitaire, que les produits compris dans l'envoi décrit ci-dessous proviennent de cultures situées à plus de cinq kilomètres de champs infestés par la gale verruqueuse (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.),¹⁹

et qu'ils ont été reconnus comme ne portant pas ce parasite.

Description de l'Envoi

Nombre, poids, et nature des colis_____

Lieu de culture_____

Nature des produits, variété à laquelle ils appartiennent_____

Marques des colis_____

Lieu et date_____

[SCEAU]

(Signature)

[No. 3]

Certificat du Contrôle du Nettoyage et de l'Emballage de Pommes de Terre, de Tomates, et d'Aubergines

Indication du pays: _____

Designation du service officiel de protection des cultures: _____

Je soussigné (full name and official title of inspector), certifie que les pommes de terre, les tomates, et les aubergines compris dans l'envoi décrit ci-dessous ont été:

1. Nettoyées par lavage; nettoyées en état sec.
2. Emballées en (kind of container) n'ayant pas servi antérieurement.
3. Plombées.

J'atteste que ces opérations ont été effectuées dans le port de: en ma présence et sous mon contrôle effectif.

Description de l'Envoi

Nombre, poids, et nature des colis_____

Nature des produits, variété à laquelle ils appartiennent_____

Marques des colis_____

Nom et adresse de l'expéditeur_____

Nom et adresse du destinataire_____

Lieu et date_____

[SCEAU]

(Signature)_____

B. E. P. Q. 445 (superseding P. Q. C. A. 314).

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, CENTRAL AMERICA

MAY 10, 1937.

The following summary of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the countries of Central America has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of

¹⁹ Strike out the formula that is not applicable.

plants and plant products from the United States of North America to those countries.

The summary was compiled by Harry B. Shaw, plant-quarantine inspector in charge, Foreign Information Service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the original texts or his translations thereof. The summaries were then reviewed by the appropriate officials of the respective countries.

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, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative. The quarantines themselves should be consulted for the exact texts.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

SUMMARY OF THE PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS OF THE COLONY OF BRITISH HONDURAS

BASIC LEGISLATION

[Plant-protection ordinance of 1924 as amended by that of 1928]

It shall be lawful for the Governor by proclamation:

(a) To prohibit absolutely, or subject to such conditions as he may prescribe, the importation generally, or from any country or place named in such proclamation, of any fruit, seeds, cuttings, plants, or any description of earth, or soil, or any articles packed therewith, or any package, covering, or thing in which they may be packed, or any article or thing which, in his opinion, is likely to be the means of introducing any plant disease into the colony;

(b) To make any order he may deem fit respecting the disinfecting, transport, or storing or destruction of any of the articles aforesaid. (Ordinance of Aug. 23, 1928, to amend the plant-protection ordinance of 1924.)

IMPORTATION OF BANANA PLANTS PROHIBITED FROM CERTAIN COUNTRIES

The importation is absolutely prohibited into the colony of British Honduras, directly or indirectly, of the plant known as the banana plant and any other species of the genus *Musa* from the West Indian Islands, Republics of Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama, the continent of South America, Canary Islands, and West Africa, together with any articles or soil packed therewith, or any package, covering, or thing in which it may be packed, unless it is imported by the Department of Agriculture for experimental purposes, or under a license issued by the agricultural officer. (Proclamation no. 18, May 1934.)

IMPORTATION OF CITRUS PLANTS RESTRICTED

The importation into the colony, directly or indirectly, of citrus plants, including plants of grapefruit, orange, lemon, lime, and tangerine, is absolutely prohibited save and except under the following conditions:

(a) All orders shall be placed through the Department of Agriculture and the selection of the nursery from which any plants are obtained shall be made by and be in the discretion of the agricultural officer.

(b) Trees shall be fumigated on arrival if considered necessary by the agricultural officer.

(c) Trees in each consignment shall be planted out in one block and shall be open to inspection at any time by officers of the Department of Agriculture.

(d) Within 3 years after planting any tree as aforesaid, if in the opinion of the Agricultural Officer it is necessary to destroy any tree or to spray the same in any particular manner due to the presence of harmful disease believed to have been introduced on such tree, the owner thereof shall, on being required to do so in writing by the agricultural officer, carry out at his own expense any such instructions as aforesaid.

(e) All materials used in the packing of any trees, as well as any container in which the same may have been conveyed, shall be destroyed by fire after the plants have been received on the farm on which they are to be set out. (Proclamation no. 6, Feb. 13, 1934.)

IMPORTATION OF FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES FROM THE UNITED STATES
UNRESTRICTED

The importation is prohibited into British Honduras from all sources except Canada, the United Kingdom and Ireland, and the United States of America, of *fruits* (except green bananas, nuts, and dried or processed fruits); and *vegetables* (except Irish potatoes, onions, canned or processed vegetables, grains, seeds, dried beans, and peas).

Each shipment of fruits and vegetables from Canada and from the United Kingdom and Ireland shall be accompanied by a certificate affirming that the products are of home origin.

Fruits (except bananas and plantains) grown in Jamaica may be imported only when each shipment is accompanied by a certificate of origin and inspection issued by the agricultural officer.

Plants packed or growing in soil (except citrus plants) may be imported only when a certificate of introduction is granted by the agricultural officer after inspection and, if necessary, fumigation.

All such plants and plant products offered for entry into the Colony which do not comply with the above regulations shall be destroyed by the Government.

This proclamation shall not apply to materials required by the Agricultural Department. (Proclamation no. 19, July 21, 1932.)

LICENSE REQUIRED TO IMPORT TOBACCO SEED

From the fifth day of August 1933, all importations of tobacco seeds are prohibited except under license issued by the agricultural officer which shall prescribe such treatment of the seeds by the Department of Agriculture as the agricultural officer may deem necessary. (Proclamation no. 21, Aug. 1, 1933.)

IMPORTATION OF COCONUT PALMS PROHIBITED

The importation into the Colony, directly or indirectly, is prohibited of any part or portion of the coconut palm (*Cocos nucifera*), including plants, leaves, leaflets, and unhusked fruits (but not including the husked nut of commerce), except by the Department of Agriculture for the purpose of experimental work undertaken by that Department. (Proclamation no. 25, Aug. 14, 1933.)

IMPORTATION OF SUGARCANE PROHIBITED EXCEPT UNDER LICENSE

The importation into the Colony, directly or indirectly, is prohibited of sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum* L.), sugarcane seedlings, and plants, and all other parts of the sugarcane, and earth or soil, or any articles packed therewith, except under license issued by the Governor. (Proclamation no. 39, Aug. 30, 1935.)

SUMMARY OF THE PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS OF THE REPUBLIC
OF COSTA RICA

IMPORTATION OF LIVE PLANTS SUBJECT TO PERMIT, CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN, AND
INSPECTION

The importer in Costa Rica shall apply in advance to the National Agricultural Center for a permit to import live plants, or parts thereof, roots, tubers, bulbs, rhizomes, stems, etc.

On the arrival of a shipment of plants or parts thereof, the importer shall present to the said center a certificate of origin and an original invoice.

If, upon inspection, the plants are found to be in perfect sanitary condition, a permit may be issued to authorize their entry. If they are found to be carriers of pathogenic organisms they shall be destroyed after notifying the owner, who shall have no rights of indemnity.

Customs and postal officials shall send to the National Agricultural Center at San Pedro de Montes de Oca, all plants and parts thereof for inspection, provided the weight of the shipment does not exceed 50 kilograms. The said center will be requested to send an inspector to examine larger shipments.

The National Agricultural Center may import any class of plants for scientific or experimental purposes. (Decrees of Jan. 15, 1925, and Nov. 8, 1929.)

IMPORTATION OF PLANT AND VEGETABLE SEEDS NOT RESTRICTED

The importation of plant and vegetable seeds intended for sowing or for immediate consumption, as well as the seeds of ornamental and forest plants, will not be subject to the provisions of this decree. (Decree of Nov. 8, 1929.)

IMPORTATION OF COFFEE AND SUGARCANE PLANTS PROHIBITED

The importation of live plants or vegetative parts of every species of the genus *Coffea* and of the genus *Saccharum* is prohibited. The importation also is prohibited of empty sacks or other containers which have been employed for coffee. (Decrees of Aug. 18, 1924, and Nov. 8, 1929.)

ALFALFA SEED SUBJECT TO INSPECTION

Alfalfa seeds in quantities not exceeding 50 kilograms shall be sent by the Customs or postal officials to the National Agricultural Center for inspection. If the quantity is greater than 50 kilograms the said center shall be requested to send an inspector to examine the seeds to determine whether they are contaminated with dodder seeds (*Cuscuta*). (Decree of Nov. 8, 1929.)

SUMMARY OF THE PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA

INSPECTION CERTIFICATE REQUIRED WITH EACH SHIPMENT OF PLANTS

An inspection certificate issued by competent authority (State or Federal) of the place of origin is required with each shipment of plants, parts thereof, seeds, or fruits, and all packing materials, declaring them to be free from diseases of a contagious character and that they are from sources where no insects, fungi, or other parasites exist, the introduction of which might constitute a danger to the cultures of the country. The certificate is to be visaed by a Guatemalan consul.

The above applies also to mail importations. (Decrees of Aug. 29, 1919, Sept. 8, 1923, and July 1, 1930.)

CERTIFICATION NOT REQUIRED OF FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS SHIPPED BY MAIL

According to an abstract published in the International Bulletin of Plant Protection, VI:12, December 1932, page 206, the decree of June 4, 1932, prescribes that the phytosanitary certificate established by the decree of August 29, 1919, will no longer be required in the case of flower and vegetable seeds sent in small quantities by mail.

For every other consignment, including potatoes for food or seed, the consuls of Guatemala will require the presentation of phytosanitary certificates before the customary permit can be issued.

INSPECTION AND TREATMENT OF PLANTS UNACCOMPANIED BY AN INSPECTION CERTIFICATE

Any importation of seeds or plants unaccompanied by the certificate required by the decree of August 29, 1919, will be sent by the customs or postal officials to the Direction General of Agriculture, where the interested persons may obtain them after inspection and, if necessary, disinfection, at the expense of the interested persons. (Decree of Jan. 15, 1920.)

Only flower and vegetable seeds imported by mail in packages not exceeding 10 pounds are excepted from the certification requirement. (Decree of Jan. 15, 1920.)

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Sugar cane shoots. (Decree of Jan. 15, 1920.)

Mulberry trees. (Decree of May 24, 1922.)

Used empty sacks, to prevent the introduction of the coffee bean weevil, *Araccerus fasciculatus.* (Decree of Apr. 28, 1923.)

Banana plants from the Antilles and the countries around the Gulf of Honduras. (Decree of Nov. 6, 1923.)

Coffee, gardenia, and cape jasmine seeds and plants. (Decree of Sept. 8, 1923), except that coffee seeds may be imported through the Ministry of Agriculture. (Decree of Sept. 8, 1923.)

SUMMARY OF PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF HONDURAS

This Republic has no plant-quarantine import restrictions.

SUMMARY OF THE PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA

IMPORTATION OF USED SACKS PROHIBITED

The importation into Nicaragua is prohibited of used sacks, whether empty or as containers of any kind of merchandise. (Decree of Sept. 25, 1925.)

This Republic has no plant-quarantine import restrictions other than that on used sacks.

SUMMARY OF THE PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE REQUIRED FOR RUBBER PLANTS AND SEEDS

A phytosanitary certificate issued by competent officials of the country of origin is required with each shipment of rubber seeds (*Hevea* spp.), shoots, and plants. The importation is prohibited of such materials infected by the South American leaf disease (*Dothidella ulci* P. Henn.) or any other infection that might seriously damage the growing of rubber trees in the Republic. (Resolution No. 15, Feb. 22, 1935.)

SUMMARY OF THE PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF SALVADOR

INSPECTION CERTIFICATE MUST ACCOMPANY PLANTS AND SEEDS

Decree No. 236 of October 18-19, 1933 (Diario Oficial No. 236, Oct. 26, 1933), imposes certification requirements on plant material offered for entry into the Republic of Salvador.

ARTICLE 1. The plant material included in the following tariff numbers has been exempted from import duty and consular fees for visaing invoices and shipping papers:

321-1-30-001. Seeds, bulbs, roots, rootstocks, bulbous roots, and shoots, inedible.

321-1-30-002. Cottonseed for planting.

ART. 2. The following notes are inserted:

NOTE No. 321 (a). Plants and seeds that fall within this chapter and may at the same time serve as food products for consumption, are placed as such in section 2, title 1, chapter 2.

NOTE No. 321 (b). For the entry of plants and seeds that fall under this chapter, the customs offices of the Republic will require of the interested person a certificate of the corresponding agricultural phytosanitary office, visaed by the consul of Salvador. The attestation of these documents is free.

If shipments of plants and seeds are not accompanied by the said certificate, the Ministry of Agriculture may order the destruction of plants and seeds which may be imported into Salvador, if in its opinion the said plants and seeds involve danger if propagated; furthermore, the Ministry is authorized to order the fumigation of the same at the expense of the interested persons at any place deemed suitable, if the corresponding certificate is not presented.

ART. 3. The preceding regulations become effective with plants and seeds loaded 30 days after the approval of the present decree, as indicated by the bill of lading.

FUMIGATION OF USED EMPTY SACKS REQUIRED

Used empty sacks must be fumigated at the port of embarkation and the certificate of fumigation must be visaed by the Salvadorean consul in that district. If the shipment arrives without the certificate of fumigation, the importer will be obliged to pay a surtax of 10 percent of the duty in addition to the established 10 percent for registration and examination, as well as the cost of fumigation at the port of entry. (Decree of July 10, 1930.)

INSPECTION CERTIFICATE REQUIRED WITH EACH SHIPMENT OF FRUIT FROM SAN FRANCISCO

The Salvadorean consul at San Francisco, Calif., will require shippers of fruits to the Republic of Salvador to present with the documents applying to each shipment an inspection certificate, issued by competent authority, affirming that the fruits shipped are in the condition noted in the respective bill of lading. (Decree of Oct. 8, 1930.)

COTTONSEED MUST BE FUMIGATED

Each shipment of cottonseed offered for entry into Salvador must be accompanied by an official certificate affirming that it has been duly fumigated.

If such a shipment is not accompanied by a fumigation certificate its fumigation at the port of entry may be required, at the expense of the consignee, before being withdrawn from the dock. To facilitate fumigation, cottonseed shall be entered only through the port of La Libertad. (Decree of Jan. 23, 1924.)

IMPORTATION OF COFFEE STEMS, SHRUBS, AND SEEDS PROHIBITED

To prevent the introduction of certain diseases affecting coffee plantations in other countries, the importation of coffee stems, shrubs, or seeds into Salvador has been indefinitely prohibited. (Executive decree of Feb. 7, 1925.)

B. E. P. Q. 446.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, TERRITORY OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA

MAY 10, 1937.

This summary of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of Southern Rhodesia has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that Territory.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector in charge, Foreign Information Service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from Government Notice No. 462, of August 5, 1932, of the Territory of Southern Rhodesia.

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 text of the ordinance, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative. The ordinance itself should be consulted for the exact text.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, TERRITORY OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA

BASIC LEGISLATION

Importation of Plants Ordinance, 1904.

Under this ordinance the importation of plant regulations (Government Notice No. 462, Aug. 5, 1932) were promulgated. Notice No. 462 cancels the following Government notices, namely: No. 253 of 1913, No. 491 of 1921, No. 603 of 1921, No. 72 of 1922, No. 30 of 1926, No. 484 of 1926, No. 597 of 1928, No. 440 of 1929, No. 744 of 1929, No. 560 of 1930, and No. 369 of 1931.

SUMMARY

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

The importation of the plants and plant products named in regulation 8 (1), page 3, is prohibited from all places outside the Scheduled States (Belgian Congo, Northern Rhodesia, and the Union of South Africa).

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Departmental importations—The plants and plant products named in regulation 8 (2), page 4, are limited to introductions by or under the direct supervision of the Department of Agriculture, subject to prescribed precautionary measures, including quarantine and special permit.

Special permit required—The plants and plant products named in regulation 8 (3), page 4, may be imported only under special permit issued by the Department and under prescribed conditions.

IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

Fruit, bulbs, tubers, garden vegetables, seeds, and such portions of plants as cannot be propagated, unless specially restricted or prohibited. (Reg. 8 (3) (i), p. 4.)

GENERAL REGULATIONS

DEFINITIONS

REGULATION 1. The following terms have the meanings respectively assigned to them if not inconsistent with the context:

"Plant" shall include everything in the nature of a plant, and the fruit, leaves, cuttings, bark, or any part thereof, whether living or dead, severed or attached, but shall not include seed, unless specifically mentioned, nor manufactured products of plants.

"Insect pest" shall mean any insect or other invertebrate animal which may be injurious to agricultural or horticultural products.

"Plant disease" shall mean any disease caused by fungus, bacterium, virus, or other organism which may be injurious to agricultural or horticultural products.

"Cottonseed" shall mean seeds of any species or variety of *Gossypium*.

"Cotton lint" shall mean cotton fiber from which all seeds have been removed by passage through a ginning machine, and shall refer to unmanufactured cotton generally, including linters and all kinds of cotton waste, but excluding purified cotton wool (absorbent cotton) and cotton batting.

"Scheduled States" shall include Belgian Congo, Northern Rhodesia, and Union of South Africa.

REG. 2. These regulations shall apply generally to any plant imported into Southern Rhodesia.

AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

REG. 3. Plants may be introduced into Southern Rhodesia only by mail or through the following ports of entry: Beitbridge, Bulawayo, Gwelo, Plumtree, Salisbury, Umtali, or such port of entry as the Minister of Agriculture and Lands may allow under special permit.

REGS. 4 to 7, inclusive. Administrative procedure concerning the importer or consignee.

ON THE INTRODUCTION OF PLANTS FROM OVERSEAS AND NONSCHEDULED AFRICAN STATES

REG. 8. The introduction of plants and plant products into Southern Rhodesia from overseas or from any nonscheduled African State shall be subject to the following restrictions:

(1) Importation prohibited:

(a) Eucalyptus, acacia, conifers, oak (*Quercus*), plane (*Platanus*) plants or any part thereof except seed.

(b) Live peach stones.

(c) Fresh stone fruits.

(d) Fresh citrus fruits, and dried citrus peel (candied citrus peel excepted).

(e) Elm seeds and plants, including all species of *Ulmus* from Europe or any country where the elm disease (*Graphium ulmi*) is known to exist.

(f) Chestnut seeds or plants, including all species of *Castanea* from North America or any other country where the chestnut blight disease (*Endothia parasitica*) is known to exist.

(g) Any plant packed in soil other than special rooting compost.

(h) Government Notice No. 516 of September 16, 1927, prohibits also the importation of seeds, fruit, stems, roots, or any portion of *Opuntia tuna* Mill., *O. ficus-indica* Mill., and *O. monacantha* Haw., and of the seeds of burweed (*Xanthium spinosum*), Mexican poppy (*Argemone mexicana* L.), and dodder (*Cuscuta* spp.).

(2) *Departmental importations*.—Importation of the following shall be limited to introductions made by or under the direct supervision of the Department and shall be subject to such precautionary measures, including quarantine, as may be prescribed, and shall be subject also to permit under subsection (3) hereof having been obtained:

(a) Grapevines.

(b) Sugarcane.

(c) Plants of banana, cocoa, tea, and coffee. (See reg. 11 (2).)

(d) Plants cultivated for the production of rubber.

(e) Citrus trees, budwood, and seeds. (See reg. 11 (1).)

(f) Cottonseed. (See reg. 11 (8).)

(g) Lucerne (alfalfa) plants and seed.

(3) *Special permit required*.—Importation of the following shall be allowed only under special permit from the Department and shall be subject to any special precautionary measures which may be deemed necessary or expedient, namely:

(a) Unmanufactured broomcorn derived from *Sorghum*. (See reg. 11 (3).)

(b) Unmanufactured cork.

(c) Coffee seed for propagation.

(d) Tobacco seeds.

(e) Acorns and chestnut seeds.

(f) Seed cotton and unmanufactured cotton lint, exclusive of cotton batting. (See reg. 11 (9).)

(g) Seeds of maize and barley. (See reg. 11 (4) (5).)

(h) Tea seed. (See reg. 11 (2).)

(i) Any other plant or plant product whatever, or living portion thereof, with the exception of fruit, bulbs, tubers, garden vegetables, seeds, and such portions of plants as cannot be propagated, provided that these are not specially prohibited or restricted elsewhere under these regulations. (See reg. 11 (6) (7).)

PLANTS AND SEEDS FROM SCHEDULED STATES

REG. 9. Sets forth the conditions under which plants and seeds may be imported from the Scheduled States of Belgian Congo, Northern Rhodesia, and the Union of South Africa.

APPLICATION FOR SPECIAL PERMITS TO IMPORT CERTAIN PLANTS

REG. 10. Applications for special permits to import plants into Southern Rhodesia shall be in writing and shall indicate:

(1) The full name, residence, and postal address of applicant.

(2) Name and address of person from whom it is proposed to obtain the plants.

(3) Botanical names or the generally accepted popular names and varietal names of the plants and the number of each variety it is desired to introduce.

(4) The method of shipment, whether by mail or otherwise; and if not by mail, the port of entry through which the plants are to be introduced.

(5) The exact locality where it is proposed to grow the plants and whether or not it is intended to propagate from them.

(6) Any other particulars which the Minister may require.

CONDITIONS OF ENTRY FOR PLANTS IMPORTED UNDER SPECIAL PERMIT

REG. 11. The following conditions shall apply to the granting of special permits for the introduction into Southern Rhodesia, of the plants, etc. designated, from overseas and nonscheduled African States:

CITRUS TREES

(1) (a). Permits shall be granted only in respect to special varieties or strains which are not procurable in Southern Rhodesia and are judged likely to be of benefit to citrus culture if introduced into the Colony. The decision of the minister shall be final.

CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

(b) The consignment shall be accompanied by a certificate, signed by a responsible official of the Department of Agriculture or other recognized institution in the country concerned, to the effect that the nursery or plantation from which the trees were taken was adequately inspected at a date not more than 3 calendar months prior to shipment and was apparently free at that time from serious insect pests and plant diseases, with special reference to citrus canker (*Bacterium citri* (Hasse) Doidge). The certificate shall also state that citrus canker is not known to have occurred at any time within 100 miles of the said nursery or plantation.

TEA PLANTS AND SEEDS

REG. 11 (2). Each consignment must be accompanied by an official certificate from the Department of Agriculture or the Indian Tea Association or other recognized institution in the country of origin to the effect that blister blight (*Exobasidium vexans* Mass.) has not occurred within a radius of 10 miles of the estate or garden on which the plants or seeds were produced.

BROOMCORN

REG. 11 (3). The straws of broomcorn must be detached and the crowns from which they originate must be completely cut away or otherwise cut to shreds.

MAIZE SEED

REG. 11 (4). Each consignment must be accompanied by a certificate from the Department of Agriculture or other recognized institution in the country of origin to the effect that *Sclerospora* diseases of maize have not been known to occur in the district or corresponding administrative division in which the seed was produced. No consignment shall exceed 10 pounds in weight.

BARLEY SEED

REG. 11 (5). No consignment shall exceed 10 pounds in weight.

FRUIT TREES, FOREST TREES, ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS, AND WOODY PLANTS GENERALLY

REG. 11 (6). Permits shall not be granted for more than 12 trees or rooted plants or for more than 100 cuttings of any one variety, nor for an aggregate of more than 100 trees or rooted plants or 1,000 cuttings during any one year.

POME FRUIT TREES INCLUDING ORNAMENTAL SPECIES OF CYDONIA, MALUS, AND PYRUS

REG. 11 (7). Each consignment shall be accompanied by an official certificate from the Department of Agriculture or other recognized institution in the country of origin, stating that fire-blight (*Bacillus amylovorus* (Burr.) Trev.) is not known in the premises where the plants were grown.

COTTONSEED

REG. 11 (9). Permits shall be granted for the introduction of seed cotton and lint only under special justifying circumstances and subject to special

precautions. Trade samples of cotton lint shall not exceed 1 pound in weight. Regs. 12, 13, and 14 do not concern the shipper.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE PRESCRIBED

REG. 15. In cases where certificates of cleanliness based on actual inspection of a consignment by an approved official are required, a certificate in the form shown on page 9 shall be utilized.

REGULATIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF POTATOES

SHIPPER'S DECLARATION OF ORIGIN AND WART CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

REG. 16. No person shall introduce or cause to be introduced into Southern Rhodesia from overseas any potato tubers, unless he produces and delivers up to an inspector:

(1) A statement on oath from the consignor stating fully in what country and what particular place or places in that country the potatoes were grown, and containing particulars clearly establishing the identity of the consignment. (See prescribed form, p. 10.)

(2) A certificate from the Department of Agriculture of the declared country, or a certificate from some official institution of that country which the Director of Agriculture, Southern Rhodesia, has agreed to recognize in lieu of such Department, certifying at a date not more than 30 days before the time of the dispatch of the consignment that wart disease (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.) has not been known to exist, as far as it is aware, within 5 miles of the places in which the potatoes are declared to have been grown. (See prescribed form, p. 9.)

Provided that the certificate made necessary by regulation 16 (2) shall not be required in respect of any consignment from a country:

(a) If the government thereof has certified to the Administration of Southern Rhodesia that the said disease has not been known to exist in that country and if the government has undertaken to inform the Administration of Southern Rhodesia of any outbreak, and if information recording an outbreak has not been received; or

(b) If the consignee produces from the Department of Agriculture or other aforesaid recognized institution of the declared country of origin a certificate, dated within 9 months of the day of arrival of the potatoes concerned, to the effect that the specified disease has not been known to exist, as far as it is aware, in the shire, county, department, or other such territorial division comprising the place or places in which the potatoes are declared to have been grown; but if required by an inspector, the consignee shall deliver up an attested copy of the certificate herein provided for.

POTATOES INFESTED WITH ROOT-KNOT NEMATODE NOT ADMITTED

REG. 17. Any consignment of potatoes imported from any source, if found on inspection to be infested with the pest known as root gallworm or root-knot eelworm (*Heterodera radicolica marioni* Cornu) or with any other species of eelworm injurious to plants, shall be refused admittance into Southern Rhodesia or destroyed.

WART-INFECTED POTATOES DESTROYED

REG. 18. Should any consignment on arrival be found to be infected with wart disease, it shall be totally destroyed by fire.

Regs. 19 and 20 relate to the transit of plants through Southern Rhodesia.

REG. 21 relates to penalties.

PRESCRIBED FORM OF PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that I (name, title, and address of authorized official), have today and immediately prior to shipment thoroughly examined a representative sample of the living plants or plant products for which this certificate is required, contained in the following consignment: Description (in-

cluding name and address of exporter and consignee), stated to have been grown at (locality where grown), that the said plants or plant products have/have not been inspected in the field (any other remarks), and that I have been unable to discover evidence of the presence of any insect pest or plant disease in the said shipment, except as follows:

In particular, the following pests or diseases have been looked for and not found _____

The consignment covered by this certificate has been treated in the following manner _____

Date of issue _____

Place of issue _____

[OFFICIAL SEAL]

(Signature of official.)

PREScribed CERTIFICATE FOR POTATOES

OFFICIAL WART DISEASE CERTIFICATE TO ACCOMPANY SHIPMENTS OF POTATOES TO SOUTHERN RHODESIA

The undersigned, under authority of the Department of Agriculture of _____, hereby certifies that the potato disease known as wart disease, and ascribed to the fungus *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc. has not, so far as is known to the Department of Agriculture, been known to exist within 5 miles of _____ in the district of _____

Date and official stamp or seal.

Signature _____

Title _____

Address _____

SHIPPER'S DECLARATION OF ORIGIN FOR POTATOES

[To accompany shipments of potatoes to Southern Rhodesia. To be completed within 30 days of the wart-disease certificate]

I, the undersigned _____, member of the firm of _____, consignor of _____ cases, each containing _____ net weight of potatoes, for _____ purposes and marked _____, to be shipped per steamer _____, from _____ to _____, do hereby declare that the potatoes herein referred to were all grown at _____, in the district of _____, in _____

(Signature of shipper)

Declared at _____, this _____ day of _____, 19____, before me.

(Name and title of officer administering oath)

B. E. P. Q. 447.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, KINGDOM OF YUGOSLAVIA

MAY 20, 1937.

This summary of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

The summary was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector, in charge, Foreign Information Service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the German texts of order no. 50570/II, of August 10, 1935, and reviewed by the Ministry of Agriculture of Yugoslavia.

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

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, KINGDOM OF YUGOSLAVIA

BASIC LEGISLATION

[Law of Dec. 9, 1929, sec. 15, par. 3, on Combatting Diseases and Pests of Cultivated Plants (Službene Novine, No. 300, Dec. 23, 1929)]

SUMMARY

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Plants and parts of plants intended for propagation: Importation into Yugoslavia prohibited if attacked by plant diseases and pests. (Order No. 50570/II, Aug. 10, 1935, art. 1. See p. 2.)

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Potatoes, stocks of fruit trees, and other woody plants from infected countries: Importation into Yugoslavia from countries in which the disease and pests named in article 2 prevail, subject to the presentation of a certificate affirming the freedom of the shipment from that disease and those pests and that it does not proceed from a locality in which the said disease and pests prevail nor from a protective zone with a diameter of 10 km surrounding that district. (Order No. 50570/II, Aug. 10, 1935, art. 3. See p. 3.)

Potatoes, stocks of fruit trees, and other woody plants from uninfected countries: Importation into Yugoslavia from countries in which the disease and pests named in article 2 do not prevail, is subject to the presentation of a certificate affirming freedom of the shipment from any injurious disease or pest. (Order No. 50570/II, Aug. 10, 1935, art. 7. See p. 8.)

Apples and pears from any source: Shipment must be accompanied by a certificate affirming freedom of the fruit from any injurious disease or pest. (Order No. 50570/II, Aug. 10, 1935, art. 7. See p. 8.)

All other living plants, parts of plants, deciduous and other fruits (other than apples and pears) intended for propagation: Importation from any source permitted under the provisions of article 7, namely, the shipment to be accompanied by a certificate affirming freedom from injurious pests and diseases. (Order No. 50570/II, Aug. 10, 1935, art. 8. See p. 8.)

IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

Plants, parts of plants, and fruits, including different kinds of vegetables (except potatoes), deciduous and other fruits (except apples and pears) intended for consumption, and cut flowers: Importation into Yugoslavia from any source unrestricted. (Order No. 50570/II, Aug. 10, 1935, art. 9. See p. 8.)

New potatoes from any country: Importation into Yugoslavia up to May 31 of each year unrestricted. (Order No. 50570/II, Aug. 10, 1935, art. 9; see p. 8.)

Living plants, parts of plants, and fruits from any source: Transit in sealed cars or containers unrestricted. (Order No. 50570/II, Aug. 10, 1935, art. 12. See p. 9.)

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION AND TRANSIT OF LIVING PLANTS AND PARTS OF PLANTS, STOCKS OF DECIDUOUS-FRUIT AND FOREST TREES, YOUNG GRAPEVINES, SHRUBS, ORNAMENTALS, BEDDING PLANTS, CUT FLOWERS, TUBERS, BULBS, DECIDUOUS, AND OTHER FRUITS

[Order of the Minister of Agriculture, No. 50570/II, Aug. 10, 1935; Službene Novine, No. 191, Aug. 19, 1935]

GENERAL REGULATIONS

IMPORTATION OF DISEASED PLANTS PROHIBITED

ARTICLE 1. The importation into Yugoslavia is prohibited of plants and parts of plants intended for propagation that are attacked by plant diseases and insect pests.

To prevent the introduction of plant diseases and pests, the importation and transit of plants and parts of plants intended for propagation are subject to supervision in accordance with the provisions of these regulations.

The Minister of Agriculture is empowered by section 15, paragraph 3, of the law on the combat of diseases and pests of cultivated plants, December 9, 1929, temporarily and exceptionally to order the prohibition or inspection of plants and parts of plants and also to order their placing in quarantine in cases where their importation is permitted in accordance with these regulations and without inspection.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF POTATOES, STOCKS OF FRUIT TREES, AND OTHER WOODY PLANTS FROM INFECTED COUNTRIES

DISEASES AND PESTS TO BE EXCLUDED

ART. 2. To prevent the introduction of injurious plant diseases and pests, and especially potato wart disease (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.), Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say), the potato tuber worm (*Gnorimoschema operculella* Zell.), and San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.) on deciduous fruit trees, the importation of potatoes, and stocks of deciduous fruit trees and other woody plants is subject to a special supervision in accordance with the provisions of articles 3, 4, 5, and 6 of these regulations.

The minister can make the same procedure applicable also to other plants, plant diseases, and pests, through decrees, when necessary.

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

ART. 3. The importation of potatoes, stocks of deciduous fruit trees, and other woody plants into Yugoslavia from any country in which the disease or any of the pests mentioned in article 2 prevails, will be permitted only when the shipment is accompanied by the certificate prescribed in article 4 of the institute in charge of the public phytopathological service of the exporting country. In this certificate it must be affirmed that the shipment is not attacked by the disease or by any injurious pest named in article 2, and that the shipment does not proceed from a locality in which the said disease or parasites prevail, nor from a protective zone of 10-kilometer diameter surrounding that locality.

LIST OF INFECTED COUNTRIES TO BE PUBLISHED

The Ministry of Agriculture shall regularly, in January of each year, publish in the official gazette (Službene Novine), on the basis of data furnished by the agricultural experiment and control stations, a list of the countries in which a disease or a pest named in article 2, or any new injurious pest or disease prevails. Furthermore, there will be published in the course of the year the fact that the disease or a pest named in article 2 invades another country or when any new disease or pest appears. In both cases, the frontier customs offices will be advised.

LIST OF COUNTRIES INFECTED OR INFESTED BY THE POTATO WART, COLORADO POTATO BEETLE, POTATO TUBER WORM, AND SAN JOSE SCALE

[Order of the Minister of Agriculture, No. 4665/II, Jan. 28, 1937; Službene Novine No. 24, Feb. 3, 1937]

In accordance with technical reports of agricultural and supervisory stations, the following countries, for the year 1937, are to be regarded as infested or infested by potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum*), Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata*), the potato tuber worm (*Gnorimoschema operculella*), and San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus*).

1. The potato wart prevails in Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, the Free State of Danzig, Denmark, England, Finland, France, Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, and Switzerland.

2. The Colorado beetle occurs in Belgium, Canada, England, France, Germany, Luxemburg, and the United States of America.

3. The potato tuber worm occurs in Algeria, America (continent of), Australia, Azores, Belgian Congo, Canary Islands, Cyprus, France, Greece, India (British), Italy (Sicily), Java, Madeira, Malta, Mauritius, Morocco, New Zealand, Portugal, Rhodesia, Spain, Sumatra, Tasmania, Tunisia, Union of South Africa, and the West Indies.

4. The following countries are infested by the San Jose scale: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Hawaii, Hungary, India (British), Iraq (Mesopotamia), Japan (with Korea), Mexico, New Zealand, Portugal, Rumania, Spain, Tasmania, Union of South Africa, United States of America, Uruguay, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

CHARACTER OF PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE

ART. 4. The phytosanitary certificate mentioned in article 3 must be written both in the language of the exporting country and in French, and must include:

1. The name of locality of origin (district, county, State);
2. The declaration that the shipment is not infected either by the disease or any of the pests named in article 2, on account of which the importation into Yugoslavia of the products mentioned in the same article is prohibited;
3. The declaration that the shipment does not proceed from a region in which the disease or any pest named in article 2 prevails, and that it does not come from a protective zone with a diameter of 10 km surrounding the infected locality, and that, consequently, with respect to potatoes, no danger of infection by the first three, and with respect to stocks of deciduous fruit trees and other woody plants, no danger of infestation by San Jose scale exists;
4. Railroad car numbers, marks on containers, kind and quantity of goods, and the text of the seal on railroad cars and containers;
5. The declaration that an official of the phytopathological service of the exporting country personally inspected the merchandise and attached the seals thereto;
6. The seal of the phytopathological institute of the exporting country and the signature of the official who made the inspection;
7. Notation as to whether the shipment is in bulk or is packed in accordance with the provisions of article 5.

MODEL CERTIFICATE

Title of Phytopathological Institute
Titre de l'Institut Phytopathologique

Serial No. -----
No. d'ordre-----

The undersigned (full name, official title, and address of inspector), certifies, in accordance with the results of the inspection of products contained in the shipment described below, that they are deemed free from injurious pests and diseases and especially from / potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum*), Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata*), and potato tuber worm (*Gnorimoschema operculella*)²⁰; San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus*)²¹; that these products do not proceed from a region where potato wart, Colorado potato beetle, or potato tuber worm prevail / San Jose scale prevails / nor from a protective zone surrounding the infected or infested region within a radius of 10 km and that he has personally inspected the merchandise and affixed seals. He also declares that the shipment is in bulk²² packed in new containers.²²

Le soussigné, certifie, conformément aux résultats de l'inspection des produits contenus dans l'envoi ci-après décrit, qu'ils sont considérés indemnes de maladies et d'ennemies dangereux et, notamment / de la galle verruqueuse (*Synchytrium endobioticum*), du doryphore (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata*), et de la teigne de la pomme de terre (*Gnorimoschema operculella*)²⁰ du pou de San Jose (*Aspidiotus perniciosus*)²¹; que ces produits ne proviennent pas d'une région où règne la galle verruqueuse, le doryphore, la teigne de la pomme de terre²⁰ règne le pou de San José²¹ ni d'une zone de protection autour d'une région infectée d'un diamètre de 10 km; et qu'il a fait personnellement l'examen de la marchandise et la mise de plomb.

En outre, il déclare que l'envoi est en vrac²² avec emballage neuf.

²⁰ Applicable to potatoes only.

²¹ Applicable to plants and parts of plants.

²² Strike out the words that are not applicable.

Description of shipment
Description de l'envoi

Quantity, weight and kind of container-----
 Nombre, poids et nature des colis-----
 Marks and numbers on containers-----
 Marques et numéros des colis-----
 Description of products-----
 Description des produits-----
 Place where grown-----
 Lieu de culture-----
 Inscription on the seal-----
 Texte du plomb-----
 Full name and address of shipper-----
 Nom, prénom et adresse de l'expéditeur-----
 Full name and address of consignee-----
 Nom, prénom et adresse du destinataire-----
 Place and date of issuance of certificate-----
 Lieu et date de délivrance du certificat-----
 Date of shipment-----
 Date de l'expédition-----
 Done at the port of-----
 Fait au port de-----

[SEAL]

[SCEAU]

(Signature)-----

SEALING OF CONTAINERS REQUIRED

ART. 5. Each shipment of potatoes, stocks of deciduous fruit trees, and other woody plants, originating in a country in which the disease or any pest mentioned in article 2 prevails, must be packed in sealed railroad cars or in sealed new sacks, boxes, baskets, or other containers.

ART. 6. Concerns the procedure on arrival of a shipment at a frontier customs port of entry, and provides for the disposal of the shipment according to the findings.

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

ART. 7. The importation of potatoes, stocks of deciduous-fruit trees, and all other woody plants from countries in which no disease or pest named in article 2 prevails, as well as the importation of apples and pears (the fruit) from all countries, is permitted if the shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by the supervising institute of the phytopathological service of the exporting country, in which it is affirmed that the shipment is not attacked by any injurious disease or pest.

RESTRICTIONS ON OTHER LIVING PLANTS INTENDED FOR PLANTING

ART. 8. The importation of all other living plants, parts of plants, deciduous and other fruits, is permitted from all countries, whether or not the countries are infected by a disease or pest named in article 2, on condition that the provisions of article 7 shall be applicable.

RESTRICTIONS ON PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS OTHER THAN APPLES AND PEARS INTENDED FOR CONSUMPTION

ART. 9. Shipments containing plants, parts of plants, and fruits, even when not accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate, are not to be inspected on entry if they are intended exclusively for consumption and not for propagation, whatever country they proceed from. Thereto belong various kinds of vegetables (except potatoes), deciduous and other fruits (except apples and pears), and cut flowers.

New potatoes may be imported until May 31 of each year from countries not contaminated by the disease or pests named in article 2 without a phytosanitary certificate. This applies to all shipments of new potatoes that reach frontier customhouses up to the date mentioned.

ART. 10. Concerns the restrictions on plants and parts of plants shipped across the frontier from estates of double owners in contiguous countries.

ART. 11. Inspection fees and expenses.

TRANSIT OF LIVING PLANTS

ART. 12. The transit of living plants, parts of plants, and fruits through Yugoslavia will be permitted in through sealed railroad cars or in sealed containers, without regard to the phytosanitary certificate or the country of origin.

ARTS. 13 and 14. Penalties and appeals.

ART. 15. The foregoing regulations became effective on the date of publication in Službene Novine and those promulgated by Order No. 11940/II February 24, 1934, were thereby revoked.

IMPORTED ALFALFA AND RED-CLOVER SEED TO BE STAINED ON ENTRY

Alfalfa and red-clover seed imported into Yugoslavia must be stained red with a prescribed solution of eosine and alcohol at the time of importation. (Order of the Minister of Finance, July 23, 1935.)

The present digest supersedes the memorandum to chief inspectors and collaborators, dated July 15, 1932.

B. E. P. Q. 448.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, BELGIAN CONGO

MAY 20, 1937.

BASIC LEGISLATION

Decree of April 16, 1887, article 7.

IMPORTATION OF PLANTS AND SEEDS RESTRICTED

[Ordinance of Apr. 9, 1915]

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

ARTICLE 2. Every shipment of seeds or plants imported into the colony must be accompanied by a certificate of origin declaring those plants to be free from any cryptogamic disease or infectious agent. Agricultural units known to be infected by cryptogamic or other diseases will be treated at the expense of the importer or, if necessary, destroyed.

PROVINCE OF KATANGA

IMPORTATION OF PLANTS AND SEEDS RESTRICTED

[Ordinance No. 1, Jan. 10, 1931]

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

This ordinance prescribes that any seeds, tubers, or plants offered for importation into the Province must be supported by a certificate, issued by the official authorities of the country of origin, declaring those products to be free from cryptogamic diseases and insect pests.

Seeds, tubers, or plants found infected therewith will be treated at the importer's expense or, if necessary, destroyed.

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

B. E. P. Q. 449.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, IRAN (PERSIA)

MAY 20, 1937.

This abstract of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of Iran has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant-quarantine inspector, in charge, Foreign Information Service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from his translation of the German text published in *Amtliche Pflanzenschutzbestimmungen VIII*: 3, May 1, 1936, of Decision No. 7876 of the Council of Ministers of Iran, October 22, 1314 (Jan. 1-2, 1936), and compared with a translation of the Iranian text furnished by the American Legation in Teheran.

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 text.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, IRAN (PERSIA)

Decision of the Council of Ministers, No. 7876, January 1-2, 1936.

IMPORT PERMIT REQUIRED FOR PLANT MATERIAL

ARTICLE 1. The importation of any kind of plants; shrubs, seeds, fruit pits, bulbs, roots, stems, cuttings, tubers, branches, fruits, or other parts of plants may be effected only with the previous permission of the Department of Agriculture.

NOTE.—The Department of Agriculture is authorized at any time and for an unlimited period, to prohibit the importation of any kind of plants, seeds, fruit pits, bulbs, roots, stems, cuttings, tubers, branches, fruits, and other parts of plants from any country deemed advisable.

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

ART. 2. The permission to import may be granted on condition that the exporting country possesses an authoritative organization for combatting plant diseases and that the official plant protection service of that country has issued a phytosanitary certificate.

FRONTIER PORTS OF ENTRY

ART. 3. The frontier offices at which the above-mentioned plant material will be inspected and through which it may be imported will be designated by the Department of Agriculture.

IMPORTATION OF POTATOES AND COTTONSEED PROHIBITED

ART. 4. The importation of potatoes and cottonseed intended for private persons and firms, for any purposes, is prohibited. Only the Department of Agriculture can undertake the importation of the necessary quantity for seed requirements with due regard to technical considerations.

PRESENCE OF DISEASE TO BE REPORTED

ART. 5. Whoever imports the kinds of plants mentioned in article 1, under the provisions of these regulations, in the event that a disease is determined, is in duty bound to inform the Department of Agriculture at once and send to it a specimen for examination and the determination of the disease.

ART. 6. The headquarters for the examination and disinfection of seeds will be determined by the Department of Agriculture.

ART. 7. Relates to the domestic control of plant diseases.

INSPECTION ON ARRIVAL

ART. 8. All customs officers are required, on inspecting any kind of plants, seeds, fruit pits, bulbs, roots, stems, cuttings, tubers, branches, fruits, and other parts of plants that enter by mail, with travelers, or by other means, to act as follows:

(a) If importation is permitted, the conditions prescribed in the permit must be complied with.

(b) If importation was made without special authorization (that is, without previous permission by the Department of Agriculture) or through a port or frontier office other than that designated by the Department, the customs authorities are in duty bound to confiscate the said plants, notify the importer and, after preparing a report of the action and sending a copy to the Department of Agriculture, they must destroy the plants.

ARTS. 9 and 10. Relate to the domestic control of plant diseases.

PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

QUARANTINES AFFECTING MEXICAN 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
F. C. Miller	San Ysidro, Calif.	3 plants	\$2.00
Margarita Gonzales	Brownsville, Tex.	2 mangoes	1.00
Rosendo Real	do.	2 avocados	1.00
Tomisa Henjosa	do.	1 mango	1.00
Santana Villareal	do.	80 pounds shelled corn	2.00
W. E. Hymann	do.	4 avocados	1.00
Francisco Perez	do.	1 orange	1.00
Mrs. H. Shields	do.	3 mangoes	1.00
Ernesto Villafranco	do.	17 oranges	1.00
Apolinar Rocha	do.	1 avocado	1.00
Matias Garcia	do.	do.	1.00
Andres Garcia	do.	6 avocados	1.00
A. Torres Solis	do.	1 mango	1.00
Albert Ortiz	do.	2 mangoes and 2 avocados	1.00
Juan Jose Garcia	do.	10 mangoes and 24 bananas	1.00
Mrs. Candelaria Sandoval	do.	1 mango	1.00
Lucinda L. Preciado	do.	2 plums	1.00
Mrs. Refugia H. Macell	do.	2 mangoes	1.00
J. R. Walsh	do.	8 plums and 2 mameys	1.00
Delores Quintero	do.	1 mango	1.00
Antonia Salinas	do.	1 plant	1.00
Mrs. Emilia Herrera	do.	1 mamey seed	1.00
Benita Torres	do.	1 mango	1.00
Santos Lamas	do.	4 green cotton bolls	1.00
Lucrecia Aguillar de Solis	do.	2 mangoes and 1 plum	1.00
Sofia Marroquin	do.	4 plants, papaya seeds	1.00
Urbano Gomez	do.	4 avocados	1.00
Mrs. Will Snipes	do.	2 peaches	1.00
Matilda Diaz	Eagle Pass, Tex.	26 plants	1.00
Antonio de la Rosa	do.	3 avocados	1.00
M. de los Antos	do.	17 avocados	1.00
Maria del Refugio Ramirez de Esquivel	do.	2 avocados and 3 mangoes	1.00
Paula Garcia	do.	2 mangoes	1.00
Margarito Rodriguez	do.	1 mango	1.00
Francisca de Rios	do.	13 plants	1.00
Juana Chavarria de Reyes	do.	1 plant	1.00
Hortensia Martinez	do.	8 plants	1.00
Victoria Garcia	do.	1 avocado	1.00
Concepcion C. Casas	do.	7 plants	1.00
Jose C. Rivas	El Paso, Tex.	4 sweet limes	1.00
Julia S. de Mesa	do.	2 pieces sugarcane	1.00
Jovita Jrullillo de Munoz	do.	2 bulbs	1.00
Jesus de Santiago	do.	1 mango	1.00
Mrs. A. Gutierrez de Thaldor	do.	2 plants	1.00
Cruz Perez	do.	1 pear and 1 mango	1.00
Ebaristo Cristan	Hidalgo, Tex.	10 mangoes	2.50
Alfonso Aluarez	do.	3 oranges	1.00
Dr. R. C. Ochoa	do.	3 mangoes	1.00

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Marclo Gonzalez	Hidalgo, Tex.	2 chapotes	\$1.00
Manuel Zarate	do	7 avocado seeds	2.00
Serafin Vela	do	1 mango	2.00
Miss Romena Alfaro de Salazar	do	do	1.00
Jose Soto	do	2 sapotes	1.00
Lazaro Coronado	do	1 sapote	1.00
Macario Gonzalez	do	16 apricots	1.00
Juan Enriquez	do	1 mamey and 2 avocado seeds	2.85
Miss Herlinda Vda Gonzalez	do	5 avocados and 3 avocado seeds	2.00
Miss Ninfa Peiez	do	5 avocados	1.00
Pascual Vega	do	2 mangoes	2.00
Mrs. Espiriona Ramirez	do	2 avocados	1.00
C. E. Reese	do	3 avocados	1.00
Daniel Gutierrez	do	2 pears and 1 avocado seed	1.00
Hilda Pena	Laredo, Tex.	3 mangoes	1.00
Mrs. Bertha Washburn	do	6 oranges and 1 sweet lime	1.00
Steve Ramirez	do	1 mamey, 3 oranges, 24 avocados, and 1 cherimoya	1.00
Ramon Espana	do	2 oranges	1.00
Susie Trevino	do	17 Bougainvillea cuttings, 1 lily plant	1.00
Henrio Delgado	do	15 potatoes	1.00
C. E. Phillips	do	2 oranges	1.00
Josephine Flores	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Aurora Solis	do	1 mango	1.00
Mrs. Natalia Martinez	do	1 orange	1.00
Mrs. Jacoba Calvo	do	10 apples, 3 grapefruit, 2 mameys, 2 mamey seed, 6 oranges, 1 pear, 80 plants, 82 joints sugarcane, 19 sweet limes	2.00
Mrs. Concepcion Alvarez	do	3 plants	1.00
Mrs. Viente Garcia	do	1 avocado	1.00
Raul Torrez	do	4 avocados with seed	1.00
Consuelo Rocho	do	1 mango	1.00
Lidia de Casio	do	2 oranges	1.00
Antonio Isaac	do	1 plant	1.00
Eureul Carria	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Miss Esther Zardeneta	do	1 avocado	1.00
Andres Ortiz	do	1 mango	1.00
Simon Sandoval	do	1 avocado	1.00
R. L. Park	do	5 avocados	1.00
Concepcion Montioyia	do	1 mango	1.00
Carlos Cruz	do	3 mangoes	1.00
Pedro Ruiz	do	1 avocado	1.00
Jose Navarro	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Mrs. Amelia Alejandro	do	1 mango	1.00
Mrs. Librara R. Garza	do	1 plant	1.00
Mrs. Librara R. Garza	do	2 plants	1.00
Mrs. Vera Lewellen	do	6 plants	1.00
J. M. Hernandez	do	40 apricots and 13 peaches	1.00
Jose P. Lopez	do	1 plant	1.00
Miss Elicia Garcia	do	1 avocado seed	1.00
Mrs. Victoria Diaz	do	8 plants	1.00
Mrs. H. D. McDowell	do	3 mangoes	1.00
L. A. Onderdonk	do	2 mangoes	1.00
C. C. Shiner	do	8 mangoes	1.00
Juan Garza	do	1 plant	1.00
Augustin Diaz	do	do	1.00
Mrs. M. Montelongo	do	3 avocados	1.00
Mrs. Angelina Negreta	do	2 avocados	1.00
Miss Raquel Guerrero	do	7 mangoes, 4 plums, and 1 mamey	1.00
Mrs. Elena Salinas	do	1 avocado	1.00
Mrs. Guadalupe Valletero	do	4 avocado seeds	1.00
Sofia Carmona	do	2 avocados	1.00
Petronila Castillo	do	24 plants and 24 avocados	1.00
Gregorio Alvarado	do	1 avocado seed	1.00
Mrs. Maria Garcia	do	3 mangoes	1.00
Mrs. Roy Garner	do	9 plants	1.00
Mrs. Mary Davis	do	4 plants	1.00
Mrs. Lucrezio D'Alesco	do	4 mangoes and 1 orange	1.00
Ciriaco Ramirez	do	1 plant	1.00
Mrs. Maria de Placencia	do	2 mangoes	1.00
R. Lopez	do	3 avocados	1.00
Romulo Munoz	do	4 mangoes	1.00
Felicitas R. Perez	do	1 mango	1.00
Mrs. Juan R. Garza	do	1 mango and 4 tree seeds	1.00
Miguel Gomez	do	1 mango	1.00
Roberto Aguilar	do	do	1.00
Salome P. Fernandez	do	20 quinces and 5 plants	1.00
Miss Lyda Stewart	do	3 cacti and 1 bulb	1.00
Maria Medinas	do	3 avocados and 4 mangoes	1.00
Martin Rodriguez	do	1 mango	1.00

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Christy Laseono.....	Laredo, Tex.....	5 avocados.....	\$1. 00
Leon Rodriguez.....	do.....	5 mangoes.....	1. 00
Mrs. Domingo Savilla.....	do.....	1 mango.....	1. 00
Miss Otila Pence.....	do.....	2 mangoes and 1 orange.....	1. 00
Jose Vasquez.....	do.....	2 avocades.....	1. 00
Gregio Escoberto.....	do.....	3 plants.....	1. 00
Florencia Calunga.....	do.....	1 mango.....	1. 00
Maria Calunga.....	do.....	do.....	1. 00
Antonio Limon.....	do.....	do.....	1. 00
Mrs. Fred Nigarde.....	do.....	5 mangoes.....	1. 00
Mrs. Maria Ballestiros.....	do.....	5 plants.....	1. 00
Ofelia Saldivar.....	do.....	1 avocado and 1 mango.....	1. 00
Carolina Ondarza.....	do.....	do.....	1. 00
Mrs. M. Medillo.....	do.....	2 mango seeds.....	1. 00
Cartura Longoria.....	do.....	1 apple and 1 orange.....	1. 00
Miss Luava Gallardo.....	do.....	2 mangoes.....	1. 00
Mrs. Pendelas Coronado.....	do.....	2 avocados.....	1. 00
Mrs. Alexandro Mirealis.....	do.....	7 plants.....	1. 00
Fidencio Benavides.....	do.....	1 avocado.....	1. 00
Julia L. Mendiola.....	do.....	2 avocados.....	1. 00

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United States Department of Agriculture

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

JULY-SEPTEMBER 1937

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QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO BLACK STEM RUST QUARANTINE (NO. 38)

BLACK STEM RUST QUARANTINE REVISED

[Press notice]

AUGUST 9, 1937.

A revision of the Black Stem Rust Quarantine (No. 38) and regulations supplemental thereto, effective September 1, 1937, was announced today by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The revision adds the States of Missouri, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia to the list of States designated as protected in Notice of Quarantine No. 38, as revised effective August 1, 1931.

Under the revision effective September 1, 1937, the interstate movement of all barberry and mahonia plants except the Japanese barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*) and its rust-resistant varieties, into or between the States of Missouri, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia, as well as into or between the States of Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, which were previously designated as protected States, is restricted.

Nurseries which desire to ship immune species of *Berberis* and *Mahonia* into the protected States must submit application to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Washington, D. C., for permits. Inspection of the nurseries involved may be denied if such applications are not received prior to June 1 (September 1 for the present calendar year) covering shipments proposed to be made during the next fiscal year. The Federal fiscal year begins on July 1 of each year.

REVISION OF BLACK STEM RUST QUARANTINE AND REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

An important change in the following revision of the black stem rust quarantine is the addition of the States of Missouri, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia to the list of States previously designated as protected.

Under paragraph A of regulation 3 persons intending to move barberry or mahonia plants other than *Berberis thunbergii* or its rust-resistant varieties into the protected States, shall make application to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Washington, D. C., not later than June 1 (September 1 for this calendar year). Applications covering shipment proposed to be made during the next fiscal year may be denied if inspection by the Department before the close of the active growing season cannot be arranged.

SUMMARY

Unless a permit has been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, these regulations as now revised prohibit the movement of *Berberis* or *Mahonia* plants, except *Berberis thunbergii* and its rust-resistant varieties, into or between the States of Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. For further details see regulation 2.

Persons intending to move *Berberis* or *Mahonia* plants (except *Berberis thunbergii* or any of its rust-resistant varieties) shall make application for a permit

to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Washington, D. C. See regulation 3 for further details.

Information relative to cancelation of permits, marking requirements, inspection of restricted articles in transit, and shipments by the United States Department of Agriculture are given in regulations 4 to 7 inclusive.

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

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 38 (REVISED)

[Approved August 4, 1937; effective September 1, 1937]

I, M. L. Wilson, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, have determined that, in order to prevent the spread of a dangerous plant disease known as the black stem rust (*Puccinia graminis*), not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States and largely brought under control through the eradication of various susceptible varieties and species of *Berberis* and *Mahonia* in the States of Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, it is necessary to quarantine all States of the continental United States and the District of Columbia, in order to prevent the interstate spread of said disease into and among the States named.

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), and having duly given the public hearing required thereby, I do quarantine each and every State of the continental United States and the District of Columbia, effective on and after September 1, 1937. Hereafter, under the authority of said act of August 20, 1912, amended as aforesaid, no plants of common barberry or other species of *Berberis* or *Mahonia*, or parts thereof capable of propagation, shall 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 any of the protected States, namely, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, nor from any one of said protected States into any other protected State, in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations hereinafter made and in amendments thereto.

Done at the city of Washington this 4th day of August 1937.

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

[SEAL]

M. L. WILSON,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

REVISED RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 38

[Approved August 4, 1937; effective September 1, 1937]

REGULATION 1. DEFINITIONS

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

(a) *Black stem rust*.—The disease known as the black stem rust of grains (*Puccinia graminis*) in any stage of development.

(b) *Berberis*.—Any plants, cuttings, stocks, scions, buds, fruits, seeds, or parts of plants of any species, variety, or hybrid of the genus *Berberis*, capable of propagation; commonly known as barberries.

(c) *Mahonia*.—Any plants, cuttings, stocks, scions, buds, fruits, seeds, or parts of plants of any species, variety, or hybrid of the genera *Mahonia* (*Odostemon*) or *Mahoberberis*, capable of propagation; commonly known as Mahonias, hollygrapes, holly barberries, or Oregon grapes.

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

(e) *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 continental United States into any other State or District.

REGULATION 2. RESTRICTIONS ON THE MOVEMENT OF BERBERIS AND MAHONIA

(a) No *Berberis* or *Mahonia* 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, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Virginia, West Virginia, 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 either of Japanese barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*) or any of its rust-resistant varieties, or of cuttings (without roots) of *Mahonia* shipped for decorative purposes and not for propagation.

(b) No *Berberis* or *Mahonia* of species, varieties, or hybrids sufficiently susceptible to infection by black stem rust, in the judgment of the Department, to involve danger of spread of the rust shall be moved or allowed to be moved interstate into any of the said protected States, and no permit will be issued authorizing such movement.

(c) No restrictions are placed by these regulations on the interstate movement of *Berberis* or *Mahonia* consigned to destinations located outside the 17 protected States named herein.

REGULATION 3. CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE ISSUANCE OF PERMITS

(a) *Applications*.—Persons intending to move or allow to be moved interstate into any of the protected States any of the articles the movement of which is restricted under regulation 2 shall make application to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Washington, D. C., for permit as far as possible in advance of the probable date of shipment. Applications received after June 1¹ covering shipments proposed to be made during the following fiscal year may be denied if inspection by the Department before the close of the active growing season cannot be arranged. Applicants will be required to agree that no *Berberis* or *Mahonia* susceptible to infection by black stem rust will be grown in any nursery or nurseries owned or controlled by the applicant, or will be distributed by him. The application shall show a complete list of all *Berberis* and *Mahonia* grown by the applicant or proposed to be distributed by him, and the number of plants of each species or variety so grown or to be distributed.

(b) The Department may require such specimens or other evidence as to the identity of the species, varieties, and hybrids grown, and may make such inspection as may be necessary to determine such identity. Permits will be issued as to only such species as have proven to the satisfaction of the Department not sufficiently susceptible to infection by black stem rust to involve danger of spread of the rust.

(c) Permits will not be issued for the interstate movement to destinations within the States named in regulation 2 of *Berberis vulgaris* or any of its horticultural varieties or of any other species, hybrids, or varieties of *Berberis* or *Mahonia* sufficiently susceptible to infection by black stem rust, in the judgment of the Department, to involve danger of spread of the rust.

REGULATION 4. CANCELATION OF PERMITS

Permits issued under these regulations may be withdrawn or canceled by the inspector and further permits 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 permits might result in the dissemination of *Berberis* and *Mahonia* susceptible to infection by black stem rust.

¹ September 1 in the case of the calendar year 1937.

REGULATION 5. MARKING REQUIREMENTS

Every box, bale, or other container of restricted articles of which inspection is 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, securely attached to the outside thereof, a valid permit issued by an inspector in compliance with these regulations.

In the case of carload and other bulk shipments, a valid permit shall accompany the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, or bills of lading pertaining to such shipments; or in the case of truck or other road vehicle, the permit shall accompany the vehicle.

REGULATION 6. INSPECTION OF RESTRICTED ARTICLES IN TRANSIT

Any car, vehicle, basket, box, or other container moved 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 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 or scientific purposes, on such conditions and under such safeguards as may be prescribed by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. The container of articles so moved shall bear, securely attached to the outside thereof, an identifying tag from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine showing compliance with such conditions.

These revised rules and regulations shall be effective on and after September 1, 1937, and shall on that date supersede the rules and regulations promulgated June 24, 1931, as amended, effective February 20, 1935.

Done at the city of Washington this 4th day of August 1937.

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

[SEAL]

M. L. WILSON,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

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

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE,
Washington, D. C., August 4, 1937.

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 Notice of Quarantine No. 38, and of the revised rules and regulations supplemental thereto, on account of the black stem rust of wheat, effective on and after September 1, 1937.

The revision adds the States of Missouri, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia to the list of States previously designated as protected, namely, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Persons desiring to ship immune species of *Berberis* and *Mahonia* into the protected States must submit application to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Washington, D. C., prior to June 1 (September 1 for the present calendar year) covering shipments proposed to be made during the next fiscal year. Copies of the revision may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

M. L. WILSON,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[The above notice was published in the following newspapers: The News, Birmingham, Ala., August 16, 1937; the Republican, Phoenix, Ariz., August 17, 1937; the Arkansas Gazette, Little Rock, Ark., August 17, 1937; the Herald and Express, Los Angeles, Calif., August 18, 1937; the Post, Denver, Colo., August 16, 1937; the Times, Hartford, Conn., August 14, 1937; the Journal-Every Evening, Wilmington, Del., August 14, 1937; the Star, Washington, D. C., August 16, 1937; the Florida Times-Union, Jacksonville, Fla., August 17, 1937; the Constitution, Atlanta, Ga., August 16, 1937; the Idaho Statesman, Boise, Idaho, August 17, 1937; the Tribune, Chicago, Ill., August 16, 1937; the News, Indianapolis, Ind., August 17, 1937; the Register, Des Moines, Iowa, August 17, 1937; the Beacon, Wichita, Kans., August 16, 1937; the Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky., August 16, 1937; the Times-Picayune, New Orleans, La., August 17, 1937; the Press-Herald, Portland, Maine, August 16, 1937; the Sun, Baltimore, Md., August 16, 1937; the Post, Boston, Mass., August 16, 1937; the News, Detroit, Mich., August 16, 1937; the Journal, Minneapolis, Minn., August 17, 1937; the News, Jackson, Miss., August 17, 1937; the Star, Kansas City, Mo., August 16, 1937; the Montana Standard, Butte, Mont., August 17, 1937; the World-Herald, Omaha, Nebr., August 17, 1937; the Gazette, Reno, Nev., August 17, 1937; the Union, Manchester, N. H., August 17, 1937; the News, Newark, N. J., August 16, 1937; the Journal, Albuquerque, N. Mex., August 17, 1937; the Times, New York, N. Y., August 16, 1937; the Observer, Charlotte, N. C., August 16, 1937; the Forum, Fargo, N. Dak., August 16, 1937; the Press, Cleveland, Ohio, August 16, 1937; the Oklahoman, Oklahoma City, Okla., August 17, 1937; the Oregon Journal, Portland, Oreg., August 17, 1937; the Bulletin, Philadelphia, Pa., August 14, 1937; the Bulletin, Providence, R. I., August 14, 1937; the News, Greenville, S. C., August 16, 1937; the Argus-Leader, Sioux Falls, S. Dak., August 16, 1937; the Commercial Appeal, Memphis, Tenn., August 17, 1937; the Chronicle, Houston, Tex., August 16, 1937; the Tribune, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 17, 1937; the Free Press, Burlington, Vt., August 16, 1937; the News Leader, Richmond, Va., August 14, 1937; the Times, Seattle, Wash., August 16, 1937; the Gazette, Charleston, W. Va., August 16, 1937; the Journal, Milwaukee, Wis., August 16, 1937; and the Wyoming State Tribune, Cheyenne, Wyo., August 19, 1937.]

B. E. P. Q. 385 (2d Rev.)

CLASSIFICATION OF BARBERRY AND MAHONIA PLANTS UNDER BLACK STEM RUST QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

AUGUST 24, 1937.

The rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 33, Revised, effective September 1, 1937, 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, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Virginia, West Virginia, 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 either of Japanese barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*) or any of its rust-resistant varieties, or of cuttings (without roots) of *Mahonia* shipped for decorative purposes and not for propagation." (See Reg. 2-a.)

The protected States referred to below under group B are the 17 barberry eradication States named in Regulation 2-a, quoted above. Barberry and *Mahonia* plants other than those listed in groups A and B may not be shipped interstate into any of the protected States.

S. A. ROHWER,

Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

A. BARBERRIES WHICH MAY BE SHIPPED INTERSTATE TO ANY STATE WITHOUT PERMIT OR RESTRICTION

Berberis thunbergii, *B. thunbergii atropurpurea*, *B. thunbergii maximowiczii*, *B. thunbergii minor*, *B. thunbergii pluriflora*, *B. thunbergii pluriflora erecta*.

B. BARBERRIES WHICH MAY BE SHIPPED INTO OR BETWEEN PROTECTED STATES UNDER FEDERAL PERMIT

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. gilgiana*, *B. julianae*, *B. koreana*, *B. mentorensis*, *B. nervosa* (*Mahonia*), *B. potanini*, *B. repens* (*Mahonia*), *B. sargentiana*, *B. sanguinea*, *B. stenophylla* (hybrid), *B. triacanthophora*, *B. verruculosa*.

Application for permits should be addressed to the Division of Domestic Plant Quarantines, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE (NO. 56)

B. E. P. Q. 462 (supersedes P. Q. C. A. 311)

RESTRICTIONS AFFECTING THE IMPORTATION AND INTERSTATE MOVEMENT OF FROZEN-PACK FRUITS

[Approved and effective September 15, 1937]

The importation into the United States and the interstate shipment from Hawaii and Puerto Rico of frozen fruits, other than those which may be entered in the fresh state, are authorized under the provisions of regulation 2 of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 13; regulation 2 of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 56; and regulation 3 of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 58, under the following restrictions and conditions:

1. Importations and interstate shipments may be made only under permits issued in advance of shipment. Applications for permits should be made to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture.

2. The importation and interstate shipment is not authorized of fruits which may be subject to attack, in the area of origin, of plant pests for which the refrigeration treatment herein prescribed may not, in the judgment of the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, be completely effective.

3. Fruit imported from foreign countries or shipped interstate from Hawaii or Puerto Rico under authority of this circular must be frozen solid either before or after packing for shipment and must be at a temperature of 20° F., or below at the time of arrival.

4. Such fruit may not be removed from the vessel transporting it until it has been determined by inspection by a representative of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine that all parts of the shipment at the time of arrival registered a temperature of not more than 20° F. and until it has been released by the said representative of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

5. If the fruit in any part of a shipment imported or shipped interstate under authority of this circular is found to be above 20° F. at the time of the inspection required in paragraph (4) of this circular, the entire shipment shall remain on the transporting vessel under such safeguards as may be prescribed by the representative of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine until it attains the required temperature of 20° F. or below, or is transported beyond the territorial waters of the United States.

Since the temperature will be determined by thermometers, provision should be made for easy access to the interior of shipments so as to avoid unnecessary mutilation or destruction of containers. It is suggested therefore that cans, casks, or other types of packages of not more than 5-gallon capacity be employed wherever possible.

Applications should include information with respect to the process to be employed—whether the fruit is to be frozen prior to or after placing in the containers—and the approximate length of time that it will be exposed to a temperature of 20° F. or below while in transit.

FROZEN FRUITS WHICH ARE NOT COVERED BY THIS CIRCULAR

This circular does not affect the status of those fruits which may be imported or shipped interstate in the fresh state under the provisions of the rules and regulations supplemental to notices of quarantines Nos. 13, 56, and 58. When such fruits are offered for entry or interstate movement in frozen condition they are subject only to the restrictions which apply to their entry or interstate movement as fresh fruits.

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

B. E. P. Q. 463

STERILIZATION OF IMPORTED VINIFERA GRAPES BY REFRIGERATION

[Approved and effective September 15, 1937]

Recent experimental work by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture has proved that all stages

of the Mediterranean fruit fly in fruit will be destroyed if the fruit is subjected to the following treatment:

Cooling until the approximate center of the fruit in the package reaches a temperature of 34° F. and holding the fruit at or below that temperature for a period of 12 days.

On the basis of the evidence obtained and under the authority of regulation 2 of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 56, provision is hereby made for the entry, under permit, and sterilization at plants designated for the purpose, of grapes of the *Vinifera* type from regions in which the Mediterranean fruit fly occurs, at the port of New York and such other northern ports as may be subsequently approved, under the following conditions:

1. The grapes must be packed in tight barrels or kegs or other approved containers so constructed as to prevent the escape from the containers pending sterilization, of any stages of the Mediterranean fruit fly, should they be present. Unsterilized grapes in broken containers must be immediately repacked under the supervision of an inspector of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine or the contents shall be immediately destroyed in a manner satisfactory to the inspector.

2. Within 24 hours from the time of unloading, the grapes shall be delivered for treatment to a designated cold-storage plant.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine will designate only those cold-storage plants which are adequately equipped to handle and sterilize the grapes. An application and a written agreement in form prescribed must be filed with the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine as a condition for designation.

The sterilization of grapes and their movement to and from the sterilization rooms shall be done under the supervision of plant quarantine inspectors of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine who shall at all times have access to the grapes.

Shipments offered for entry may be allowed to leave customs custody under redelivery bond for sterilization. Final release of the shipment by the collector of customs and cancellation of the bond will be effected after the inspector of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine has notified the collector of customs that the required treatment has been given.

3. For the purpose of additional safeguards and to eliminate possible risk that might be occasioned by breakage of containers, the entry of grapes is limited to the period from October 1 to April 15, when susceptible fruits will not be available for oviposition by fruit flies should any escape prior to the containers being placed in the approved sterilization chambers.

In authorizing the entry of *Vinifera* grapes into the United States subject to sterilization in accordance with the provisions of this circular it should be emphasized that inexactness and carelessness in applying the treatment may result in injury to the grapes.

The treatment required for the entry of *Vinifera* grapes under the provisions of this circular represents a requirement considered necessary to eliminate pest risks and no liability shall attach to the United States Department of Agriculture or to any officer or representative of that Department in the event of injury resulting to fruit offered for entry under the provisions of this circular.

Circular B. E. P. Q. 417 is hereby revoked.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q.—464

**IMPORTATION OF VINIFERA GRAPES AND CERTAIN OTHER DECIDUOUS FRUITS
SUBJECT TO IN-TRANSIT STERILIZATION AUTHORIZED**

[Approved and effective September 15, 1937]

It has been determined that the refrigeration treatment prescribed in circular B. E. P. Q. 463, as a condition for the entry of *Vinifera* grapes from regions in which the Mediterranean fruit fly occurs, can be completed while the fruit is in transit on ships equipped with adequate refrigeration facilities, provided the grapes have been cooled to the proper temperature before loading in refrigerated holds in the carrying vessels. It has also been determined that certain other deciduous fruits can be similarly treated.

The treatment prescribed in B. E. P. Q. 463, requires the cooling of the grapes until the approximate center of the fruit in the package reaches a temperature of 34° F. and holding it at or below that temperature for a period of 12 days.

On the basis of the above determination and under the authority of regulation 2 of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 56, grapes of the *Vinifera* type, and such other deciduous fruits as may be approved in the permit, which are prohibited entry in the fresh state because of the Mediterranean fruit fly, may therefore be entered under the following conditions:

1. Before being loaded they shall be cooled to a temperature of 32° F. under the supervision of an official designated by the Secretary of Agriculture, or one holding a comparable position, in the country concerned, in a plant approved for the purpose by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture.

2. The temperature of the grapes or other deciduous fruits shall in no case rise above 33° F. between the time they are taken from the precooling plant and the required refrigeration treatment is begun on the carrying vessel.

3. The grapes or other deciduous fruits shall be held at a temperature of 34° F. or below for a period of 12 days. Such treatment shall be applied only in vessels which have been approved by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture, and in particular holds or compartments designated by that Bureau for this purpose. Treatments must be completed in the holds or compartments in which they are begun.

4. Each container of grapes or other deciduous fruits to be imported into the United States under the provisions of this circular shall be marked by an appropriate label, or stencil, or stamp impression, which will enable identification at all times.

5. A certificate shall be issued in triplicate by an official designated by the Secretary of Agriculture or one holding a comparable position, in the country concerned, indicating compliance with the provisions of numbered paragraphs (1) and (2) of this circular. In addition this certificate shall give the identifying marks prescribed in paragraph number (4). The signatures and official position of those designated to sign this certificate shall be submitted to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture in quadruplicate.

6. The original and one copy of the certificate required in numbered paragraph (5) hereof shall be verified by the American consul at the port of export and shall accompany the shipment and be surrendered to the inspector of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture at the port of entry. The third copy will be retained by the consular office verifying the certification.

7. When requested, applicants for permits to import *Vinifera* grapes and certain other deciduous fruits under the provisions of this circular shall furnish or arrange to have furnished, blue prints, plans, specifications, or such other information as may be deemed necessary for considering precooling plants or carrying vessels, for approval by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture.

8. When requested, provisions shall be made to authorize representatives of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture, to inspect and carry on such tests as may be deemed necessary in or on precooling plants and carrying vessels for which approval has been requested under the provisions of this circular.

9. No permits will be issued for the importation of *Vinifera* grapes or other deciduous fruits under the provisions of this circular until the precooling plant at the port of loading and the hold, holds, or compartments of the carrying vessels in which the prescribed in-transit treatment is to be given have been approved by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture.

10. Carrying vessels must be equipped with approved temperature-recording instruments located, installed, operated, and maintained in a manner to be prescribed by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture, for each vessel.

11. Not more than 3 days prior to the lading of grapes or other deciduous fruits to be given in-transit sterilization as provided in this circular, the

temperature-recording instruments of the hold, holds, or compartments approved for the purpose shall be tested for accuracy by an official designated by the Secretary of Agriculture, or one holding a comparable position, in the exporting country, and the thermograph record shall bear an endorsement of said official in form approximately as follows:

Port of export _____
Date _____

The instruments installed for recording temperatures within compartment _____ of the S. S. or M. S. _____, which compartment is loaded with _____ covered by precooling certificate No. _____ of the _____, were
(Name of the certifying Government agency)
tested by me at the place and on the date above indicated, and were accurate to within _____°F. (If no adjustments were necessary, add a statement to that effect. If adjustments were made, add a statement indicating their character.)

Signature _____
(Title of certifying officer.)

12. For entry under the provisions of this circular, there shall be surrendered to the inspector of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture at the port of transshipment or at the port of entry, the original thermograph record showing the temperatures maintained in the holes or compartments in which the fruit concerned was sterilized. When necessary, additional photostatic copies of such records shall be provided at the expense of the permittee.

13. Vinifera grapes or other deciduous fruits to be imported into the United States under the provisions of this circular shall not be unloaded from the carrying vessel until evidence satisfactory to the inspector of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture has been furnished showing that the grapes or other deciduous fruits have received the refrigeration treatment prescribed in this circular.

14. Whenever grapes or other deciduous fruits are offered for entry under the provisions of this circular and it cannot be established to the satisfaction of the inspector of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture that they have received the required refrigeration treatment, they shall either remain on the vessel under safeguards prescribed by the inspector of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine and under seal of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, or they shall be transported beyond the territorial limits of the United States under such safeguards as shall be prescribed by the inspector.

15. Vinifera grapes or other deciduous fruits may be imported under the provisions of this circular throughout the year and no restrictions are placed on the character of containers in which they shall be packed.

16. In authorizing the entry of Vinifera grapes and certain other deciduous fruits into the United States in accordance with the provisions of this circular, it should be emphasized that inexactness and carelessness in applying the treatment may result in injury to the fruit or its rejection. The treatment required for the entry of fruit under the provisions of this circular represents a requirement considered necessary for the elimination of pest risk and no liability shall attach to the United States Department of Agriculture or to any officer or representative of that Department in the event of injury resulting to fruit offered for entry under the provisions of this circular.

LFE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO GYPSY MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH QUARANTINE (NO. 45)

B. E. P. Q. 386 (4th revision).

LIST OF ARTICLES EXEMPT FROM CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE GYPSY MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH QUARANTINE

SEPTEMBER 13, 1937.

In accordance with the proviso in Notice of Quarantine No. 45, as revised effective November 4, 1935, the following articles, the interstate movement of

which is not considered to constitute a risk of moth dissemination, are exempted from the restrictions of the regulations of this quarantine:

- Acacia cuttings (for ornamental use (*Acacia* spp.).
- Banana stalks, when crushed, dried, and shredded.
- Birch slabs for use as post cards.
- Cable reels, when newly manufactured and empty.
- Clubmoss (sometimes called "ground pine") (*Lycopodium* spp.).
- Evergreen smilax (*Smilax lanceolata*).
- Fuchsia (*Fuchsia* spp.).
- Galax (*Galax aphylla*).
- Geranium (*Pelargonium* spp.).
- Heather cuttings (for ornamental use) (*Erica* spp., *Calluna* spp.).
- Heliotrope (*Heliotropium* spp.).
- Herbarium specimens, when dried, pressed, and treated, and when so labeled on the outside of each container.
- Jerusalem-cherry (*Solanum capsicastrum*, *S. pseudocapsicum*, *S. hendersoni*).
- Leaves of deciduous and evergreen trees that have been treated or dyed.
- Mistletoe (*Phoradendron flavescens*, *Viscum album*, etc.).
- Oregon huckleberry (*Vaccinium ovatum*).
- Partridgeberry (*Mitchella repens*).
- Strawberry plants (*Fragaria* spp.).
- Trailing arbutus (*Epigaea repens*).
- Verbena (*Verbena* spp.).
- Wintergreen (*Gaultheria* spp., *Pyrola* spp.).

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 48)

JAPANESE BEETLE CONTROL ENDS FOR SEASON ON FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SHIPMENTS

[Press notice]

SEPTEMBER 21, 1937.

Restrictions on the movement of fruits and vegetables under the Japanese beetle quarantine regulations will be removed for the season on and after Wednesday, September 22, the Secretary of Agriculture announced today. Restrictions on cut flowers, however, remain in force through October 15.

Under the quarantine regulations certificates showing freedom from Japanese beetle are required until October 15 on interstate shipments of certain kinds of fruits and vegetables from the entire regulated area and on interstate shipments of fruits and vegetables of any kind via refrigerator car or motortruck from certain sections of the regulated area. The order, issued today, releases the fruits and vegetables from that requirement more than 3 weeks earlier than is provided in the regulations.

Inspection of fruits and vegetables is necessary only during the period when adult beetles are in active flight. There is no risk that such products will carry the Japanese beetle after this active period, which is now apparently over throughout the regulated area. During the last few days the Department's inspectors have found no beetles in fruits and vegetables.

There is still danger, however, that the adult beetles may be transported in cut flowers. Therefore the restrictions on the interstate movement of cut flowers and other parts of plants will remain in full force and effect through October 15.

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

TERMINATION DATE ON FRUIT AND VEGETABLE RESTRICTIONS UNDER JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE ADVANCED TO SEPTEMBER 22 FOR THE YEAR 1937

It has been determined that the active period of the Japanese beetle in its relation to fruits and vegetables has already ceased for the present season and

that it is therefore safe to permit the unrestricted movement of the fruits and vegetables listed in regulation 5 of the rules and regulations (15th revision) supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48 from the regulated area as defined in regulation 3 of said rules and regulations; therefore it is ordered that all restrictions on the interstate movement of the articles referred to above are hereby removed on and after September 22, 1937. This order advances the termination of the restrictions as to fruits and vegetables provided for in regulation 5 from October 16 to September 22, 1937, and applies to this season only.

Done at the city of Washington this 20th day of September 1937.

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

[SEAL]

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[The foregoing order was sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the quarantined area.]

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE (NO. 52)

B. E. P. Q. 459.

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS—APPROVAL OF ALTERNATIVE TREATMENTS FOR COTTONSEED AS A CONDITION FOR INTERSTATE MOVEMENT FROM AREAS LIGHTLY INFESTED WITH THE PINK BOLLWORM

[Issued under Regulation 7, Quarantine No. 52]

JULY 27, 1937.

Pursuant to authority vested in the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine under regulation 7 of the revised rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 52, Revised, which provides that permits may be issued for the interstate movement of cottonseed from areas lightly infested with the pink bollworm on such conditions as may be prescribed by that Bureau, the Bureau hereby approves either of the following alternative treatments and permits may be issued for the interstate movement from lightly infested areas to any destination of cottonseed so treated:

When the cottonseed has been given a special heat treatment at 145° F. maintained under approved conditions for a period of thirty (30) minutes, or has been heated to a temperature of 155° F. in an approved manner separate and apart from ginning operations, and subsequent to either treatment has been protected from contamination to the satisfaction of the inspector.

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

TERMINAL INSPECTION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

OREGON STATE PLANT QUARANTINES

Under plant quarantines and regulations issued by the State of Oregon the shipment into that State of certain plants and plant material known to be hosts of injurious pests and plant diseases is subject to certain restrictions, or entirely prohibited.

The following table gives a summary of the Oregon quarantine laws and regulations, showing the quarantined areas, the plants and plant products affected, and the pests and diseases of which such plants are known hosts. Under the provisions of paragraph 2 (b), amended section 596, Postal Laws and Regulations, postmasters should not accept such plants and plant products when presented for mailing in violation of these quarantine laws and regulations and should invite the attention of the mailers thereto.

Plants and plant products prohibited or regulated entry into Oregon

Area quarantined	Plants and plant products affected		Plant pests and diseases
Area quarantined	Acceptance for mailing entirely prohibited	Acceptance for mailing only when accompanied with approved certificate or Oregon permit	Plant pests and diseases
Counties in Oregon: Baker, Grant, Malheur, Morrow, Umatilla, Union, and Wallowa. All States except California and Nevada.	-----	Potatoes and potato tops accepted if accompanied by certificate showing were grown in a clean area or stating they have been properly treated.	Colorado potato beetle.
All States and all counties in Oregon.	-----	Narcissus bulbs accepted for shipment or admitted if carrying certification as to field and storage inspection.	Narcissus bulb fly, eelworm, or nematode.
Counties in Oregon: Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Tillamook, Union, Washington, and Yamhill. All countries in Idaho: Benewah and Latah. All countries in Washington except Adams, Asotin, Benton, Chelan, Col umbia, Douglas, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Klickitat, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Stevens, Walla Walla, and Yakima.	Fresh cherries and cherry lug boxes -----	Fresh cherries accepted only on certificate they are from a county free from cherry fruit fly. Lug boxes from quarantined area must be steam or hot water treated and so certified. Cherries can be shipped from infested into infested territory.	Cherry fruit fly.
State of California and Josephine County, Ore.	Strawberry plants prohibited from California.	Plants may be moved from disease-free fields in Josephine County on certificate.	Strawberry yellows.
All States and counties, including Oregon and Canada.	-----	Each shipment of gladiolus corms or cornels must have special certification attached showing that corms have been properly treated.	Gladiolus thrips.
Counties in Oregon: Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Washington, and Yamhill. States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Washington. All counties in Oregon.	Poplar and willow trees and parts capable of propagation. Black currants, and native western species, <i>R. bracteatum</i> and <i>R. petiolaris</i> . Five-needle pines, gooseberry, and currant plants, except five-needle pines on permit; branches and parts without roots may be shipped when not visibly infected.	Shipments of poplar and willow trees must carry certification that they were grown in a county free from satin moth and had been stored in a storage in which no poplar or willow trees are or have been stored. Other currants and gooseberries may be shipped when dormant or when dipped in lime sulphur (Federal quarantine No. 63 also governs interstate shipments.)	Satin moth. White-pine blister rust.

Plants and plant products prohibited or regulated entry into Oregon—Continued

Area quarantined	Plants and plant products affected		Plant pests and diseases
	Acceptance for mailing entirely prohibited	Acceptance for mailing only when accompanied with approved certificate or Oregon permit	
State of Oregon.....	-----	All holly shipments must carry special certification indicating they have been inspected clean or have been dipped in a prescribed formula or solution.	Holly scale.
All States (conditional).....	-----	Shipments of grape vines and cuttings can be accepted on certification that shipment is from an area clean of phylloxera.	Grape phylloxera.
Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, North Carolina, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, and District of Columbia.	All varieties and species, including the flowering forms, of the peach, nectarine, almond, apricot, plum, cherry, chokecherry, quince, pear, and apple trees and plants and parts thereof and the fresh fruit.	Scions or budwood admitted under Oregon permit from Nov. 1 to Mar. 15.	Oriental fruit moth.
California, Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Territory of Hawaii, Texas, and Virginia.	-----	Shipments of potatoes must be accompanied by a certificate stating shipments have come from fields inspected clean or that potatoes have been vacuum fumigated.	Potato tuber moth.
All States east of and including the States of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico, and that part of Canada east of and including the Province of Alberta.	All trees, plants, cuttings, and scions of the cultivated and wild filbert and hazel.	-----	Filbert blight.
All States except California, Arizona, and New Mexico, and including the State of Oregon.	Red raspberry, loganberry, dewberry, or blackberry plants and their horticultural varieties.	New and desirable varieties for trial plots may be brought in on Oregon permit. May be moved intrastate on certification of two field inspections and have been found free from disease.	Virus diseases of the genus <i>Rubus</i> and red raspberry mosaic.
Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and West Virginia.	-----	Corn, broomcorn, sorghums, Sudan grass, except clean seed and shelled grain, lima and green beans in pod, beets with tops, rhubarb, and cut flowers or entire plants of mums, asters, dahlias and gladiolus (except corns and tubers without stems) admitted if accompanied by United States Federal fumigation or treatment certificate.	European corn borer.

California, Delaware, Florida, Missouri, New Mexico, Mississippi, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Territory of Hawaii, and country of Mexico.		Tomatoes and tomato plants admitted only when accompanied by certificate stating shipment was grown and shipped from a free area, or has been treated with an approved formula.	Tomato pin worm.
California.		Carrots, beets, radishes, turnips, parsnips, and salsify; also celery, lettuce, and spinach with roots accepted if accompanied by certification that grown in fields free from nematode.	Root-knot nematode.
Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and foreign countries.		Certification of fumigation must accompany all vetch seed.	Vetch weevil.
All States and districts east of and including Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico.	Chestnut and chinquapin trees, nuts, cuttings, grafts, or scions.		Chestnut blight.
Territory of Hawaii.	Maunaloa flowers.		East Indian bean borer.
Countries in California: Riverside and San Bernardino. Colorado: Mesa County. Counties in Texas: Bexar, Brown, Callahan, Childress, Kerr, Limestone, Palo Pinto, Wheeler, Wichita, Wilbarger. Utah: Grand County.	All trees, cuttings, grafts, scions, or buds of the peach and nectarine, including the flowering forms.		Peach mosaic.
Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Province of Ontario, Canada, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.	Peach nectarine, or apricot trees; cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, or pits from districts where any of these diseases are known to exist.		Peach yellows, little peach, and peach rosette.

Shippers desiring Oregon permits must make application therefor direct to the Division of Plant Industry, State Department of Agriculture, Salem, Oreg.

Postmasters at places in Oregon where State inspection of plants and plant products is maintained under the Terminal Inspection Act should take the action prescribed by amended paragraph 4 (b), section 596, Postal Laws and Regulations, if parcels sent to such offices for terminal inspection are found to be in violation of these plant quarantine laws or regulations.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

B. E. P. Q. 461.

PRESENT STATUS OF THE CIRCULARS OF THIS (B. E. P. Q) SERIES

AUGUST 31, 1937.

Commencing January 18, 1915, circulars containing official Federal plant quarantine information have been issued from time to time in a numbered series. This series has been designated by "H. B.," "P. Q. C. A.," "B. P. Q.," and "B. E. P. Q." as prefixes to the numerals, and these designations referred to the Federal Horticultural Board, Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, Bureau of Plant Quarantine, and Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, respectively.

Many of the circulars contained information or instructions of transitory importance only; others were superseded by later circulars; in many instances changes in, or revocation of, quarantines rendered them of interest only as a record of Bureau activities; while in still other instances changes in procedure, technique, or other conditions have made them obsolete insofar as present practice is concerned.

The purpose of this circular is to indicate which of these preceding circulars are valid and which are obsolete. A circular may be herein indicated as obsolete insofar as its present status is concerned, although it may contain informative material that is still useful. For that reason inspectors and others engaged, or interested, in plant-quarantine work will wish to place the obsolete circulars in an inactive file, available for reference if occasion arises.

AVERY S. HOYT,

Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

LEGEND

Column 1:

D.—Indicates that the circular was issued in connection with domestic plant quarantine work.

F.—Indicates that the circular was issued in connection with foreign plant quarantine work.

Column 2:

R.—Following the number of a circular indicates a revision under the same number; the latest revised edition only should be consulted.

Column 3:

Act.—Plant Quarantine Act of 1912.

Adm.—Administrative.

C. R.—Cotton regulations.

D. P. R.—Domestic potato regulations.

E. C.—Export certification.

M. B. R.—Mexican border regulations.

N. S. R.—Nursery stock regulations.

P. L. & R.—Postal laws and regulations.

P. R.—Potato regulations.

Q. 5, Q. 14, etc.—Refer to the plant quarantine designated by the numbers shown.

F or D	No.	Issued in connection with—	Status	Remarks
DF	H. B. 1	Act.	Obsolete	Of transitory importance. (See current Cotton Regulations and Quarantine No. 47.)
F	H. B. 2	N. S. R.	do	Of importance only as a record of Bureau activity; quarantine No. 37 superseded regulations referred to.
F	H. B. 3	P. R.	do	Of transitory importance. (See current Potato Regulations.)
F	H. B. 4	N. S. R.	do	Of importance only as a record of Bureau activity; quarantines Nos. 20 and 37 promulgated subsequently.
F	H. B. 5	P. R.	do	Of transitory importance. (See current Potato Regulations.)
D	H. B. 6	D. P. R.	do	Domestic potato regulations lifted Sept. 1, 1915.
D	H. B. 7		do	Of importance only as a record of Bureau activity.
DF	H. B. 8	Act.	do	Of transitory importance. (See current Cotton Regulations and quarantine No. 47.)
D	H. B. 9	Q. 14, 18, D. P. R.	do	Domestic potato quarantines and regulations lifted Sept. 1, 1915.
F	H. B. 10	C. R.	do	Of transitory importance. ¹
F	H. B. 11	C. R.	do	Do. ¹
F	H. B. 12	C. R.	do	Do. ¹
F	H. B. 13	C. R.	do	Do. ¹
F	H. B. 14	C. R.	do	Do. ¹
F	H. B. 15	C. R.	do	Do. ¹
F	H. B. 16	C. R.	do	Do. ¹
F	H. B. 17	C. R.	do	Do. ¹
F	H. B. 18	C. R.	do	Superseded by H. B. 42.
F	H. B. 19	C. R.	do	Of transitory importance. ¹
F	H. B. 20	C. R.	do	Do. ¹
F	H. B. 21	C. R.	do	Do. ¹
F	H. B. 22	C. R.	do	Do. ¹
F	H. B. 23	C. R.	do	Do. ¹
F	H. B. 24	Adm.	do	Do.
F	H. B. 25	C. R., P. L. & R.	do	Supplemented by H. B. 26.
F	H. B. 26	C. R., P. L. & R.	do	Supplemented H. B. 25; superseded by H. B. 159.
F	H. B. 27	C. R.	do	Of transitory importance. ¹
F	H. B. 28	C. R.	do	Do. ¹
F	H. B. 29	C. R.	do	Do. ¹
F	H. B. 30	C. R.	do	Do.
F	H. B. 31	P. R.	do	See current Potato Regulations.
D	H. B. 31½	Act.	do	Present practice is a modification.
F	H. B. 32	C. R.	do	Do. ¹
F	H. B. 33	C. R.	do	Do. ¹
F	H. B. 34	C. R.	do	Do. ¹
F	H. B. 35	C. R.	do	Do. ¹
F	H. B. 36	C. R.	do	Do. ¹
F	H. B. 37	C. R.	do	Do. ¹
F	H. B. 38	C. R.	do	Do. ¹
F	H. B. 39	C. R.	do	Do. ¹
F	H. B. 40	C. R.	do	Do. ¹
D	H. B. 41	Act.	do	Of transitory importance; domestic blister rust quarantine promulgated effective June 1, 1917.
F	H. B. 42	C. R.	do	Superseded H. B. 18; superseded by H. B. 164.
DF	H. B. 43	Adm.	do	Of transitory importance.
F	H. B. 44	C. R.	do	Do. ¹
F	H. B. 45	C. R.	do	See current Cotton Regulations and Plant Safeguard Regulations.
F	H. B. 46	C. R.	do	Of transitory importance. ¹
F	H. B. 47	C. R.	do	Do. ¹
F	H. B. 48	C. R.	do	Do. ¹
F	H. B. 49	E. C.	do	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 375, revised.
F	H. B. 50	C. R.	do	Of transitory importance. ¹
F	H. B. 51	C. R.	do	Do. ¹
F	H. B. 52	C. R.	do	Do. ¹
D	H. B. 53	Q. 22	do	Of value only as a record of Bureau activity.
F	H. B. 54	C. R.	do	Of transitory importance. ¹
F	H. B. 55	C. R.	do	Do. ¹
F	H. B. 56	C. R.	do	Do. ¹
F	H. B. 57	C. R.	do	Do. ¹
F	H. B. 58	C. R.	do	Do. ¹
F	H. B. 59	R. C.	do	Do. ¹

¹ Certain of the earlier HB's issued in connection with the Cotton Regulations were modified or superseded by the several amendments to the Cotton Regulations which went into effect July 1, 1915, and by the revisions of the Cotton Regulations effective Feb. 1, 1916, and Aug. 1, 1917, and the amendments thereto; also by the current Cotton Regulations effective Feb. 24, 1923. A number of HB's were superseded or supplemented by other circulars which were later amended or invalidated. Therefore, insofar as they remain in effect, Cotton HB's included in HB's 10 to 146 inclusive, unless otherwise stated, are absorbed and superseded by the current Cotton Regulations, and are shown herein as "of transitory importance."

F or D	No.	Issued in connection with—	Status	Remarks
F	H. B. 60	C. R.	Obsolete	Of transitory importance. ¹
F	H. B. 61	C. R.	do	Do. ¹
F	H. B. 62	C. R.	do	Do. ¹
F	H. B. 63	C. R.	do	Do. ¹
F	H. B. 64	C. R.	do	Do. ¹
F	H. B. 65	C. R.	do	Do. ¹
F	H. B. 66	C. R.	do	Do. ¹
F	H. B. 67	C. R.	do	Do. ¹
F	H. B. 68	C. R.	do	Do. ¹
F	H. B. 69	C. R.	do	Do. ¹
F	H. B. 70	C. R.	do	Do. ¹
F	H. B. 71	C. R.	do	Do. ¹
F	H. B. 72	P. R.	do	Supplemented by H. B. 73; see current Potato Regulations.
F	H. B. 73	P. R.	do	Supplemented H. B. 72; see current Potato Regulations.
F	H. B. 74	C. R.	do	Of transitory importance. ¹
F	H. B. 75	C. R.	do	Do. ¹
F	H. B. 76	C. R.	do	Do. ¹
F	H. B. 77	Adm.	do	Do. ¹
F	H. B. 78	C. R.	do	Do. ¹
F	H. B. 79	C. R.	do	Do. ¹
F	H. B. 80	C. R.	do	Do. ¹
D	H. B. 81	Act.	do	Do. ¹
F	H. B. 82	C. R.	do	Do. ¹
F	H. B. 83	C. R.	do	Do. ¹
F	H. B. 84	C. R.	do	Do. ¹
F	H. B. 85	C. R.	do	Do. ¹
F	H. B. 86	C. R.	do	Do. ¹
F	H. B. 87	C. R.	do	Do. ¹
F	H. B. 88	C. R.	do	Do. ¹
F	H. B. 89	C. R.	do	Do. ¹
F	H. B. 90	C. R.	do	Do. ¹
F	H. B. 91	C. R.	do	Do. ¹
F	H. B. 92	Adm.	do	Superseded by instructions not in this series.
F	H. B. 93	C. R.	do	Of transitory importance. ¹
D	H. B. 94	Q. 38	do	Of transitory importance; quarantine No. 38 promulgated effective May 1, 1919.
F	H. B. 95	C. R.	do	Of transitory importance. ¹
F	H. B. 96	C. R.	do	Do.
F	H. B. 97	C. R.	do	Do.
F	H. B. 98	C. R.	do	Do.
F	H. B. 99	C. R.	do	Do.
F	H. B. 100	C. R.	do	Do.
F	H. B. 101	C. R.	do	Do.
F	H. B. 102	N. S. R.	do	Of transitory importance. (See quarantine No. 37.)
F	H. B. 103	C. R.	do	Of transitory importance.
F	H. B. 104	N. S. R.	do	Do.
F	H. B. 105	Q. 37	do	Superseded by P. Q. C. A. 249.
F	H. B. 106	Q. 37	do	Superseded by H. B. 132, revised.
F	H. B. 107	Q. 37	do	Superseded by instructions not in this series.
F	H. B. 108	Q. 37	do	Do.
F	H. B. 109	Q. 37	do	See regulation 7, quarantine No. 37.
F	H. B. 110	M. B. R.	do	Superseded by H. B. 112.
F	H. B. 111	Q. 37	do	Of transitory importance.
F	H. B. 112	M. B. R.	do	Superseded H. B. 110; supplemented by H. B. 118; superseded by instructions not in this series.
F	H. B. 113	C. R.	do	Of transitory importance.
F	H. B. 114	Q. 37	do	See Plant Safeguard Regulations.
F	H. B. 115	Q. 37	do	Do.
F	H. B. 116	Q. 37	do	See current revision of quarantine No. 37.
F	H. B. 117	Q. 37	do	Of importance only as a record of formation of Bureau policy; superseded by instructions not in this series. (See quarantine No. 37.)
F	H. B. 118	M. B. R.	Valid	Supplemented H. B. 112; as far as fee is concerned H. B. 118 is valid.
F	H. B. 119	C. R.	Obsolete	Of transitory importance. ¹
F	H. B. 120	Q. 41	do	Superseded by P. Q. C. A. 309.
F	H. B. 121 (R)	C. R.	Valid	Supplemented by H. B. 191 (subject to revision)
F	H. B. 122	C. R.	Obsolete	Of transitory importance. ¹
F	H. B. 123	Q. 37	do	Of transitory importance. (See current quarantine No. 37.)
F	H. B. 124	C. R.	do	Superseded by H. B. 127.
F	H. B. 125	C. R.	do	Of transitory importance.
F	H. B. 126	C. R.	do	Do.
F	H. B. 127	C. R.	do	Superseded H. B. 124; superseded by H. B. 176.
F	H. B. 128	Q. 37	do	Of transitory importance. (See current revision quarantine No. 37.)
F	H. B. 129	C. R.	do	Of transitory importance.
F	H. B. 130	Q. 37	do	Do.

F or D	No.	Issued in connection with—	Status	Remarks
F	H. B. 131	Q. 37	Obsolete	Of transitory importance.
F	H. B. 132	Q. 37	do	Superseded H. B. 106; superseded by B. E. P. Q. 369.
F	H. B. 133	Q. 37	do	See regulation 7, quarantine No. 37.
F	H. B. 134	Q. 37	do	Notice of shipment is filed with notice of arrival.
F	H. B. 135	C. R.	do	Of transitory importance. ¹
F	H. B. 136 (R)	Q. 37, 56	Valid	(Subject to revision.)
F	H. B. 137	Q. 37	Obsolete	Of transitory importance.
F	H. B. 138	Q. 37	do	Do.
F	H. B. 139	Q. 37	do	Of transitory importance. (See H. B. 155.)
D	H. B. 140	Q. 45	do	Of transitory importance.
F	H. B. 141	Q. 37	do	See current United States Official Postal Guide.
F	H. B. 142	C. R.	do	Of transitory importance. ¹
F	H. B. 143	Q. 37	do	Do.
F	H. B. 144	Q. 37	do	See current revision quarantines Nos. 37 and 56.
F	H. B. 145	Q. 37	do	Of transitory importance.
F	H. B. 146	C. R.	do	Do.
F	H. B. 147	Q. 5	do	Superseded by P. Q. C. A. 305.
D	H. B. 148	Q. 54	do	Of importance only as a record of Bureau activity.
F	H. B. 149	Q. 37	do	Of transitory importance.
F	H. B. 150	Q. 37	do	Do.
F	H. B. 151	E. C.	do	Superseded by H. B. 160, P. Q. C. A.'s 301, 302, 303, 315.
F	H. B. 152	Q. 37	do	Of transitory importance.
F	H. B. 153	Q. 37	do	Do.
F	H. B. 154	Q. 37	do	Do.
F	H. B. 155	Q. 37	do	Of transitory importance; superseded H. B. 139.
F	H. B. 156	Q. 37	do	Superseded by current practices.
F	H. B. 157	Q. 37	do	Do.
F	H. B. 158	Q. 37	do	Of transitory importance.
F	H. B. 159	C. R., P. L. & R.	do	Superseded H. B. 26. (See current United States Official Postal Guide.)
F	H. B. 160	E. C.	do	Superseded H. B. 151 in part; supplemented by P. Q. C. A. 296; superseded by P. Q. C. A. 327.
F	H. B. 161(R)	Q. 41	Valid	Superseded by P. Q. C. A. 309, formally, but pending revision of the latter, H. B. 161 is valid.
DF	H. B. 162	Act.	Obsolete	Of transitory importance.
F	H. B. 163	C. R.	do	Do.
F	H. B. 164	C. R.	Valid	Superseded H. B. 42; formally superseded by P. Q. C. A. 309, but pending revision of the latter, H. B. 164 is valid.
F	H. B. 165	Q. 37	Obsolete	See current revision Form E. Q. 207.
F	H. B. 166	Q. 37	do	Do.
D	H. B. 167	Q. 48	do	Superseded by H. B. 178.
F	H. B. 168	Q. 41	do	See current quarantine No. 41.
F	H. B. 169	E. C.	do	Superseded by P. Q. C. A. 327.
F	H. B. 170	Q. 56	Valid	See current quarantine No. 56.
F	H. B. 171	Q. 56	Obsolete	Do.
F	H. B. 172	Q. 41	do	See current quarantine No. 41.
F	H. B. 173	Q. 37	do	Superseded by instructions not contained in this series.
D	H. B. 174	Q. 45	do	Supplemented by H. B.'s 179, 182; superseded by P. Q. C. A. 334.
D	H. B. 175	Act.	do	Superseded by P. Q. C. A. 292.
F	H. B. 176	C. R.	do	Superseded H. B. 127; supplemented by H. B.'s 184, 186; revised under same number, H. B. 176, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, and 1929; superseded by B. E. P. Q. 460.
DF	H. B. 177	Act.	do	Of value only as a record of Bureau activity.
D	H. B. 178	Q. 48	do	Superseded H. B. 167; supplemented by H. B. 180; superseded by P. Q. C. A. 220.
D	H. B. 179	Q. 45	do	Supplemented H. B. 174; supplemented by H. B. 182; superseded by P. Q. C. A. 334.
D	H. B. 180	Q. 48	do	Supplemented H. B. 178; superseded by P. Q. C. A. 220.
F	H. B. 181	Q. 41	do	See current quarantine No. 41.
D	H. B. 182	Q. 45	do	Supplemented H. B.'s 174, 179; superseded by P. Q. C. A. 334.
F	H. B. 183	Q. 37	Valid	(Subject to revision.)
F	H. B. 184	C. R.	Obsolete	Supplemented H. B. 176; superseded by 1925 revision of H. B. 176.
F	H. B. 185	Q. 37	do	Supplemented by H. B. 187.
F	H. B. 186	C. R.	do	Supplemented H. B.'s 176, 184; superseded by 1925 revision of H. B. 176.
F	H. B. 187	Q. 37	Valid	Supplements H. B. 185 (subject to revision).
F	H. B. 188	Q. 37	Obsolete	See current revision quarantine No. 37.
F	H. B. 189	E. C.	do	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 366.
F	H. B. 190	Q. 37	do	Of value only as record of Bureau activity.

F or D	No.	Issued in connection with—	Status	Remarks
F	H. B. 191	C. R.	Valid	Supplemented H. B. 121 (subject to revision).
F	H. B. 192	E. C.	Obsolete	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 428.
F	H. B. 193	Q. 37	do	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 412.
F	H. B. 194	Q. 37	do	Superseded by P. Q. C. A. 308.
F	H. B. 195	Q. 37	do	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 412.
F	H. B. 196	Q. 56	do	Of transitory importance.
F	H. B. 197	Q. 37	do	Supplemented by H. B. 207; superseded by B. E. P. Q. 412.
F	H. B. 198	Q. 37	do	Of transitory importance; superseded by B. E. P. Q. 412.
F	H. B. 199	E. C.	do	Superseded by P. Q. C. A. 304.
D	H. B. 200	Q. 62	do	Superseded by H. B. 203; quarantine No. 62 lifted effective Apr. 1, 1935.
F	H. B. 201	Q. 37	do	Superseded by P. Q. C. A. 285.
F	H. B. 202	Q. 37	do	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 412.
D	H. B. 203	Q. 62	do	Superseded H. B. 200; quarantine No. 62 lifted effective Apr. 1, 1935.
DF	H. B. 204	Q. 37, 62	do	Superseded by H. B. 206.
F	H. B. 205	Q. 56	do	Supplemented by H. B. 208; superseded by H. B. 215.
DF	H. B. 206	Q. 37, 62	do	Of transitory importance; superseded H. B. 204.
F	H. B. 207	Q. 37	do	Supplemented H. B. 197; superseded by B. E. P. Q. 412.
F	H. B. 208	Q. 56	do	Supplemented H. B. 205; superseded by H. B. 215.
D	H. B. 209	Q. 48	do	Of transitory importance.
F	H. B. 210	Q. 37	do	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 412.
F	H. B. 211	E. C.	do	Superseded by P. Q. C. A. 284.
D	H. B. 212	P. L. & R.	do	Superseded by B. P. Q. 351.
DF	H. B. 213	Q. 37	do	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 412.
DF	H. B. 214	do	do	See departmental regulations paragraph 1547.
F	H. B. 215	Q. 56	do	Superseded H. B.'s 205, 208; superseded by P. Q. C. A. 241.
F	H. B. 216	Q. 56	do	Of transitory importance. (See current quarantine No. 56.)
D	P. Q. C. A. 217	Q. 62	do	Superseded by B. P. Q. 337.
D	P. Q. C. A. 218	Q. 37	do	Superseded by P. Q. C. A. 278.
D	P. Q. C. A. 219	Q. 63	do	See current revision quarantine No. 63.
D	P. Q. C. A. 220	Q. 48	do	Superseded H. B.'s 178, 180. (See current revision quarantine No. 48.)
D	P. Q. C. A. 221	Q. 66	do	Quarantine No. 66 lifted effective Mar. 1, 1930.
F	P. Q. C. A. 222	Q. 37	do	See current revision Form E. Q. 208.
F	P. Q. C. A. 223	Q. 37	do	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 412.
D	P. Q. C. A. 224	Q. 48, 66	do	Supplemented by P. Q. C. A.'s 239, 265, 293, 307, 322, 333, B. P. Q. 339; superseded by B. P. Q. 359.
D	P. Q. C. A. 225	Q. 68	do	Of value as record only; quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 226	Q. 68	do	Quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 227	Q. 68	do	Do.
D	P. Q. C. A. 228	Q. 68	do	Do.
D	P. Q. C. A. 229	Q. 68	do	Supplemented by P. Q. C. A. 240; quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 230	Q. 68	do	Quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 231	Q. 68	do	Do.
D	P. Q. C. A. 232	Q. 68	do	Do.
D	P. Q. C. A. 233	Q. 68	do	Supplemented by P. Q. C. A. 238; quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 234	Q. 68	do	Quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 235	Q. 68	do	Do.
D	P. Q. C. A. 236	Q. 68	do	Do.
D	P. Q. C. A. 237	Q. 68	do	Do.
D	P. Q. C. A. 238	Q. 68	do	Do.
D	P. Q. C. A. 239	Q. 48, 66	do	Supplemented P. Q. C. A. 233; quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 240	Q. 68	do	Supplemented P. Q. C. A. 224; supplemented by B. P. Q. 339; superseded by B. P. Q. 359.
D	P. Q. C. A. 241	Q. 56	do	Supplemented P. Q. C. A. 229; quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
F	P. Q. C. A. 241	Q. 56	do	Superseded H. B. 215; superseded by B. P. Q. 344.
D	P. Q. C. A. 242	Q. 68	do	Quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 243	Q. 68	do	Superseded by P. Q. C. A. 269; quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 244	Q. 68	do	Quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 245	Q. 68	do	Do.
D	P. Q. C. A. 246	Q. 68	do	Supplemented by P. Q. C. A. 271; quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 247	Q. 68	do	Explanatory of P. Q. C. A. 246; quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.

F or D	No.	Issued in connection with—	Status	Remarks
F	P. Q. C. A. 248.	Act.-----	Obsolete----	Of transitory importance.
F	P. Q. C. A. 249.	Q. 37-----	do-----	Superseded HB-105; superseded by B. P. Q. 340.
D	P. Q. C. A. 250.	Q. 68-----	do-----	Quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 251.	Q. 68-----	do-----	Supplemented by P. Q. C. A. 256; quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 252.	Q. 68-----	do-----	Quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 253.	Q. 68-----	do-----	Superseded by P. Q. C. A. 263; quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 254.	Q. 68-----	do-----	Supplemented by P. Q. C. A.'s 261, 262; superseded by P. Q. C. A. 272; quarantine no. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 255.	Q. 68-----	do-----	Quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 256.	Q. 68-----	do-----	Supplemented P. Q. C. A. 251; quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 257.	Q. 68-----	do-----	Quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 258.	Q. 68-----	do-----	Supplemented by P. Q. C. A. 266; quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 259.	Q. 66-----	do-----	Quarantine No. 66 lifted effective Mar. 1, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 260.	Q. 48-----	do-----	Of transitory importance.
D	P. Q. C. A. 261.	Q. 68-----	do-----	Supplemented P. Q. C. A. 254; superseded by P. Q. C. A. 272.
D	P. Q. C. A. 262.	Q. 68-----	do-----	Supplemented P. Q. C. A. 254; superseded by P. Q. C. A. 272.
D	P. Q. C. A. 263.	Q. 68-----	do-----	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 253; superseded by P. Q. C. A. 280.
D	P. Q. C. A. 264.	Q. 68-----	do-----	Superseded by P. Q. C. A.'s 269, 272.
D	P. Q. C. A. 265.	Q. 48, 66-----	do-----	Supplemented P. Q. C. A. 224; supplemented by P. Q. C. A. 333; superseded by B. P. Q. 350.
D	P. Q. C. A. 266.	Q. 68-----	do-----	Supplemented P. Q. C. A. 258.
D	P. Q. C. A. 267.	Q. 68-----	do-----	Quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 268.	Q. 68-----	do-----	Do.
D	P. Q. C. A. 269.	Q. 68-----	do-----	Superseded P. Q. C. A.'s 243, 264; supplemented by P. Q. C. A. 272; quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 270.	Q. 68-----	do-----	Quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 271.	Q. 68-----	do-----	Supplemented P. Q. C. A. 246; quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 272.	Q. 68-----	do-----	Superseded P. Q. C. A.'s 254, 261, 262, 264; supplemented P. Q. C. A. 269; supplemented by P. Q. C. A.'s 273, 279, 280, 282, 286, 288; quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 273.	Q. 68-----	do-----	Supplemented P. Q. C. A. 272; quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 274.	Q. 48-----	do-----	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 394.
D	P. Q. C. A. 275.	Q. 68-----	do-----	Quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 276.	Q. 68-----	do-----	Do.
F	P. Q. C. A. 277.	Q. 37-----	do-----	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 376.
F	P. Q. C. A. 278. (R).	Q. 37-----	Valid-----	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 218.
D	P. Q. C. A. 279.	Q. 68-----	Obsolete----	Supplemented P. Q. C. A. 272; quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 280.	Q. 68-----	do-----	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 263; supplemented P. Q. C. A. 272; quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 281.	Q. 52-----	do-----	Supplemented by P. Q. C. A.'s 298, 300.
D	P. Q. C. A. 282.	Q. 68-----	do-----	Supplemented P. Q. C. A. 272; superseded by P. Q. C. A. 288; quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
F	P. Q. C. A. 283. (R).	E. C-----	Valid-----	
F	P. Q. C. A. 284.	E. C-----	Obsolete----	Superseded H. B. 211; superseded by B. E. P. Q. 411.
F	P. Q. C. A. 285.	Q. 37-----	do-----	Superseded H. B. 201; superseded by P. Q. C. A. 308.
D	P. Q. C. A. 286.	Q. 68-----	do-----	Supplemented P. Q. C. A. 272; quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 287.	Q. 68-----	do-----	Quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 288.	Q. 68-----	do-----	Supplemented P. Q. C. A. 272; superseded P. Q. C. A. 282; quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
F	P. Q. C. A. 289.	E. C-----	Valid-----	
D	P. Q. C. A. 290.	Q. 68-----	Obsolete----	Quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 291.	Q. 68-----	do-----	Do.
D	P. Q. C. A. 292.	Act-----	Valid-----	Superseded H. B. 175.
D	P. Q. C. A. 293.	Q. 48-----	Obsolete----	Supplemented P. Q. C. A.'s 224, 239; superseded by P. Q. C. A. 322.

F or D	No.	Issued in connection with—	Status	Remarks
F	P. Q. C. A. 294.	E. C. -----	Obsolete	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 379.
D	P. Q. C. A. 295.	Act. -----	do	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 410.
F	P. Q. C. A. 296.	E. C. -----	do	Supplemented H. B. 160; superseded by P. Q. C. A. 327.
F	P. Q. C. A. 297.	E. C. -----	Valid	
D	P. Q. C. A. 298.	Q. 52 -----	Obsolete	Supplemented P. Q. C. A. 281.
F	P. Q. C. A. 299 (R).	E. C. -----	Valid	
D	P. Q. C. A. 300.	Q. 52 -----	Obsolete	Supplemented P. Q. C. A. 281.
F	P. Q. C. A. 301.	E. C. -----	do	Superseded H. B. 151, in part; superseded by B. E. P. Q. 403.
F	P. Q. C. A. 302.	E. C. -----	do	Superseded H. B. 151, in part; superseded by B. E. P. Q. 405.
F	P. Q. C. A. 303.	E. C. -----	Valid	Superseded H. B. 151, in part.
F	P. Q. C. A. 304.	E. C. -----	Obsolete	Superseded H. B. 199; superseded by B. E. P. Q. 407.
F	P. Q. C. A. 305 (R).	Q. 5. -----	Valid	Superseded H. B. 147; (in process of revision on account of lifting of quarantine No. 5).
F	P. Q. C. A. 306.	E. C. -----	do	
D	P. Q. C. A. 307.	Q. 48 -----	Obsolete	Supplemented P. Q. C. A. 224; superseded by B. P. Q. 359.
F	P. Q. C. A. 308.	Q. 37 -----	do	Superseded H. B.'s 194, 285; superseded by B. P. Q. 341.
DF	P. Q. C. A. 309.	Various Quars.	Valid	Many provisions obsolete (subject to revision).
DF	P. Q. C. A. 310.	E. C. -----	do	
DF	P. Q. C. A. 311.	Q. 5, 13, 56, 58	do	In process of revision.
D	P. Q. C. A. 312.	Q. 62 -----	Obsolete	Of transitory importance; quarantine No. 62 lifted Apr. 1, 1935.
D	P. Q. C. A. 313.	Q. 45 -----	do	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 386.
F	P. Q. C. A. 314.	E. C. -----	do	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 445.
F	P. Q. C. A. 315.	E. C. -----	do	Superseded H. B. 151, in part; superseded by B. E. P. Q. 437.
D	P. Q. C. A. 316.	Q. 48 -----	Valid	(Subject to revision.)
D	P. Q. C. A. 317.	Q. 48 -----	Obsolete	Superseded by B. P. Q. 359.
D	P. Q. C. A. 318.	Q. 52 -----	do	Superseded by B. P. Q. 342.
D	P. Q. C. A. 319.	Q. 62 -----	do	Superseded by R. P. Q. 337; quarantine No. 62 lifted Apr. 1, 1935.
D	P. Q. C. A. 320.	Q. 38 -----	do	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 385.
F	P. Q. C. A. 321.	E. C. -----	do	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 439.
D	P. Q. C. A. 322.	Q. 48 -----	do	Supplemented P. Q. C. A. 224; superseded P. Q. C. A. 293; superseded by B. P. Q. 359
F	P. Q. C. A. 323.	Q. 37 -----	do	Of transitory importance.
FD	P. Q. C. A. 324.	Q. 37, 62	do	Do.
D	P. Q. C. A. 325.	Q. 64 -----	do	Do.
D	P. Q. C. A. 326.	Q. 64 -----	do	Do.
F	P. Q. C. A. 327.	E. C. -----	do	Superseded H. B.'s 160, 169, 296; superseded by B. E. P. Q.'s 408, 416.
D	P. Q. C. A. 328.	Q. 43 -----	do	Quarantine No. 43 lifted, effective July 15, 1932.
D	P. Q. C. A. 329.	Q. 64 -----	do	Of transitory importance.
D	P. Q. C. A. 330.	Q. 64 -----	do	Do.
D	P. Q. C. A. 331.	Q. 64 -----	do	Do.
D	P. Q. C. A. 332.	Q. 62 -----	do	Do.
D	P. Q. C. A. 333.	Q. 48, 66	do	Supplemented P. Q. C. A.'s 224, 265; superseded by B. P. Q. 359.
D	P. Q. C. A. 334.	Q. 45 -----	Valid	Superseded H. B.'s 174, 179, 182.
D	P. Q. C. A. 335.	Act. -----	do	Legal data re quarantine litigation.
D	B. P. Q. 336a	Q. 63 -----	Obsolete	In process of revision.
D	B. P. Q. 336b	Q. 63 -----	do	Do.
D	B. P. Q. 337	Q. 62 -----	do	Superseded P. Q. C. A.'s 217, 319; supplemented by B. P. Q. 353; quarantine No. 62 lifted, effective Apr. 1, 1935.
D	B. P. Q. 338	Q. 62 -----	do	Supplemented by B. P. Q. 353; quarantine No. 62 lifted, effective Apr. 1, 1935.
D	B. P. Q. 339	Q. 48, 66	do	Supplemented P. Q. C. A.'s 224, 239; superseded by B. P. Q. 359.
F	B. P. Q. 340	Q. 37 -----	do	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 249; superseded by B. E. P. Q. 384.
F	B. P. Q. 341	Q. 37 -----	do	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 308. (See current revision Form E. Q. 208.)
D	B. P. Q. 342	Q. 52 -----	do	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 318.
D	B. P. Q. 343	Q. 64 -----	do	Of transitory importance.
F	B. P. Q. 344	Q. 56 -----	Valid	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 241.
D	B. P. Q. 345	Q. 52 -----	Obsolete	Florida removed from under restrictions of quarantine No. 52, effective Oct. 14, 1936.
D	B. P. Q. 346	Act. -----	do	
F	B. P. Q. 347	E. C. -----	do	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 438.
F	B. P. Q. 348	E. C. -----	Valid	
D	B. P. Q. 349	Q. 62 -----	Obsolete	Quarantine No. 62 lifted, effective Apr. 1, 1935
F	B. P. Q. 350	E. C. -----	Valid	
D	B. P. Q. 351	P. L. & R.	Obsolete	Superseded H. B. 212.
D	B. P. Q. 352	Q. 48 -----	do	
D	B. P. Q. 353	Q. 62 -----	do	Supplemented B. P. Q.'s 337, 338; quarantine No. 62 lifted, effective Apr. 1, 1935.

F or D	No.	Issued in connection with—	Status	Remarks
F	B. P. Q. 354	Q. 37	Obsolete	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 412.
F	B. P. Q. 355(R)	E. C.	Valid	
F	B. P. Q. 356	Q. 70	Obsolete	See quarantine No. 70, revised.
F	B. P. Q. 357	E. C.	do	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 426.
D	B. P. Q. 358	Q. 62	do	Quarantine No. 62 lifted, effective Apr. 1, 1935.
D	B. P. Q. 359	Q. 48	Valid	Superseded P. Q. C. A.'s 224, 239, 265, 307, 317, 322, 333, B. P. Q. 339.
F	B. P. Q. 360	E. C.	do	
D	B. P. Q. 361	Q. 64	Obsolete	Of transitory importance.
F	B. P. Q. 362	Q. 56	do	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 417.
F	B. P. Q. 363	E. C.	Valid	
F	B. P. Q. 364	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 365	Q. 37	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 366	E. C.	do	Superseded H. B. 189.
D	B. E. P. Q. 367	Q. 64	Obsolete	Of transitory importance.
F	B. E. P. Q. 368	E. C.	Valid	
F	B. E. P. Q. 369	Q. 37	do	Superseded H. B. 132, revised.
F	B. E. P. Q. 370 (R)	E. C.	do	
D	B. E. P. Q. 371	Q. 64	Obsolete	Of transitory importance.
D	B. E. P. Q. 372	Q. 64	do	Do.
D	B. E. P. Q. 373	Q. 62	do	Quarantine No. 62 lifted, effective Apr. 1, 1935
F	B. E. P. Q. 374	E. C.	Valid	
F	B. E. P. Q. 375 (R)	E. C.	do	As revised, superseded H. B. 4C.
F	B. E. P. Q. 376	Q. 37	Obsolete	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 277, superseded by B. E. P. Q. 412.
F	B. E. P. Q. 377	E. C.	do	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 425.
F	B. E. P. Q. 378	E. C.	Valid	
F	B. E. P. Q. 379	E. C.	do	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 294.
F	B. E. P. Q. 380	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 381	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 382	E. C.	do	
D	B. E. P. Q. 383	Q. 48	Obsolete	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 395, revised.
F	B. E. P. Q. 384	Q. 37	Valid	Superseded B. P. Q. 340.
D	B. E. P. Q. 385 (R)	Q. 38	do	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 320.
D	B. E. P. Q. 386 (R)	Q. 45	do	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 313.
D	B. E. P. Q. 387	Q. 64	Obsolete	Of transitory importance.
D	B. E. P. Q. 388	Q. 52	Valid	(Subject to revision.)
F	B. E. P. Q. 389	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 390	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 391	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 392	Act.	do	
D	B. E. P. Q. 393	Q. 52	Obsolete	Florida removed from under restrictions of quarantine No. 52, effective Oct. 14, 1936.
D	B. E. P. Q. 394	Q. 48	Valid	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 274.
D	B. E. P. Q. 395 (R)	Q. 48	do	Superseded B. E. P. Q. 383.
F	B. E. P. Q. 396	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 397	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 398	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 399	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 400	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 401	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 402 (R)	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 403	E. C.	do	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 301.
F	B. E. P. Q. 404 (R)	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 405	E. C.	do	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 302.
F	B. E. P. Q. 406 (R)	E. C.	Valid	
F	B. E. P. Q. 407	E. C.	do	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 304.
F	B. E. P. Q. 408	E. C.	do	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 327, in part.
F	B. E. P. Q. 409	E. C.	do	
D	B. E. P. Q. 410	Act.	do	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 295.
F	B. E. P. Q. 411	E. C.	do	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 284.
F	B. E. P. Q. 412	Q. 37	do	Superseded H. B.'s 193, 195, 197, 198, 202, 207, 210, 213; P. Q. C. A. 223; B. P. Q. 354; B. E. P. Q. 376.
F	B. E. P. Q. 413	E. C.	do	
D	B. E. P. Q. 414 (R)	Q. 52	do	
D	B. E. P. Q. 415	Q. 64	Obsolete	Of transitory importance.
F	B. E. P. Q. 416	E. C.	Valid	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 327, in part.
F	B. E. P. Q. 417	Q. 56	do	Superseded B. P. Q. 362.
F	B. E. P. Q. 418	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 419	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 420	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 421	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 422	E. C.	do	

F or D	No.	Issued in connection with—	Status	Remarks
F	B. E. P. Q. 423.	E. C. -----	Valid -----	
F	B. E. P. Q. 424	E. C. -----	do -----	
	(R)			
F	B. E. P. Q. 425.	E. C. -----	do -----	Superseded B. E. P. Q. 377.
F	B. E. P. Q. 426.	E. C. -----	do -----	Superseded B. P. Q. 357.
F	B. E. P. Q. 427.	E. C. -----	do -----	
F	B. E. P. Q. 428.	E. C. -----	do -----	Superseded H. B. 192.
F	B. E. P. Q. 429.	E. C. -----	do -----	
F	B. E. P. Q. 430.	E. C. -----	do -----	
F	B. E. P. Q. 431.	E. C. -----	do -----	
F	B. E. P. Q. 432.	E. C. -----	do -----	
F	B. E. P. Q. 433.	E. C. -----	do -----	
F	B. E. P. Q. 434.	E. C. -----	do -----	
F	B. E. P. Q. 435.	E. C. -----	do -----	
D	B. E. P. Q. 436	Q. 61 -----	do -----	
	(R)			
F	B. E. P. Q. 437.	E. C. -----	do -----	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 315.
F	B. E. P. Q. 438.	E. C. -----	do -----	Superseded B. P. Q. 347.
F	B. E. P. Q. 439.	E. C. -----	do -----	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 321.
F	B. E. P. Q. 440.	E. C. -----	do -----	
F	B. E. P. Q. 441.	E. C. -----	do -----	
F	B. E. P. Q. 442.	E. C. -----	do -----	
F	B. E. P. Q. 443.	E. C. -----	do -----	
F	B. E. P. Q. 444.	E. C. -----	do -----	
F	B. E. P. Q. 445.	E. C. -----	do -----	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 314.
F	B. E. P. Q. 446.	E. C. -----	do -----	
F	B. E. P. Q. 447.	E. C. -----	do -----	
F	B. E. P. Q. 448.	E. C. -----	do -----	
F	B. E. P. Q. 449.	E. C. -----	do -----	
D	B. E. P. Q. 450.	Q. 52 -----	do -----	
F	B. E. P. Q. 451.	E. C. -----	do -----	
F	B. E. P. Q. 452.	E. C. -----	do -----	
F	B. E. P. Q. 453.	E. C. -----	do -----	
F	B. E. P. Q. 454.	E. C. -----	do -----	
F	B. E. P. Q. 455.	E. C. -----	do -----	
F	B. E. P. Q. 456.	E. C. -----	do -----	
F	B. E. P. Q. 457.	E. C. -----	do -----	
F	B. E. P. Q. 458.	E. C. -----	do -----	
D	B. E. P. Q. 459.	Q. 52 -----	do -----	
F	B. E. P. Q. 460.	C. R. -----	do -----	Superseded H. B. 176.

P. Q. C. A. 306, Supplement No. 4.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, NEW ZEALAND

AUGUST 21, 1937.

UNION ISLANDS, TERRITORY OF WESTERN SAMOA

[Ordinance No. 1, November 18, 1936, effective December 1, 1936; supplement to the Western Samoa Gazette, Apia, Western Samoa, November 18, 1936, No. 1, pp. 535/6; International Bulletin, Plant Protection XI; May 5, 1937]

This ordinance is cited as "The Union Islands Plant Protection Ordinance, 1936."

PLANTS MAY BE INSPECTED ON ARRIVAL

The ordinance prescribes that it shall be lawful for a district officer or a native magistrate, if he shall know or suspect any plant or part of plant, whether introduced into the Union Islands before or after the commencement of this ordinance, to be affected with insect pest or disease, to cause the same to be examined and, if in his opinion necessary, rendered innocuous or destroyed.

WRITTEN IMPORT PERMIT REQUIRED

No person shall put ashore, introduce, or attempt, or be concerned in attempting to introduce or bring into the Union Islands:

1. Any plant or part of plant, or any fruit, or any soil, except with the prior written permission of an inspector or of a district officer, and upon such conditions (if any) as shall be prescribed in such permission.

2. Any copra sacks or other sacks shipped from or through American Samoa or Western Samoa except after such fumigation before leaving those places as an inspector may prescribe.

AVERY S. HOYT,

Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 399, Supplement No. 1.

**PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, PRESIDENCY OF DOMINICA,
BRITISH WEST INDIES**

JULY 29, 1937.

IMPORTATION OF CITRUS FRUITS FROM UNITED STATES PROHIBITED

The administrative proclamation of June 1, 1937, prohibits the importation into the Presidency of Dominica of all citrus fruit from the United States of America, together with all packages, coverings, wrappings, and containers of whatsoever kind.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 396, Supplement No. 1.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

JULY 7, 1937.

**IMPORTATION PROHIBITED OF COTTON AND COTTONSEED FROM THE UNITED STATES
AND OTHER COUNTRIES**

[Decree No. 1899, June 1, 1937]

ARTICLES 1 to 3 of this decree establish protective cotton-free zones between the Republics of Dominica and Haiti.

ART. 4. The introduction of cotton, parts of cotton plants and cottonseed, and sacks or receptacles that have contained cottonseed, into the Dominican Republic is absolutely prohibited when proceeding from Haiti, Mexico, Guatemala, Costa Rica, United States, and Cuba.

ART. 5. Requires the inspection of the baggage of passengers from the above-named countries.

ART. 6. Dominican consuls in each of the countries named in article 4 will refuse to visa documents supporting the clearance of the products referred to in that article, and neither frontier nor maritime customs authorities will permit the entry of the products mentioned.

The above decree apparently supersedes Executive Order No. 80 of September 17, 1917, and No. 508 of June 2, 1920. (See B. E. P. Q. 396, p. 2.)

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 403, Supplement No. 1.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF FRANCE

SEPTEMBER 2, 1937.

COUNTRIES CONTAMINATED BY SAN JOSE SCALE

The decree of July 7, 1936, makes the prohibition of article 1 of the decree of March 8, 1932 (see B. E. P. Q. 403, p. 6), applicable also to Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

NOTICE CONCERNING THE SHIPMENT OF FRESH FRUITS FROM PUERTO RICO VIA A PORT OF THE MAINLAND

A notice of the French Ministry of Agriculture to importers of fresh fruits from Puerto Rico, published in the Journal Officiel of September 1, 1936, draws attention to the fact that this island, having been recognized as being free from San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus*), consignments of fresh fruits originating therein may be imported through any customhouse on the French maritime frontier if shipped direct and if accompanied by a declaration of origin in accordance with the model published in the Journal Officiel of June 2, 1932, as follows in English and French:

DECLARATION OF ORIGIN REQUIRED TO ACCOMPANY SHIPMENTS OF FRESH FRUITS PROCEEDING FROM COUNTRIES IN WHICH SAN JOSE SCALE HAS NEVER BEEN DETERMINED, IN CONFORMITY WITH THE DECREE OF MARCH 8, 1932

The undersigned (full name and official title), certifies that the fresh fruits, comprising the shipment hereafter described, were gathered at-----, situated in----- (Locality)
(State and country)

Le soussigné,-----, certifie que les fruits frais, faisant l'objet de l'envoi décrit ci-après, ont été récoltés à-----, située dans l'----- sur le territoire de----- (Localité)
(État) (Nom du pays)

Number and kind of packages-----
Nombre et nature des colis-----

Marks and numbers of packages-----
Marques et numéros des colis-----

Kind of products-----
Nature des produits-----

Name and address of shipper-----
Nom et adresse de l'expéditeur-----

Name and address of consignee-----
Nom et adresse du destinataire-----

Date of shipment-----
Date de l'expédition-----

Railroad station or port of landing in France-----
Gare ou port de débarquement en France-----

Approximate date of arrival-----
Date approximative de l'arrivée-----

[OFFICIAL SEAL.]
[CACHET OFFICIEL.]

Done at-----, (date)----- 19--

(Place)
Fait à----- le----- 19--
(Ort)

If the said consignments have entered a port of the continental United States, the territory of which is recognized as infested with San Jose scale, such consignments can be introduced into France only under the following conditions:

1. Importation is restricted to the ports of Dunkerque, Bordeaux, and Marseilles.

2. Each consignment must be accompanied by the certificate shown in the Journal Officiel of May 4, 1932, issued by the phytosanitary inspector of the port of landing in the United States (Form E. Q.-926).

3. The consignment must be transported directly from the United States port to the French port, and

4. It must be recognized by the phytosanitary inspectors of the French port as free from disease and dangerous parasites, especially from San Jose scale.

IMPORTATION AND TRANSIT OF PLANTS FROM UNITED KINGDOM AUTHORIZED

The decree of April 12, 1937, authorizes the importation into and transit through France of certain vegetables, flower bulbs, and ornamentals from the United Kingdom during the entire year and of certain ornamentals and all other living plants from October 1 to April 7, inclusive, when accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate indicating origin. (This may constitute an additional item in the summary under the caption "Importation restricted.")

COLORING OF IMPORTED CLOVER AND ALFALFA SEED REQUIRED

The law of March 12, 1937, modifies that of July 20, 1927 (see p. 10 of B. E. P. Q. 403), by requiring that at least 6 percent, instead of 5 percent, of alfalfa and red clover seed offered for entry into France be stained to disclose its foreign origin. (The first paragraph of the law of July 20, 1927, should be amended accordingly.)

CITRUS FRUITS NOW INSPECTED ON ARRIVAL

The order of the French Ministry of Agriculture of July 7, 1937, revokes article 2 of the order of March 15, 1932, relating to the importation of citrus fruits. Consequently, that article should be stricken from page 8 of Circular B. E. P. Q. 403. (This means that all shipments of citrus fruits offered for entry into France are subject to inspection on arrival, although accompanied by an inspection certificate, Form E. Q. 926. In other words, citrus fruits now have the same status as deciduous fruits.)

AVERY S. HOYT,

Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 405, Supplement No. 3.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

AUGUST 19, 1937.

IMPORTATION OF SEEDS AND PLANTS OF ALDER, BEECH, BIRCH, AND OAK PROHIBITED

[Decree of April 16, 1937, as amended by that of April 24, 1937; R. G. Bl. I, pp. 456 and 544]

ARTICLE 1. (1) The importation of seeds, plants, and parts of plants, including the seed-containing structures of alder (*Alnus* spp.), beech (*Fagus* spp.), and birch (*Betula* spp.) is prohibited.

(2) The prohibition does not apply to the importation of seeds of such trees intended for purposes other than propagation, under customs supervision of their use.

ART. 2. (1) The importation of seeds, plants, and parts of plants, including the seed-containing structure of the oak (*Quercus* spp.) is prohibited.

(2) The prohibition does not apply to—

(a) Seeds of indigenous oaks (*Quercus pedunculata* and *Q. sessiliflora*) for other than seed purposes, under customs supervision of their use.

(b) Seeds, plants, and parts of plants, including the seed-containing structures of other than the above-named species of oaks, if the shipment is accompanied by a certificate in German and in the language of the country of origin in the following prescribed form, issued by an official of the plant protection service of that country, in which it is affirmed that the shipment has been inspected by him and does not contain seeds of the species of oak named in paragraph (a).

NOTE.—Since the importation into Germany of dicotyledonous trees from the United States is already prohibited by the decree of November 3, 1931, and the circular of November 26, 1931 (see pp. 6 and 8, B. E. P. Q. 405), the decree of April 16, 1937, as amended, is applicable to the United States only with respect to the seeds of the above-mentioned trees.

PRESCRIBED CERTIFICATE

The undersigned (full name, official title, and address) hereby certifies that he has inspected the shipment described hereafter, and that it does not contain seeds, plants, or parts of plants of indigenous oaks (*Quercus pedunculata*, *Q. robur*, or *Q. sessiliflora*).

Der Unterzeichnete _____, bescheinigt hiermit, dass die nachstehend beschriebene Sendung von ihm untersucht ist und Samen, Pflanzen oder Pflanzenteile einschliesslich der Samen enthaltenden Fruchtstände der einheimischen Eichenarten (*Quercus pedunculata* and *Q. sessiliflora*) nicht enthält.

Description of Shipment
Beschreibung der Sendung

Kind of seeds -----

Art der Samen -----

Number and kind of packages -----

Anzahl und Art der Packstücke -----

Mark and number of shipment -----

Zeichen und Nummer der Sendung -----

Weight of shipment -----

Gewicht der Sendung -----

Place of origin -----

Ursprungsort -----

Name and address of shipper -----

Name und Anschrift des Absenders -----

Name and address of consignee -----

Name und Anschrift des Empfängers -----

Place and date -----

Ort und Datum -----

[OFFICIAL SEAL]

[DIENSTSIEGEL]

Name of the competent authority.

Name des amtlichen Sachverständigen.

Official station of competent authority.

Dienststellung des Sachverständigen.

In view of the fact that rooted plants, whose importation into Germany is not prohibited by special quarantines, and which proceed from countries (including the United States) that do not adhere to the International Phylloxera Convention, must be accompanied by a shipper's² declaration in German obligating himself to pay the cost of inspection of such plants for phylloxera and commissioning the consignee or other person authorized by the shipper and residing in Germany to pay that cost, a model form of such a declaration is offered below in English and German.

SHIPPER'S OBLIGATION TO PAY THE COST OF INSPECTION

The undersigned (full name and address) hereby obligates himself to bear the cost of inspection of the shipment described below and commissions the consignee of the shipment or other authorized person residing in Germany to pay such expenses.

Der Unterzeichnete _____, verpflichtet sich hiermit zur Tragung der Kosten der Untersuchung der unten beschriebenen Sendung und beauftragt den Empfänger der Sendung oder einen im Reichsgebiet wohnhaften Bevollmächtigten des letzteren zur Entrichtung solcher Kosten.

² See subpar. (b) of par. 2, p. 2, of circular B. E. P. Q. 405.

Description of Shipment
Beschreibung der Sendung

Kind of plants or parts of plants
Art der Pflanzen oder Pflanzenteile

Number and kind of packages
Anzahl und Art der Packstücke

Mark and number of shipment
Zeichen und Nummer der Sendung

Weight of shipment
Gewicht der Sendung

Place of origin
Ursprungsort

Name and address of shipper
Name und Anschrift des Empfängers

Place and date
Ort und Datum

[OFFICIAL SEAL]
[DIENSTSIEGEL]

Name of official competent authority.
Name des amtlichen Sachverständigen.

Official station of competent authority.
Dienststellung des Sachverständigen.

In like manner, the decree of July 7, 1930 (see p. 12, B. E. P. Q. 405), prescribes that each shipment of flower bulbs, tubers, and corms shall be accompanied by a certificate issued by a competent official of the plant-protection service of the country of origin, in the German language, affirming that the shipment was thoroughly inspected by him and found free from the diseases and pests named in that decree. A model of such a certificate is presented below in English and German.

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE FOR FLOWER BULBS AND TUBERS

The undersigned (full name, official title, and address of inspector) hereby certifies that the flower bulbs or tubers included in the consignment described below have been inspected and are deemed free from plant pests and diseases, especially from those which are the object of the provisions of the decree of July 7, 1930.

Der Unterzeichnete, bescheinigt hiermit, dass die unterbeschriebenen Blumenzwiebeln oder Blumenknollen der nachstehend beschriebenen Sendung untersucht und als frei von jeglichen Schädlingen und Pflanzenkrankheiten gehalten worden sind, besonders vom solchen, die Gegenstand der Vorschriften der Verordnung vom 7 Juli 1930 sind.

Description of Shipment
Beschreibung der Sendung

Kind of flower bulbs or tubers
Art der Blumenzwiebeln oder Blumenknollen

Number and kind of packages
Anzahl und Art der Packstücke

Mark and number of shipment
Zeichen und Nummer der Sendung

Weight of shipment
Gewicht der Sendung

Place of origin
Ursprungsort

Name and address of shipper.....
 Name und Anschrift des Absenders.....
 Name and address of consignee.....
 Name und Anschrift des Empfängers.....
 Place and date.....
 Ort und Datum.....
 Official seal.....
 Dienstsiegel.....

Name of official competent authority.
 Name des amtlichen Sachverständigen.

Official station of competent authority.
 Dienststellung des Sachverständigen.

IMPORTATION OF COLORADO POTATO BEETLE PROHIBITED

[Decree of July 20, 1934]

This decree prohibits the importation and transit of living Colorado potato beetles (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say) in any stage of development.

IMPORTATION OF FRESH VEGETABLES FROM FRANCE, BELGIUM, AND LUXEMBURG RESTRICTED

It also limits to the period from April 1 to November 14 of each year the importation and transit of fresh vegetables and other fresh culinary plants of all kinds, except fruits, from France, Belgium, and Luxemburg, to prevent the introduction of the Colorado potato beetle, and on condition that those products were grown at least 50 km from the border of a district infested by that pest, and that each shipment be accompanied by a certificate in prescribed form certifying the freedom of the products from Colorado potato beetle and affirming that the pest has not hitherto been determined within 50 km of the place where the products were grown.

This decree revokes and supersedes previous decrees on the same subject, including that of February 23, 1932, consequently necessitating the substitution of the second item on page 2 of B. E. P. Q. 405 by the following items under the caption of the summary "Importation Prohibited":

Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say): Importation and transit of living Colorado potato beetles in any stage of development prohibited. (Decree of July 20, 1937, art. 1; R. G. Bl. I, No. 86, July 26, 1937, p. 825.)

Potatoes, tomatoes, eggplants, rooted plants with and without balls of earth, subterranean tubers and bulbs, rhizomes and other subterranean parts of plants, peelings, and other refuse of such products, and containers used for packing or storing such products and refuse: Importation and transit of such articles from France, Belgium, and Luxemburg prohibited. (Decree of July 20, 1937, art. 2; art. 4 provides for exceptions under certification.)

The following item supersedes the fifth item on page 4 of B. E. P. Q. 405 under the caption "Importation Restricted":

Fresh vegetables and other fresh culinary plants of all kinds, and the aerial parts of plants, except fruits, from France, Belgium, and Luxemburg: Except as prohibited by article 2 of the decree of July 20, 1937, the importation and transit of these products is limited to the period April 1 to November 14 of each year, on condition that they were grown in a locality situated at least 50 kilometers from a district infested by the Colorado potato beetle, and that each shipment is accompanied by a certificate in prescribed form in the language of the country of origin and in German, testifying that the shipment has been inspected by a competent authority and found free from that pest and that the pest has not hitherto been determined within a radius of 50 kilometers of the place where the products were grown. (Decree of July 20, 1937, art. 3; R. G. Bl. I, No. 86, July 26, 1937, p. 825.)

AVERY S. HOYT,

Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 424, Revised.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, COLONY OF GAMBIA

AUGUST 21, 1937.

This summary of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Colony of Gambia has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that colony.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector, in charge, Foreign Information Service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the Plant Importation and Regulation Ordinance No. 2, of March 14, 1936, and Importation of Plants Regulations, May 26, 1936.

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

AVERY S. HOYT,

Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, COLONY OF GAMBIA

BASIC LEGISLATION

The Plant Importation and Regulation Ordinance, No. 2, March 14, 1936.

DEFINITIONS

Section 2 of Ordinance No. 2 includes the following definitions:

Plant.—Shall include everything in the nature of a plant, and the fruit, leaves, cuttings, bark, or any part thereof whatsoever, whether living or dead, severed or attached, but shall not include seed, unless specifically mentioned, nor manufactured products of plants.

Pest.—Shall mean any insect or other invertebrate animal that may be injurious to agricultural or horticultural crops.

Plant disease.—Shall mean any disease caused by fungus, bacterium, virus, or other organism that may be injurious to agricultural or horticultural crops.

Section 4 empowers the governor-in-council to make regulations to prohibit or restrict the importation into the colony of plants, seeds, soil, manure, containers, straw, and other packing material.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF PLANTS

[Regulations No. 11, May 26, 1936]

ARTICLE 1. These regulations may be cited as the Importation of Plants Regulations, 1936.

PLANT INTERCHANGE SCHEDULE

ART. 2. "Plant Interchange Schedule" means a list of West African countries in respect of which agreements have been made with the Government of the Colony of Gambia concerning the making and enforcement in such countries and Gambia of regulations governing the interchange of plants and seeds of plants.

AUTHORIZED PORT OF ENTRY

ART. 3. No person shall import or cause to be imported into the colony of Gambia any plant or seed except by mail or through the port of Bathurst.

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

ART. 4. The following plants, produce, and seeds shall not be imported into the colony of Gambia:

(a) Plants in soil other than special rooting compost.

(b) Plants of cocoa (*Theobroma cacao* L.) from Central America, South America, and West Indies.

(c) Plants other than cocoa from Central America, South America, and West Indies and other countries in which witches'-broom disease of cocoa (*Marasmius pernicius* Stahel) is known to occur, except plants required and imported by the Agricultural Department for scientific purposes.

(d) Coconuts in husk from Central America, South America, Trinidad and Tobago, Grenada, and St. Vincent (West Indies).

(e) Coffee berries unless accompanied by a certificate of freedom from mealy pod disease (*Trachysphaera fructigena* Tabor and Bunting), issued by the government agricultural authority of the country of export.

(f) Cottonseed except seed free from lint.

INSPECTION ON ARRIVAL

ART. 5. (1) (a) Any plant or seed, except seeds, bulbs, tubers, or corms of vegetables or ornamental plants from temperate countries, or dry hulled rice, coffee, or pulses for consumption, and any accompanying container brought to Gambia by steamer, mail, or other channel, before being delivered, may be examined by a customs officer to ascertain whether the importation of the plant or seed is forbidden or subject to restriction.

(2) and (3) Provide for the disposal of infected or prohibited material.

CONDITIONS GOVERNING IMPORTATION

IMPORT PERMIT REQUIRED

ART. 6. Importations of plants and seeds of cocoa, cotton, cassava, and all species of *Musa*; plants (not seeds) of oil palms and all species of citrus shall be permitted from countries of the Plant Interchange Schedule only under permit signed by the senior agricultural superintendent, obtained in advance of shipment, and in accordance with any special conditions that may be prescribed in such permit.

Importations of plants and seeds indicated in the preceding paragraph and plants (not seeds) of coconut, and kola, plants and seeds of coffee (except hulled and dried berries for consumption), groundnuts (peanuts), yams, rice (except hulled rice for consumption), pulses (except dried, shelled seeds for consumption), guinea corn (broomcorn), millets, maize, and rubber, from countries other than those of the Plant Interchange Schedule shall be permitted only under permit signed by the senior agricultural superintendent first obtained and in accordance with any special conditions prescribed in the permit. Such a permit will be issued only for the plants indicated in the preceding paragraph when they are needed for special scientific purposes and are grown under official supervision.

No permit shall be required for the importation of the plants indicated in the second paragraph of this article from countries of the Plant Interchange Schedule.

ART. 7. Relates to applications for import permits.

ART. 8. Import permits shall be in prescribed form.

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATES REQUIRED

ART. 9. Health certificates required from Government agricultural authorities to accompany imports by any permit issued under these regulations shall, so far as practicable, be in the form prescribed below or substantially so.

PRESCRIBED FORM OF CERTIFICATE³

This is to certify that the living plants or plant products (a representative sample of the living plant or plant products) included in the consignment, of which particulars are given below, were/was thoroughly examined on the (date) _____ by (name of inspector) _____, a duly authorized official of the _____ (name of inspection service), and found to be healthy, no evidence of the presence of any injurious insect pest or disease destructive to vegetation/destructive to agricultural or horticultural crops being found in/on them, and that the consignment (including the packing) covered by this certificate has/has not

³ The words that are not applicable are to be omitted.

been treated in the following manner (e. g., fumigated with _____ or disinfected with _____) prior to/immediately subsequent to inspection on _____ (date).

Inspected/not inspected in the field by a duly authorized inspector.

Signature_____

Official status_____

Date_____

Description of shipment

Number and description of packages_____

Distinguishing marks_____

Description of living plants, plant products, or parts thereof_____

Grown at_____

Exported by_____

Name and address of consignee_____

Name of vessel or particulars of route_____

Date of shipment_____

Port or place of entry_____

Additional certificate(s) attached_____

B. E. P. Q. 431, Supplement No. 1.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, COLONY OF ST. VINCENT, BRITISH WEST INDIES

AUGUST 17, 1937.

IMPORTATION OF MALVACEOUS PLANT MATERIAL PROHIBITED FROM THE SOUTHEASTERN STATES

[Proclamation of June 15, 1937]

ARTICLE 1. The importation into the colony from Haiti, Santo Domingo, Cuba, Mexico, Central America, and the *Southeastern States of the United States of America* of the under-mentioned articles is absolutely prohibited:

(a) Any article which has been declared by the agricultural authority to be infected or suspected of being infected by the cotton boll weevil (*Anthonomus grandis*).

(b) All malvaceous plant material.

(c) All agricultural produce.

(d) Second-hand empty bags or baling material.

(e) Personal baggage or effects of any description or any containers which have been in contact with malvaceous plant material.

ART. 2. All articles other than those named in paragraph 1 hereof imported from the aforesaid countries are to be examined by and treated, if necessary, to the satisfaction of the agricultural authority.

NOTE.—The family Malvaceae includes the following genera: *Abutilon*, *Althaea*, *Callirrhoe*, *Goethea*, *Gossypium*, *Hibiscus*, *Kydia*, *Lagunaria*, *Lavatera*, *Malope*, *Malva*, *Malvastrum*, *Malvaviscus*, *Napaea*, *Palava* (*Palaua*) *Pavonia*, *Plagianthus*, *Sida*, *Sidalcea*, *Sphaeralcea*, and *Thespesia*.

S. A. ROHWER,

Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 447, Supplement No. 1.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, KINGDOM OF YUGOSLAVIA

JULY 23, 1937.

NAME AND QUANTITY OF PLANTS TO BE INDICATED

A note from the Royal Yugoslav Legation in Washington, dated June 30, 1937, to the Secretary of State conveys the information that a new regulation promulgated by the Ministry of Agriculture in Belgrade provides that whenever live plants are exported to Yugoslavia the documents accompanying such live plants

should include a statement indicating the kind of plant and the quantity. It is reported that in many instances exporters of live plants to Yugoslavia failed to furnish that information.

The above information is provided for in the inspection certificate prescribed by the Yugoslavian Ministry of Agriculture, but this occasion is taken to emphasize the requirement.

ARTICLE 3 AMENDED

Article 3 of the general regulations (B. E. P. Q. 447, p. 3) is hereby amended to read as follows:

"ART. 3. The importation of potatoes, stocks of deciduous fruit trees, and other woody plants into Yugoslavia from any country in which the disease or any of the pests mentioned in article 2 prevails will be permitted only when the shipment is accompanied by the certificate prescribed in article 4 issued by the institute in charge of the official phytopathological service of the exporting country. In this certificate it must be affirmed that the shipment is not attacked by the disease or by any injurious pest named in article 2, and that the shipment does not proceed from a locality in which the said disease or parasites prevail, nor from a protective zone of 10 km diameter surrounding that locality."

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 451.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

JULY 10, 1937.

This digest of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Republic of Turkey has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector, in charge of Foreign Information Service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from translations of the original texts made by the Turkish Embassy, Washington.

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, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

GENERAL REGULATIONS

[Law No. 2906, January 29, 1936]

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF PLANTS

PLANTS MUST BE FREE FROM DISEASES AND PESTS

ARTICLE 1. The entry into Turkey is permitted of all kinds of plants and parts thereof from other countries, provided that those products are free from contagious plant diseases and insect pests, including spores, eggs, and larvae, and provided further that such products were grown in localities free from contagious plant diseases or pests.

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATES INDICATING ORIGIN REQUIRED

Shipments of plants or parts thereof must be accompanied by certificates of origin and phytosanitary certificates issued by the competent departments in the country of origin whose authority is recognized by the Turkish Government.

LIST OF PLANT PESTS AND DISEASES TO BE PUBLISHED

ART. 2. Injurious diseases and pests whose introduction into Turkey is feared will be announced to foreign governments and also published separately by the Ministry of Agriculture.

ENTRY TO BE MADE THROUGH DESIGNATED PORTS

ART. 3. The entry of plants or parts thereof accompanied by the certificates mentioned in article 1 is permitted through frontier or maritime customs offices designated by the Ministry of Agriculture and approved by the Council of Ministers.

INSPECTION REQUIRED ON ARRIVAL

ART. 4. All plants and parts thereof arriving at the customs ports of entry in accordance with the provisions of article 3 shall be examined by the Control and Disinfection Board at the customs, together with the accompanying certificates of origin and health. The plants or parts thereof found on examination to be free from contagious diseases and insect pests and whose certificates are found to be in order may be cleared through the customs.

DISPOSAL OF INFECTED PLANTS

Infested or infected plants and parts thereof, or shipments not supported by the proper certificates, may be treated at the expense of the consignees or destroyed unless arrangements are made within 15 days by the consignees for reshipment out of the country.

In case of necessity, the importation or transit of certain plants or parts thereof into or through Turkey may be prohibited by a decision of the Council of Ministers on the proposal of the Minister of Agriculture, for the protection of the products of the country from harmful insects and diseases.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF POTATOES

[Decree of November 23, 1341 (1925)]

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

ARTICLE 1. Potatoes shipped to Turkey must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate indicating origin, attesting freedom from potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.), and visaed by the Turkish Embassy or Consulate.

AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

ART. 2. Shipments of potatoes made in accordance with the provisions of article 1 may be imported into the territory of the Turkish Republic only through the ports of Istanbul, Ismir, Samsun, Trabzon, Mersin, and through the frontier customs of Uzun-köprü and Karaagach.

INSPECTION ON ARRIVAL

ART. 3. Potato shipments arriving at the above-named customs ports of entry are subjected to inspection by technical officials and are admitted as soon as found free from disease.

ART. 4. Potatoes that do not meet the above requirements may not be imported into Turkey.

IMPORTATION OF COTTON PROHIBITED

[Law approved January 12, 1341 (1925)]

ART. 3. The importation of cotton bolls, cottonseed, cotton with or without seeds, and cotton plants and parts thereof, is prohibited. Even the transit of those products through cotton-growing regions is prohibited.

IMPORTATION OF COTTONSEED FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES PERMITTED

ART. 4. Disinfected cottonseed may be imported by the Department of Agriculture for experimental purposes or for the improvement of local cotton; the same applies to prepared cotton for medical or surgical purposes, since they are exempt from the provisions of this law. These products will be disinfected at Istanbul, Trabzon, Izmir, Mersin, or Adana.

IMPORTATION OF GRAPEVINES PROHIBITED

[Decree of January 12, 1927]

Importation into nonphylloxerated regions of Turkey is prohibited of grapevine stocks and roots, fresh or dry (this does not apply to fresh or dried grapes or to green grapes), all parts of the grapevine, shoots, cuttings, leaves, grapes with leaves; props or supports previously used for grapevines; baskets and other containers that have served to transport grapes; eggs and larvae of phylloxera; soil, and ordinary or vegetable fertilizers.

The above-named products may be introduced into phylloxerated localities.

ENTRY OF CLOVER SEEDS PROHIBITED

Circular No. 1383 of November 25, 1926, to the Customs Administration prohibits the importation of clover seeds.

ENTRY OF DISEASED WHEAT PROHIBITED

Circular No. 1383 of November 25, 1926, prohibits the importation of diseased wheat.

IMPORTATION OF EGGS OF SILKWORMS PROHIBITED

According to article 11 of Law No. 859 of May 26, 1926, the importation of eggs of silkworms under whatever name is prohibited. Exception is made of those ordered and imported direct by the Ministry of Agriculture.

IMPORTATION OF WHITE PEPPER PROHIBITED

The importation of white pepper is prohibited by a decision of the Division of Civil Affairs of the State Council, October 11, 1927.

B. E. P. Q. 452.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

JULY 10, 1937.

This digest of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Tanganyika Territory has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that Territory.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector in charge, Foreign Information Service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the Plant Pest and Disease (Import) Regulations, 1930.

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, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

BASIC LEGISLATION

The Plant Pest and Disease Ordinance, November 9, 1921. (Cap. 77 of the Laws.)

Section 3 of the ordinance provides that for the purpose of preventing the introduction into or spread within the Territory of any pest or disease or the spread of any pest or disease from the Territory to any other place, the governor may, if he thinks fit, from time to time, by order published in the Gazette prohibit, restrict, or regulate the importation into and the exportation from the territory of any plants and of any article or class of articles, whether of a nature similar to plants or not, likely to infect any plant with any pest or disease; to authorize the inspection of any plant or article before

importation or exportation and the granting of a certificate of the result thereof, and to authorize the disinfection, treatment, or immediate destruction without compensation of any imported plant or article.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

[Plant Pest and Disease (Import) Regulations, October 31, 1930]

ARTICLE 1. The regulations contained in this order may be cited as the Plant Pest and Disease (Import) Regulations, 1930.

ART. 2. Definition of "inspector."

IMPORT PERMIT REQUIRED IN ADVANCE

ART. 3. No living plants shall be imported into the territory except by virtue of a permit previously obtained from, and signed by, the Director of Agriculture, or by an officer of the Department of Agriculture, authorized by him, and under the conditions stated in such permit. This restriction shall not apply to seeds, except those of the following plants: Cacao, coconut, cotton, coffee (except roasted coffee beans in closed tins and consignments of coffee for export, securely packed for export as specified in article 11 (a)), groundnuts (peanuts), lucerne (alfalfa) and clover, maize for seed purposes, rubber (*Hevea* spp.), tea, tobacco.

ART. 4. Pertains to applications for import permits.

AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

ART. 5. The places of entry into the territory for imported plants are confined to Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Moshi, and Bukoba, and to any other place that the Director of Agriculture may, with the approval of the Governor, specify by notice in the Gazette.

ART. 6. Prescribes a notice of arrival.

IMPORTATION BY PARCEL POST

ART. 7. No plants or the excepted seeds named in article 3 shall, unless special permission is given by the Director of Agriculture, be imported in any other way than by parcel post.

ART. 8. Relates to the disposal of infected or infested shipments.

ART. 9. Prohibits the importation of agricultural implements or tools that have been used or of packing materials or containers that have been or are suspected of having been in contact with plants or parts of plants, and of soil or earth, without the written permission of the Director of Agriculture.

ART. 10. No insect or eggs of insects may be imported except with the written permission of the Director of Agriculture.

CONDITIONS OF ENTRY FOR TRANSIT

ART. 11. No plants, portions of plants, or the excepted seeds named in article 3, may be introduced into the Territory for transit through the Territory except under the following conditions:

(a) The plants, portions of plants, or seeds must be securely packed in cases, or in sound new bags of substantial sacking, with an overlap at the mouth and fastened to the satisfaction of an inspector or customs officer.

(b) Every case or bag containing such plants, portions of plants, or seeds must be sealed and marked plainly to show the country of origin at the port or place of entry, and no such case or bag shall thereafter be opened within the limits of the Territory.

CORN TO BE IMPORTED IN NEW BAGS

[Government Notice No. 83, April 12, 1932]

All maize and maize meal imported into the Territory via Taveta shall be contained in new bags.

B. E. P. Q. 452, Supplement No. 1.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

AUGUST 19, 1937.

This supplement is rendered necessary by the receipt of a copy of the Tanganyika Plant Protection Ordinance No. 9 of April 23, 1937, which repeals and supersedes the Plant Pest and Disease Ordinance of November 9, 1921.

DEFINITIONS

The following definitions are included in section 2 of Ordinance No. 9 of 1937:

"Animal organism" means any animal organism in any stage of existence.

"Disease" means any abnormal condition of plants communicable or believed to be communicable by the transfer of a causative agent or by the propagation of the affected plant which the governor may, by order, declare to be a disease for the purposes of the ordinance; also any unhealthy condition of any plant.

"Pest" means any of the following which the governor, by order, may declare to be a pest for the purposes of this ordinance.

(a) Any animal or vegetable organism inimical to the growth or existence of living plants or injurious to plant products.

(b) Any other agent capable of producing a communicable disease of plants.

"Plant" means any member of the vegetable kingdom and includes any part of a plant, whether severed therefrom or not.

"Vegetable organism" means any vegetable organism at any stage of existence.

Section 8 empowers the governor, by order, to prohibit, restrict, or regulate the importation into and the exportation from the Territory of any plants, and the soil, packages, coverings or wrappings thereof, and of any article or class of articles, whether of a nature similar to plants or not, and of any animals or insects likely to infect any plant with any pest or disease.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 453.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, SURINAM (NETHERLANDS GUIANA)

JULY 10, 1937.

This statement of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of Surinam has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that Colony.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector in charge, Foreign Information Service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the decree of September 28, 1928 (*Gouvernementsblad van Suriname* No. 31, 1929), and reviewed by the Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Paramaribo, Surinam.

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 text, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative. The decree itself should be consulted for the exact text.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, SURINAM (NETHERLANDS GUIANA)

BASIC LEGISLATION

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF PLANTS

[Decree of September 28, 1928, as amended by that of January 13, 1932]

Importation Prohibited

ARTICLE 1. (1) The importation is prohibited of living plants, and parts thereof, of sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum* L.), coffee (*Coffea* spp.), cacao (*Theobroma cacao* L.), cassava (*Manihot (esculenta) utilissima* Pohl.), citrus (*Citrus* spp.), banana and plantain (*Musa* spp.), cotton (*Gossypium* spp.), pineapple (*Ananas sativus* Schult.), tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum* L.), and green

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manures, as well as of all kinds of palms and material used for packing such plants and parts of plants.

(2) The Governor is authorized to prohibit the importation of plants, and parts thereof, other than those named in paragraph 1 of this article, together with their packing.

Exceptions Provided For

ART. 2. (1) Exception to the prohibition of article 1 may be granted by the Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station for an individual shipment on condition that the plants and parts thereof to be imported, and their packing, are accompanied by a declaration, made by an authorized expert of the place of origin, that the material proceeds from a healthy planting and, insofar as was necessary, the shipment, including packing, had been effectively disinfected before shipment.

(2) Such a declaration must be legalized by a competent Netherlands authority at the point of shipment.

ART. 3. The Governor is authorized, by decree, to permit the importation of specified seeds and fruits falling under the provisions of article 1, on the basis of a general permit and under conditions prescribed by him.

Importation of Used Sacks Prohibited

ART. 4. (1) The importation of empty used sacks is prohibited.

(2) Exception to the said prohibition can be made at any time for an individual shipment by the Director of Agricultural Experiment Station on condition that the sacks to be imported are accompanied by a declaration of an authorized expert of the place of origin that the material has been effectively disinfected before shipment.

(3) Such declaration must be legalized by the competent Netherlands authority of the place.

ART. 5. The Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station will decide, on the basis of articles 2, 3, and 4 (par. 2), whether the imported goods must undergo disinfection or an additional disinfection, at the expense of the importer.

Importation of Other Goods May Be Prohibited

ART. 6. The Governor is authorized to prohibit the importation of goods, including clothing, other than those specified in articles 3 and 4 (par. 1) if infected or suspected of being infected by parasites or pathogenic organisms injurious to agriculture.

ART. 7. Provides for the destruction of material imported in contravention of a decree or when their condition warrants it.

ART. 8. The exception authorized in articles 2 and 4 (par. 2) shall be granted with respect to importations made through the mouth of the Surinam River and through Paramaribo only.

ARTICLES 9 to 17 do not concern the exporter.

B. E. P. Q. 454.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF NIGERIA (INCLUDING THE CAMEROONS UNDER BRITISH MANDATE)

JULY 10, 1937.

This digest of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the colony and protectorate of Nigeria has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that Colony.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector in charge, Foreign Information Service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from Ordinance No. 29 of December 12, 1935, and Ordinance No. 4, of January 13, 1936, and reviewed by the Director of Agriculture of the Colony.

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, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF NIGERIA (INCLUDING THE CAMEROONS UNDER BRITISH MANDATE)

BASIC LEGISLATION

[Importation of Plants Regulation Ordinance, December 12, 1935]

This ordinance empowers the governor in council to make regulations to prohibit, restrict, or regulate the importation into Nigeria of plants, seeds, soil, manure, containers, straw, and other packing material or any other similar goods or things.

To prescribe the conditions under which the products referred to in the preceding paragraph may be imported into Nigeria, and the places at which they may be imported when not imported by mail.

To provide for their detention and examination and for their destruction when found to be infected with any plant disease or pest or for their treatment.

DEFINITIONS

"Plant" includes everything in the nature of a plant and the fruit, leaves, cuttings, bark, or any part thereof whatsoever, whether living or dead, severed or attached, but does not include seed, unless specifically mentioned, nor manufactured products of plants nor anything mentioned in this definition that has been cooked.

"Pest" means any insect or other invertebrate animal that may be injurious to agricultural or horticultural crops.

"Plant disease" means any disease caused by fungus, bacterium, virus, or other organism that may be injurious to agricultural or horticultural crops.

REGULATIONS MADE UNDER THE IMPORTATION OF PLANTS REGULATION ORDINANCE No. 29, JANUARY 13, 1936

Applicable to the colony and protectorate, including the Cameroons under British mandate.

AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

Regulation 3. No person shall import or cause to be imported into Nigeria any plant or seed except by mail or through the following ports of entry, namely, Lagos, Forcados, Sapele, Koko Town, Warri, Bonny, Opobo, Degema, Calabar, Port Harcourt, Burutu, Victoria, Tiko.

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

REG. 4. The following plants, produce, and seeds shall not be imported into Nigeria:

- (a) Plants in soil other than special rooting compost.
- (b) Plants of cocoa (*Theobroma cacao*) from Central America, South America, and the West Indies.
- (c) All plants other than cocoa from Central America, South America, and the West Indies, and other countries in which witches'-broom disease of cocoa is known to occur which are specified by the governor by a notice in the Gazette, except plants required for and imported by the Agricultural Department for scientific purposes.
- (d) All coconuts in husk from Central America, South America, and the West Indies.
- (e) All coffee berries unless accompanied by a certificate of freedom from mealy pod disease (*Trachysphaera fructigena* Tabor and Bunting) issued by the government agricultural authority of the country of export.
- (f) All cottonseed except seed free from lint.

INSPECTION MAY BE REQUIRED

REG. 5. Provides for the inspection of any plant or seed (except seeds, bulbs, tubers, or corms of vegetables or ornamental plants from temperate countries or dry hulled rice, coffee, or pulses for consumption) and any accompanying container brought to Nigeria by steamer, mail, or other channel, before delivery to the consignee, and for the disposal of such plant material in accordance with the findings, e. g., release to the consignee, disinfection, or destruction.

CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH PLANTS AND SEEDS MAY BE IMPORTED

REG. 6. (a) Plants and seeds of cocoa, cotton, cassava, and all species of *Musa*; plants (not seeds) of oil palms and all species of citrus may be imported from countries included in the Plant Interchange Schedule (West African countries with which agreements have been made by Nigeria for the interchange of plants and seeds) only under permit signed by the Director of Agriculture first obtained, and in accordance with any special conditions that may be stated in such permit.

(b) Plants and seeds indicated in paragraph (a) and those of coconut, kola, coffee (except hulled and dried berries for consumption) groundnuts, yams, rice (except hulled rice for consumption), pulses (except dry shelled seeds for consumption), guinea corn (=broomcorn), millets, maize, and rubber, may be imported from countries other than those in the Plant Interchange Schedule (West African countries with which agreements have been made by Nigeria for the interchange of plants and seeds) only under permit signed by the Director of Agriculture first obtained and in accordance with any special conditions stated in that permit, and provided that the Director of Agriculture is satisfied that the plants will be grown under the observation of a person with special knowledge of the pests and diseases of plants, and under such conditions as should preclude any possibility of the introduction of any dangerous pest or plant disease.

(c) No permit shall be required for the importation of plants and seeds named in paragraph (b) (excluding those named in paragraph (a) from countries included in the Plant Interchange Schedule).

REGS. 7 and 8. Pertain to the application for import permits and their character.

REG. 9. Phytosanitary certificates required from government agricultural authorities to accompany imports by any permit issued under these regulations shall so far as practicable be in the form set out in Schedule III hereto, or similar in effect.

Prescribed Form of Certificate

This is to certify that the living plants or plant products.....

..... included in the

(a representative sample of the living plants or plant products)

consignment of which particulars are given below were/was examined at
 ----- (place) ----- on ----- (date) by me (name, address,
 and official title of authorized official), a duly authorized inspector, who
 was unable to discover any evidence of any injurious insect pest or plant
 disease, in particular of the following pests or diseases (insert names of any
 pests or diseases specially looked for or scheduled by the importing country
 for inclusion in the certificate), and that the consignment covered by this
 certificate has/has not been (treated in the following manner, e. g., fumigated
 with ----- or disinfected with -----) prior/immediately subsequent
 to inspection.

[OFFICIAL SEAL]

Date.....
 Number of packages.....
 Distinguishing marks.....
 Description of plants or plant products.....
 Stated to be grown at.....
 and inspected in the field on (date).....
 Exported by.....
 Name and address of consignee.....

B. E. P. Q. 455.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, BRITISH COLONY OF BERMUDA

JULY 10, 1937.

This digest of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the colony of Bermuda has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that colony.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector in charge, Foreign Information Service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the Bermuda bylaws of April 28, 1936, for the control of plant diseases and pests, and reviewed by the Director of Agriculture for Bermuda.

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, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

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

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, BERMUDA

BASIC LEGISLATION

[The Boards Act 1929]

GENERAL REGULATIONS

[Bylaws of April 28, 1936]

DEFINITION

"Plant Importation" means any plant or part of a plant brought into the colony by any means whatsoever, but does not include cut flowers or true seed, except where this is expressly stated.

NOTICE OF ARRIVAL

Article 6 prescribes that owners or consignees of plant importations or their agents shall notify the Director of Agriculture or the Plant Pathologist of the landing of such consignment.

Article 7 prescribes that plant importations arriving by mail shall not be delivered without the permission of a plant inspection officer.

Article 8 prescribes that no plant material, including cut flowers, shall be imported by air service unless accompanied by a special permit previously obtained from the Director or Plant Pathologist.

Article 9 provides for the destruction, fumigation, or other treatment for the control of disease or pests if deemed necessary.

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

The importation of the following is prohibited:

Bananas, plantains, etc., (*Musa* spp.): All parts except the fruit.

Citrus spp.: All parts except the fruit from the West Indies and Bahamas. Sweetpotato (*Ipomoea* spp.), including morning-glory: Plants and tubers from all countries.

Potato (*Solanum tuberosum* L.): From Great Britain and Ireland, Europe, Newfoundland, St. Pierre, and Miquelon.

Carrot (*Daucus carota* L.): In the raw or untreated state.

Corn (*Zea mays* L.), broomcorn and other sorghums: All parts except the loose grain.

Lilium spp. (true lilies): All parts except the flower and seed.

Raw vegetables (except onions) and fresh fruits from areas where the melon fly (*Bactrocera cucurbitae* Coq.) is known to occur (including Australia, China, Hawaii, India, and Japan).

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

The importation of the following is conditionally prohibited:

Banana fruits, unless imported without wrapping, cover, or packing of any kind.

Narcissus spp. (daffodils, jonquils, etc.): All parts except the flower, unless accompanied by special permit previously obtained from the Director or Plant Pathologist. A recent notification prescribes, in addition, that narcissus bulbs are admitted into Bermuda only when accompanied by a shipper's declaration, as below, to the effect that the bulbs have been adequately treated against bulb flies and nematodes. Adequate treatment is to be taken as 3 hours' soaking in water at a temperature of 110° F. (43.5° C.).

Shipper's declaration

It is hereby certified that the narcissus bulbs included in this consignment, consisting of (description of shipment)-----, exported by -----, have been treated prior to shipment as follows: (description of treatment)-----.

Signature of exporter or his agent -----

Earth or soil, and plants growing in soil, unless accompanied by a special permit previously obtained from the Director or Plant Pathologist, and this shall be granted only with respect to certain types of plants that cannot be imported free from soil and which cannot be obtained in the desired quantity in the islands.

Seed potatoes: Import permit must be obtained in advance, must be signed by the exporter, and attached to bill of lading. Potatoes must be inspected in the field and after harvesting by a duly recognized authority, and are subject to inspection on arrival in Bermuda. (Bylaws of the Board of Agriculture, Oct. 9, 1936, p. 4.)

ART. 13. Any plant importation landed in violation of these bylaws shall normally be destroyed without compensation, but it may be reexported.

ART. 14. The foregoing provisions shall not prevent the importation of any plant material obtained from the plant quarantine stations at Trinidad or at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, if the material is accompanied by an official certificate to the effect that it has undergone the necessary period of quarantine and is guaranteed to be free from disease and pests.

ART. 16. The foregoing prohibitions shall not prevent the Board from importing plants for experimental purposes, the importation of which would otherwise be contrary to the provisions of these bylaws.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF SEED POTATOES

[Bylaws of the Board of Agriculture, October 9, 1936]

Seed potatoes may be imported under a permit issued by the Director of Agriculture, to be attached to the bill of lading after signature by the operator.

The importer shall satisfy the Director that the seed potatoes imported are the produce of approved strains; are true to variety and free from an undue quantity of diseases that would prejudice their value for seed purposes; were not seriously injured by insects when inspected; were grown in fields that contained fewer than 15 percent of misses and that they were not adjacent to fields of diseased potatoes; were field inspected and certified by a duly recognized authority; and were inspected after harvest (if so required) and found free from serious tuber diseases.

The name of the grower shall appear on every certificate. A copy of the certificate shall be submitted to the Director or attached to the bill of lading or to the barrels or bags containing the potatoes.

Every barrel or other package of seed potatoes shall be so marked or labeled as to clearly indicate the nature of the potatoes contained therein.

The importation of seed potatoes from the under-mentioned countries is prohibited: Great Britain, Ireland, the countries of Europe, Newfoundland, and the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

B. E. P. Q. 456.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, NYASALAND PROTECTORATE

JULY 10, 1937.

This digest of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Protectorate of Nyasaland has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector in charge, Foreign Information Service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from a summary published by the Agricultural Department of Nyasaland, July 3, 1925.

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 ordinances and proclamations.

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

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, NYASALAND PROTECTORATE

BASIC LEGISLATION

The Plant Pests and Diseases Ordinance of 1924.
Proclamation No. 5 of 1924.

DEFINITIONS

The term "plant" means fruit, leaves, seeds, cuttings, roots, or other parts, as well as entire plants, trees, and shrubs.

The term "pest" includes any insect or other invertebrate animal injurious to plants.

The term "disease" includes any fungous, bacterial, or other disease.

IMPORTATION

All plants must be imported by mail, or in bulk through Port Herald only. Imported plants must be submitted to the Department of Agriculture for examination. Plants imported by mail are submitted for inspection by the postal authorities before delivery. Arrangements for the inspection of plants imported through the Customs must be made between the importer and the Comptroller of Customs. Any imported plants may be fumigated or otherwise dealt with as may be considered desirable, at the expense of the importer if necessary.

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

The importation of plants and seeds of cotton, coffee, tea, rubber, mangoes, sugarcane, rice, and tobacco, from all countries, is prohibited without the previous written permission of the Director of Agriculture.

The importation of potatoes and tobacco is prohibited without a certificate from an authority in the country of origin that the consignment is, in the case of potatoes, free from wart disease (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.) and Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say); and in the case of tobacco, free from wild fire (*Bacterium tabacum* Wolf and Foster) and angular leaf spot (*Bacterium angulatum* Fromme and Murray); and that they have been grown in areas free from these diseases and pests.

B. E. P. Q. 457.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF CHINA

JULY 10, 1937.

This digest of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Republic of China has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant-quarantine inspector, in charge of Foreign Information Service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the Plant Quarantine Regulations of October 5, 1934, promulgated by the Government Testing Bureau, Ministry of Industries, Shanghai.

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 text, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

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

PLANT-QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS, NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

BASIC LEGISLATION

Laws for Inspection and Testing of Commercial Commodities, Article XVIII.

SUMMARY

The importation of no species or class of plants into China is specifically prohibited, but each shipment of plants offered for importation into China is subject to inspection on arrival and must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the proper government authority of the country of origin, affirming that the plants concerned have been thoroughly inspected and are deemed free from injurious plant diseases and insect pests. See article 3 of the Plant-Quarantine Regulations for the definition of plants.

PLANT-QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

[Promulgated and effective October 5, 1934]

ARTICLE 1. The following regulations were prepared in accordance with the provisions of article XVIII of the Laws for Inspection and Testing of Commercial Commodities (hereinafter called the laws).

DEFINITIONS

ART. 2. The terms "plant diseases" and "insect pests" shall be construed to mean "fungi" and "insects," respectively, but other living organisms deemed by the Minister of Industries to be harmful to plants shall also be subject to inspection.

ART. 3. The term "plants" shall include plants and plant products; these may be grouped as follows:

(a) Plants or parts thereof that can be used for planting or cultivation.

(b) Fruits (fresh and dried) but not preserved fruits.

(c) Vegetables.

(d) Seeds that can be used for propagation.

(e) Dead plants or parts thereof that can be used for food, fuel, or other purposes.

The kinds of plants and names of parts falling under these regulations shall be determined by order of the Ministry of Industries.

IMPORTED AND EXPORTED PLANTS MUST BE INSPECTED

ART. 4. Any person exporting plants from China to a foreign country, or importing them from a foreign country into China, shall be required to submit such plants and their packing materials, together with an official application and inspection fee, to the local government testing bureau (the bureau) for inspection. Such plants shall not be passed for import or export when found to be infested by plant diseases or insect pests.

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATES MUST ACCOMPANY IMPORTED PLANTS

ART. 5. Shipments of plants imported from foreign countries shall be required to be accompanied by inspection certificates issued by the proper government authority of the country of origin.

The certificate shall certify that the plants and their packing materials have been thoroughly inspected and are believed to be free from dangerous plant diseases and insect pests, and clearly state the name of plants, place of production, quantity, total value, number of packages, name and address of consignor, name and address of consignee, trade or shipping mark, port of shipment, date of shipment, port of landing, approximate date of landing, name of vessel, materials used for packing, and shall bear the signature of the inspector.

Articles 6, 7, 8, and 9 refer to entry procedure on arrival of plants in China.

IMPORTATION OF PLANT PARASITES FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES

ART. 10. Plant diseases and insect pests imported for scientific purposes shall be treated in accordance with the regulations governing the importation of agricultural pests.

ARTS. 11 to 22. Disposal of imported plants.

B. E. P. Q. 458.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, FEDERATED MALAY STATES
(BRITISH)

JULY 10, 1937.

This digest of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Federated Malay States has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to those States.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant-quarantine inspector in charge, Foreign Information Service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from notification No. 3659 of 1935, as published in Federated Malay States Government Gazette, No. 18, August 23, 1935, and reviewed by the Chief Agricultural Field Officer, Department of Agriculture, Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States.

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, nor is it to be interpreted as legally authoritative. The original Notification should be consulted for the exact texts.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, FEDERATED MALAY STATES
(BRITISH)

BASIC LEGISLATION

The Agricultural Pests Enactment, 1926.

This enactment, among other things, authorizes the chief secretary to make rules for preventing the introduction of pests into the Federated Malay States or any part thereof and for preventing the spread of pests therein. Such rules may provide for prohibiting the landing in the Federated Malay States from places outside the said States of any plant or animal the landing of which may appear to the chief secretary to be likely to introduce any pest; for the treatment or destruction of any plant or animal that has been landed, and of the packages, cases, pots, or coverings in which the same may be packed.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

[Notification No. 3659 of 1935; Federated Malay States Government Gazette. No. 18, August 23, 1935, pp. 1775-1776]

IMPORTATION CONDITIONALLY PROHIBITED

The chief secretary hereby prohibits the importation of the following merchandise from places other than the colony or a Malay State, except on compliance with the conditions established by this notification.

Rubber, all species of *Hevea*.

Cotton, all species of *Gossypium*.

Sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum*).

Seeds of coconut palm (*Cocos nucifera*).

Growing palms of every species.

Coffee (*Coffea* spp.), except dried beans intended for consumption or transshipment.

Banana sprouts for planting (all subspecies and varieties of *Musa sapientum*, *M. cavendishii*, *M. chinensis*, *M. paradisiaca*, and *M. textilis*).

Oil-palm seeds (*Elaeis* spp.).

Tea (all varieties of *Camellia thea*); living plants or parts thereof, and seeds.

Pineapple (all varieties and forms of *Ananas sativus*): Shoots or other living parts thereof intended for propagation except pineapple fruit from the Netherlands Indies for consumption or when preserved in jars.

DEFINITION OF PLANTS

For the purposes of this notification, the word "plants" includes trees or shrubs, and fruits, seeds, tubers, bulbs, grains, stocks, suckers, slips, cuttings, and other parts of a plant.

CONDITIONS OF ENTRY

Such an importation is to be undertaken only in the following manner:

AUTHORIZED PORT OF ENTRY

By sea, through the port of Swettenham, whether such plants have been transshipped in the waters of the colony or brought direct from a place outside the Malay Peninsula, or—

By parcel post addressed to the consignee, care the Adviser on Agriculture, Federated Malay States, or the Chief Agricultural Field Officer, Federated Malay States.

WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION NECESSARY

Such an importation is permitted only in accordance with the written authorization of the Adviser on Agriculture or of the Chief Agricultural Field Officer of the Federated Malay States. This authorization must be procured before the plants concerned are shipped from the country of origin.

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

Such a plant or shipment of plants must be accompanied by a certificate signed by an officer of the department of agriculture of the country of origin or by some other competent person previously approved by the adviser on agriculture, Federated Malay States, not more than 14 days prior to the date of shipment, certifying that such plants or shipment had been inspected by the certifying officer and, to the best of his knowledge and belief, are free from any pest or disease. One copy of the certificate shall be sent direct to the importer in the Federated Malay States and handed by him or his representative to the superintendent of customs and excise in the port of Swettenham; another copy shall be sent to the chief agricultural field officer, Federated Malay States.

INSPECTION ON ARRIVAL

Every such plant or consignment of plants shall be inspected on arrival at Port Swettenham by the chief agricultural field officer, Federated Malay States, or the State agricultural officer, Selangor, who shall have power, at his discretion, to deliver it to the importer or to order that, at the expense of the importer, it be quarantined in his own charge for such a period as he may think fit, and to submit the plant or plants, and the packages, cases, pots, or coverings in which the same may be packed, to such treatment as he may consider necessary for the destruction of any pests, or to order the destruction of such plant or plants and of the packages, cases, pots, or coverings in which the same may be packed.

Any further considerations may be imposed that the adviser on agriculture, Federated Malay States, thinks fit.

ENTRY MAY BE REFUSED IN ABSENCE OF CERTIFICATE

If the written authorization and certificate mentioned above are not presented to the superintendent of customs at Port Swettenham, he may prohibit the landing of such plants or consignments of plants.

After presentation of the authorization and certificate, the superintendent of customs and excise in Port Swettenham will permit the landing of such plants or consignments of plants, and shall detain them in his charge and forthwith inform the chief agricultural field officer, Federated Malay States, or the State agricultural officer, Selangor, of the landing.

PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

According to reports received by the Bureau during the period July 1 to September 30, 1937, penalties have recently been imposed by the proper Federal authorities for violations of the Plant Quarantine Act, as follows:

WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST

In the case of the *United States v. Billy Sjulín, Leslie Sjulín, and David Sjulín*, doing business in the town of Hamburg, Iowa, under the firm name of Interstate Nurseries, for the interstate shipment of currant and gooseberry plants without the permit required by the regulations, the defendants entered a plea of guilty and were fined \$10 on each of 13 counts, a total of \$130.

QUARANTINES AFFECTING MEXICAN 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
Mrs. Ramona Murilla de Duata	San Ysidro, Calif.	5 mangoes	\$5
Jose Bernardéz	do	7 mangoes	25
Jorge Arreola	do	10 mangoes	5
Benito Ruiz	do	12 mangoes	5
Martias Flores	Brownsville, Tex.	6 plants	1
Jose Maldonado	do	1 papaya	1
Felipe Perez	do	2 avocados and 1 orange	1
F. L. Stanford	do	16 avocados	1
Santos Esparza	do	4 avocado seed	1
Natividad Gamez	do	3 guavas	1
Mrs. M. C. Johnson	do	11 mangoes	1
Mrs. Pola Gonzalez	do	1 quince	1
Anita Reyna	do	9 guavas	1
Manuel Perez	do	4 avocados	1
Eustaquia Perez	do	9 plants	1
Maria Valenzuela	Eagle Pass, Tex.	1 pear and 1 mango	1
Guadalupe Villareal	do	2 avocados and 1 orange	1
Ofelia Garza	do	6 avocados	1
Minnerva Garza	do	13 avocados	1
Josefine Gomez	do	29 plants	1
Mrs. Isabel de Guadarram	do	18 fresh figs, 1 avocado seed, and 2 peaches.	1
Mrs. Vallejo Rosaura	do	13 avocados	1
Mrs. Albert Hernandez	do	3 avocados and 1 mango	1
Victoriano Jimenez	do	27 quinces	1
Maria A. Romo de Palas	do	5 quinces and 2 avocados	1
Miguel Dommanez	do	7 quinces	1
Victoria M. Gonzales	do	5 avocados	1
Ursula Flores Fuente	do	4 pomegranates, 2 plants, and 3 avocado seed.	1
C. E. Reese	Hidalgo, Tex.	3 avocados	1
Juan Gomez	do	22 avocado seed	2
B. E. Shepperd	do	8 avocado seed, 1 pear, and 1 mango	2
Miss Angela Salazar	do	3 avocados and 1 avocado seed	1
Alberto Garcia	do	1 avocado	1
Rafael Salizar	do	1 pear	1
Manuel Trevino	do	1 avocado	1
Leos Cantu	do	5 avocados	1
Pedro Ozuna	do	4 peaches	1
Anastacio Rocha	do	2 pears and 2 oranges	1
Virginia Gonzales	do	2 avocados	1
Santos Gonzales	do	do	1
Rafael C. Leal	do	1 avocado	1
Miss Elvira C. de Rodriquez	do	do	1
Mrs. Jerarda Suarez	do	1 avocado, 2 avocado seed and 2 pomegranates.	1
Antonio Garcia Rodriques	do	1 avocado	1
Maria Flores de Luna	do	2 apples and 2 peaches	1
Anacleto Garcia	do	1 avocado	1
Bruno Santana	do	2 quinces	1
J. A. Pridmore	do	25 plants	1
Louis Flores	do	20 apples	1
Miss Maria Espinosa	do	8 peaches and 2 apples	1
K. Neshan	Laredo, Tex.	3 plums, 1 orange, and 1 mango	1
Mrs. Anna M. Campbell	do	2 mangoes and 1 plant	1
Miss Rosa Rosalas	do	13 avocados and 1 mango	1
Mrs. J. Lopez de Gallardo	do	8 avocados and 15 plants	1
Miss Antonio Cano	do	1 mango	1
Miss Estella Dio	do	do	1
Mrs. Luisa Hernandez	do	do	1
Mrs. Teodosa Vda de Leon	do	1 plant	1
Mrs. Francisco Garcia	do	1 avocado	1
A. V. Huth	do	1 mango	1
K. Banera	do	15 plants	1
Samuel M. Guebara	do	2 mangoes	1
Mrs. Mary Williams	do	2 oranges and 1 mango	1

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Miss Celia Diaz	Laredo, Tex.	5 avocados.	\$2
P. Martinez	do.	12 avocados, 4 guavas, 2 mangoes, and 1 orange.	1
Miss Ester Villareal	do.	3 mangoes.	1
Antonio Mayor	do.	2 avocados.	1
Robert Garcia	do.	6 plants.	1
Manuel Villareal	do.	2 quinces.	1
Miss Lucie Crozart	do.	11 quinces.	1
Mrs. Cleotilda Alvarado	do.	2 avocados.	1
Miss Lupe Juarez	do.	1 mango.	1
Wm. G. Tolley	do.	3 plants.	1
Mrs. Cruz de Gutierrez	do.	1 avocado.	1
Mrs. Antonio Santos	do.	2 mango seed and 1 avocado.	1
Mrs. Teresa Batalla	do.	3 peaches, 1 quince, and 1 sweet lime.	1
Mrs. Maria Martinez	do.	2 pomegranates and 2 oranges.	1
Manuel Benevente	do.	7 avocados, 6 mangoes, and 2 peaches.	2
Walter Kutschenreter	do.	5 plants.	1
S. O. Estrella	do.	13 plants.	1
Concepcion Trevino	do.	4 mangoes and 6 plants.	1
Dr. I. H. Flores	do.	11 figs.	1
Rudolfo Calderon	do.	7 apples, 13 avocados, and 2 quinces.	1
Mrs. Teresa Batalla and Mrs. Maria Martinez.	do.	3 peaches, 1 quince, 1 sweet lime, 2 pomegranates, and 2 oranges.	2
Roy Velasquez	do.	4 guavas.	1
Ramos Sanchez	do.	3 quinces.	1
M. Deleganio	do.	6 avocados.	1
Miss Estu Martinez	do.	1 avocado.	1
Mrs. Dolores Rodriguez	do.	2 quinces.	1
Felecia Gonzalez	do.	4 peaches.	1
Mrs. Estifora Garza	do.	3 pears and 2 apples.	1
H. N. Irby	do.	4 avocados.	1
Mrs. Louise Hernandez	do.	7 plants.	1
Santiago Rodriguez	do.	3 apples and 1 avocado.	1
Mrs. Rose Parkhill	do.	12 plants.	1
R. Scarata	do.	4 avocados.	1

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United States Department of Agriculture

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

OCTOBER—DECEMBER 1937

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QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS
ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO DUTCH ELM DISEASE QUARANTINE
(NO. 71)

MODIFICATION OF DUTCH ELM DISEASE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The following modification of the Dutch elm disease quarantine regulations adds to the regulated area the towns of Redding and Weston in Fairfield County, Conn.; the township of Alexandria in Hunterdon County, N. J., and the town of Cornwall in Orange County, N. Y. This action was taken on the basis of intensive inspections made throughout the year which disclosed infections in areas contiguous to the present regulated area.

AVERY S. HOYT,

Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 TO RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF
QUARANTINE NO. 71

[Approved November 9, 1937; effective November 9, 1937]

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 rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 71, on account of the Dutch elm disease, which were promulgated on February 20, 1935, as amended effective April 1, 1936, and November 9, 1936, be, and the same is hereby, further amended to read as follows:

REGULATION 3. REGULATED AREAS

In accordance with the provisos to Notice of Quarantine No. 71, the Secretary of Agriculture designates as regulated areas for the purpose of these regulations the counties, townships, towns, and cities listed below, including all cities, towns, boroughs, or other political subdivisions within their limits:

Connecticut.—Towns of Darien, Fairfield, Greenwich, New Canaan, Norwalk, Redding, Ridgefield, Stamford, Weston, Westport, and Wilton, in *Fairfield County*.

New Jersey.—Counties of Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union; all of *Hunterdon County* except the townships of Delaware, Holland, Kingwood, and West Amwell, and the boroughs of Frenchtown, Lambertville, Milford, and Stockton; townships of Hopewell, Princeton, and West Windsor, and the boroughs of Hopewell, Pennington, and Princeton, in *Mercer County*; all of *Middlesex County* except the townships of Cranbury and Monroe, and the boroughs of Helmetta, Jamesburg, and Spotswood; townships of Holmdel, Matawan, Middletown, Raritan, Shrewsbury, and the boroughs of Atlantic Highlands, Eatontown, Fair Haven, Highlands, Keansburg, Keyport, Little Silver, Long Branch, Matawan, Monmouth Beach, Oceanport, Red Bank, Rumson, Sea Bright, Shrewsbury, Union Beach, and West Long Branch, in *Monmouth County*; all of *Sussex County* except the townships of Montague, Sandyston, Stillwater, and Walpack; townships of Allamuchy, Franklin, Frelinghuysen, Independence, Hope, Liberty, Mansfield, Oxford, Washington, and White, and the boroughs of Belvidere, Hackettstown, and Washington, in *Warren County*.

New York.—Counties of Bronx, Kings, Nassau, New York, Queens, Richmond, Rockland, and Westchester; towns of Blooming Grove, Chester, Cornwall, Goshen, Highland, Minisink, Monroe, Tuxedo, Warwick, Wawayanda, and Woodbury, in *Orange County*; towns of Carmel, Phillipstown, Putnam Valley, and South East, in *Putnam County*; town of Huntington, in *Suffolk County*.

This amendment shall be effective on and after November 9, 1937, and shall on that date supersede amendment No. 2 which became effective on November 9, 1936.

Done at the city of Washington this 9th day of November 1937.

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

[SEAL]

M. L. WILSON,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[The foregoing amendment was sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the States of Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE,
Washington, D. C., November 9, 1937.

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 rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 71, on account of the Dutch elm disease, effective on and after November 9, 1937. The purpose of the amendment is to add to the regulated area the towns of Redding and Weston in Fairfield County, Conn.; the township of Alexandria in Hunterdon County, N. J.; and the town of Cornwall in Orange County, N. Y., not heretofore included. Copies of the amendment may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

M. L. WILSON,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[The above notice was published in the following newspapers: The Times, Hartford, Conn., November 18, 1937; the News, Newark, N. J., November 19, 1937; the Times, New York, N. Y., November 19, 1937.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, November 16, 1937.

Postmaster:

MY DEAR SIR: Your attention is invited to the inclosed copy of the latest revision of Quarantine Order No. 71 of the United States Department of Agriculture, extending the area covered by the Dutch elm disease quarantine, by which you will be governed. See paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations, and page 19 of the July 1937 Postal Guide, part I.

Very truly yours,

ROY M. NORTH,
Acting Third Assistant Postmaster General.

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

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS AFFECTING THE IMPORTATION INTO THE UNITED STATES AND THE INTERSTATE SHIPMENT FROM HAWAII AND PUERTO RICO OF FROZEN FRUITS, ISSUED BY THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE, UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF PLANT QUARANTINES 13, 56, AND 58 (T. D. 49247)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D. C., November 8, 1937.

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

Plant Quarantine circulars 462, 463, and 464 making provision for the importation into the United States and the interstate shipment from Hawaii and Puerto Rico of frozen fruits, effective September 15, 1937, have been issued by the Secretary of Agriculture under the authority of plant quarantines 13, 56, and 58.

Copies of these circulars have been sent to all collectors of customs for their information and guidance.

The number of this Treasury decision should be inserted as a marginal reference opposite articles 578 (b) (1), 579 and 580 (a) of the Customs Regulations of 1937.

JAMES H. MOYLE,
Commissioner of Customs.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 48)

B. P. Q. 359, Supplement No. 2.

INSTRUCTIONS TO INSPECTORS ON THE TREATMENT OF NURSERY PRODUCTS, FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND SOIL, FOR THE JAPANESE BEETLE

OCTOBER 15, 1937.

Section II of Circular B. P. Q.-359 entitled, "Instructions to Inspectors on the Treatment of Nursery Products, Fruits, Vegetables, and Soil, for the Japanese Beetle," is further supplemented as follows:

II. TREATMENT OF SOIL ABOUT THE ROOTS OF PLANTS

F. PARADICHLOROBENZENE TREATMENT

The following instructions, based on the horizontal diffusion of gaseous paradichlorobenzene, do not supplant the instructions given in supplement No. 1 to B. P. Q.-359, issued August 23, 1935, but modify them in such a manner that the treatment can be applied more safely to the smaller sizes of nursery plants.

Material.—Paradichlorobenzene. A technical grade or C. P. grade, ground into small-sized crystals, is satisfactory for this treatment.

Condition of plunging soil.—Paradichlorobenzene should be mixed with a light soil, which should be moist, friable, and relatively low in organic matter. It should be sifted through a half-inch mesh screen to remove large lumps, stones, and debris prior to mixing with paradichlorobenzene.

Condition of plant ball.—The plant balls should be moist, *but not wet*, and not over 6 inches in diameter. If the soil is wet the treatment will not be satisfactory; if the soil is dry the plants may be injured during the treatment.

Season.—Treatment can be made at any time between October 1 and May 1, providing the proper temperature conditions can be obtained.

Temperature, dosage, and exposure requirements.—The various combinations of temperature, dosage and exposure which are effective in destroying the larvae in plant balls of different diameters are given in table 5. The temperatures given at the head of the different columns in table 5 are considered to be the minimum temperature during the treatment.

Application of the treatment.—The treating-soil should be mixed immediately before being used, as follows: Spread the soil in a thin layer on a smooth surface of a floor, bench, or other suitable space, scatter the crystals uniformly over the surface of the soil, and mix thoroughly by means of a shovel, rake, hoe, or fork, turning the mass at least three times during the operation. It is necessary to remove the pots from potted plants before placing them in the treated soil. When the burlap on balled plants is of a coarse weave which will not inhibit the proper penetration of the gas, it may be left on the balls, but when the material is closely woven it should be removed. When the plants are ready for treatment, a layer of the treated soil is spread on a smooth hard surface such as a floor or bench. Then, a row of plants is placed on this soil with the balls spaced at least 1 inch apart. Then the spaces between the plant balls are filled with treated soil, taking care not to get it on top of the balls or in contact with the stems. Finally, about 1 inch of treated soil is placed firmly against the row of treated plants. The operation is repeated until all of the plants are in place. When completed, each plant ball is surrounded on the sides and bottom by at least 1 inch of treated soil.

Care of plants during treatment.—The plants should not be removed from the treated soil during the period of the treatment. If it is necessary to apply water to the plants during the treatment to prevent desiccation, the operation should be limited to a light syringing, under the supervision of an inspector. If sufficient water is applied to make the treated soil or the plant balls muddy, the insecticidal action of the gas may be seriously impaired.

Care of plants after treatment.—The insecticidal action of the gas is completed at the end of the period of treatment. It is advisable to avoid excessive watering of the plants after removing them from the treated soil in order to permit any residual gas to escape from the plant balls. Saturating the balls with water tends to prevent the escape of this residual gas and may cause some injury to the plants. It is possible to handle the plants after treatment by the usual nursery procedure, providing care is taken to avoid reinfestation.

TABLE 5.—*Dosage, temperature, and exposure requirements for paradichlorobenzene to destroy larvae of the Japanese beetle by horizontal diffusion of the gas through plant balls of different widths*

Diameter of the plant balls (inches)	Crystals per cubic yard of plunging soil	Treatment required when the minimum temperature is within the range of—					
		45°-49° F.	50°-54° F.	55°-59° F.	60°-64° F.	65°-69° F.	70°-74° F.
		Pounds	Days (1)	Days	Days	Days	Days
Up to 2.....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	5	9	7	10	9	7	5
	10	7	6	6	5	4	2
	20	5	5	5	4	3	1
2-4.....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	5	-----	10	10	9	8	6
	10	9	8	8	7	6	4
	20	7	7	6	6	5	2
4-6.....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	10	-----	-----	-----	-----	9	7
	20	-----	-----	8	7	6	4

¹ Leaders indicate that the exposure is more than 10 days.

Varieties of plants.—In addition to the varieties of azaleas—*Azalea hinodigiri*, *A. amoena*, *A. obtusa kiusiana* var. Coral Bells, *A. kcamperferi* vars. Cleopatra, Fedora, Othello, and Salmon Beauty, for which the treatment was originally recommended, the preliminary experiments indicate that the following varieties of plants might be treated satisfactorily by this procedure: *Anemone hupehensis*, *Aquilegia* sp. var. Mrs. Scott Elliott's hybrid, *Artemisia dracunculul*, *Aster alpinus*, *Campanula medium*, *Ceratostigma plumbaginoides*, *Chrysanthemum* sp., *Dianthus caryophyllus* var. Abbotsford Pink, *Digitalis purpurea*, *Eupatorium coelestinum*, *Helianthemum glaucum croceum*, *Iberis amara*, *Myosotis* sp., *Pachysandra terminalis*, *Phlox* sp. var. R. P. Struthers, *Santolina chamacecyparissus incana*, *Sedum acre*, *Sempervivum alberti*, *Stokesia laevis*, *Thymus serpyllum*, *Viola* sp. var. Jersey Gem, and *Viola* sp. var. Rosina.

The treatment of the following varieties of potted plants by this procedure is still somewhat doubtful: *Cerastium Biebersteini*, *Delphinium grandiflorum chinense*, *Fragaria* sp. vars. Bun Special, Dorset, Fairfax, and Joe, *Limonium latifolium*, *Papaver nudicaule*, *P. orientale*, and *Primula veris*.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. P. Q. 359, Supplement No. 3.

INSTRUCTIONS TO INSPECTORS ON THE TREATMENT OF NURSERY PRODUCTS, FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND SOIL, FOR THE JAPANESE BEETLE

DECEMBER 20, 1937.

Section II of Circular B. P. Q. 359 entitled, "Instructions to Inspectors on the Treatment of Nursery Products, Fruits, Vegetables, and Soil, for the Japanese Beetle," is further supplemented as follows:

II. TREATMENT OF SOIL ABOUT THE ROOTS OF PLANTS

G. FUMIGATION OF STRAWBERRY PLANTS FOR JAPANESE BEETLE LARVAE

The treatment outlined herein may be employed as a basis for certification of strawberry plants under regulation 6 of Quarantine No. 48 (twelfth revision).

Fumigation with methyl bromide at a dosage of 3 pounds per 1,000 cubic feet, including the space occupied by the strawberry plants, for a period of 4 hours, the plants and room to be at a temperature of not less than 60° F. during the fumigation period. The treatment is to be applied in a tight room with gas-tight doors, and the strawberry plants shall be piled loosely in open crates or baskets and stacked in the room so that the gas mixture can have access to all sides of the container. After the room is loaded and closed the dosage of methyl bromide shall be volatilized within the room. The air-gas mixture shall be circulated by means of a fan or blower throughout the entire 4-hour fumigation period, and the treatment is to be applied in a fumigation chamber of approved design and under the supervision of an inspector of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture.

In authorizing the movement of strawberry plants fumigated according to the requirements stated above, it is to be understood that no liability shall attach either to the United States Department of Agriculture or to any of its employees in the event of injury resulting to the strawberry plants.

Caution.—Methyl bromide is a gas at ordinary temperatures. It is colorless and practically odorless in concentrations used for fumigation of strawberry plants. It is a poison, and the operator should use an approved gas mask when exposed to the gas at concentrations used in fumigation. The strawberry plants in the fumigation chamber should be well aerated by blowing air through them and by ventilating the house before it is entered and the plants removed.

AVERY S. HOYT,

Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO MEXICAN FRUITFLY QUARANTINE (NO. 64)

MEXICAN FRUITFLY QUARANTINE

REVISION OF QUARANTINE AND REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The following revision of Federal Domestic Plant Quarantine No. 64 and regulations supplemental thereto adds a portion of Jim Wells County in Texas to the regulated area; fixes a host-free period from May 1 to August 31, inclusive, of each year, subject to such modifications as to duration and dates of commencement and termination as may be authorized by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine; designates the insect formerly known as Mexican fruitworm under the more appropriate title of Mexican fruitfly; adds fruits of species of the genus *Sargentia* to the list of hosts; modifies former specific restrictions as to containers; and provides that the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine may specify the conditions and period for the maintenance of sanitary requirements in groves, and may modify, by administrative instructions, any of the restrictions contained in the regulations, other than those pertaining to extension or reduction of the regulated area, when in his judgment such action is necessary to prevent the spread of the Mexican fruitfly.

SUMMARY

These regulations as revised prohibit the interstate shipment of grapefruit, oranges, and all other citrus fruits except lemons and sour limes, from the counties of Brooks, Cameron, Hidalgo, Willacy, and a portion of Jim Wells County, 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)).

Peaches, apples, pears, plums, quinces, apricots, mangoes, sapotas, guavas, mameys, ciruelas, and fruit of species of the genus *Sargentia* are prohibited interstate shipment from the regulated area (regulations 1 (c) and 5 (b)).

There are no restrictions on the shipment of lemons or sour limes (regulation 5 (c)).

Sterilization may be required as a condition for interstate movement of host fruits from defined infested zones (regulation 6 (c)).

A host-free period is to be maintained from May 1 to August 31, inclusive (regulation 7 (sec. A)).

Information relative to the issuance and use of permits is given in regulations 6 and 7.

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

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 64 (REVISED)

[Approved October 15, 1937; effective October 15, 1937]

I, Henry A. Wallace, 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 fruitfly (*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 October 15, 1937, 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 or under such modification thereof as may be issued by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine as hereinafter provided: *Provided*, That the restrictions of this quarantine and of the rules and regulations supplemental thereto or modification thereof as hereinafter provided, 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: *Provided further*, That such limitation of the restrictions on the regulated areas shall be conditioned upon the said State providing for and enforcing such control measures with respect to such regulated areas, including the control of intrastate movement of host fruits from such areas, as in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed adequate to prevent the spread of the Mexican fruitfly therefrom to other parts of the State: *And provided further*, That, except as to extension or reduction of the regulated area, the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine may modify by administrative instructions any of the restrictions of the regulations supplemental hereto when in his judgment such action is necessary to prevent the spread of the Mexican fruitfly.

Done at the city of Washington this 15th day of October 1937.

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

[SEAL]

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

RULES AND REGULATIONS (SECOND REVISION) SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 64

[Approved October 15, 1937; effective October 15, 1937]

REGULATION 1. DEFINITIONS

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

(a) *Mexican fruitfly*.—The insect known as the Mexican fruitfly (*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 fruitfly, 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, maneyes, ciruelas, fruit of species of the genus *Sargentia*, 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 are produced or permitted to exist within the regulated area, except immature fruit in such stage of development, and mature fruit held or stored under such conditions as are prescribed by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, which in his judgment do not convey risk of propagating the Mexican fruitfly.

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

(f) *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 the area designated as regulated in the State of Texas 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 of Texas with the provisos to Notice of Quarantine No. 64, the restrictions provided in these regulations or subsequent administrative instructions on the production or interstate movement of fruit will be limited to fruit produced in or 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 Brooks, Cameron, Hidalgo, and Willacy in the State of Texas, and that portion of Jim Wells County, Tex., lying south of Highway 141 and a line projected due west to the Jim Wells-Duval County line from the point where Highways 141 and 66 intersect, including all cities, towns, townships, and other political subdivisions within this area.

REGULATION 4. EXTENSION OR REDUCTION OF REGULATED AREAS

The regulated areas designated in regulation 3 may be extended or reduced as may be deemed advisable by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended.

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 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.

(b) *Movement of noncitrus hosts prohibited*.—Peaches, apples, pears, plums, quinces, apricots, mangoes, sapotas (see regulation 1 (c)), guavas, maneyes, ciruelas, and fruits of species of the genus *Sargentia* shall not 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 nonhost fruits, nor on the interstate movement of host fruits which have been manufactured or processed in such manner as to eliminate danger of carrying the Mexican fruitfly.

(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 restricted citrus fruits from the regulated area may be issued upon determination by the inspector that the proposed movement does not involve risk of spread of the Mexican fruitfly. 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 during such periods and time as the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine may direct. Such drops and windfalls shall be buried under at least 18 inches of tamped soil or otherwise disposed of in manner and method prescribed by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. The grove shall further be maintained in compliance with such other requirements as may be enforced by the State of Texas for the suppression of Mexican fruitfly 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 fruitfly 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 fruitfly. The packer shall also maintain a complete record of all receipts and sales or shipments of host fruits, subject to examination by the inspector.

(c) *Applications.*—Persons desiring to purchase, pack, or move 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 Entomology and 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 fruitfly in such grove or adjoining groves or of failure on the part of the owner or manager of such grove to comply with any condition of these regulations.

(d) *Containers.*—Permits will be issued for the interstate movement of only such fruit as is packed in containers customarily used in the regulated area for the commercial shipment of citrus fruits, and which are of such nature as will permit the inspector to identify the contents thereof.

(e) *Sterilization may be required.*—Sterilization of host fruits in manner and by method prescribed by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine may be required as a condition for the issuance of permits for interstate movement thereof when in his judgment the shipments concerned might involve risk of spread of the Mexican fruitfly.

(f) *Destination limitations.*—Permits may be limited as to destination and when so limited the fruits covered thereby shall not be moved interstate from the regulated area, directly or indirectly, either in the original containers or otherwise, to destinations other than those authorized in such permits, except to the usual diversion points for diversion to authorized destinations only.

(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.

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 De-

partment 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 on the first day of May and continuing until the first day of September, subject to such modification as to duration and dates of commencement and termination as may be authorized by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine when in his judgment such modification does not involve increased risk of spread of the Mexican fruitfly.

Prior to the commencement of such host-free period each year, all restricted citrus fruit shall be removed from the tree for immediate sale or shipment, or for retention in flyproof storage approved by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, 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 remain on trees or to exist elsewhere within a regulated area at any time during such host-free period except immature citrus fruits which in the judgment of the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine are not susceptible to infestation by the Mexican fruitfly.

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 processing plants as shall be necessary to prevent the dissemination of Mexican fruitfly through the interstate movement of citrus host fruits.

SECTION C. INFESTED ZONES

Upon the determination of a Mexican fruitfly infestation within a regulated area, which in the judgment of the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine constitutes a risk of spread of such fly, an infested zone shall be designated by the State of Texas subject to approval by the United States Department of Agriculture and all host fruits in susceptible stages of maturity produced within such zone and existing 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 thereto a 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 shipment of six or more crates, boxes, or other containers of host fruit moved interstate under these regulations shall, in addition to the shipping permit on each such container, be accompanied by a master permit (Form 515) showing the number of containers and either the license number and destination of the vehicle or the name, number, and destination of the freight car or other carrier, as the case may be.

REGULATION 9. INSPECTION IN TRANSIT

Any car, vehicle, basket, box, crate, or other container, moved 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 Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. The container of articles so moved shall bear, securely attached to the outside thereof, an identifying tag from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine showing compliance with such conditions.

These revised rules and regulations shall be effective on and after October 15, 1937, and shall supersede the rules and regulations promulgated August 12, 1932, as amended.

Done at the city of Washington this 15th day of October 1937.

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

[SEAL]

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[The foregoing revision 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,
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE,
Washington, D. C., October 14, 1937.

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 Notice of Quarantine No. 64, on account of the Mexican fruitfly, and of the revised rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective on and after October 15, 1937. The revision adds a portion of Jim Wells County in Texas to the regulated area; designates May 1 to August 31 inclusive, as the host-free period, and makes certain other minor changes. Copies of the revised quarantine and regulations may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Washington, D. C.

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[The above notice was published in the Brownsville Herald, Brownsville, Tex., October 25, 1937.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, October 21, 1937.

Postmaster:

MY DEAR SIR: Your attention is invited to the inclosed copy of the latest revision of the Mexican fruitfly quarantine and regulations (Quarantine Order No. 64 of the United States Department of Agriculture), by which you will please be governed. See paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Very truly yours,

ROY M. NORTH,
Acting Third Assistant Postmaster General.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE (NO. 52)

MODIFICATION OF PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The following revision adds the counties of Socorro and Valencia in New Mexico to the lightly infested areas. There are no ginning facilities in these counties and the small amount of cotton grown therein is carried into the adjacent regulated area for ginning. The inclusion of these counties in the regulated area allows such seed to be returned after ginning to farms and ranches in

Socorro and Valencia Counties for planting and feeding purposes. No other changes are made in the regulations.

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

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

[Approved October 27, 1937; effective October 28, 1937]

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. 52 on account of the pink bollworm of cotton, which were promulgated on October 13, 1936, as amended effective December 1, 1936, and further amended effective April 6, 1937, be and the same is hereby still further amended to read as follows:

REGULATION 3. REGULATED AREAS; HEAVILY AND LIGHTLY INFESTED AREAS

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 in Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas, including all cities, districts, towns, townships, and other political subdivisions within their limits:

Arizona area.—Counties of Cochise, Graham, and Greenlee.

New Mexico area.—Counties of Chaves, Dona Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Lea, Luna, Otero, Roosevelt, Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia.

Texas area.—Counties of Andrews, Brewster, Cameron, Cochran, Crane, Culberson, Dawson, Ector, El Paso, Gaines, Glasscock, Hidalgo, Hockley, Howard, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, Loving, Martin, Midland, Pecos, Presidio, Reeves, Starr, Terrell, Terry, Upton, Ward, Willacy, Winkler, and Yoakum; that part of *Bailey County* lying south of the following-described boundary line: beginning on the east line of said county where the county line intersects the northern boundary line of league 207; thence west following the northern boundary line of leagues 207, 203, 191, 188, 175, and 171 to the northeast corner of league 171; thence south on the western line of league 171 to the northeast corner of the W. H. L. survey; thence west along the northern boundary of the W. H. L. survey and the northern boundary of sections 68, 67, 66, 65, 64, 63, 62, 61, and 60 of block A of the M. B. & B. survey to the western boundary of said county; that part of *Lamb County* lying south of the following-described boundary line: beginning on the east line of said county where the county line intersects the northern boundary line of section 9 of the R. M. Thomson survey; thence west following the northern boundary line of sections 9 and 10 of the R. M. Thomson survey and the northern boundary line of sections 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1 of the T. A. Thompson survey and the northern boundary line of leagues 637, 636, and 635 to the southeast corner of league 239; thence north on the eastern boundary line of league 239 to the northeast corner of said league; thence west on the northern boundary line of leagues 239, 238, 233, 222, 218, and 207 to the western boundary line of said county.

HEAVILY INFESTED AREAS

Of the regulated areas, the following counties and parts of counties are hereby designated as heavily infested within the meaning of these regulations:

Counties of Brewster, Culberson, Jeff Davis, Presidio, and Terrell, in the State of Texas, and all of *Hudspeth County* in the same State except that part of the northwest corner of said county lying 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.

LIGHTLY INFESTED AREAS

The following areas are designated as lightly infested:

The counties of Cochise, Graham, and Greenlee in Arizona;¹ the counties of Chaves, Dona Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Lea, Luna, Otero, Roosevelt, Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia in New Mexico; the entire counties of Andrews, Cameron, Cochran, Crane, Dawson, Ector, El Paso, Gaines, Glasscock, Hidalgo, Hockley, Howard, Loving, Martin, Midland, Pecos, Reeves, Starr, Terry, Upton, Ward, Willacy, Winkler, and Yoakum, the regulated parts of Bailey and Lamb Counties in Texas, and that part of the northwest corner of Hudspeth County, Tex., lying 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.

This amendment shall be effective on and after October 28, 1937, and shall on that date supersede amendment No. 2 which became effective April 6, 1937.

Done at the city of Washington this 27th day of October 1937.

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

[SEAL]

HARRY L. BROWN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

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

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE,
Washington, D. C., October 28, 1937.

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, on account of the pink bollworm of cotton, effective on and after October 28, 1937. The purpose of the amendment is to add to the lightly infested areas the counties of Socorro and Valencia in New Mexico. Copies of the amendment may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

HARRY L. BROWN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[The above notice was published in the Journal, Albuquerque, N. Mex., November 8, 1937.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, November 5, 1937.

Postmaster:

MY DEAR SIR: Your attention is invited to the inclosed copy of Plant Quarantine No. 52 of the United States Department of Agriculture, on account of the pink bollworm of cotton, and also a copy of revised regulation 3 in connection therewith, effective October 28, 1937, by which you will please be governed. See paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

The revision extends the regulated area, adding the counties of Socorro and Valencia in New Mexico to the area designated as lightly infested by the pink bollworm.

Very truly yours,

ROY M. NORTH,
Acting Third Assistant Postmaster General.

¹ Part of the lightly infested area in Arizona is regulated on account of the *Thurberia weevil* under quarantine No. 61, and shipments therefrom must comply with the requirements of that quarantine.

MODIFICATION OF PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The following revision adds Santa Cruz County in Arizona and portions of Pima and Pinal Counties in the same State hereinafter described to the lightly infested areas, on account of the recent discovery of the light pink bollworm infestation. No other changes are made in the regulations.

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

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

[Approved December 29, 1937; effective January 3, 1938]

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. 52, on account of the pink bollworm of cotton, which were promulgated on October 13, 1936, as amended effective December 1, 1936, further amended effective April 6, 1937, and further amended effective October 28, 1937, be and the same is hereby still further amended to read as follows:

REGULATION 3. REGULATED AREAS; HEAVILY AND LIGHTLY INFESTED AREAS

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 in Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas, including all cities, districts, towns, townships, and other political subdivisions within their limits:

Arizona area.—Counties of Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, and Santa Cruz, all of *Pima County* except that part lying west of the western boundary line of range 8 east, and all of *Pinal County* except that part lying north of the northern boundary line of township 5 south, and west of State highways 87 and 187.

New Mexico area.—Counties of Chaves, Dona Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Lea, Luna, Otero, Roosevelt, Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia.

Texas area.—Counties of Andrews, Brewster, Cameron, Cochran, Crane, Culberson, Dawson, Ector, El Paso, Gaines, Glasscock, Hidalgo, Hockley, Howard, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, Loving, Martin, Midland, Pecos, Presidio, Reeves, Starr, Terrell, Terry, Upton, Ward, Willacy, Winkler, and Yoakum; that part of *Bailey County* lying south of the following-described boundary line: beginning on the east line of said county where the county line intersects the northern boundary line of league 207; thence west following the northern boundary line of leagues 207, 203, 191, 188, 175, and 171 to the northeast corner of league 171; thence south on the western line of league 171 to the northeast corner of the W. H. L. survey; thence west along the northern boundary of the W. H. L. survey and the northern boundary of sections 68, 67, 66, 65, 64, 63, 62, 61, and 60 of block A of the M. B. & B. survey to the western boundary of said county; that part of *Lamb County* lying south of the following-described boundary line: beginning on the east line of said county where the county line intersects the northern boundary line of section 9 of the R. M. Thomson survey; thence west following the northern boundary line of sections 9 and 10 of the R. M. Thomson survey and the northern boundary line of sections 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1 of the T. A. Thompson survey and the northern boundary line of leagues 637, 636, and 635 to the southeast corner of league 239; thence north on the eastern boundary line of league 239 to the northeast corner of said league; thence west on the northern boundary line of leagues 239, 238, 233, 222, 218, and 207 to the western boundary line of said county.

HEAVILY INFESTED AREAS

Of the regulated areas, the following counties and parts of counties are hereby designated as heavily infested within the meaning of these regulations:

Counties of Brewster, Culberson, Jeff Davis, Presidio, and Terrell, in the State of Texas, and all of *Hudspeth County* in the same State except that part of the

northwest corner of said county lying 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.

LIGHTLY INFESTED AREAS

The following areas are designated as lightly infested:

The counties of Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, and Santa Cruz, and the regulated parts of Pima and Pinal Counties in Arizona;² the counties of Chaves, Dona Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Lea, Luna, Otero, Roosevelt, Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia in New Mexico; the entire counties of Andrews, Cameron, Cochran, Crane, Dawson, Ector, El Paso, Gaines, Glasscock, Hidalgo, Hockley, Howard, Loving, Martin, Midland, Pecos, Reeves, Starr, Terry, Upton, Ward, Willacy, Winkler, and Yoakum, the regulated parts of Bailey and Lamb Counties in Texas, and that part of the northwest corner of Hudspeth County, Tex., lying 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.

This amendment shall be effective on and after January 3, 1938, and shall on that date supersede amendment No. 3 which became effective October 28, 1937. Done at the city of Washington this 29th day of December 1937.

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

[SEAL]

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

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

INSTRUCTIONS TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE,
Washington, D. C., December 29, 1937.

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. 4 to the revised rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 52 on account of the pink bollworm of cotton, effective on and after January 3, 1938. The purpose of the amendment is to add to the lightly infested area Santa Cruz County in Arizona and portions of Pima and Pinal Counties in the same State, not heretofore included. Copies of the amendment may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[The above notice was published in the Republican, Phoenix, Ariz., January 10, 1938.]

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO THURBERIA WEEVIL QUARANTINE
(NO. 61)

B. E. P. Q.-436 (Revised).

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS—APPROVAL OF ALTERNATIVE TREATMENTS
FOR COTTONSEED AS A CONDITION FOR INTERSTATE MOVEMENT FROM THE
AREA REGULATED UNDER QUARANTINE NO. 61

[Issued under regulation 6, Quarantine No. 61]

JULY 27, 1937.

Pursuant to authority vested in the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine under regulation 6 of the revised rules and regulations supplemental to

² Part of the lightly infested area in Arizona is regulated on account of the *Thurberia* weevil under quarantine No. 61, and shipments therefrom must comply with the requirements of that quarantine.

Notice of Quarantine No. 61, revised, which provides that permits may be issued for the interstate movement of cottonseed from the regulated area on such conditions as may be prescribed by that Bureau, the Bureau hereby approves any one of the following alternative treatments and permits may be issued for the interstate movement of cottonseed so treated:

When the cottonseed has been sterilized to 145° F. as a part of the continuous process of ginning and, in addition, has been treated by sulphuric acid and screening; or has been given a special heat treatment at 145° maintained under approved conditions for a period of thirty (30) minutes; or has been heated to a temperature of 155° in an approved manner separate and apart from ginning operations, and subsequent to any one of these treatments has been protected from contamination to the satisfaction of the inspector.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF COTTON AND COTTON WRAPPINGS INTO THE UNITED STATES

MODIFICATION OF COTTON REGULATIONS

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OF RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF COTTON AND COTTON WRAPPINGS INTO THE UNITED STATES

[Effective on and after December 11, 1937]

Under authority conferred by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, it is ordered that regulation 2 of the Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Cotton and Cotton Wrappings into the United States, as revised February 24, 1923, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

REGULATION 2. APPLICATIONS FOR PERMITS

Persons contemplating the importation of cotton into the United States shall make application for a permit to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., in advance of shipment, on forms provided for that purpose.

Permits will authorize the entry of cotton at the ports of Boston, Providence, New York, Seattle, Portland, Oreg., San Francisco, and Los Angeles, and at such other ports of entry as may be approved by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:³ *Provided*, That for cotton of the types not requiring disinfection as a condition of entry under the *proviso to regulation 6*, as modified effective May 1, 1924, and under the two *provisos to regulation 9*, and for second-hand burlap and other fabric of the kinds ordinarily used for wrapping cotton for which disinfection or approved equivalent treatment is not required under the *second proviso to regulation 11*, permits will be issued for entry at the following additional ports: Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, Gulfport, Miss., New Orleans, Houston, Galveston, Beaumont, Port Arthur, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Port Huron, Detroit, Chicago, and Sumas, Blaine, and Bellingham, Wash.: *Provided further*, That for second-hand burlap or other fabric of the kinds ordinarily used for wrapping cotton which is to be treated under conditions prescribed by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in a manner equivalent to disinfection under the *first proviso to regulation 11*, permits will be issued for entry at the additional ports of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Port Huron, Detroit, and Chicago.

Permits to authorize the entry of cotton via the United States for shipment to a foreign country will be issued under the provisions of the plant safeguard regulations for immediate exportation or for immediate transportation and exportation in bond as prescribed in the permit: *Provided*, That cotton which has been entered in bond for subsequent disinfection may be exported from the

³The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine has assumed the functions of the Federal Horticultural Board.

United States upon prior approval of, and under conditions to be prescribed by, the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

(a) If cotton falling under these regulations is offered for entry at a port where the entry requirements cannot be met, provision must be made either for its prompt transfer to a port where the requirements of entry can be met, or for its removal forthwith from the port and the territorial waters of the United States. Transfers to other ports for compliance with the regulations, and the routing thereto, must be authorized by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

(b) Under postal restrictions, the importation is authorized by samples, small packets, and parcel post of samples of raw or unmanufactured ginned cotton, including all forms of cotton-mill waste, when the parcels are securely wrapped to prevent leakage, and are conspicuously addressed to the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, at Washington, D. C., San Francisco, Calif., or Seattle, Wash., and, if from Mexico, at Nogales, Ariz., El Paso, Laredo, or Brownsville, Tex., with the name and address of the ultimate addressee indicated in the lower left-hand corner of the wrapper of the parcel. Upon receipt of the parcels at the designated inspection offices of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, they will be examined and disinfected, and forwarded to the ultimate addressee.

This amendment shall be effective on and after December 11, 1937.

Done at the city of Washington this 11th day of December 1937.

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

[SEAL]

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

TERMINAL INSPECTION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

ADDITIONAL PLANT INSPECTION PLACE IN CALIFORNIA

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, October 13, 1937.

Postmasters in the State of California are informed that provision has been made for the terminal inspection of plants and plant products at Nevada City, Nevada County, Calif., and this place 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 596, Postal Laws and Regulations.

ROY M. NORTH,
Acting Third Assistant Postmaster General.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

NURSERYMEN AND QUARANTINES

By LEE A. STRONG, *Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture*

[Given at the sixty-second annual meeting of the American Association of Nurserymen, Chicago, Ill., July 15, 1937]

The opportunity given to me by your president to talk to the American Association of Nurserymen is greatly appreciated. The nurserymen of America are as intimately associated with the affairs of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine and as vitally concerned with its activities, accomplishments, and mistakes as is any group of agriculturists in the country.

During the past few years while the giving of work to unemployed and needy has been of the utmost importance, the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine has wherever possible made use of emergency funds to further the work of pest eradication and control. Since 1933, when the first emergency funds became available, until July 1, 1937, we have used \$37,526,392 for such work

and we have employed as many as 27,725 men at the peak, the average being 16,000. For the first 6 months of the current fiscal year an additional \$4,660,564 of emergency relief funds has been provided. We have been able to step ahead by years the control and eradication of barberry, white-pine blister rust, citrus canker, phony peach, Dutch elm disease, pink bollworm, gypsy moth, and other features of control and eradication work.

One of the really important jobs under way at this time is the eradication of the Dutch elm disease which was first found in this country in 1930. Since that time in the inspection from the ground and by autogiro of millions of elm trees in the United States, there have been found to June 26, 1937, 22,898 trees in which the disease was confirmed. Of this number only 86 were found outside the main infected area in the vicinity of New York; namely, 33 at Cleveland, Ohio, 33 at Indianapolis, Ind., 1 at Cincinnati, Ohio, 1 at Cumberland, Md., 3 at Brunswick, Md., 2 at Baltimore, Md., 4 at Norfolk, Va., 1 at Portsmouth, Va., 1 at Guilford, Conn., 1 at Branford, Conn., and 6 at Old Lyme, Conn. In eliminating dead or dying trees in order to prevent building up of infestation by the beetle which carries the disease, 3,323,339 elm trees in a dead or dying condition from one cause or another have been removed. In this work up to June 30, 1937, \$8,336,875 of emergency money and \$672,312 regular money has been expended. For the first 6 months of the present fiscal year, an additional \$1,724,040 of emergency relief funds has been provided, and \$460,860 of regular funds has been appropriated for the current fiscal year. If permitted to continue in this work on the scale which its importance justifies, it is believed there is every reason to look forward to complete extermination of the disease in this country. Definite progress has been made and all the information we are able to obtain in this country and abroad indicates that the program we are pursuing is the only one which promises to be successful, and it does promise to be successful.

Of importance to the nurserymen everywhere is the Japanese beetle situation, and during the past season building up of infestation outside the quarantine area was not sufficiently important to warrant the extension in any marked degree of the quarantine area. Inevitably, unless something comes into the picture which we are not aware of, the Japanese beetle will ultimately spread to all those parts of the United States where it would find suitable environment. The job of enforcing the quarantine on account of the Japanese beetle is becoming more and more difficult and more and more complicated with an increasing number of people and industries affected. It is believed there is still justification for maintaining a Federal quarantine but sooner or later it would seem that the point would be reached where, by reason of large area or number of separate infestations, the Federal quarantine would no longer be warranted. This and other conditions having a bearing on the interstate movement of plant products bring forcibly to our attention the need and importance of bringing about a standardization and uniformity in inspection methods and quarantine activities of the States and of the Federal Government. That plant quarantines are necessary as a protection to uninfested and uninfected areas against major plant pests which are not established therein is generally recognized. The fact that quarantine action has been taken presupposes that a dangerous plant disease or insect pest is involved, the spread of which should be prevented; however the effectiveness of such quarantines depends on both enforcement and compliance. Enforcement rests with the officials while compliance is a function of the person moving the plants. In the enforcement of Federal quarantines we have assisted by supplementing the inspection forces in the control areas with transit inspection maintained at the more important transfer terminals for the purpose of intercepting shipments moving by freight, express, and mail in violation of quarantines. States also have at their disposal means for enforcing State quarantines although they are usually somewhat limited. In a number of States enforcement of quarantines is entirely inadequate due to lack of man power and other facilities. The effectiveness of quarantines in preventing the spread of dangerous plant pests under such conditions must depend pretty largely, if not entirely, on the compliance of the shippers and common carriers. As a whole, such people appreciate the value of pest control and are anxious to comply with quarantines but in many instances are not able to fully comply because of the numerous State quarantines now in existence which are complicated and involved as to procedure and subject matter covered in such quarantines. Do you know that there are now in existence over 200 separate and distinct State plant quarantines covering 52 plant pests? These include 32 State quarantines covering the subject of corn borer alone, no two of which are alike.

The alfalfa weevil is the subject of 25 State quarantines, all varying either as to infested area, commodities covered, or as to treatment of such commodities as a prerequisite of shipment. Similar conditions apply all the way down the line in practically every instance where more than one State has a quarantine against the same pest. There would seem to be no logical reason why 52 plant pests, now the subject of more than 200 State quarantines, could not be covered by 52 uniform quarantines, or why the 32 quarantines, now applying to the corn borer, could not be reduced to 1 quarantine, or the 25 now enforced against the alfalfa weevil could not be reduced to 1. If this cannot be done or if it is not done, what is going to be the situation with respect to the Japanese beetle quarantine if and when the Federal quarantine is given up? Standardization of inspection work and State quarantines can be accomplished and I am pleased to be able to say that the State quarantine officers, through their regional plant boards and through the National Plant Board in cooperation with the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, or perhaps I should say assisted by the Bureau, are making progress in that direction. More progress is needed and I am sure it will come. The Bureau is now undertaking a careful review of each and every Federal quarantine in an attempt to simplify and clarify the wording and make more effective and more simple the working of each quarantine.

You have been familiar for several years with the work that has been done on the phony disease of peaches in the South. A newly discovered disease—peach mosaic—found for the first time at Brownwood, Tex., during 1931, has since been found in the States of Colorado, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and California. It seems to be an extremely serious virus disease which may be artificially transmitted by budwood or peach bark grafts from either twig or root bark; hence, the most probable means of long-distance spread is through the medium of infected host plants or budding wood. The natural spread seems to be rapid and apparently occurs in colony formation. Eradication of this disease is looked upon as practicable if we may depend on evidence gained as a result of the work in Colorado and Utah, the only States where the eradication work has been energetically carried on a sufficient length of time to make accurate observations possible. The program on this disease and on the phony peach disease is carried on in cooperation with the States concerned and since August 1935, to date, 185,000 orchard trees, more than 6,500,000 abandoned orchard trees, and more than 55,000,000 escaped peach trees have been destroyed. Much more of this type of work could well be done in the interest of pest control in this country.

At the convention of this association in Chicago on July 20, 1933, I delivered an address to which I gave the rather imposing title of "The Past, Present, and Future of Quarantine 37." I pointed out what I thought were the bad features of the procedure we were following in enforcing the provisions of Quarantine 37, and while I did not indulge to any marked degree in crystal gazing in discussing the future of Quarantine 37, my limited entry into this field met with about the same success that most such efforts meet with. Following the delivery of this address a public conference was called in Washington on October 25, 1933, to reexamine the underlying principles involved in the interpretation and enforcement of Quarantine 37. It was specifically proposed to consider the elimination of consideration of the availability of plants in this country; limitation to be placed on the number of plants which may be imported by reason of facilities, or lack of the same, for adequate inspection; value of considering horticultural qualifications of applicants in the issuance of permits; desirability of continuing to hold certain plants for 2 or more years before release; the advisability of providing for the inspection of imported plants at New York and certain other ports of entry rather than shipping them to Washington as at present, and such other pertinent items as might be brought up. At this conference, as is usual with such conferences and public hearings, the sentiment of those in attendance was pretty largely moulded in advance of the conference by what might be termed paid representatives of special groups, and the fundamental principles of the quarantine were either discussed very superficially or not touched on at all. Aside from the comparatively few people who are interested commercially in the effects of the quarantine, those large masses of people who are affected in a small way individually but in a large way collectively, are seldom if ever represented at these conferences and public hearings and their real opinion is not therefore brought into public view. That was true of the conference held in October 1933.

It has been frequently noted that, in the words of the Federal Horticultural Board, Quarantine 37 voiced the policy of practical exclusion of plants if pests

were to be excluded and thus necessarily of a given plant when that plant was known to be available in the United States. For the first few years following the promulgation of Quarantine 37, no attempt was made to establish definite quantity limits of imports. The volume of imports was controlled to some extent by selecting permittees and by refusing permits for what were believed to be available varieties. The public became more acquainted with the procedure for importing as time passed and consequently as the work grew, the need for quantity limits became apparent if the quarantine were to accomplish its announced purpose. Some rather liberal quantity limits were established during the fiscal year 1925 and these were somewhat reduced for the fiscal year 1926. No limits were placed on narcissus bulbs until the second year of importation under special permit. All the early limits applied to the varieties or in some cases, species, and importations were made cumulative in the fiscal year 1927, except for narcissus. Thus when an importer had entered the limit of a variety he would be refused permits for further importations of that variety. Narcissus limits were made cumulative in the fiscal year 1929. In the fiscal year 1930 the narcissus quantity limit was placed on a generic basis and the previous cumulative principle was abandoned for that genus. The same step was taken beginning with the fiscal year 1931 for all other genera. Between the fiscal years 1925 and 1931 there was a gradual lowering of quantity limits.

In establishing the quantity limits on a generic basis, the old bases, which differed for the amateur and commercial grower and as to the origin of material, were discarded and one set of limits was made to apply to all without regard to the origin of the material. While as noted although there had been a general and gradual reduction in limits from those first established in 1925 to the ones which became effective on July 1, 1930, it may be said that to a great extent the importers themselves set the new limits of July 1930. As a basis for formulating these new limits, analyses were made of the importations of genera principally imported and it was found that, broadly speaking, 100 plants of a genus of tree or shrub, 100 to 500 plants of a genus of herbaceous perennials, and 1,000 to 50,000 of a genus of bulbous and other root-crop genera would amply meet the needs of the importers as shown by actual records of their importations when limits were more liberal. Therefore, while the new limits appeared to involve drastic reductions, actually they fitted nicely with the importing habits of the public at that time. Habits of course formed as a result of the procedure followed in picking and choosing the few who should be given the privilege of monopoly in production of those varieties of plants embargoed and discouraging the thousands of individuals who would have liked and who merited the same privilege. Some consideration was given to the ease with which a kind of plant could be reproduced, its susceptibility to unfavorable transit conditions, the popular demand for it, but in view of the general restrictions effected by these limits, the question of pest risk—the real fundamental factor in question—was not considered in setting the limit on any one genus. Protests as to certain limitations were received and the limits were reviewed and in some instances revised with liberalizations, effective July 17, 1931.

When the limit of 100 plants was established for chrysanthemums and a limit of 250 was set for carnations, it did not mean that chrysanthemums involved any greater pest risk than carnations. The decision was made more on the basis of the relative ease of propagating the chrysanthemum. The placing of a limit of 500 for azaleas and rhododendrons, with a comparable limit of 100 for conifers, was based more on relative demand. Likewise, demand and purported horticultural difficulties influenced the placing of 50,000 for the limit of iris bulbs, while a limit of only 1,000 was established for oxalis.

When the limit was raised on July 17, 1931, from 1,000 to 5,000 for gladiolus and tuberous begonias and was not raised for gloxinias, the question of demand, not pest risk, entered into the picture. The fact that the limit on gloxinia was not likewise raised was due only and entirely to the lack of evidence that a need for greater liberality existed in the gloxinia limit. Some limits, as for example the one on delphinium, were raised largely because of the heavy losses from storage rots, heating, and other unfavorable transit conditions.

So much for the history of quantity limits. Their original purpose was in line with the announced purpose of Quarantine 37 namely, the ultimate exclusion of all stock not absolutely essential to the horticultural needs of the country. More recently they have been looked upon as justified only as a means for reducing the total volume of imports to that which could be adequately inspected by the personnel, and with the facilities available. They no longer serve even this purpose.

Early in the administration of the quarantine it was apparent that one importer might have good reason for wishing to place his importations in the care of another, where better propagating facilities, more favorable climatic conditions, etc., were available. A contract form signed by the importer and his agent and filed with the Department gained the sanction of the Department for such an arrangement. Doubtless there may have been an occasional effort to use this contractual arrangement as means of defeating the quantity limitations but certainly the practice was not general. Today the practice would seem to be in general use whenever the limits prevent one from importing the desired number of plants. It is known that certain firms have subsidiaries and, when the question of quantity limits is raised with the parent firm, the subsidiaries apply for and receive permits. Members of an importer's family, his employees, possibly his neighbors and friends, now apply in their own names, submitting contract forms with their applications. As an extreme illustration, which after all is extreme only in degree, I mention a firm which, in addition to importing the limit of a bulbous genus, contracted to grow, or allowed to be grown on its premises, the like importations of 27 other permittees. It is open to suspicion that one importer thus actually imported 28 times the quantity limit. Many other illustrations involving only fewer importations but accomplishing the same purpose of beating the quarantine, can be found in an examination of our files. Amateurs as well as commercial interests are involved because under our American system of Government one person is entitled as much as another to equal rights and privileges. It is obviously not within our province to attempt to say who shall import, as long as the importer agrees to utilize his imports for one of the purposes authorized under the quarantine. However, it is within our province to say and we do say here and now that amateurs and individuals are entitled to and will receive the same consideration in the granting of permits as firms and corporations.

Since last appearing before you studies have been made of our means of determining the new varieties and necessary propagating stock, and the results achieved. According to our annual reports, at the close of the fiscal year 1922, 11,344 varieties of plants had been listed on special permit application forms—89.1 percent of these were approved for entry. By the close of the fiscal year 1933, 96.2 percent of the 62,570 varieties for which permits had been requested were approved for importation. In other words, while the net number of approved varieties had increased in those 11 years to nearly six times their number as of June 30, 1922, the net number of rejected varieties was less than two times the 1922 figure. On the other hand, hundreds of these approved varieties had not been listed on permit applications for many years. The trade had, in effect, "rejected" them as changing conditions, different architectural designs, new dress styles requiring flowers of various colors and types, and other shifting demands had brought about the need for the different, the newer, and often the better varieties. A review of the existing rejections, the majority of which had not been questioned by reason of later requests to import the varieties involved, showed that many so-called "rejected" varieties should be approved for entry. No new rejections were made and gradually we discontinued entirely, except for narcissus, the effort to designate varieties approved for entry. Insofar as varieties listed on applications for permit are concerned, the applications are now and will continue to be approved or disapproved solely on the basis of pest risk, in accord with the intent of the Plant Quarantine Act. This policy has been in effect for some time.

In selecting those applicants who should be approved to receive permits to import it was formerly necessary, in order to determine an applicant's horticultural qualifications, for him to show that he was an experienced grower of the type of plant desired and had ample facilities for the propagation of the proposed imports. Under this system there was little opportunity for the amateur to import, most importations being made by the larger commercial growers. Amateurs were approved on the basis of specializing in a genus, opening their estates to the public, and exhibiting at the larger horticultural shows. Hybridizers were handled on the same basis as amateurs, except that they were permitted, in the early days, to sell increase in the same manner as the commercial propagators. Beginning in 1926 there was a tendency toward greater liberality in establishing status, which culminated in the decision reached in this Bureau in 1934 to discontinue this phase of our procedure. It is questionable whether this Department had a right under the Plant Quarantine Act to say who is and who is not eligible to receive permits.

The wording of the regulations supplemental to Quarantine No. 37 explicitly states that certain importations are to be made for certain purposes which are in line with the original objective of the quarantine. I question whether they are in line with the wording of the act under which the quarantine was written. Nevertheless, the question of ultimate utilization of imports under special permit has always been intertwined with the procedure for administering that quarantine. With the discontinuance of the question of the applicant's horticultural qualifications to import, certain relaxations in the attitude toward utilization were obviously necessary. The quarantine makes no provision for entry under regulation 14 for immediate resale but almost any other proposed utilization could be, and is, construed as falling under the heading of one of the approved purposes. Consequently, insofar as utilization is concerned, no applications for special permits are denied except when it is known that immediate resale is contemplated. This liberalization brings the administration of the quarantine more nearly perhaps but not entirely into legal relation with the act.

The Plant Quarantine Act does not provide for any procedure whereby an importation once released at the port of entry must be grown under approved horticultural conditions for any period to give the Department opportunity for further inspections to determine apparent freedom from pests. Consequently, field inspections of special permit importations have been discontinued. I am not prepared to say, however, that in all cases there should be no follow-up field inspections but I repeat what I said in 1933—that inspection methods have improved, knowledge of conditions has been added to, and more reliance can now be placed in inspection at the time of entry than was the case in 1919 when the quarantine was promulgated. Importers are still required to sign the agreement to hold their imports for a period of at least 2 years.

I have attempted to detail the principal features that have been found to be out of harmony with the legal provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act, with present needs of the country and with sound quarantine practice. Most of these features ignore or disregard entirely the pest risk which should be the real basis of the quarantine.

Let us now turn for the moment to the quarantine itself to see what is necessary to bring it in harmony with the act.

In brief, section 1 of the Plant Quarantine Act requires that nursery stock imported or offered for entry must be imported under permit issued under such conditions as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe, in addition to those laid down in the act. Each shipment must be accompanied by a certificate of the proper official of the country from which the importation is made to the effect that it has been inspected and is believed to be free of pests. When the conditions prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture have been met, it is mandatory for him to issue a permit for the importation. It is provided that the Secretary may prescribe regulations to govern the entry of nursery stock from countries not maintaining official systems of inspection. Importations by the Department of Agriculture may be made for experimental or scientific purposes under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture. Please note that this section only provides for the Secretary to make conditions of entry. He may require that importations shall be free of pests and it is within his province to cause inspection to be made to determine compliance with this requirement. He may require that entry be made at specific ports in order that such inspection may be made.

The procedure we have followed has been subjected to careful analysis and compared in detail with the language of the Plant Quarantine Act and after mature consideration it is believed that specific authority does not exist for limiting the quantity of nursery stock that may be imported from countries with inspection systems or for designating a given person as one qualified to receive importations or for prescribing the purpose for which a given importation shall be used or for exacting an agreement that the importation shall be grown under departmental observation for a given length of time.

Section 2 of the act requires that a notice shall be given upon arrival of a shipment of nursery stock at the port of entry and that before such stock is removed from the port of entry a notice of shipment shall also be given. No interstate shipment of an importation of nursery stock may be made until either such notice has been given or the stock has been inspected by a State official. Please note that the notice of shipment is to be given before the removal of the importation from the port of entry. This notice is not the condition of entry which a regulation promulgated by the Federal Horticultural Board (HB-134,

March 23, 1921) has attempted to make it. Please also note that, for interstate shipments, a notice of shipment or State inspection is required. Once that notice is given, or as soon as the shipment has received State inspection, further interstate movement is subject only to such restrictions as may apply to interstate movement of like domestic material, except in the matter of marking. Subsequent notices are not required by the act as they are by Quarantine 37.

Section 3 requires that importations of nursery stock are to be marked in a specified manner.

Section 4 requires that importations of nursery stock moving interstate shall be marked in the manner specified unless and until inspected by a State official.

The term "nursery stock," as used in these sections, is defined in section 6 to include "all field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits and other seeds of fruit and ornamental trees or shrubs, and other plants and plant products for propagation." Field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants and other herbaceous plants, bulbs, and roots, are not defined as nursery stock and therefore were not originally subject to the restrictions of entry contained in sections 1 to 4 of the act.

Section 5 provides that whenever the Secretary of Agriculture shall determine that the unrestricted importation of any plant or plant product not defined by the act as nursery stock may result in the entry of injurious pests, he shall call a public hearing and then promulgate his determination, specifying the class of plants or plant products to be restricted and the country or countries where they are grown. Thereafter, or until such promulgation is withdrawn, these materials are enterable only under the conditions laid down in sections 1 to 4, which I have just discussed.

These 5 sections, with the definition of nursery stock in section 6, comprise that part of the Plant Quarantine Act which deals with the restrictions on importations.

Section 7 provides means whereby, after due public hearing, the Secretary of Agriculture may cause the exclusion of a plant or plant product to prevent the introduction of a pest. His determination of such necessity, in the form of a quarantine notice, makes it unlawful to import the plant or plant product for any purpose whatever except by the Department of Agriculture for experimental or scientific purposes. The power of exclusion is in this section of the act itself. The secretary's action in promulgating a notice of quarantine merely makes the act operative with respect to the plant or plant product in question. No provision exists in this section for restricted entry.

With this provision of the act in mind let us look to Quarantine 37 and our method of administering it. At this point it should be stated parenthetically that the classes of plant materials now restricted by that quarantine which are not defined as nursery stock in section 6 of the act, were brought under the provisions of sections 1 to 4 of the act by due process, in accordance with the procedure outlined in section 5. I need say nothing further as to the legal aspects of quantity limits, availability, horticultural qualifications to import, utilization, or delayed release, that is, growing imports under agreement for a period. Nevertheless, Quarantine 37 contains reference to quantity limits and purpose in regulations 1, 3, 4, and 14. Availability is touched upon in regulations 1 and 14. Three definite prohibitions such as should be written in accordance with section 7 of the act, are to be found in regulation 3. These prohibitions are not written into the quarantine itself but are parts of a supplemental regulation. Prohibitions on certain materials have been administered during the past several years under regulations 3, 14, and 15 of Quarantine 37. It is believed these prohibitions should be the subject of prohibitory quarantines under the Plant Quarantine Act or the prohibitions should be dropped.

The foregoing instances indicate that Quarantine 37 should be examined openly in the light of the provisions of the law under which it was promulgated. As previously shown, many steps have already been taken in an effort to bring our administration of this quarantine more nearly into accord with the law.

It is admitted these steps are not strictly in accordance with the purpose announced when the quarantine was promulgated or with the policies followed in the early years of the administration of that quarantine. The question to be faced squarely is—shall we modify our policies and procedures, and Quarantine 37 to fit the act, or shall the act be modified to fit the policies expressed in and by Quarantine 37? The former step is in our power to

take, but the latter is for the Congress to consider. It is my opinion that action in both directions is needed. For example, it would seem proper that we should have legal authority in certain instances to require propagation of imported stock under safeguards until the pest status of the importation has been determined sufficiently to decide whether the risk of introducing pests actually exists. With some shipments it is impossible to make this determination at the time of entry because the immature stages of development of some organisms present are impossible of diagnosis.

Many American growers have built their businesses on the trade protection afforded by the policies followed in administering Quarantine 37. In justice to them the Department has issued repeated statements pointing out that the Plant Quarantine Act and quarantines promulgated thereunder should be administered for the sole purpose of preventing the entry into this country and the spread within the United States of injurious plant pests. These statements have been a warning to growers to adjust their businesses away from the false basis of the trade protection given them by the administrative procedure we have been discussing.

Quarantines are and should be for the purpose of preventing the entry and movement of pests and for facilitating the entry and movement of products. Quarantine 37 has been used more for the purpose of preventing the entry and movement of products and for creating monopolies in the production of certain fancied varieties of plants. At numerous public hearings and conferences held on this quarantine in Washington the evidence has forced one to conclude that the greater interest was in trade protection than in pest protection. We have witnessed not so long ago the spectacle of a certain group urging the continued admission of a large class of products infested by a certain pest on the theory that it had not been proven that this pest would transfer to other commodities. The exclusion was demanded by the same group of another product carrying a pest which cannot be distinguished microscopically from the one infesting the products the entry of which that group demanded. Changes in the quarantine have been made, changes are being made, and changes will continue to be made until finally in spite of the obstacles thrown in the way, the quarantine will be placed on the basis which has for its purpose the prevention of pest movement and not the prevention of plant movement.

In conclusion, I wish to emphasize again the need for more adequate inspection facilities at New York and certain other ports of entry. The examination of plant imports in modern inspection houses in New York and other ports of entry would not only afford greater protection to the country, but would obviate the necessity of shipping plants to Washington, frequently under adverse conditions, not to mention the cost in time and money.

P. Q. C. A. 283, revised, Supplement No. 5.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, CUBA

OCTOBER 14, 1937.

STATE CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN ACCEPTED FOR RICE

Circular No. 81, of August 20, 1937, of the Cuban Direction General of Customs, to attest the origin of rice, granted the benefit of the preferential established in decree No. 2438, August 9, 1937, and prescribed the production of a certificate issued by an association of millers organized prior to the promulgation of that decree and officially recognized by the laws of the United States, and devoted to the industrial handling of rice grown in the United States.

Circular No. 87, of September 8, 1937, amplifies the provisions of Circular No. 81 by prescribing that certificates of origin issued under the seal and signature of State departments of agriculture, affirming that the rice in question is a product of the soil and industry of the United States, will be accepted for rice grown in the United States and exported to Cuba.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 368, Supplement No. 2.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF POLAND

OCTOBER 14, 1937.

INSPECTION CERTIFICATES REQUIRED IN DUPLICATE

According to the order of the Minister of Finance, L. D. IV 7953/3/37, of April 1, 1937, the phytosanitary certificate required with each shipment of seeds of clover, alfalfa, sand clover, sweetclover, trefoil, and timothy offered for entry into Poland must be in duplicate. The certificate must conform to the model reproduced in supplement No. 1 to B. E. P. Q.-368 for such seeds.

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

B. E. P. Q. 375, revised, Supplement No. 1.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, KINGDOM OF EGYPT

OCTOBER 11, 1937.

PROHIBITING THE IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN FRUITS AND PLANTS WITHOUT IMPORT PERMIT

[Order of the Minister of Agriculture, June 19, 1937]

ARTICLE 1. The order of February 1, 1933, whereby San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.) was declared injurious to fruit (and which prescribed the fumigation of imported fruits found infested by this pest), is revoked.

ART. 2. Article 2 of the order of August 30, 1933, which prohibited the importation into Egypt of fruits and plants without the permission of the Minister of Agriculture, is amended as follows:

IMPORTATION OF ADDITIONAL PLANTS AND FRUITS PROHIBITED

"ART. 2.—Paragraph (1) of article 2 of law No. 1 of 1916 is supplemented as follows:

"(a) Plants, parts of plants, and fruits of the following families: Coniferae (Pinaceae, Taxaceae), Cupuliferae (Betulaceae and Fagaceae), Juglandaceae, Moraceae, Papilionaceae (Leguminosae), Rosaceae, Rutaceae, Salicaceae, Solanaceae, Tiliaceae, Vitaceae.

"(b) Kaki fruit (*Diospyros kaki* L.).

"(c) Onions.

"(d) All plants in pots or with balls of earth or sand."

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED OF PLANTS AND FRUITS ATTACKED BY SAN JOSE SCALE

ART. 3. Article 3 of the order of August 30, 1933 (which declared *Pseudococcus* spp. as insects injurious to fruits and prescribed that any imported fruits infested with those pests must be fumigated) receives the following new paragraphs:

"The insect *Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst. is declared injurious to fruits and plants.

"The importation into Egypt of all fruits, plants, and parts of plants infested with this insect is prohibited."

Consequently the following item should be added to the summary of B. E. P. Q. 375, revised, under the caption "Importation Prohibited":

Fruits, plants, and parts of plants: Importation into Egypt prohibited if infested with San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.). (Order of June 19, 1937, art. 3.)

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

B. E. P. Q. 380, revised.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF HAITI

OCTOBER 14, 1937.

This revision of the digest of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Republic of Haiti has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country. It became necessary because the order of July 24, 1937, superseded that of November 23, 1934.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector, in charge of Foreign Information Service of the Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from his translations of the texts of the law of August 2, 1934, and the order of July 24, 1937, and reviewed by the Service National de la Production Agricole et de l'Enseignement Rural of Haiti.

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, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF HAITI

BASIC LEGISLATION

The law of August 2, 1934, empowers the President to establish by order all necessary regulations to prevent the entry into the Republic of insects, pathogenic organisms, and agents that transmit plant and animal diseases, and to combat diseases that may prejudice plant or animal production, as well as to impose penalties for violations of the provisions of such regulations.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

[Order of July 24, 1937]

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

ARTICLE 1. The importation of the field-crop plants hereafter named, or of parts of those plants (roots, stems, cuttings, fruits, seeds, etc.) into Haiti, is prohibited, even when accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate, namely, coffee (*Coffea* spp.), cotton (*Gossypium* spp.), sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum* L.), coconut palms (*Cocos nucifera* L.) *Citrus*, banana (*Musa* spp.), cacao (*Theobroma cacao* L.), and sisal (*Agave sisalana* Perrine), as well as any other plant that may later be designated by the Service National de la Production Agricole et de l'Enseignement Rural (National Service of Agricultural Production and Rural Education).

However, that service may exceptionally introduce the above-named plants or parts thereof for technical or economic purposes on taking necessary precautions to protect the agriculture of Haiti against the introduction of injurious insects or diseases.

COMMERCIAL SAMPLES MAY ENTER SUBJECT TO INSPECTION ON ARRIVAL

The said service may also authorize certain exporters to receive commercial samples of coffee, cacao, citrus, coconuts, and fig-bananas from their foreign correspondents, provided that such samples have been previously inspected by a qualified agent of the said service and found free from injurious insects and plant diseases.

PASSENGERS MUST DECLARE PLANTS IN BAGGAGE

ART. 2. Passengers landing in Haiti will be required to make a statement in their customs declarations of the presence of any plant or part thereof, such as roots, stems, cuttings, fruits, seeds, etc., and especially of coffee plants in their baggage.

CERTIFICATION OF FRESH FRUITS AGAINST MEDITERRANEAN FRUITFLY

ART. 3. Fresh fruits intended for consumption may be imported on condition that they are accompanied by a certificate affirming that they have been sterilized or that they proceed from a region in which the Mediterranean fruitfly (*Ceratitis*

capitata Wied.) does not exist. The certificate should be signed by a qualified agent of the government of the country of origin.

In default of such a certificate, the fruits and their packing will be destroyed without delay under the supervision of the customs authorities.

ART. 4. Fresh fruits grown in certain countries, such as the United States of America, Canada, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, etc., will be beneficiaries of the privilege granted by paragraph 2 of article 5 to ornamentals and vegetables (truck crops), provided that their origin is certified by competent authorities of the said countries and that they arrive in vessels that have not touched at ports of countries reputed to be contaminated.

CERTIFICATION OF ORNAMENTALS AND VEGETABLES REQUIRED

ART. 5. Plant species known as ornamentals or vegetables, including slips, cuttings, or any part other than seeds, entering Haiti, should be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate signed by a qualified agent of the government of the country of origin, attesting that the said plants or parts thereof are free from infectious diseases and injurious insects or that they do not proceed from fields infested by such insects and diseases.

In default of a phytosanitary certificate, plants or parts thereof and their packing will be destroyed without delay under supervision of customs authorities. Exceptionally, however, such plants or parts of plants imported through Port-au-Prince may be forwarded to destination after inspection by a qualified agent of the S. N. P. A. and E. R. and the obligatory issuance of a certificate in proper form.

ART. 6. The following fresh products: Tomatoes, peppers, green beans, melons, cucumbers, and pumpkins imported from countries other than those named in article 4 should be accompanied by the certificate prescribed by article 3, otherwise they will be destroyed without delay, together with their packing, under customs supervision.

ART. 7. The expenses involved by the inspection provided in article 5, including the traveling expenses of the agent of the S. N. P. A. and E. R., will be charged to the consignee and must be paid by him before the issuance of the certificate, in accordance with the established tariff.

CERTIFICATION OF CEREALS AND DRIED OR PRESERVED FRUITS NOT REQUIRED

ART. 8. Cereals such as corn (*Zea mays* L.), wheat, rice, oats, barley; dried vegetables, vegetable seeds, and flowers; dried or preserved fruits, such as grapes, peaches, plums, candied fruit, etc., do not fall under the restrictions of the present order and may be imported into Haiti without phytosanitary certificate.

FREE INSPECTION SERVICE AT PORT-AU-PRINCE

ART. 9. A regular free inspection service has been established at Port-au-Prince by the S. N. P. A. and E. R. to proceed, once a week, to inspect plant products entering that port.

ART. 10. In all cases not provided for in the preceding articles, the customs will consult the S. N. P. A. and E. R. before finally delivering products to their consignees.

CERTIFICATION FOR EXPORT

ART. 11. Qualified agents of the S. N. P. A. and E. R. alone, on exportation, may issue the certificates required by foreign countries for the importation of plant or animal products of Haiti.

ART. 12. The present order revokes that of November 23, 1934.

B. E. P. Q. 420, Supplement No. 1.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF FINLAND

OCTOBER 14, 1937.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF SEEDS

[Decree No. 149, April 9, 1937; Finlands Författningssamling, April 10, 1937]

Decree No. 149 revokes and supersedes that of March 9, 1920 (p. 7 et seq., B. E. P. Q. 420). The following regulations are now effective:

ARTICLE 1. The Agricultural Administration, in case of necessity, on the suggestion of the Government Seed Control Station, must make proposals to the

Ministry of Agriculture on seeds whose importation into and exportation from Finland are to be prohibited or restricted.

Articles 2 and 3 pertain to entry procedure.

SAMPLES TO BE TAKEN FOR ANALYSIS

ART. 4. Whoever intends to sell, to import into Finland, or to export from Finland seeds that are restricted by a decision of the Ministry of Agriculture, must withdraw samples of them in the prescribed manner and send them to the Seed Control Institute for examination.

UNFIT SEEDS TO BE REEXPORTED

ART. 5. Seeds which, on the examination mentioned in article 3, are found unfit for introduction into commerce must be sent abroad again within 3 months of their entry into Finland, if the Ministry of Agriculture does not otherwise order.

CLOVER AND PLANT SEEDS MUST BE COLORED

ART. 6. Seeds of clover (*Trifolium*), alfalfa (*Medicago*), sand clover (*Anthyllis*), sweetclover (*Melilotus*), trefoil (*Lotus*), and seeds of all species of plants whose origin, in the opinion of the Ministry of Agriculture, is of significance to the welfare of crops, must be stained with a solution of eosin before being introduced into commerce.

Staining must be effected by injecting red coloring matter (eosin) dissolved in denatured alcohol in several places in each sack. The strength of the eosin solution must be 0.8 percent (8 gm of eosin to 1 liter of denatured alcohol).

Articles 7 and 8 provide for the annual publication of the minimal requirements concerning purity, germinability, and content of weed seeds and for the determination of the selling period.

CONTAINERS MUST BE MARKED "FOREIGN SEEDS"

ART. 9. Imported seeds whose origin, in the opinion of the Department of Agriculture, is of significance to the welfare of crops, must be provided with containers on which the words "Utlandskt frö" (foreign seeds) are clearly and permanently marked.

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

B. E. P. Q. 426, Supplement No. 2.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF ARGENTINA

November 2, 1937.

AMENDED REGULATIONS GOVERNING IMPORTATION OF POTATOES

[Decree No. 115748 of October 4, 1937]

ARTICLE 1. Articles 55 to 59 of decree No. 83732 of June 3, 1936, promulgating regulations under law No. 4084 (see pp. 21 and 22, B. E. P. Q. 426) are amended to read as follows:

"CERTIFICATION OF POTATOES

"ART. 55. Every shipment of potatoes introduced into Argentina, besides meeting the general conditions established by these regulations, shall be accompanied by the following certificates:

"Seed potatoes: Certificate of healthy origin and phytosanitary shipping certificate (inspection certificate). In the first, it is necessary to affirm, besides what is prescribed in article 8, that the crops from which the tubers proceed are found free from potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.); potato tuber worm (*Gnorimoschema operculella* Zell.); Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say); and 'virus diseases', allowing a tolerance up to 2 percent for the last.

"Potatoes for consumption: Phytosanitary shipping certificate.

"ART. 56. Shipments of such potatoes shall meet the following conditions: (a) (1) They shall be well formed; (2) clean; (3) free from tubers having mechanical lesions or those caused by insects or other means; (4) free from internal changes of whatever origin; (5) tubers exposed to the sun, flaccid ones; (6) sprouted tubers; (7) scabby potatoes; (8) tubers with dry spots or rots; and (9) must be free from any serious disease or parasite that does not occur in Argentina.

"(b) Judgment of defects, lesions, or diseases referred to in paragraph (a) will be made by taking into account their intensity and seriousness and their effect upon the general appearance of the tubers in accordance with the following criteria:

"(1) Good shape: When the appearance of each tuber, or the general appearance, is not marred by excessively pointed or constricted tubers or those with secondary growths or excrescences;

"(2) Cleanliness: When the general appearance of the tubers is not obviously affected by soil or dirt of any kind;

"(3) Tubers that are bruised, cut, cracked, punctured, etc., to such an extent that the lesions manifestly injure each tuber;

"(4) Hollow heart, black heart, or any abnormal discoloration of the tuber;

"(5) Tubers that are old and clearly found to be soft and spongy;

"(6) Sprouted tubers; when more than 10 percent have sprouts exceeding 1.5 cm in length;

"(7) Tubers attacked by common scab (*Actinomyces scabies* (Thax.) Guss.), black scab (*Rhizoctonia solani* Kuhn), etc., to such an extent that the lesions seriously affect the tuber;

"(8) Any decomposition of tubers, total or partial, due to any cause whatever;

"(9) *Synchytrium endobioticum*, *Gnorimoschema operculella*, etc.

TOLERANCES

"(c) Within the criteria set forth in the preceding paragraphs, a tolerance is allowed of 5 percent in seed potatoes and 10 percent in potatoes for consumption in the aggregate of defects, lesions, and common diseases. Among those percentages, only 1 percent of tubers affected by rot may be included, no tolerance being allowed for diseases and pests that do not occur in Argentina.

"(d) The percentages of tolerance are calculated in the following manner: A determined number of packages is inspected in each shipment, and the percentage of tubers attacked is ascertained in each of them by weight; those percentages having been obtained, the average is calculated and applied to the whole shipment as the basis of tolerance.

"(e) Shipments that exceed the tolerances established in paragraph (c) will be subject to selection (culling) or to disinfection, as the respective sanitary authorities may decide, charging the expenses thus arising to the account of the interested person. Shipments found to be attacked by dangerous diseases or pests that do not occur in Argentina will be reladen or destroyed, in accordance with the provisions of article 5, the cost thereof being charged to the account of the interested person.

CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH SEED POTATOES MAY BE IMPORTED

"ART. 57. Tubers intended for planting must meet the following conditions:

"(a) The importation of 'certified' potatoes only will be permitted, that is, they must proceed from crops recorded by the special seed-potato certifying services, crops that are subject to supervision by preestablished agencies of the National or State governments or of official experiment stations of the countries of origin;

"(b) The potatoes shall arrive in cases weighing 50 kg net, having a partition in the middle, each case bearing a certification tag (or ticket) approved by the official service that issued it. Each tag will state that the seed potatoes are 'certified' and indicate also the name of the grower, the variety, and the place of origin;

"(c) The minimal weight of potatoes intended for planting shall be 40 gm with a tolerance up to 5 percent in the weight of smaller tubers.

CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH POTATOES FOR CONSUMPTION MAY BE IMPORTED

"ART. 58. Tubers intended for consumption shall meet the following conditions:

"(a) They shall come in containers not exceeding 60 kg net weight, each bearing the printed inscription 'PAPAS PARA CONSUMO' (potatoes for consumption) in quite legible characters, as well as the name of the variety.

"(b) The weight of the tubers shall not be less than 60 gm, a tolerance up to 5 percent by weight of smaller potatoes being allowed.

AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY FOR POTATOES

"ART. 59. Potatoes may be imported only through the ports of Buenos Aires and Rio Gallegos."

NOTE: In the absence of definite information concerning potato diseases and insect pests that do not occur in Argentina, inspectors should be guided by the list furnished in the original article 56, page 21 of B. E. P. Q. 426.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 429, Supplement No. 1.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES

NOVEMBER 9, 1937.

DECREE No. 9760-A. Z., NOVEMBER 3, 1926, AMENDED

The general regulations promulgated under decree No. 9760-A. Z., of November 3, 1926, have again been amended by decree No. 18239-A. Z., of December 28, 1936, and decree No. 8459, of June 9, 1937, as follows:

SECTION IV (a) AMENDED

The following items are to be stricken from the list of vegetables, herbs, fruits, and medicinal plants in section IV (a) (p. 5 of B. E. P. Q. 429):

Allium spp., chive, garlic, leek, onion, shallot, etc.

Brassica spp., broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, kale, kohlrabi, mustard, pe-tsai, pak-tsoi, rutabaga, turnip, etc.

Cochlearia officinalis, scurvygrass.

Daucus carota, carrot.

Lepidium sativum, peppergrass, cress.

Radicula armoracia, horseradish.

Radicula-nasturtium-aquaticum, watercress.

Raphanus sativus, radish.

Sinapis.

Sisymbrium.

The names of the following ornamentals are to be stricken from section IV (b) (p. 6, B. E. P. Q. 429):

Cheiranthus, *Iberis*, *Lunaria*, and *Matthiola*.

The name "*Agaricus*" is to be replaced by "*Psalliota*" in section IV (e), (p. 7, B. E. P. Q. 429):

DISINFECTION OF CERTAIN SEEDS REQUIRED

The following new article (2a) is to be inserted between articles 2 and 3 of section V of decree No. 9760-A. Z., of November 3, 1926, as amended (p. 8, B. E. P. Q. 429):

ARTICLE 2a. With respect to the seeds of *Allium* spp., chive, garlic, leek, onion, shallot, etc.; *Apium graveolens*, celery; *Brassica* spp., broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, kale, kohlrabi, mustard, pak-tsoi, pe-tsai, rutabaga, turnip, etc.; *Cheiranthus*, wallflower; *Cochlearia*, scurvygrass; *Cucurbits*, cucumber, melon, etc.; *Daucus*, carrot; *Gossypium*, cotton; *Iberis*, candytuft; *Lepidium*, cress, peppergrass; *Lunaria*, honesty; *Matthiola*, stocks; *Medicago*, alfalfa; *Melilotus*, sweet-clover; (*Nasturtium*) *Radicula-nasturtium-aquaticum*; *Onobrychis*, sainfoin; *Radicula armoracia*, horseradish; *Raphanus*, radish; *Sinapis*—see *Brassica*;

Sisymbrium—see *Radicula-nasturtium-aquaticum*; and *Trifolium*, clover, without prejudice to the applicability of the other provisions of this decree, the importation into the Netherlands East Indies of the above-named seeds and the packing material in which they were shipped is not permitted until they have been disinfected in accordance with the provisions of sections II and III. (Sections II and III authorize the designation of inspectors of plants and of fresh fruits, respectively, at authorized ports of entry.)

The provision in the first paragraph of this article does not apply with respect to shipments of seeds of the plants named in that paragraph, except cotton, if the declaration is made in the phytosanitary certificate issued by the phytopathological service at Wageningen, that the seeds have been disinfected in a disinfection plant operating under the supervision of the service.

AVERY S. HOYT,

Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. P. Q. 350, Supplement No. 2.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, KINGDOM OF NORWAY

OCTOBER 26, 1937.

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED OF PLANTS FROM THE UNITED STATES AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

[Royal decree of September 24, 1937—Effective immediately]

ARTICLE 1. In conformity with the law of July 21, 1926, Section 2 (a) concerning the suppression of injurious insects and plant diseases, the importation into Norway of living plants with roots, as well as roots, rhizomes, tubers, bulbs, tomatoes, and eggplants from the United States of America, Canada, France, Belgium, and Luxemburg is prohibited to prevent the introduction of the Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say).

ART. 2. The Norwegian Department of Agriculture (Landbruksdepartementet) is authorized to dispense with the above regulation under conditions stipulated by that Department.

AVERY S. HOYT,

Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 433, Supplement No. 1.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, COLONY OF BARBADOS, BRITISH WEST INDIES

OCTOBER 11, 1937.

COTTON RESTRICTIONS EXTENDED

An amendment dated August 7, 1937, has been made to the Cotton Diseases Prevention Act of 1928, in consequence of which the following item should be substituted for the first item on page 2 of B. E. P. Q. 433:

Cottonseed, seed cotton, lint, or part of the cotton plant, or any other plant belonging to the family *Malvaceae*, or any article stuffed with or containing any of the same: May be imported only by permission of the Governor-in-Executive-Committee. (Cotton Diseases Prevention [Amendment] Act, August 7, 1937.)

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 434, Revised.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, COLONY OF ST. LUCIA, BRITISH WEST INDIES

OCTOBER 14, 1937.

This revision of the digest of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Colony of St. Lucia has been prepared for the information of nurserymen,

plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that Colony.

This revision was rendered necessary by the promulgation of the customs (Importation of Fruit from the United States of America) notice of September 7, 1937, and proclamation No. 33 of August 21, 1937.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector in charge, Foreign Information Service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the original texts of the ordinances and proclamations of the Governor in Council, and reviewed by the agricultural superintendent of the Colony.

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, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative. The original ordinances and proclamations should be consulted for the exact texts.

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

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, COLONY OF ST. LUCIA, BRITISH WEST INDIES

BASIC LEGISLATION

[Plants Protection Ordinances, 1909 and 1913, as revised by No. 14 of 1916]

Under these ordinances, the Governor in Council may, by proclamation, absolutely or conditionally prohibit the importation, directly or indirectly, from any country or place, of plants, or earth or soil, or any article packed therewith, or packages or other articles or things which in the opinion of the Governor in Council are or is likely to be a means of introducing any plant disease or pest into the Colony.

DEFINITION OF PLANT

"Plant" includes tree, shrub, herb, or vegetable; and cuttings, bulbs, seeds, berries, buds, and grafts; and the fruit or other product of any plant; and the whole or any part of any growing, dying, or dead plant, including emptied pods, husks, or skins.

SUMMARY

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Plants and seeds of all kinds from Ceylon: General precautions to prevent the introduction of injurious plant diseases or pests. (Proclamation No. 14 of 1916, chap. 7, art. 2 (a).)

Cocoa plants (*Theobroma cacao* L.) or parts thereof from South America east and south of the Isthmus of Panama: General precautions to prevent the introduction of injurious diseases and pests. (Proc. No. 14 of 1916, chap. 7, art. 2 (b).)

Banana plants (*Musa* spp.), suckers, or parts thereof, from Grenada, Jamaica, Trinidad, Tobago, or any part of Central America or South America: General precautions to prevent the introduction of injurious plant diseases and pests. (Proc. No. 14 of 1916, chap. 7, art. 2 (c), as amended by the proc. gazetted September 8, 1917, and that gazetted May 23, 1925.)

Bananas, banana plants, or parts thereof (*Musa* spp.) from the Canary Islands or West Africa: General precautions to prevent the introduction of injurious plant diseases and pests. (Proc. gazetted December 29, 1925.)

Coconuts (*Cocos nucifera* L.), coconut plants, or parts thereof from any country or place, to prevent the introduction of the "red ring disease" (*Aphelenchoides cocophilus* (Cobb) Goodey). (Proc. No. 14 of 1916, chap. 7, art. 2, superseded by the proc. gazetted April 12, 1924.)

Citrus plants (including all plants of the tribe Citratae), or parts thereof, and citrus fruits and parts thereof from any place outside of the Colony, to prevent the introduction of citrus canker (*Bacterium citri* (Hasse) Doidge). (Proc. No. 14 of 1916, chap. 7, art. 2 (c), as amended by that gazetted March 26, 1927.)

Earth or soil with plants or parts thereof, to prevent the introduction of injurious plant parasites. (Proc. No. 14 of 1916, chap. 7, art. 2 (f).)

Coffee, guava, mango, sapodilla, and star apples, to prevent the introduction of the citrus black fly (*Aleurocanthus woglumi* Ashby): Importation prohibited of plants, cuttings, fruits, or parts thereof, from Bahamas, Ceylon, Cuba, India, Jamaica, and the Philippines. (Proc. gazetted February 10, 1917.)

Cottonseed or seed cotton (*Gossypium* spp.): Importation from any country or place prohibited to prevent the introduction of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saund.). (Proc. gazetted April 12, 1924.)

Cottonseed products: Proclamation No. 33, of August 21, 1937, of the Governor in Council, prohibits the importation into the Colony of St. Lucia of the following articles from Cuba, Haiti, Mexico, Santo Domingo, United States of America, and parts of Central America as far south as Costa Rica, namely:

(a) Cottonseed cake and meal and other cottonseed products, cotton lint, and any part of the cotton plant.

(b) Any other malvaceous plants or parts thereof, such as okra, musk okra, or hibiscus seed.

(c) Fertilizers and stock feeds containing cottonseed meal.

(d) All agricultural produce in bags.

(e) Baling material.

(f) Any other container that has contained any of the articles listed in (a) and (b).

(g) Any articles that have formed part of the cargo of a ship, another part of the cargo of which has been declared by the inspection officer to be infected or is suspected of being infected.

(h) Personal baggage or effects of any description that have been in contact with or in close proximity to other baggage, cargo, or articles of any description infected or suspected of being infected.

Vegetables (except onions, potatoes, and canned or processed vegetables) from all countries other than the British Isles, Canada, British West Indies (except Bahamas, Bermuda, and British Guiana); fruits (except plantains, nuts, dried, canned, candied, and other processed fruits) from all countries other than the British Isles, Canada, British West Indies (except Bahamas, Bermuda, and British Guiana), and the United States of America. (Proc. gazetted November 29, 1930, as amended by the customs notice of September 7, 1937.)

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Sugarcane plants (*Saccharum officinarum* L.), cuttings, or parts thereof, grass, fodder, seeds of grasses and sorghum from any place beyond the limits of the Colony, to prevent the introduction of the mosaic or yellow mottling disease: Importation prohibited except under license from the Governor. (Proc. gazetted April 2, 1921.)

Vegetables (except onions, potatoes, and canned or processed vegetables) from the British Isles, Canada, British West Indies (except Bahamas, Bermuda, and British Guiana); fruits from the same countries and from the United States of America: Must be accompanied by a certificate, issued by the Department of Agriculture of the place of origin, indicating origin and certifying the freedom of the product and the area where grown from the Mediterranean fruitfly. (Proc. gazetted November 29, 1930, as amended by customs notice of September 7, 1927.)

Plants and parts of plants, other than those whose entry is prohibited, may be imported through the port of Castries, subject to immediate delivery to the agricultural authority for conveyance to the disinfecting plant for such treatment as he may deem fit. (Proc. No. 14 of 1926, art. 4.)

IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

Onions, potatoes, canned or processed vegetables, plantains, nuts, dried, canned, candied, and processed fruits: May be imported without permit or phytosanitary certificate. (Proc. of November 29, 1930.)

Plants for scientific purposes: The Governor may allow the importation of plants for scientific purposes without their being subject to fumigation, on the application of the Imperial Commissioner of Agriculture or of the agricultural authority. (Proc. No. 14 of 1916, art. 5.)

B. E. P. Q. 444, Supplement No. 1.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, FRENCH ZONE OF MOROCCO

OCTOBER 14 1937.

[Order of August 1, 1936, amended by that of January 23, 1937]

The following paragraphs are added to article 4 of the order of August 1, 1936. (See pp. 18 and 19, B. E. P. Q. 444.)

"Shipments of potatoes covered by paragraphs (a), (b), or (c) of this article must be accompanied by a certificate in the prescribed form (see art. 2, pp. 17 and 18, for the English text and model 2 on p. 23 for the French text). This certificate must also affirm that in the locality of the signatory officials, and in accordance with the existing provisions, the tubers have been cleaned and packed in new containers. (See certificate model 3, pp. 20, 23, and 24.) The containers must be marked to identify the shipment."

"PROVISIONS APPLICABLE ALSO TO TOMATOES AND EGGPLANTS

"The provisions of this article, with the exception of those applying to cleaning, apply also to tomatoes and eggplants:

"(a) That originate in land within the territory of countries infested by the Colorado potato beetle;

"(b) That are in transit and were shipped by routes other than by sea through such countries, or

"(c) That originate in land lying within the boundary of a country contiguous to infested ones and when the Colorado potato beetle has not been determined within 50 km of its boundary.

"Shipments of potatoes, tomatoes, and eggplants covered by paragraphs (a), (b), and (c), above, will be permitted entry only when the governments of the countries concerned have transmitted the names and signatures of the officials assigned to ports for the previously described supervision, together with a specimen of the seal."

The first paragraph of article 5 is amended to read as follows:

"ART. 5. Transshipment in a port of a country infested by the Colorado potato beetle is not regarded as transit when the consignments are forwarded to that port by sea and when the consular authority representing the country of origin at the port of transshipment declares the merchandise to have been transshipped directly from ship to ship."

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 447, Supplement No. 2.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, KINGDOM OF YUGOSLAVIA

OCTOBER 14, 1937.

IMPORTATION OF SEEDLINGS OF DOUGLAS FIR PROHIBITED

The order of the Minister of Agriculture of Yugoslavia, No. 85834/36, of January 13, 1937 (Sluzbene Novine No. 23, February 2, 1937), prohibits the importation of seedlings of Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga douglasi* Carr.) into Yugoslavia to prevent the introduction of the needle cast disease (*Rhabdocline pseudoisugae* Syd.).

Until further notice, the importation of the seeds of Douglas fir is unrestricted, since the needle cast disease is not seed-borne.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 465, Superseding B. E. P. Q. 398.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, FRENCH COLONIES

OCTOBER 14, 1937.

This digest of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of French Colonies has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials,

and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to those colonies.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector in charge, Foreign Information Service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the original texts of the pertinent decrees and orders of the French Minister of Colonies and of the respective Colonies, and reviewed by the French Ministry of Colonies.

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 decrees and orders concerned. They should be consulted for the exact texts.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, FRENCH COLONIES

(Including Cameroons, Equatorial Africa, Guadeloupe and Dependencies, Guiana, India (Settlements in), Indo-China, Madagascar and Dependencies, Martinique, New Caledonia and Dependencies, New Hebrides, Oceania (Settlements in), Reunion Island, Somaliland, Togoland, West Africa)

BASIC LEGISLATION

[Decree of May 6, 1913, to prevent the introduction of coffee rust (*Hemileia vastatrix* B. and Br.) and other pests and diseases]

Article 1 of this decree, in order to prevent the distribution of plant diseases caused by animal or plant parasites or by larvae or nonparasitic insects, empowers the Minister of Colonies, through special orders that name the disease and the plants susceptible to infection, to prohibit the entry into the French Colonies and Protectorates, other than Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia, of—

1. Plants susceptible to the declared disease;
2. All other plants whereby that disease could be transported;
3. Soils or composts that may contain parasites, larvae, or nonparasitic insects in any stage of development.

The same article prescribes that Governors-General or Governors, by order, shall determine plants, soils, or composts which are capable of carrying the disease, and prescribes that the importation of the containers or packing of such materials may also be prohibited.

Article 2 prescribes that the Minister of Colonies may, in default of a prohibition, determine through a special order the conditions to which the entry and distribution of the plants and articles mentioned shall be subject in the colonies and protectorates, and the conditions under which branches, leaves, fruits, seeds, and refuse of the said plants may enter into and move within the said colonies and protectorates.

PLANTS AFFECTED BY IMPORT RESTRICTIONS OF THE FRENCH COLONIES

General orders have been issued by the French Minister of Colonies to impose restrictions upon or prohibitions against the importation of certain plants and plant products into all French colonies, or groups of French colonies. From time to time these general orders have been applied to particular colonies by special or local orders promulgated by the respective Governors-General or Governors of the colonies concerned.

The plants hitherto affected by these orders are: Banana (*Musa* spp.), cocoa (*Theobroma cacao* L.), coconut palm (*Cocos nucifera* L.), coffee (*Coffea* spp.), cotton (*Gossypium* spp.), rubber (*Hevea* spp.), sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum* L.), tea (*Thea* spp.), fruits (applied to Indo-China only), potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum* L.) (applied to New Caledonia only), and trees, cuttings, roots, seeds, bulbs (applied to New Caledonia only).

The prohibitions and restrictions are applicable to the above-mentioned plants proceeding from the sources named in the respective orders, which should be consulted.

Consequently, the importation of other plants and plant products into the French colonies is not restricted, except in the cases of Indo-China, New Caledonia, and Oceania.

Special orders have been promulgated to control the importation of plants and plant products into Indo-China and New Caledonia.

The import restrictions and prohibitions are summarized under each colony separately, with references to the respective local and general orders; the latter should be consulted for full particulars.

CAMEROONS

Banana plants (*Musa* spp.): See orders of February 11, 1931, and February 9, 1935, applying the order of December 7, 1926, page 25.

Coffee (*Coffea* spp.): Domestic restrictions only.

Cotton (*Gossypium* spp.): See order of February 22, 1926, page 32.

Sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum* L.): See order of December 3, 1929, page 34.

EQUATORIAL AFRICA

(Including Gabon, Middle Congo, Oubangi-Chari, Tchad)

Banana plants (*Musa* spp.): See orders of February 11, 1931, and February 9, 1935, applying the order of December 7, 1926, page 25.

Cocoa plants (*Theobroma cacao* L.): See order of December 3, 1929, page 26.

Coffee plants (*Coffea* spp.), berries, or seeds, and any plant capable of distributing coffee rust (*Hemileia vastatrix* B. and Br.): See order of May 19, 1924, page 30.

Sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum* L.): See order of December 3, 1929, page 34.

GUIANA

Banana plants (*Musa* spp.): See order of February 9, 1935, applying the order of December 7, 1926, page 25.

Cocoa plants (*Theobroma cacao* L.): See order of December 3, 1929, page 26.

Coffee plants (*Coffea* spp.), berries, or seeds: See order of May 19, 1924, to prevent the introduction of coffee rust (*Hemileia vastatrix* B. and Br.), page 30.

Coffee plants (*Coffea* spp.), and parts thereof, dry or fresh beans, beans in parchment, hulled beans (fresh or unroasted), soil and composts, containers, and plants capable of harboring the coffee-berry borer (*Stephanoderes hampei* Hag.), especially *Hibiscus* and *Rubus*: See order of February 27, 1922, page 28.

Cotton (*Gossypium* spp.), plants or parts thereof in the dry or green state, ginned or unginned cotton, cottonseed, soil or compost, packing or containers, and seeds, plants, etc., capable of harboring the pink bollworm, especially *Hibiscus cannabinus*, *H. esculentus*, and *Bauhinia*: See order of February 26, 1926, page 32.

Sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum* L.): See order of December 3, 1929, page 34.

INDIA, SETTLEMENTS IN

(Including Chendernagore, Karikal, Mahe, Pondichery, and Yanaon)

Banana plants: No restrictions.

Coconut (*Cocos nucifera* L.) palms, nuts, and leaves, and any material capable of harboring parasites that attack the coconut palm: See order of August 1, 1927, below.

Cotton (*Gossypium* spp.): See order of February 22, 1926, page 32.

Sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum* L.): See order of December 3, 1929, page 34.

IMPORTATION OF COCONUT PALMS, NUTS, AND LEAVES PROHIBITED

[Ministerial order of August 1, 1927]

ARTICLE 1. The importation by sea, the distribution, storage, and transit of coconut palms, coconuts, and leaves of the coconut palm, and of any other material that may contain parasites that attack this palm are prohibited for the French Settlements of India and Oceania.

INDO-CHINA

(Including Annam, Cambodia, Cochin-China, Laos, and Tonkin)

Separate orders have been promulgated to control the importation of plants and plant products into Indo-China. A summary of those orders follows:

Banana (*Musa* spp.): The importation, distribution, storage, and transit are prohibited of entire plants or parts thereof, fruits, and seeds of all species of banana, and of soil and packing accompanying them, provided that they may be imported from a country declared not infected by the Panama wilt disease (*Fusarium cubense* E. F. Sm.) on condition that they are conveyed in packages containing not more than 10 plants, and that they are accompanied by a certificate indicating the number of plants and their origin. The certificate must be visaed by the French administrative or consular authority in the country of origin. After entry, the plants will be grown in quarantine for 1 year. (Order of March 23, 1923.)

Cocoa (*Theobroma cacao* L.): The importation, distribution, storage, and transit of plants, pods, and seeds of *Theobroma cacao*, as well as of soils and packing accompanying them, are prohibited both from countries declared infected by witches'-broom (*Marasmius perniciosus* Stahel) and from any country into which the importation of the said products is neither prohibited nor subjected to phytosanitary control.

The said products may be imported from countries not declared infected under an authorization obtained in advance which will determine in each case the number of plants admitted to importation on condition that they are conveyed in closed containers and are accompanied by a certificate of origin visaed by the French administrative or consular authority of the producing country, attesting that the plants have not been collected in a country in which the presence of the said disease has been determined, or in a country into which the importation of such plants is neither prohibited nor subjected to phytosanitary control. (Order of June 23, 1930.)

Coffee (*Coffea* spp.): The importation, distribution, storage, and transit of plants or parts thereof, fruits, and seeds, soils and packing accompanying them, are prohibited; provided, that beans for use as seed and in parchment may be imported from countries not declared infected by coffee rust (*Hemileia vastatrix* B. and Br.). These must be packed in perfectly closed metal receptacles weighing not more than 20 kg and accompanied by a certificate indicating the number of containers and the source of the seeds. The certificate must be visaed by the French administrative or consular authority of the country of origin and the seeds shall be disinfected on entry. For the importation of such beans from countries declared infected by the said disease, the importer shall obtain an import authorization in advance, and the beans shall be packed as above indicated and be accompanied by a certificate of origin issued by the phytosanitary service of the country of origin, attesting that the seeds were regularly disinfected before being placed in the containers. A second disinfection is required on entry.

Coffee plants may be imported under an authorization obtained in advance. They must be packed in closed sacks or other containers, free from debris of the coffee plant, and be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate indicating origin and attesting that the plants are free from disease; the certificate must be visaed by the French consular authority. After inspection on arrival, the plants will either be destroyed or placed in quarantine for 1 year, according to the findings. (Order of March 28, 1928.)

Coffee (*Coffea* spp.) plants and parts thereof, dry or fresh coffee berries, coffee beans in parchment, hulled coffee seeds (fresh or unroasted), soil and composts,

any sacks, cases, and packing that have served to transport those products, and all plants and parts thereof, and seeds capable of harboring the coffee berry borer (*Stephanoderes hampei* Hagedorn), especially plants of *Rubus* and *Hibiscus*: Importation, distribution, storage, and transit prohibited of such products proceeding from Netherlands Indies, British West Indies, French Equatorial Africa, Belgian Congo, Brazil, and French West Africa, as well as from countries into which the importation of those products is not prohibited or subjected to phytosanitary control.

Authorization may be granted in the case of such products proceeding from other sources but only on presentation of a certificate issued by the competent authority of the country of origin, duly visaed, attesting that the said products had not been gathered in a region infested by the coffee berry borer, nor in a country into which the importation of those products is not prohibited or subjected to phytosanitary control. Entry permitted only through designated ports and on inspection showing the products to be free from parasites and apparently healthy. (General order of February 27, 1922.)

Cotton (*Gossypium* spp.): Importation, distribution, storage, and transit of plants, parts thereof, fruits, seed, cottonseed cake of any species of cotton, of *Hibiscus* or *Bauhinia*, and of soil or packing accompanying them, are prohibited to prevent the introduction of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saund.); provided, that seeds may be imported, but only when delinted for use as seed, under the following conditions:

From countries not declared infested: They must be shipped in closed sacks or other receptacles, and be accompanied by a certificate of origin duly visaed. They will be disinfected on entry.

From a country declared infested: The importer must obtain an import authorization in advance. The seeds must be shipped in sacks or closed receptacles, sealed or marked by the phytosanitary service of the country of origin, and accompanied by a certificate of origin affirming that the seeds have been regularly disinfected. They will be disinfected again on entry.

Cotton lint for the local industries may be imported under the following conditions:

The importer must furnish advance notice of arrival to the phytosanitary inspector for each shipment. Bales of cotton will first be opened in the factory unless it is deemed necessary to make an examination in the port. Manufacturing wastes, especially the seeds and refuse thereof, will be burned and the packing disinfected by heat in the factory.

Plants of the family Malvaceae and of the genus *Bauhinia* within a radius of 300 m from the mill shall be destroyed. (Order of March 28, 1928.)

Fruits: Importation permitted of the following fruits originating in any country not declared infested by the Mediterranean fruitfly (*Ceratitis capitata* Wied.): *Achras sapota*, *Annona muricata*, *Artocarpus incisa*, *Averrhoa carambola*, *Carica papaya*, *C. quercifolia*, *Citrus bigarardia*, *C. indica*, *C. limonia*, *C. nobilis* and its hybrids, *C. aurantium*, *C. japonica*, *C. sinensis*, *C. decumana*, *Diospyros decandra*, *Eriobotrya japonica*, *Fortunella japonica*, *Garcinia mangostana*, *Litchi chinensis*, *Mangifera indica*, *Persea gratissima*, *Psidium guajava*, *Prunus armeniaca*, *P. persica* var. *nectarina*, *P. communis*, *Punica granatum*, *Pyrus communis*, and *P. malus*, subject to inspection by the phytosanitary service on arrival. If accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate, they will be exempt from any phytosanitary fee.

The importation of those fruits from the following countries known to be infested by the Mediterranean fruitfly (*Ceratitis capitata* Wied.) is prohibited: Azores, France, Greece, Italy, Madeira, Malta, Sicily, Spain, and Turkey in Europe.

Asia: Cyprus, Palestine, and Syria.

Africa: The African Continent, Canary Islands, Cape Verde Islands, and Mauritius.

America: Argentina, Bermuda, and Brazil.

Oceania: Australia, Hawaii, and New Zealand.

Exceptionally, the importation of those fruits is authorized from France, Algeria, Tunisia, Australia, and the Union of South Africa, which are declared to be infested by *Ceratitis capitata*, but which exercise on exported fruits a sanitary control offering sufficient guarantees. Fruit from these countries must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate of the country of origin; the fruits are also subject to inspection on arrival.

Hevea spp.: Importation, distribution, storage, and transit of plants and parts thereof, fruits, and seeds, as well as of soil and packing accompanying them, are prohibited; provided, that the seeds may be imported for planting only, when

clean and free from hulls, and when they proceed exclusively from countries not declared infected by diseases and pests of that plant. Such seeds must be packed in closed sacks or receptacles and be accompanied by a duly visaed certificate indicating the number of packages and the source of the seeds. After inspection on arrival, the seeds will be delivered to the importer or disinfected.

Stocks or portions thereof may be imported exclusively from countries not declared infected, in closed receptacles and accompanied by a duly visaed certificate. After inspection on arrival, these stocks will either be destroyed or subjected to quarantine for 2 years. (Order of March 28, 1928.)

Sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum* L.): Importation, distribution, storage, and transit of plants, parts thereof, seeds, and of soils and packing accompanying them, are prohibited; provided, that the seeds may be imported exclusively for use as such, when free from hulls, under the following conditions:

From a country not declared infected.—They must be conveyed in perfectly closed metal receptacles and be accompanied by a duly visaed certificate indicating the name of the consignees and the source of the seeds. The seeds will be disinfected on entry.

From a country declared infected.—The importer shall obtain an import authorization in advance; the seeds shall be conveyed in perfectly closed metal receptacles marked by the phytosanitary service of the country of origin; the certificate shall attest that the seeds had been regularly disinfected before being packed. Such seeds shall again be disinfected on arrival.

Entire canes or parts thereof, stripped of leaves and roots, may be imported under an authorization obtained in advance, indicating the quantity of cuttings to be admitted and the special conditions, as well as under the following general conditions:

From a country not declared infected.—The canes shall be shipped in packages of not more than 50, in packing free from soil and cane refuse. They shall be accompanied by a duly visaed certificate indicating the number of packages and the origin of the cuttings. After a phytosanitary inspection, the cuttings will be destroyed or quarantined for 2 years.

From a country declared infected.—The canes must be shipped in packages of not more than 10, in containers sealed or marked by the phytosanitary service of the country of origin, attesting in the certificate of origin that each cutting was examined and found free from diseases. (Order of March 28, 1928, as amended by that of November 17, 1928.)

Tea (*Thea* spp.): Importation, distribution, storage, and transit of plants, parts thereof, fruits, and seeds of all species of tea, and of soil and packing accompanying them, are prohibited; provided, that seeds exclusively for use as such may be introduced if accompanied by a certificate, issued by the phytosanitary service of the country of origin, indicating the number of packages, the source of the seeds, and attesting their freedom from diseases and parasites. After inspection at the port of entry, they will be delivered or disinfected. (Order of March 28, 1928.)

COUNTRIES DECLARED INFECTED

[Order of March 28, 1928]

The countries declared infected with respect to certain plants and plant products are as follows:

Sugarcane

Australia, Fiji, Taiwan (Formosa), Guinea, Hawaii, Japan, New Guinea, Philippines.

Hevea

The countries of South America.

Coffee

Belgian Congo, British West Indies, Equatorial Africa, Ivory Coast, Netherlands Indies, South America (countries of).

Cotton

Brazil, British East Africa, British India, British West Indies, Egypt, Hawaii, Madagascar, Mexico, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, United States (Louisiana, New Mexico, and Texas only).

Banana

The American Continent, Canary Islands, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, West Indies.

AUTHORIZED PORT OF ENTRY

[Orders of July 1, 1927, and January 17, 1928]

The port of Saigon is opened for the importation of plants, soils, and materials for transportation covered by phytosanitary regulations.

MADAGASCAR AND DEPENDENCIES

(Including Ste-Marie-de-Madagascar, Nossi-Bé, Comoro Islands (Mayotte, Grand Comoro, Anjouan, and Moheli))

Banana plants (*Musa* spp.): See order of December 7, 1926, page 25.

Cocoa (*Theobroma cacao* L.): See order of December 3, 1929, page 26.

Coffee (*Coffea* spp.): Plants and parts thereof, dry or fresh beans, coffee beans in parchment, hulled coffee beans (fresh or unroasted), soils or composts, packing and containers, and plants capable of harboring the coffee berry borer (*Stephanoderes hampei* Hag.): See order of February 27, 1922, page 28.

Sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum* L.): See order of December 3, 1929, page 34.

MARTINIQUE

Banana plants (*Musa* spp.): See orders of February 11, 1931, and February 9, 1935, applying the order of December 7, 1926, page 25.

Cocoa (*Theobroma cacao* L.): See order of December 3, 1929, page 26.

Coffee (*Coffea* spp.) plants, berries, or seeds, and any product capable of distributing coffee rust (*Hemilia vastatrix* B. and Br.): See order of May 19, 1924, page 30.

Coffee (*Coffea* spp.) plants and parts thereof, dry or fresh berries, beans in parchment, hulled beans (fresh or unroasted), soil and composts, packing and containers, and plants capable of harboring the coffee-berry borer (*Stephanoderes hampei* Hag.), especially *Hibiscus* and *Rubus*: See order of February 27, 1922, page 28.

Cotton (*Gossypium* spp.): See order of February 22, 1926, page 32.

Sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum* L.): See order of December 3, 1929, page 34.

NEW CALEDONIA AND DEPENDENCIES

(Including Isle of Pines, Loyalty Islands, Huan Islands, Fortuna, and Alofi Islands, and the Wallis Islands)

Agricultural and horticultural products intended for consumption, as well as truck crops (culinary vegetables), seeds, and fruits for the same purpose: Importation unrestricted. See order of February 27, 1918, article 4, page 16.

Banana plants (*Musa* spp.): See order of December 7, 1926, page 25.

Cocoa (*Theobroma cacao* L.): See order of December 3, 1929, page 26.

Coconut (*Cocos nucifera* L.): Importation of the nuts, hearts of coconut palms, and basket-making materials of coconut palm leaves from any source prohibited. See order of February 27, 1918, article 6, page 16.

Coffee (*Coffea* spp.): Plants or parts thereof, dry or fresh berries, beans in parchment, hulled beans (fresh or unroasted), soil and composts, packing and containers, and plants capable of harboring the coffee-berry borer (*Stephanoderes hampei* Hag.), especially *Hibiscus* and *Rubus*. See order of February 27, 1922, page 28.

Potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum* L.): Phytosanitary certificate issued by an authorized agent of the exporting country affirming freedom from all dangerous parasites. See order of February 27, 1918, article 7, page 17.

Sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum* L.): See order of December 3, 1929, page 34.

Trees, stocks, cuttings, leaves, roots, seeds, flower bulbs, soil and vegetable fertilizers, and other similar articles and their packing materials: See articles 1, 2, and 3 of the order of February 27, 1918, page 16.

GENERAL REGULATIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF PLANTS, BULBS, AND SEEDS

[Order of February 27, 1918, as applied by Governor's decree No. 103 C of January 27, 1934]

ARTICLE 1. The introduction of trees, stocks, cuttings, leaves, roots, seeds, flower bulbs, soil and vegetable fertilizers, and other similar materials, as well as packing that has served for their transportation, is subject to the following regulations:

Shipper's Declaration and Phytosanitary Certificate Required

ART. 2. The products mentioned in the preceding article must be accompanied by a shipper's declaration and a certificate issued by the competent authority of the place of origin, visaed by the French consular authority, if there is one, affirming that no special parasite or disease of the imported species exists in the country of origin.

Disinfection on Arrival Required

ART. 3. To be admitted into the Colony, the products, whatever their origin, shall be disinfected by a method to be determined by the local administration.

Any imported plant, seed, or product found on arrival to be infected or parasitized shall be destroyed at the expense of the importer.

Importation of Plant Products for Consumption Unrestricted

ART. 4. Agricultural and horticultural products intended for consumption, as well as truck crops (culinary vegetables), seeds, and fruits for the same use, are free from the preceding formalities.

ART. 5. Seeds for cooking are not restricted by any special measures.

Importation of Coconuts Prohibited

ART. 6. The importation into New Caledonia and Dependencies of coconuts, hearts of coconut palms, and basket-making materials of palm leaves from outside the archipelagoes of New Caledonia and Loyalty is rigorously prohibited. Any product in this category seized on arrival at Noumea will be destroyed by fire.

Potatoes Must Be Accompanied by a Certificate

ART. 7. Potatoes will not be admitted to importation unless they are accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by an authorized agent of the exporting country, attesting that they have been examined and found free from all dangerous parasites.

Tubers found on arrival to be infested will be reladen or destroyed.

NEW HEBRIDES

(Including the Banks and Torres Islands)

Cocoa plants (*Theobroma cacao* L.): See order of December 3, 1929, page 26.

Sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum* L.): See order of December 3, 1929, page 34.

OCEANIA, SETTLEMENTS IN

(Including Gambier Archipelago, Marquesas Islands, Tuamotou, French Leeward Islands, Society Islands, and Tubuai)

Banana plants (*Musa* spp.): See the order of January 12, 1916, page 20, as rendered applicable to Oceania by that of February 11, 1931.

Cocoa plants (*Theobroma cacao* L.): See the order of December 3, 1929, page 26.

Coconut (*Cocos nucifera* L.) palms and all plants and leaves of the palm family, and soils and composts that may carry their parasites: See order of January 12, 1916, as amended by that of November 15, 1924, page 20; also ministerial order of August 1, 1927, below.

Coffee (*Coffea* spp.) plants, berries, or seeds, and any product capable of distributing coffee rust (*Hemileia vastatrix* B. and Br.): See order of May 19, 1924, as rendered applicable to Oceania by the orders of January 12, 1916, and November 15, 1924, page 30.

Cotton (*Gossypium* spp.) plants or parts thereof, in the dry or green state, ginned or unginned cotton, cottonseed, soil or compost, and packing or containers thereof: See order of February 22, 1926, page 32.

Sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum* L.): See order of December 3, 1929, page 34.

IMPORTATION OF COCONUT PALMS, NUTS, AND LEAVES PROHIBITED

[Ministerial Order of August 1, 1927]

ARTICLE 1. The importation by sea, the distribution, storage, and transit of coconut palms, coconuts, and leaves of the coconut palm, and of any other material that may contain parasites which attack this palm are prohibited for the French Settlement of India and Oceania.

OCEANIA

GENERAL REGULATIONS

[Order of January 12, 1916, as amended by that of November 15, 1924, also the order of August 1, 1927]

Entry of Coconut Palms, Coffee, and Banana Plants Prohibited

ARTICLE 1. The entry by sea into the Settlements of Oceania is prohibited of coconut trees (*Cocos nucifera* L.) and all other plants of the palm family, coffee (*Coffea* spp.), banana and other Musaceae and their fruits, leaves, or branches, and soils or composts that may carry parasites of those plants.

Certification of Merchandise from Tropical Regions

ART. 2. Merchandise proceeding from tropical regions may be unladen only on a certificate issued by the customs service, affirming that the packing does not consist of hay, straw, fiber, or any other agricultural product that may represent a danger from the agricultural point of view. In case of doubt or dispute, recourse shall be made to the chief pharmacist in the Service of the Colonial Hospital and/or the crop agent (agent de culture) in charge of the Station of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.

Phytosanitary Certificate Required for Other Plants

ART. 3. No living plants or parts thereof, stocks, cuttings, buds, other than those mentioned in article 1, including seeds, shall be admitted into the Colony unless they are accompanied by a certificate indicating the name and address of the shipper and the place of origin of the products; that document, duly countersigned by an inspector or an agent of the phytosanitary service of the country of origin, shall affirm that the plants or seeds are not infested by any disease; that they do not proceed from a contaminated locality, or that they have been disin-

fectured and, especially with respect to coffee seeds, that *Hemileia* does not exist in the country of origin. Furthermore, unloading may be effected only after the said certificate, visaed by the customs service, shall have been signed by the chief pharmacist or the crop agent.

REUNION ISLAND

Banana plants (*Musa* spp.): See order of December 7, 1926, page 25.

Cocoa plants (*Theobroma cacao* L.): See order of December 3, 1929, page 26.

Coffee (*Coffea* spp.) plants and parts thereof, dry or fresh beans, beans in parchment, hulled beans (fresh or unroasted), soil and composts, packing and containers, and plants capable of harboring the coffee-berry borer (*Stephanoderes hampei* Hag.): See order of February 27, 1922, page 28.

Cotton (*Gossypium* spp.) plants or parts thereof in the dry or green state, ginned or unginned cotton, cottonseed, soil or compost, packing or containers that have served to transport those products, and any plants, seeds or parts thereof capable of harboring the pink bollworm, especially *Hibiscus cannabinus*, *H. esculentus*, and *Bauhinia*: See order of February 22, 1926, page 32.

Sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum* L.): See order of December 3, 1929, page 34.

SOMALILAND

Cotton (*Gossypium* spp.) plants or parts thereof in the dry or green state, ginned or unginned cotton, cottonseed, soil or compost, packing or containers that have served to transport those products, and any seeds, plants, or parts thereof capable of harboring the pink bollworm, especially *Hibiscus cannabinus*, *H. esculentus*, and *Bauhinia*: See order of February 22, 1926, page 32.

Sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum* L.): See order of December 3, 1929, page 34.

TOGOLAND

Banana plants (*Musa* spp.): See order of December 7, 1926, page 25, as applied to Togoland by the order of February 11, 1931.

Cocoa plants (*Theobroma cacao* L.): See order of December 3, 1929, as applied to Togoland by the order of February 13, 1932, page 26.

Coffee (*Coffea* spp.) plants, berries, seeds, or any product capable of distributing coffee rust (*Hemileia vastatrix* B. and Br.): See order of May 19, 1924, page 30, as applied to Togoland by the order of July 30, 1924.

Cotton (*Gossypium* spp.) plants or parts thereof in the dry or green state, ginned or unginned cotton, cottonseed, soil or compost, packing or containers that have served to transport those articles, and any seeds, plants, or parts thereof capable of harboring the pink bollworm, especially of *Hibiscus cannabinus*, *H. esculentus*, and *Bauhinia*: See order of February 22, 1926, page 32.

Sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum* L.): See order of December 3, 1929, page 34.

WEST AFRICA

(Including Dahomey, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, and Sudan)

Banana plants (*Musa* spp.): To prevent the introduction of Panama wilt disease (*Fusarium cubense* E. F. Sm.), banana plants may be imported into French West Africa only through the ports of Dakar, Conakry, Port Bouët, Sassandra, and Cotonou, to the exclusion of all points on the land frontiers. (Order of June 13, 1935, modifying that of March 14, 1927, under the provisions of the order of December 7, 1926, which see, p. 25.)

Cocoa plants (*Theobroma cacao* L.): See order of December 3, 1929, page 26.

Coffee (*Coffea* spp.) plants, berries, or seeds, and any product capable of dis-

tributing coffee rust (*Hemileia vastatrix* B. and Br.): See order of May 19, 1924, page 30.

Cotton (*Gossypium* spp.) plants or parts thereof in the dry or green state, ginned or unginned cotton, cottonseed, soil or compost, packing or containers that have served to transport these products, and any seeds, plants, or parts thereof capable of harboring the pink bollworm, especially plants of *Hibiscus cannabinus*, *H. esculentus*, and *Bauhinia*: See order of February 22, 1926, page 32.

Sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum* L.): See order of December 3, 1929, page 34.

GENERAL QUARANTINES APPLYING TO DESIGNATED COLONIES

BANANA PLANTS (*Musa* spp.)

[Order of December 7, 1926, as amended by that of February 9, 1935]

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED FROM COUNTRIES INFECTED BY PANAMA DISEASE

ARTICLE 1. The importation into, distribution and storage in, and transit through the French colonies named in article 6 of the present order, are prohibited of banana plants proceeding from countries in which the presence of the Panama wilt disease (*Fusarium cubense* E. F. Sm.) has been determined, or from those into which the importation of the said plants is neither prohibited nor subjected to phytosanitary control.

ENTRY FROM OTHER SOURCES PERMITTED UNDER CERTIFICATION

ART. 2. The movements of banana plants from any source indicated in article 1 in the French colonies named in article 6 may be authorized only on presentation of a certificate issued by the competent authority of the country of origin, attesting that the said plants were neither collected in a region where the Panama wilt disease had been determined nor in a country into which the importation of the said plants is neither prohibited nor subjected to phytosanitary control.

IRREGULAR SHIPMENTS DENIED ENTRY

ART. 3. Any of the above-mentioned plants offered for importation into the French colonies named in article 6 not meeting the provisions of articles 1 and 2 will be reladen immediately or seized and destroyed by fire at the expense of the holder.

This applies also to shipments for which the importer does not furnish a valid certificate of origin.

ENTRY PERMITTED AT DESIGNATED PORTS ONLY

ART. 4. For plants offered for entry under one of the forms indicated in article 1 and accompanied by the certificate prescribed by article 2, the authorization for importation, distribution, storage, or transit in the French colonies named in article 6 may be granted only in one of the points of entry designated for each colony by an order of the local administration, granted only after an inspection by the authority designated by the Governor, showing the products to be apparently healthy and free from the parasite referred to in the present order.

SUSPECTED LOTS DENIED ENTRY

ART. 4 contd. Any suspected lot will be reladen immediately or seized and destroyed by fire at the expense of the holder.

IMPORTATIONS FROM INFECTED COUNTRIES EXCEPTIONALLY PERMITTED

ART. 5. Provides for derogations from the preceding provisions from prescribed sources, for material of a real technical or economic interest, through administrative channels.

COLONIES CONCERNED

ART. 6. The provisions of this order are applicable to banana plants for importation into and transit through the following French colonies: Cameroons, Equatorial Africa, Guadeloupe, Guiana, Indo-China, Madagascar, Martinique, New Caledonia, Oceania (Settlements of), Togoland, and West Africa.

INFECTED COUNTRIES

The provisions of article 1 are applicable to the designated products proceeding from the American Continent, Canary Islands, French Guiana, Gold Coast, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Sierra Leone.

COCOA PLANTS (*Theobroma cacao* L.)

[Order of December 3, 1929, as amended by that of February 13, 1932]

IMPORTATION FROM CERTAIN COUNTRIES PROHIBITED ON ACCOUNT OF WITCHES'-BROOM

ARTICLE 1. The importation into, distribution and storage in, and transit through the French colonies named in article 7 of cacao plants (*Theobroma cacao* L.) proceeding from a country in which the presence of witches'-broom (*Marasmius pernicius* Stahel) has been determined or from any country into which the importation of the said plants is neither prohibited nor subjected to phytosanitary control, are prohibited.

IMPORTATION FROM OTHER SOURCES RESTRICTED

ART. 2. The importation, distribution, storage, and transit in the French colonies named in article 7, paragraph 1, of cacao plants from any source other than those named in article 7, paragraph 2, may be authorized, but only on presentation of a certificate issued by competent authority of the country of origin that the said plants have neither been collected in a region in which the disease called "witches'-broom" has been determined, nor in a country into which the importation of the said plants has not been prohibited or subjected to phytosanitary control. The certificate is not valid unless visaed by the consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents of the French Republic in foreign countries.

IRREGULAR SHIPMENTS DENIED ENTRY

ART. 3. Any cacao plants offered for importation into the French colonies named in article 7 of the present order that do not meet the provisions of articles 1 and 2 will be reladen immediately or seized and destroyed by fire at the expense of the holder.

The same applies if the importer fails to furnish a valid certificate.

IMPORTATION PERMITTED THROUGH DESIGNATED PORTS ONLY

ART. 4. Authorization for the importation, distribution, storage, and transit in the French colonies named in article 7 can be granted only for cacao plants accompanied by the certificate prescribed in article 2 of the present order and through a customs office designated by an order of the local administration; the authorization will not be definitely granted until an inspection by the designated authority shows the products to be apparently healthy and free from the parasite mentioned.

Any suspected lot will be reladen immediately at the expense of the holder, or seized and destroyed by fire.

IMPORTATION FROM CONTAMINATED COUNTRIES EXCEPTIONALLY PERMITTED

ART. 5. For the introduction into French colonies of cacao plants originating in one of the contaminated countries named in article 7 or in a region into which the importation of the said plants is not prohibited or subjected to phytosanitary control, derogations may be exceptionally granted by decision of the Minister of Colonies establishing therein the conditions under which the importation may be effected and indicating the quantities and varieties of plants whose importation is authorized.

Such derogations may be granted only for plants whose introduction is believed to present a real economic and technical interest, and may be imported through diplomatic channels alone, and when accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate attesting the freedom of the plants from disease.

ART. 6. The same provisions are applicable to fresh cacao pods and seeds.

FRENCH COLONIES CONCERNED

ART. 7. The provisions of the present order are applicable to plants, pods, and seeds of *Theobroma cacao* offered for importation into and transit through Equatorial Africa, Guadeloupe, Guiana, Madagascar, Martinique, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Oceania (Settlements of), Reunion, and West Africa.

COUNTRIES AFFECTED

The prohibitions of article 1 are applicable to the designated products proceeding from South America, Central America, and Trinidad.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF COFFEE

[Order of February 27, 1922, as amended]

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED ON ACCOUNT OF THE COFFEE BERRY BORER

ARTICLE 1. Importation into, movement and storage in, and transit through French colonies that are free from the coffee berry borer (*Stephanoderes hampei* Hagedorn) are prohibited of any products capable of distributing that insect, and such products proceeding either from countries in which the presence of that pest has been demonstrated or from those into which the importation of those products is not prohibited or subjected to a phytosanitary control.

PRODUCTS AFFECTED

This prohibition applies to coffee plants and parts thereof, to dry or fresh coffee berries, to coffee beans in parchment, hulled coffee beans (fresh or unroasted), soil and composts, and to sacks, cases, and packing that have served to transport the aforesaid products, as well as to all plants or parts thereof and seeds capable of harboring the coffee berry borer, especially *Hibiscus* and *Rubus*.

IMPORTATION UNDER CERTIFICATION

ART. 2. The movements indicated in article 1 of the said products proceeding from sources other than those indicated in that article may be authorized only on the presentation of a certificate, issued by the competent authority of the country of origin, attesting that the said products had not been gathered in a region where the presence of *Stephanoderes* had been determined, nor in a country into which the importation of the said products is not prohibited or subjected to phytosanitary control. The certificate must be visaed by the consular or other authorized official of the French Republic.

IMPORTATION INTO NONPRODUCING COLONIES

ART. 2 contd. In colonies that do not produce coffee, a derogation of the presentation of the certificate required by paragraph 1 of this article may be granted by Ministerial decision for coffees proceeding direct from warehouses of the metropolis (European France) or from countries declared contaminated, on condition that they are intended for consumption only.

In all other colonies, that derogation may be granted only when it is shown on entry into their territory that a technical inspection of imported plant products has been established and completed by the necessary equipment for quarantine and disinfection.

DISPOSAL OF IRREGULAR SHIPMENTS

ART. 3. Such products, offered for importation into the French colonies named in article 5, as do not meet the provisions of articles 1 and 2 will be reladen immediately or seized and destroyed by fire at the expense of the holder.

The same applies to those for which the importer does not furnish a certificate of origin recognized as valid.

ENTRY LIMITED TO DESIGNATED PORTS

ART. 4. Prescribes that the said products may enter only through the ports designated for each colony and subject to inspection on arrival.

Any suspected lot will be reladen immediately or seized and destroyed by fire at the expense of the holder.

COLONIES CONCERNED

ART. 5. The provisions of this order are applicable to the products named in article 1 and offered for importation into or transit through Guadeloupe, Guiana, Indo-China, Madagascar, Martinique, New Caledonia, and Reunion.

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN CONCERNED

ART. 5 contd. The above prohibitions are applicable to the designated products proceeding from Belgian Congo, Brazil, British West Indies, French Equatorial Africa, French West Africa, and Netherlands Indies, as well as from countries into which the importation of the said products is neither prohibited nor subjected to phytosanitary control.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF COFFEE

[Order of May 19, 1924]

IMPORTATION FROM CERTAIN COUNTRIES PROHIBITED ON ACCOUNT OF COFFEE RUST

ARTICLE 1. The importation into, distribution and storage in, and transit through the French colonies named in article 6 that are free from coffee rust (*Hemileia vastatrix* B. and Br.) of any product capable of distributing that disease, proceeding from any country in which the presence of *Hemileia vastatrix* has been determined, or from those into which the importation of the said products is not prohibited or subjected to phytosanitary control, are prohibited.

ENTRY FROM OTHER SOURCES UNDER CERTIFICATION

ART. 2. The importation, distribution, storage, and transit in the French colonies named in article 6 of the products referred to in article 1, proceeding from sources other than those mentioned in that article, may be authorized on presentation of a certificate issued by competent authority of the country of origin. The certificate shall affirm that the said products were not collected in a locality in which *Hemileia vastatrix* has been determined, nor in a country into which the importation of the said products is not prohibited or subjected to phytosanitary control. The certificate must be visaed by a French consul, vice consul, or consular agent in foreign countries.

IRREGULAR SHIPMENTS DENIED ENTRY

ART. 3. Any of the above-mentioned products presented for importation into the French colonies named in article 6 that do not meet the provisions of articles 1 and 2 will be reladen immediately or seized and destroyed by fire at the expense of the holder. The same applies to shipments for which the importer fails to furnish a valid certificate as prescribed in article 2.

ENTRY OF COFFEE SEEDS EXCEPTIONALLY PERMITTED FROM INFECTED COUNTRIES

ART. 4. Coffee seeds intended for sowing proceeding either from a country declared contaminated by *Hemileia vastatrix* or from one into which the products mentioned in article 1 are neither prohibited nor subjected to phytosanitary control may, exceptionally, be introduced into the French colonies named in article 6 under a special authorization of the Governor General or Governor after disinfection.

ENTRY LIMITED TO DESIGNATED PORTS

ART. 5. Prescribes that the products concerned shall enter the designated French colonies only through ports authorized by the respective local administrations, subject to inspection on arrival.

COLONIES CONCERNED

ART. 6. The provisions of this order are applicable to the following French colonies which are declared free from *Hemileia vastatrix*: Equatorial Africa, Guadeloupe, Guiana, Martinique, Oceania, Togoland, and West Africa.

INFECTED COUNTRIES

ART. 6 contd. The prohibitions prescribed in article 1 of the present order are applicable to the designated products proceeding from any country of Africa, Asia, and Oceania, as well as from any country into which the importation of the said products is neither prohibited nor subjected to phytosanitary control.

COTTON IMPORT RESTRICTION

[Order of February 22, 1926, as amended]

IMPORTATION OF COTTON AND COTTONSEED PROHIBITED FROM COUNTRIES INFESTED BY THE PINK BOLLWORM

ARTICLE 1. The importation into, movement or storage in, and transit through French colonies that are free from pink bollworm (*Gelechia Pectinophora gossypiella* Saund.) of all products capable of distributing that insect, proceeding either from countries in which the presence of the pink bollworm has been determined, or from countries that do not prohibit the importation of the said products or subject them to phytosanitary control, are prohibited.

PRODUCTS AFFECTED

This prohibition applies to entire cotton plants or parts thereof in the green or the dry state, ginned or unginned cotton, cottonseed, soil, composts, sacks, cases, or packing that have served to transport the articles just mentioned, as well as to any seeds, entire plants or parts thereof, capable of harboring the pink bollworm, especially *Hibiscus cannabinus*, *H. esculentus*, and *Bauhinia*.

IMPORTATION FROM OTHER SOURCES RESTRICTED—CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

ART. 2. The importation into, movement or storage in, and transit through the French colonies named in article 6 of the products referred to in article 1, of other origins than those indicated in that article, may be authorized only on presentation of a certificate issued by the competent authority of the country of origin attesting that the said products were not gathered in a region where the presence of the pink bollworm had been determined, or in any country into which the importation of the said products is not prohibited or subjected to a phytosanitary control.

The certificate will not be valid unless it bears the visa of the Governor General, the Governor, the resident superior, or their delegates, in matters pertaining to the French colonies; of the Governor General, residence general, or their delegates in Algeria, Tunisia, and Morocco, and that of the consuls, vice consuls, or consular agents of the French Republic in foreign countries.

IRREGULAR SHIPMENTS RELADEN OR DESTROYED

ART. 3. Any of the above products offered for importation into the French colonies named in article 6 that do not meet the conditions prescribed in articles 1 and 2 above, will be reladen immediately or seized and destroyed by fire at the expense of the holder.

The same applies to the said products for which the importer does not furnish a certificate of origin recognized as valid.

ENTRY THROUGH DESIGNATED PORTS—INSPECTION ON ARRIVAL

ART. 4. Prescribes that the said products shall enter the respective French colonies only through designated ports and subject to inspection on arrival at those ports.

Suspected shipments will be reladen at once, or seized and destroyed by fire at the expense of the holder.

SMALL LOTS OF COTTONSEED EXCEPTED SUBJECT TO DISINFECTION

ART. 5. For the introduction into the French colonies of very small lots of cottonseed originating in any of the contaminated countries named in article 6 or in a region into which the importation of cottonseed is not prohibited or subjected to phytosanitary control, derogations may be granted, exceptionally, by decision of the Minister of Colonies, indicating the quantities and varieties of seeds for which the importation is authorized. Such derogations may be granted only for seeds whose introduction is deemed to present a real technical or economic interest and after a disinfection made and guaranteed by the service qualified for that purpose, either in France or on arrival in the colony. Each such shipment must be accompanied by a disinfection certificate expressly mentioning the ministerial decision, the quantity of seeds disinfected, and the method of disinfection employed.

COLONIES CONCERNED

ART. 6. The provisions of the present order are applicable to the products named in article 1 offered for importation into or transit through all French colonies except Equatorial Africa, Guadeloupe, Indo-China (Cambodia and Cochin China only), Madagascar, New Caledonia, and New Hebrides. In other words, they are applicable to: Cameroons, Guiana, India (Settlements in), Martinique, Oceania (Settlements in), Reunion, Somaliland, Togoland, and West Africa.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH THE PROHIBITION IS APPLICABLE

ART. 6 contd. The prohibitions of article 1 are applicable to the designated products proceeding from Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Angola, Asia (except Indo-China, Tonkin, and Annam), Australia, Belgian Congo, Brazil, British East Africa, British West Indies, Egypt, French Equatorial Africa, German East Africa (old colonies of), Greece, Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Italian Somaliland, Lagos, Madagascar, Mexico, Morocco, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Nigeria, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, United States (Louisiana, New Mexico, and Texas only), and Zanzibar.

SUGARCANE (*SACCHARUM OFFICINARUM* L.)

[Order of December 3, 1929]

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED FROM ALL FRENCH COLONIES EXCEPT INDO-CHINA

ARTICLE 1. The importation into, distribution and storage in, and transit through the French colonies of plants, cuttings, or seeds of sugarcane from whatever source, are prohibited. This does not apply to Indo-China.

ENTRY OF SMALL LOTS EXCEPTIONALLY PERMITTED

ART. 2. For the introduction into the French colonies of a small number of plants or cuttings stripped of their leaves and leaf sheaths, as well as seeds of sugarcane, originating in any country whatever, derogation may exceptionally be granted, by decision of the Minister of Colonies, establishing the conditions under which importation may be effected and indicating the quantities and varieties of plants, cuttings, and seeds of which importation is authorized.

Derogations may be granted only for plants or cuttings whose introduction is deemed of real economic or technical interest. Such plants may be shipped through administrative channels only and at the importer's expense. Entry may be made only through customs offices designated by each colony and only when inspection on arrival shows that the products are apparently healthy and free from any parasite.

ENTRY OF SUSPECTED LOTS DENIED

Each suspected lot will be at once reladen or seized and destroyed by fire at the expense of the holder.

ADMITTED SUGARCANE KEPT UNDER OBSERVATION

Any lot of sugarcane that is admitted will be taken in charge by the local agricultural service, which will grow the plants and keep them under observation for the necessary time, namely, a minimal period of 3 months. Plants then found healthy will be delivered; any plant found to be diseased will be destroyed by fire without indemnity to the importers.

B. E. P. Q. 466.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, BRITISH COLONY OF FIJI

OCTOBER 21, 1937.

This summary of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the British Colony of Fiji has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that Colony.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector, in charge of Foreign Information Service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the Noxious Weeds and Diseases of Plants Ordinance, No. 21, of November 18, 1929, and proclamations made thereunder, and reviewed by the Director of Agriculture of the Colony of Fiji.

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, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, BRITISH COLONY OF FIJI

BASIC LEGISLATION

[Noxious Weeds and Diseases of Plants ordinance No. 21, November 18, 1929]

This ordinance empowers the Governor in Council to prohibit the importation into the Colony of any plant, including plants generally or specified plants from any designated place, and either absolutely or conditionally.

AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

Section 5 of the ordinance prescribes that no plants shall be imported into the Colony except through the ports of Suva, Levuka, or Lautoka, or such other ports as may be authorized by the Governor.

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

The same section prescribes that every importation of plants whether for sale or for private use must be accompanied by a certificate signed by an officer of the Department of Agriculture, or other department to which the duties relating to horticulture are assigned, of the country or place where the plants were grown or whence they were imported, certifying that the plants are free from disease.

ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS

[Noxious Weeds and Diseases of Plants Regulations, November 12, 1930]

DEFINITIONS

ARTICLE 1. In these Regulations —

“Plant” means any tree, flower, shrub, vegetable, or other vegetable growth; and includes the expression “part of plant”, which in turn includes any root,

orm, tuber, bulb, stem, leaf, cutting, bud, graft, seed, fruit, or any portion thereof.

"Fruit" means any edible product of any plant and includes the peel, skin, or shell of fruit.

"Diseases of plants" means any insect, pest, or disease in any form or stage of development which is or may be injurious to plants.

INSPECTION AND TREATMENT OF IMPORTED PLANTS

ART. 2. *Landing of plants.*—No officer of customs shall permit plants to be landed from a vessel except on the written instruction of an inspector.

ART. 3. *Imported plants subject to inspection.*—All plants, and the packages and the wrappings that contain or have contained the same, imported into the Colony shall be liable to detention and examination by an inspector and shall be subject to the following treatment:

(a) Plants affected by any species of fruitfly or borer shall be destroyed forthwith.

(b) Plants affected by any insect pest, other than fruitfly or borer, shall be fumigated under the directions of an inspector.

ART. 4. *Restrictions on entry of soil.*—No soil shall be imported into the Colony except with the written permission first obtained of the Director of Agriculture. Provided that all soil so imported shall be fumigated with carbon disulphide under the direction and to the satisfaction of an inspector.

ART. 5. (1) *Inspector's certificate necessary for release of plants.*—After the inspection and treatment, if any, of plants brought into the Colony, an inspector shall issue a certificate setting forth that the plants have been inspected and fumigated or otherwise treated and showing the sums payable in respect of the fumigation or other treatment, if such has been given.

(2) Upon presentation to the proper officer of customs of an inspector's certificate, together with an acknowledgment of the payment of fees, if any, due in respect of treatment of plants, an importer may with such officer's consent remove from the fumigating station the articles to which the certificate relates.

ART. 6. *Plants not included in certificate liable to seizure and destruction.*—All imported plants and the packages or wrappings that contain or have contained them may be seized and destroyed by direction of an inspector if, on demand made by an inspector or customs officer, sufficient evidence of their being included in the certificate issued in the country of origin or export is not given by their importer.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS

[Proclamation No. 4, January 18, 1933]

Import permit required.—The importation of all plants into the Colony is prohibited unless a written permit for their importation is first obtained from the Director of Agriculture in which permit the conditions of such importation may be specified. Provided that the following plants may be imported without permits.

EXCEPTIONS

(a) All plants imported from Great Britain, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the United States of America, except those specified in schedule 1, provided that permits shall be required in respect of the fruits of the plants set out in schedule 2 imported from Australia and in respect of growing plants of the natural order Rosaceae imported from Canada, New Zealand, and the United States.

(b) Copra from the Kingdom of Tonga.

Certification of forage crop seeds and plants required.—Importations of seeds, live stems, and whole plants of pasture and fodder grasses and clovers shall be accompanied by certificates in the form set out in schedule 3, signed by a responsible officer of the Department of Agriculture of the country in which they were grown, certifying that the district in which they were produced is entirely free from cattle tick infestation.

Unrestricted plant products.—The provisions of this proclamation shall not apply to fibers in an unmanufactured condition or to any parts of plants which have undergone any process of manufacture, except copra, provided that they are not in a damp or decomposed condition.

Plant material may be seized and destroyed or disinfected.—The Director of Agriculture, at his discretion, may decline to issue a permit, and he or an inspec-

for acting directly under his instructions shall have the power to prevent the landing of, or to seize and destroy without paying compensation for such destruction, any plant matter imported from any country whether a permit for the importation of such plant matter has been issued or not, to retain such plant matter for fumigation or for observation for any period of time, or to require any plant matter imported to be planted in such area as he shall direct and under such quarantine measures as he may deem to be advisable, and any such plant matter shall not be removed from such areas without the written authority of the Director of Agriculture.

SCHEDULE 1

Cabbages.	Grass seed.
Cauliflowers.	Lettuce.
Citrus plants.	Pineapples.
Clover seed.	Seed cotton.
Coconuts.	Sugarcane.
Cottonseed.	Tobacco seed.
Cut flowers.	Unhusked rice (paddy).

Live stems and whole plants of pasture and fodder grasses, chaff, hay, and straw, whether or not used for packing.

SCHEDULE 2

Amygdalus (Prunus) persica L., peach.
Carica papaya L., papaya or pawpaw.
Citrus aurantium L., Seville orange, and varieties.
Citrus nobilis deliciosa Swingle, Mandarin type of orange.
Coffea arabica L., coffee.
Eugenia braziliensis Lam., Brazil cherry.
Eugenia jambos L., rose apple, Malabar plum.
Eugenia malaccensis L., mountain or Malayapple or large-fruited rose apple.
Mangifera indica L., mango.
Opuntia tuna Mill., pricklypear.
Opuntia vulgaris Mill., barberry fig.
Passiflora quadrangularis L., giant granadilla.
Persca (gratissima) americana Mill., avocado.
Prunus armeniaca L., apricot.
Prunus cerasus L., cherry, all varieties.
Psidium cattleianum S., strawberry guava.
Psidium guajava L., guava and varieties.

SCHEDULE 3⁴

I hereby certify that the shipment of grass plants and seeds marked _____, No. of packages _____, contents _____, addressed to _____, sent by _____, per _____, was produced in a district free from cattle tick infection.

Signature of officer _____
 Official title _____
 Address _____
 Date _____

PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

According to reports received by the Bureau during the period October 1 to December 31, 1937, 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. Raymond Peacock*, Rochester, N. Y., in the interstate transportation of a truckload of cantaloups from a point in the regu-

⁴This certificate can be furnished by the Bureau of Animal Industry only.

lated area to a point outside thereof, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$25.

In the case of the *United States v. Max Goldblatt*, Rochester, N. Y., in the interstate transportation of a truckload of cantaloups from a point in the regulated area to a point outside thereof, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$25.

In the case of the *United States v. Nat Barnett*, Rochester, N. Y., in the interstate transportation of a truckload of tomatoes and peppers from a point in the regulated area to a point outside thereof, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$25.

In the case of the *United States v. John Pitts*, Walworth, N. Y., in the interstate transportation of a truckload of peppers from a point in the regulated area to a point outside thereof, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$25.

In the case of the *United States v. Phillip Fostano*, Rochester, N. Y., in the interstate transportation of a truckload of watermelons from a point in the regulated area to a point outside thereof, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$25.

In the case of the *United States v. Max Pies*, Rochester, N. Y., in the interstate transportation of a truckload of cantaloups from a point in the regulated area to a point outside thereof, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$25.

In the case of the *United States v. Mike Mastrolenardo*, Rochester, N. Y., in the interstate transportation of a truckload each of peppers and eggplants from a point in the regulated area to a point outside thereof, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$25.

In the case of the *United States v. John Chichelli*, Rochester, N. Y., in the interstate transportation of two truckloads of peppers, tomatoes, watermelons, and cantaloups from a point in the regulated area to a point outside thereof, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$25.

In the case of the *United States v. Sebastian Scacciafero*, Rochester, N. Y., in the interstate transportation of a truckload of cantaloups from a point in the regulated area to a point outside thereof, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$25.

In the case of the *United States v. Patsy Columbo*, Rochester, N. Y., in the interstate transportation of a truckload of peppers from a point in the regulated area to a point outside thereof, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$25.

In the case of the *United States v. Harry Rosenstein*, Buffalo, N. Y., in the interstate transportation of cantaloups from a point in the regulated area to a point outside thereof, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$25.

In the case of the *United States v. Lawrence Shapiro*, Vineland, N. J., in the interstate transportation of a truckload of potatoes from a point in the regulated area to a point outside thereof, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$25. (P. Q. case 495.)

In the case of the *United States v. Harry Richards*, Pedricktown, N. J., in the interstate transportation of a truckload of peppers and eggplants from a point in the regulated area to a point outside thereof, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$25. (P. Q. case 498.)

In the case of the *United States v. Paul R. Turner*, Bridgeton, N. J., in the interstate transportation of a truckload of peppers, eggplants, and tomatoes from a point in the regulated area to a point outside thereof, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$25. (P. Q. case 499.)

In the case of the *United States v. William H. Harris*, Newfield, N. J., in the interstate transportation of a truckload of apples, eggplants, and tomatoes from a point in the regulated area to a point outside thereof, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$25. (P. Q. case 500.)

In the case of the *United States v. Vaughan's Seed Store, Inc.*, New York, N. Y., for the misuse of Japanese beetle certificates in connection with two shipments of ivy to Florida, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$50 on each count. The fine was remitted.

QUARANTINES AFFECTING MEXICAN 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
Fernando Martinez.....	Calexico, Calif.....	9 pieces sugarcane.....	\$1.00
R. E. Smith.....	Brownsville, Tex.....	6 guavas.....	1.00
Mrs. Julia Alvarado.....	do.....	1 apple.....	1.00
Candalaria Lopez.....	do.....	5 oranges.....	1.00
Patricio Villareal.....	do.....	5 oranges and 1 apple.....	1.00
Guadeleupe Arce de Guajardo.....	Eagle Pass, Tex.....	12 quinces and 11 sweet limes.....	1.00
Manuel Colloza.....	do.....	1 orange.....	1.00
Rosa Vasquez Arrendo.....	do.....	8 avocados.....	1.00
Antonio G. Rodriguez.....	Hidalgo, Tex.....	1 avocado.....	1.00
Margarita Tijerina.....	do.....	do.....	1.00
Monica de Anda.....	do.....	1 apple.....	1.00
Julio Guerra.....	do.....	20 avocados.....	2.00
Angela T. DeVirreal.....	Laredo, Tex.....	1 orange.....	1.00
Maria Alcalá.....	do.....	4 avocados and 3 guavas.....	1.00
Mrs. Moses Casas.....	do.....	15 apples and 1 plant.....	1.00
Domingo Mato.....	do.....	2 guavas.....	1.00
Victoria Panique.....	do.....	3 avocado seeds.....	1.00
Josephine Ramos.....	do.....	2 guavas.....	1.00
Pablo Torres.....	do.....	11 apples.....	1.00
Consumsion Munoz.....	do.....	13 red haws.....	1.00
Frieda Pickens.....	do.....	5 tangerines, 2 stalks sugarcane, and 2 plants.....	1.00
I. Rudelnick.....	do.....	1 orange.....	1.00
Alberto M. Cabanas.....	do.....	3 oranges.....	1.00
Paulino Lucio.....	do.....	3 guavas.....	1.00
W. M. Hunt.....	do.....	1 orange.....	1.00
Alberto Gonzalez.....	do.....	16 tangerines, 2 grapefruit, and 2 oranges.....	2.00
Maria T. Flonday.....	do.....	4 oranges.....	1.00
Domitila Rosillo Ayala.....	do.....	75 guavas.....	2.00
William L. Berry.....	do.....	Orchid plants.....	31.25
Mrs. Antonio Esponosa.....	do.....	13 guavas.....	1.00
Alfonso Navarro.....	do.....	2 guavas.....	1.00
Manuel Solis.....	do.....	do.....	1.00
Dolores Rodarte.....	do.....	10 avocados.....	1.00
Teresa Victoria.....	do.....	2 avocados.....	1.00
Mrs. G. G. Carter.....	do.....	1 avocado, 2 cherimoyas, and 4 grapefruit.....	1.00
Juana H. Herrera.....	do.....	8 apples.....	1.00
Antonio Trevino.....	do.....	5 plants.....	1.00
Jose Vega.....	do.....	2 avocados.....	1.00
M. L. Vela.....	do.....	6 oranges.....	1.00
L. A. Mitchell.....	do.....	7 avocados.....	1.00
Mrs. Carmen G. Elisa.....	do.....	48 avocados.....	2.00
Sarate Ratcliff.....	do.....	3 guavas and 5 plants.....	2.00
Lupe Dennis.....	do.....	2 guavas.....	1.00
Eloise Ratcliff.....	do.....	4 plants.....	1.00
Na Aerruire Silter.....	do.....	2 apples.....	1.00
Pablo Gonzales.....	do.....	1 guava.....	1.00
Jim Alonzo.....	do.....	9 avocados.....	1.00
Victor Beltram.....	do.....	6 avocado seed.....	1.00
Judge Penn.....	do.....	63 apples.....	1.00
Eloy Garcia.....	do.....	4 avocados.....	1.00
Enrique Valdez.....	do.....	4 guavas.....	1.00
Arthur Vela.....	do.....	1 papaya.....	1.00
Elena Bosque.....	do.....	7 apples.....	1.00
Henrique Aranda.....	do.....	8 limes.....	1.00
J. G. Guajardo.....	do.....	2 oranges.....	1.00
Rosendo Rodrigues.....	do.....	1 guava.....	1.00
Mrs. Petra Chacon.....	do.....	30 apples, 3 avocados, and 5 plants.....	1.50
Mrs. Carlote Duarte.....	do.....	6 plants.....	1.00
D. C. Nester.....	do.....	14 oranges.....	1.00
Juana Hernandez.....	do.....	1 guava.....	1.00
M. A. Garza.....	do.....	5 bulbs and 5 cuttings.....	1.00

LIST OF CURRENT QUARANTINE AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS AND MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS

[The domestic and foreign quarantine and other restrictive orders summarized herein, are issued under the authority of the Plant Quarantine Act of Aug. 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

Black stem rust.—Quarantine No. 38, revised, effective September 1, 1937: 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, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Virginia, West Virginia, 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. The regulations place no restrictions on the interstate movement of Japanese barberry (*B. thunbergii*) or any of its rust-resistant varieties, or of cuttings (without roots) of *Mahonia* shipped for decorative purposes and not for propagation.

Gypsy moth and brown-tail moth.—Quarantine No. 45, revised, effective November 4, 1935: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective November 4, 1935, 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 March 1, 1937: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective March 1, 1937, as amended effective May 10, 1937, 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 area 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 Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and Ohio.

Pink bollworm.—Quarantine No. 52, revised, effective October 14, 1936: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised effective October 14, 1936, as amended, effective January 3, 1938, the interstate movement from the regulated areas of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, 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 fiber, 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 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.

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 October 2, 1933, as amended effective October 22, 1936, 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.

White-pine blister rust.—Quarantine No. 63, effective October 1, 1926: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised effective March 1, 1937, the interstate movement from every State in the continental United States and the District of Columbia of five-leaved pines (*Pinus*) or currant and gooseberry plants (*Ribes* and *Grossularia*), including cultivated or wild or ornamental sorts.

Mexican fruitfly.—Quarantine No. 64, effective October 15, 1937: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised effective October 15, 1937, 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, as 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. pinca*), 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.

Dutch elm disease.—Quarantine No. 71, effective February 25, 1935: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective February 25, 1935, as amended effective November 9, 1937, the interstate movement from the regulated areas in the States of New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut to or through any point outside thereof, of elm plants or parts thereof of all species of the genus *Ulmus*, irrespective of whether nursery, forest, or privately grown, including (1) trees, plants, leaves, twigs, branches, bark, roots, trunks, cuttings, and scions of such plants; (2) logs or cordwood of such plants; and (3) lumber, crates, boxes, barrels, packing cases, and other containers manufactured in whole or in part from such plants, unless the wood is entirely free from bark.

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 fruitfly (*Ceratitis capitata*) and the melonfly (*Dacus cucurbitae*).

Sugarcane.—Quarantine No. 16, revised, effective January 1, 1935: 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 canes of sugarcane, or cuttings or parts thereof, sugarcane leaves, and bagasse, on account of certain injurious insects and diseases, except that movement will be allowed under permit of specific materials on condition that they have been or are to be so treated, processed, or manufactured that, in the judgment of the Department, their movement will involve no pest risk.

Sweetpotato.—Quarantine No. 30, revised, effective October 10, 1934: 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 variety of sweetpotato (*Ipomoea batatas* Poir.), regardless of the use for which the same is intended, on account of the sweetpotato stem borer (*Omphisa anastomosalis* Guen.) and the sweetpotato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae* Waterh.).

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 is intended, on account of two injurious weevils (*Rhabdoencemis 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, except oil, 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* Saund.) and the cotton-blister mite (*Eriophyes gossypii* Banks), 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 (other than shelled 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 fruitfly (*Toxotrypana curvicauda* Gerst.), 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, effective July 1, 1925, as 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 fruitfly (*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, revised, effective September 1, 1936: 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. Provision is made for the retention of potted plants on board vessels from Hawaii and Puerto Rico when evidence is presented satisfactory to the plant quarantine inspector that the soil has been so treated, or is so safeguarded, as to eliminate pest risk.

FOREIGN PLANT QUARANTINES

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 Baja 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, revised, effective October 1, 1934: Prohibits the importation from all foreign countries and localities of canes of sugarcane, or cuttings or parts thereof, sugarcane leaves, and bagasse, on account of certain injurious insects and diseases, except that importation will be allowed under permit of specific materials on condition that they have been or are to be so treated, processed, or manufactured that, in the judgment of the Department, their entry will involve no pest risk.

Citrus nursery stock.—Quarantine No. 19, revised, effective September 1, 1934: 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 tribe Citrinae.

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, Taiwan (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*), jobs-tears (*Coix*), *Polytoea*, *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 *Dioscorca* 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 seeds, 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 January 14, 1935, 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, except seeds of *Lathyrus* and *Vicia*. 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:

Under regulation 3:

(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); and *Narcissus* (daffodil and jonquil).

(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 Mauetti, *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.

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.

Under regulation 14: Provision exists in this regulation for the entry of most kinds of plants that are not covered by other regulations of this quarantine or by other quarantines.

Under regulation 15: Provision exists for the entry in unlimited quantities of most kinds of plants which can be considered as peculiar to or standard productions of the Dominion of Canada, as opposed to stock imported into the Dominion from foreign countries and held or grown on there for later sale.

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, 1933, 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 jobs-tears, on account of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis*) and other dangerous insects and plant diseases.

Rice.—Quarantine No. 55, revised, effective November 23, 1933: Forbids the importation of seed or paddy rice from all foreign countries and localities except the Republic of Mexico, and forbids the importation of rice straw and rice hulls from all foreign countries and localities, and seed or paddy rice from the Republic of Mexico, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective July 1, 1933, as amended effective August 1, 1934, on account of injurious fungous diseases of rice, including downy mildew (*Sclerospora macrocarpa*), leaf smut (*Entyloma oryzae*), blight (*Oospora oryxtorum*), 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, revised, effective December 1, 1936, the importation of fruits and vegetables, except as restricted, as to certain countries and districts, by special quarantines and other 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 blackfly.

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.

Packing materials.—Quarantine No. 69, effective July 1, 1933, as amended, effective July 1, 1933: Forbids the entry from all foreign countries and localities of the following materials when used as packing for other commodities, except in special cases where preparation, processing, or manufacture are judged by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture to have eliminated risk of carrying injurious insects and plant diseases: Rice straw, hulls, and chaff; cotton and cotton products: sugarcane, including bagasse; bamboo leaves and small shoots; leaves of plants; forest litter; and soil with an appreciable admixture of vegetable matter not therein provided for by regulation. All parts of corn and allied plants are likewise prohibited except from Mexico and the countries of Central America, the West Indies, and South America. This quarantine also brings under restriction, involving inspection at will by the Department but requiring no permit or certificate, the following when used as packing: Cereal straw, chaff, and hulls (other than rice); corn

and allied plants from Mexico, Central America, the West Indies, and South America; willow twigs from Europe; grasses, hay, and similar plant mixtures from all countries; and authorized soil packing materials from all countries. This quarantine does not cover such widely used packing materials as excelsior, paper, sawdust, ground cork, charcoal, and various other materials.

Dutch elm disease.—Quarantine No. 70, revised, effective January 1, 1935: Forbids the importation from Europe, on account of a disease due to the fungus *Graphium ulmi*, of seeds, leaves, plants, cuttings, and scions of elm or related plants, defined to include all genera of the family Ulmaceae; logs of elm and related plants; lumber, timber, or veneer of such plants if bark is present on them; and crates, boxes, barrels, packing cases, and other containers, and other articles manufactured in whole or in part from the wood of elm or related plants if not free from bark.

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 plant quarantines." (See Quarantine No. 37, revised.)

Potatoes.—The order of December 22, 1913, and the regulations issued thereunder, revised, effective March 1, 1922, and amended, effective December 1, 1936, restrict the importation of potatoes from all foreign countries and localities except the Dominion of Canada and Bermuda, on account of injurious potato diseases and insect pests. The importation of potatoes is now authorized from Bermuda, Canada, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Spain (including the Canary Islands), and the States of Chihuahua and Sonora, and the northern territory of Baja California, Mexico.

Cotton and cotton wrappings.—The order of April 27, 1915, and the rules and regulations issued thereunder, revised, effective February 24, 1923, amended effective May 1, 1924, December 15, 1924, and December 11, 1937, restrict the importation of cotton and cotton wrappings from all foreign countries and localities, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm.

Cottonseed products.—The two orders 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 and meal and all other cottonseed products except oil from all foreign countries and localities, and the importation of cottonseed oil from Mexico, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm: *Provided*, That these commodities which originate in, and are shipped directly from, the Imperial Valley, Baja California, Mexico, may enter without restriction.

Plant safeguard regulations.—These rules and regulations, revised, effective December 1, 1932, provide safeguards for the landing or unloading for transshipment and exportation and for 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, 1929. 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, promul-

gated June 23, 1917, pursuant to authority given in the appropriation act for the United States Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1918, and since repeated annually, and amended effective January 29, 1920, 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 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.

Regulations governing sanitary export certification.—These regulations, revised effective September 21, 1936, were promulgated pursuant to authority granted in the Agricultural Appropriation Act of May 17, 1935 (49 Stat. 268), and repeated in subsequent appropriation acts. They provide for the inspection and certification of domestic 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.

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United States Department of Agriculture

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

LIST OF INTERCEPTED PLANT PESTS, 1937

(List of Pests Recorded During the Period July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937, Inclusive, as Intercepted in, on, or with Plants and Plant Products Entering United States Territory.)

INTRODUCTION

The period covered by this report represents the twenty-fourth year for which lists of intercepted plant pests have been issued. While the earlier reports gave the details regarding practically all organisms found on the plant material inspected, the present paper omits many organisms entirely and summarizes the interceptions of many common or incompletely determined pests in short paragraphs, hence the detailed table contains only a fraction of the total findings.

This report is based on interceptions for which determinations were received and indexed during the fiscal year. Determinations for collections made late in the year are often received after the close of the year and are included with those of the following year. The summarized records cover pests 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.

A cross-indexed file covering the more important and interesting interceptions is maintained in Washington and serves as the basis for this list. State and customs officials collaborate with the Bureau and supplement routine reports of regular employees. Determinations of some of the commoner pests are made by inspectors familiar with them, but most of the insects are determined by specialists of the Bureau and most of the more difficult determinations of plant diseases are made or verified by specialists of the Bureau of Plant Industry. Staffs of specialists maintained by the States of California and Florida and the Territory of Hawaii make a large part of the determinations for interceptions at their ports.

Statements as to the origin of plant materials inspected cannot be verified in some cases, but every effort is made to determine the origin as accurately as possible. Items that are obviously doubtful are not listed from any country. In this connection it may be noted that where holds and storage chambers are not thoroughly cleaned at frequent intervals, pests able to propagate under such conditions may be found attacking products of countries in which the pests do not occur.

NOTES ON INSECTS INTERCEPTED

FRUITFLIES

The following fruitflies were intercepted: *Anastrepha grandis* in pumpkin from Argentina¹ and (adult) with banana debris from Panama; Mexican fruitfly (*A. ludens*) in orange and sapodilla from Guatemala, mango from Honduras, and avocado, cherimoya, grapefruit, guava, mamey, mango, orange, peach, pear, pomegranate, quince, sour orange, sweet lime, tangerine, and white sapote from Mexico; *A. mombinpraeoptans* in Malayapple from Dominican Republic, mango from Haiti, and guava, mango, and orange from Puerto Rico; *A. silvai* (adult) with banana debris from Panama; *A. striata* in guava from Mexico; *A. suspensa* in guava from Dominican Republic; *Anastrepha* sp. in mango from Bahamas, Costa Rica, Cuba, Guatemala, Haiti, Jamaica, Mexico, Puerto Rico, and Trinidad, loquat from Bermuda, grapefruit and orange from Brazil, star-apple from Colombia, orange from Guatemala, rose apple and star-apple from Honduras, apple, grapefruit, guava, mamey, orange, peach, pear, sapodilla, sapote, and sweet lime from Mexico, guava from Puerto Rico, and *Lucuma obovata* from the

¹ For details of interceptions mentioned in the text see lists under the countries named.

west coast of South America; Mediterranean fruitfly (*Ceratitis capitata*) in guava and sorbe apple from Azores, loquat from Bermuda, grapefruit and orange from Brazil, pear from Germany, pear and quince from Greece, coffee and mango from Hawaii, orange, persimmon, tangerine, and on paper packing in crate of tangerines from Italy, (puparia) on paper wrapping around apples from Malta, grapefruit from Palestine, grape, orange, and (puparium) on paper wrapping around orange from Spain; melon fly (*Dacus cucurbitae*) in string bean, wax bean, and (puparia) on sphagnum moss packing with soil around palm trees from Hawaii; olive fruitfly (*D. oleae*) (adults, larvae, and puparia) among fresh olives from France and Italy; celery fly (*Philophylla heraclei*) in celery and parsley from England and celery from Italy; *Rhagoletis* sp. in *Crataegus* sp., *Prunus capollin*, and walnut from Mexico; papaya fruitfly (*Toxotrypana curvicauda*) in papaya from Bahamas; trypetid (puparia) on parsley from England, in globe artichoke from Italy, and in orange and (puparia) with Compositae from Mexico.

INSECTS OTHER THAN FRUITFLIES

Larvae and pupae of *Agromyza pinguis* (Agromyzidae) were intercepted in witloof leaves from Belgium. The citrus blackfly (*Aleurocanthus woglumi*) was taken on leaves of orange and sour lime from Bahamas, sour lime from Cuba, and sweet lime from Jamaica. *Aleurolobus marlatti* (whitefly) was intercepted on leaves of *Citrus* sp. from Italy, orange and tangerine from Japan, and orange from Mexico. *Anaphothrips obscurus* was intercepted on parsley from France. Vetch from Belgium, France, Poland, and Scotland was infested with *Apion pomonae* (Curculionidae). *Aspidiotus degeneratus* (Coccidae) was taken on camellia from Japan. Larvae of *Baris lepidii* (Curculionidae) were intercepted in horseradish roots from Czechoslovakia and Poland. *Bruchidius histrio* (Bruchidae) was intercepted with seed of *Lupinus* sp. from Turkey. Adults of *Bruchus emarginatus* arrived in peas from India. The turnip gall weevil (*Ceutorhynchus pleurostigma*) was taken in rutabaga from Germany, Netherlands, Scotland, and Sweden and turnip from Denmark, England, France, Germany, Netherlands, Poland, and Scotland. The Asiatic rice borer (*Chilo simplex*) arrived with rice straw from China and Japan, *Rhapis humilis* from China, and packing material for flowering cherry tree from Japan. *Cholus cattleyarum* (Curculionidae) was found in a pseudobulb of an orchid from Mexico. *Chrysomphalus inopinatus* (Coccidae) was intercepted on apple stem from Syria. An adult of the banana root borer (*Cosmopolites sordidus*) arrived with banana debris from Panama. *Dialeurodes kirkaldyi* (whitefly) was intercepted on Cape-jasmine from Hawaii. *Dicaiothrips angusticeps* arrived with pineapples from Cuba and Mexico. Potatoes from Mexico were infested with the potato weevil (*Epicaerus cognatus*).

The West Indian sweetpotato weevil (*Euscepes batatae*) was intercepted in sweetpotato from Brazil, Cuba, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, and St. Vincent. *Exosoma lusitanica* (Chrysomelidae) was taken in cipollini from Morocco. *Formosaspis formosanus* (Coccidae) was intercepted on dry bamboo leaves from China. *Frankliniella formosae* (thrips) was found on Chinese cabbage from Japan. A larva of *Gymnandrosoma aurantianum* (Olethreutidae) was intercepted in an orange from Brazil. The turnip mud beetle (*Helophorus rugosus*) arrived with radish from England and turnip from France. *Hercinothrips pattersoni* was found on *Aloe grandidentata* from Union of South Africa. *Laspeyresia splendana* (Olethreutidae) was intercepted in chestnuts from Azores, Greece, Italy, Japan, Portugal, and Switzerland and in acorn from Portugal. *Lepidosaphes halli* (Coccidae) was found on an apricot tree from Syria. *Leptoglossus chilensis* (Coreidae) was taken on grapes from Chile. The bean pod borer (*Maruca testulalis*) was intercepted in string beans from Brazil, Hawaii, Java, Mexico, and Puerto Rico, lima beans and string beans from Cuba, beans from Japan, and on leis from Hawaii. *Megastigmus aculeatus* (Callimomidae) infested rose seed from France, and *M. cryptomeriae* was found in seed of *Cryptomeria japonica* from Japan. *Micrelus ericae* (Curculionidae) infested heather from Germany and Scotland. Larvae and pupae of *Mordellistena cattleyana* (Mordellidae) were taken in *Cattleya* sp. from Brazil. *Napomyza lateralis* (Agromyzidae) was intercepted in witloof leaves from Belgium. *Orthotylus ericetorum* (Miridae) was found on heather from Scotland. Adults of *Pachymerus olearius* (Bruchidae) were taken in seed of *Attalea excelsa* from Brazil. The yam weevil (*Palaeopus costicollis*) was intercepted in a sweetpotato from British Guiana and yams from Jamaica. The pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*) was intercepted in cotton bolls from Bahamas, Cuba, and Mexico, cottonseed from Brazil, Dutch Guiana, Egypt, and Mexico, seed cotton from

Brazil, Mexico, and Turkey, cottonseed adhering to old bagging and rags, raw cotton packing, and cushion of saddle filled with raw cotton from Egypt, sunset hibiscus seed from Brazil, and okra pods from the Virgin Islands. *Platythrips tunicatus* was intercepted on heather from Scotland. The Philippine orange moth (*Prays citri*) infested sour limes from the Philippines. *Psyllia peregrina* (Chermidae) was taken on hawthorn from England. *Psylliodes chrysocephala* (Chrysomelidae) arrived with cabbage and turnip from Denmark, turnip from England, France, India, and Spain, rutabaga and turnip from Germany, cauliflower and white-sprouting broccoli from Italy, and cabbage and cauliflower from Scotland. Cottonseed from Colombia and Panama were infested with the South American bollworm (*Sacadodes pyralis*). *Sericothrips staphylinus* was intercepted on a violet leaf from England. The durra stem borer (*Sesamia cretica*) was intercepted in broomcorn from Italy and Morocco and sugarcane from Madeira Islands. Larvae of the avocado seed moth (*Stenoma catenifer*) were intercepted in avocado seed from British Honduras, Honduras, and Mexico and avocado from Mexico. A larva of *Talponia batesi* (Olethreutidae) was taken in a cherimoya fruit from Mexico. *Vesiculaphis caricis* (aphid) was intercepted on azalea from Japan.

NOTES ON PLANT DISEASES INTERCEPTED

SPECIES NEW TO THE INTERCEPTION FILES

Plant disease interceptions during the year included the usual number of organisms new to our interception files. *Albugo bliti* (Biv.) O. Kuntze was found on *Amaranthus* from Cuba; *Ascochyta conorum* P. Henn. on spruce cones from Germany and Norway; *A. lycopersici* Brun. on eggplant from Italy and on tomatoes from Canary Islands and French Morocco; *Botrytis elliptica* (Berk.) Cke. on lily bulbs from Japan; *Cercospora bloxami* Berk. and Br. on turnip from Colombia; *C. nicotianae* E. and E. on tobacco from Cuba, Haiti, and Philippines; *C. petroselini* Sacc. on parsley from Morocco; *Claviceps tripsaci* Stevens and Hall on *Tripsacum* sp. from Mexico; *Colletotrichum erumpens* Sacc. on rhubarb petioles from Sweden; *C. spinaciae* E. and H. on spinach from Belgium; *Cylindrosporium chrysanthemi* Ell. and Dearn. on chrysanthemum from Mexico; *Diplodia juglandis* Fries on walnut from Poland; *Diplodiella goetheana* Trav. on palm from Italy; *Fusicladium depressum* var. *petroselini* Sacc. on parsley from Poland; *Gloeosporium apiosporium* Sacc. on bearberry leaf from Italy; *G. intermedium* var. *epidendri* Sacc. on orchid from Dominican Republic; *G. leguminum* Cke. on *Prosopis* from Mexico; *Helminthosporium curvulum* Sacc. on pepper from Cuba; *Hemileia oncidii* Griff. and Maubl. on orchids from Brazil and England; *Hendersonia grossulariae* Oud. on gooseberry from Norway; *Leptosphaeria culmicola* (Fr.) Karst. on wheat straw from France; *L. tritici* (S. Gorovaglio) Pass. on wheat leaves from Italy; *Melampsora pinitorqua* Rostr. on mugho pine from Germany; *Microdiplodia diervillei* C. E. Fairman on *Diervilla* from France; *Mycosphaerella lythracearum* Wolf. on pomegranate from Mexico; *M. shiraiana* Miy. on rice hulls from Japan; *Nectria binotiana* Sacc. on orchid from Venezuela; *Peronospora valerianellae* Fekl. on *Valeriana* from France; *Pestalozzia batatae* E. and E. on sweetpotato from Japan; *Phaeochora neowashingtonianae* (Shear) Theiss and Syd. on palm from Mexico; *Phoma echinopsidis* Speg. on *Echinopsis* from Argentina; *Phomopsis capsici* (Magn.) Sacc. on pepper from Cuba and Mexico; *Phragmidium disciflorum* (Tode) James on rose from Hungary; *Phyllosticta grandimaculans* Bub. and Krieg. on strawberry from Norway; *P. japonica* Miy. on paddy rice from China; *P. laeliae* Keissler on orchid from Mexico; *P. stanhoepae* All. on orchid from Guatemala; *Physalospora orchidearum* P. Henn. on orchid from Dominican Republic; *Pleospora neottiae* Hollos on orchids from Guatemala and Mexico; *Puccinia absinthii* DC. on tarragon from England and on wormwood from France; *P. boutelouae* (Jennings) Holw. on grass from Mexico; *P. chloridis* Speg. on fingergrass from Mexico; *P. mayorii* Ed. Fischer on *Sideritis* from Greece; *P. versicolor* Diet. and Holw. on grasses from Mexico; *Sclerotinia laxa* (Ehrenb.) Aderh. and Ruhl. on apples from Germany, Ireland, Italy, and Poland, on cherry from Portugal, on plum from France, and on pear from Germany; *Septoria anthrisci* Pass. and Brun. on *Anthriscus* from Italy; *S. primulae* Buch. on primrose from England; *Stagonospora macrospora* (Dur. and M.) Sacc. on agave from Italy; *Uredo ignava* Arthur on bamboo leaf from Tobago; *U. rochiae* Putt. on *Myrciaria* from Brazil; *Uromyces chloridis* Doidge on grass packing from South Africa; and *Ustilago esculenta* P. Henn., an edible smut, on *Zizania* from Japan.

NEW SPECIES AND NEW, UNUSUAL, OR OTHERWISE INTERESTING RECORDS

A number of interceptions were of particular interest because they were unlike described species or unlike species known to occur on the host or because the record was unusual for some reason. Among these interceptions were the following: *Ascochyta* sp. associated with *Cercospora petroselinii* Sacc. on parsley from Morocco and a later interception of what may be the same species on parsley from Germany; citrus canker, *Bacterium citri* (Hasse) Doidge, was intercepted on citrus from Ceylon, China, Dutch East Indies, Japan, and Straits Settlements, the hosts including lemon for the first time in our interception records; *Botrytis allii* M. T. Munn was intercepted from the Tropics for the first time on onions from Straits Settlements; *Camarosporium* sp., no species reported on orchids, was found on *Oncidium* sp. from Honduras; *Cephalosporium pammelii* var. *purpurascens* Buchanan was again intercepted on apples from Japan; a black rot of carrot intercepted from Belgium, England, France, and Germany had, in several cases, numerous fruiting bodies of a fungus tentatively determined as *Ceratostomella fimbriata* (E. and H.) Ell.; *Cercospora* sp., probably a new species, was found on *Tradescantia* from Mexico; *Cercospora* sp., no species found reported on the host, was intercepted on *Cordia* from Mexico; *Colletotrichum agaves* Cav. on agave from Mexico; *Colletotrichum* sp., near *C. lujae* Verpl. and Claess. but perhaps a new species, was found on orchid from Dominican Republic; *Colletotrichum* sp., unlike species reported on host, was found on *Oncidium* from Mexico; *Coniosporium* sp., unlike species reported on bamboo, was found on a bamboo stake in plants from Canada; *Coniothyrium* sp., unlike either species reported on orchids, was intercepted on *Oncidium* from Honduras; *Didymella* sp., unlike species reported on rose, found on manetti rose stocks from Netherlands; *Elsinoe australis* Bitancourt and Jenkins was intercepted on shipments of lemons from Paraguay; *Gloeosporium affini* Sacc. was intercepted on orchids from Costa Rica and Venezuela; *G. oncidii* Oud. was found on orchids from Costa Rica; an unusual *Gloeosporium*, not determinable, was found on peppers from Cuba; *Heterosporium allii* Ellis and Mart. was intercepted on onion for the first time, material being from Chile and France; *Kabatiella* sp. was isolated from a rot of apple from Australia; *Mollisia* sp., no species reported on orchids, was found on orchids from Guatemala; a fungus found infecting spruce cones from Germany did not fit the description of any named species of *Myxosporium* or *Gloeosporium*; *Ophiobolus* sp., no species reported on orchids, was found on a shipment of *Cattleya mossiae* from Venezuela; *Papulospora parasitica* (Eid.) Harz was intercepted on tulips from Netherlands; *Pestalozzia* spp., unlike any species reported on orchids, were found on orchids from Guatemala and on *Cymbidium* from Japan; an undetermined species of *Phoma*, apparently new, was found on *Hoodia* and *Raveresia* from South Africa; *Phomopsis* spp., unlike species reported on the hosts, were intercepted on orchids from Guatemala, on *Cymbidium* from India, and on pods of *Myroxylon* from Trinidad; *Phyllosticta* sp. was intercepted on *Arachis glabrata* from Brazil, no such fungus seems to have been reported on *Arachis*; *Phyllosticta* sp., unlike any species reported on rice, was found on rice straw from Ceylon; a rust on bamboo from China was determined as *Puccinia mitriformis* Kusano but did not fit the description; *Rhizoctonia baticola* (Taub.) Butler, formerly listed as *Sclerotium baticola* Taub., continued to be intercepted on melons from Argentina and Chile; undetermined minute black sclerotia were found in horseradish root from Germany; undetermined minute black sclerotia were plentiful in morning-glory roots from Japan; diseased passion fruit from Madeira Islands had fruiting bodies and spores resembling those of *Septoria fructigena* B. and C. but was not definitely determinable; *Sphaeloma perseae* Jenkins was intercepted on avocados from Colombia; *Uredo* sp., apparently an undescribed species, was intercepted on *Oncidium* from Mexico; *Uromyces betae* (Pers.) Lev. was intercepted on beet leaves from Chile, indicating that this rust occurs in South America; *Uromyces lespedezae-procumbentis* (Schw.) Curt. was intercepted on leaves in shipments of lespedeza seed from Japan, and the fact that the Asiatic and American rusts under this name do not appear to infect each other's hosts makes it desirable to prevent entry of the Asiatic form; *Volutella* sp., apparently an undescribed species, was intercepted on sour oranges from Japan.

Unsuccessful efforts were made to isolate an organism from an apparently sterile spotting more or less prevalent on Mexican citrus fruits. If the disease spreads as alleged by some it may be virus trouble.

The flowers of plants of *Saccharum spontaneum* grown from imported seed collected in Turkestan were found to contain a new species of seed-infesting nema (*Anguina spermophaga* Steiner), which may have been brought in with the seed.

NEMATODE INTERCEPTIONS

Nematode interceptions made during the year included *Anguina* (*Anguillulina*) *tritici* (Steinbuch) Filipjev in wheat seed from China and India; *Aphelenchoides parietinus* Bastian in various hosts from Bermuda, Chile, China, England, Finland, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, and Yugoslavia; *Aphelenchus avenae* Bastian on various hosts from England, Germany, Netherlands, and Norway; *Cephalobus* sp. (probably new) in yam from Grenada; *Ditylenchus* (*Anguillulina*) *dipsaci* (Kuhn) Filipjev in various hosts from Belgium, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Netherlands, Portugal, and Sweden; *D. intermedius* (deMan) Filipjev on alfalfa from Turkey; *Heterodera marioni* (Cornu) Goodey was intercepted on hosts new to the interception files, including *Aloe verecunda*, *Drimys haworthioides*, and *Pterodiscus luridus* from South Africa, *Epimedium sulphureum*, *Vinca minor*, and *V. minor alba* from Netherlands, *Primula reinii* from Japan and *Sinningia speciosa* from England; *Paraphelenchus pseudoparietinus* Micol. in narcissus bulbs from Netherlands; *Pratylenchus* (*Anguillulina*) *pratensis* (deMan) Filipjev in various hosts from Bermuda, Dominican Republic, Germany, Grenada, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, and St. Vincent; *Rotylenchus* (*Hoplotaimus*) *bradys* (Steiner and LeHew) Filipjev in yams from Cuba (new locality record) and Jamaica.

AIRCRAFT INTERCEPTIONS

One thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine interceptions of insects were made. Among these were the following: *Acroleucus tullus* (Lygaeidae) on camellia from Mexico; *Amorbia emigratella* (Tortricidae) on Cape-jasmine from Mexico; *Anaphothrips orchidaceus* on orchid from Mexico; Mexican fruitfly (*Anastrepha ludens*) in orange from Mexico; *Aspidiotus palmae* and *A. persearum* on camellia from Mexico; *A. spinosus* on mamey from Cuba and camellia from Mexico; *Chrysomphalus personatus* on camellia and rose cutting from Mexico; *Coccus viridis* on Cape-jasmine from Cuba and coffee from Jamaica; *Frankliniella cephalica* (thrips) on rose from Colombia; *F. cephalica melanommata* on a bouquet from Jamaica; *F. cubensis* on rose from Cuba; *F. fortissima* on gladiolus from Mexico; *Isochaetothrips reticulatus* on camellia from Mexico; *Limothrips denticornis* on rose from Germany; *Macrosiphum luteum* (aphid) on orchid from Mexico; red-banded thrips (*Selenothrips rubrocinctus*) on rose from Cuba; *Taeniothrips atratus* on gladiolus from Germany; *T. ericae* on rose from Germany; *T. hawaiiensis* on Arabian jasmine (flower leis), Mexican frangipani, and ginger (leis) from Hawaii; and gladiolus thrips (*Taeniothrips simplex*) on gladiolus from Mexico.

Fifty-three plant disease interceptions were made on aircraft material during the year. *Alternaria herculea* on *Brassica oleracea*, *Capnodium* sp. and *Cephaleuros virescens* on *Camellia japonica*, *Diplocarpon rosae* on *Rosa* sp., *Heterosporium echinulatum* on *Dianthus* sp., *Macrosporium* sp., *Meliola* sp., *Septobasidium* sp. (2), and *Stilbum* sp. (33) on *Gardenia florida*, all from Mexico; *Cercospora* sp. on *Dianthus* sp. from Guatemala; *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* on *Citrus sinensis* from Haiti; *Colletotrichum* sp. on *Epidendrum* sp. from Paraguay; *Diplodia* sp. on *Aleurites triloba* from Bahamas; *Phomopsis citri* on *Citrus aurantium*, *Phomopsis* sp. on *Jasminum sambac*, *Septobasidium* sp. on *Citrus sinensis*, and *Sphaceloma faucettii* on *Citrus aurantium* from Cuba; *Phyllosticta* sp. on *Arachis glabrata* from Brazil; *Septobasidium* sp. on *Citrus sinensis* from Jamaica; *Sphaerotheca pannosa* on *Rosa* sp. from Germany.

In addition to the plant-disease interceptions there were eight collections of entomogenous fungi sent in on material from aircraft including *Myriangiium duriaei* on *Lepidosaphes beckii* on orange from Jamaica and *Parlatoria pergandii* on orange from Brazil; *Nectria diploa* on *Ischnaspis longirostris* on coffee from Trinidad and on *Lepidosaphes beckii* on oranges from Cuba and Honduras; *Sphaerostilbe* sp. on unknown host on *Gardenia florida* (2) and camellia from Mexico.

That there is a diversity of material, pests, and sources of origin in the airplane-interceptions records is shown by the fact that insects or diseases or both were found in, on, or with hosts belonging to 83 genera, that insects taken during airplane inspections belonged to 325 genera and pathogens to 16 genera, and that the 22 countries of origin included countries in Europe, North America, South America, Central America, and Asia, as well as scattered islands in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

COMMON PESTS INTERCEPTED

The following summaries of common insects and plant diseases may include forms or strains not yet introduced and hence potentially dangerous, but we have no practicable means for determining that point. The two sets of figures in parentheses following each pest name indicate the number of countries from which the pest was intercepted and the total number of interceptions.

INSECTS

Acanthoscelides oblectus (11-219), *Ahasverus advena* (35-170), *Aphis gossypii* (17-257), *A. rumicis* (15-72), *Araecerus fasciculatus* (24-63), *Aspidiotus camelliae* (15-55), *A. cyanophylli* (16-66), *A. hederæ* (37-1,012), *A. lataniae* (36-252), *A. perniciosus* (5-21), *Aulacaspis pentagona* (18-49), *A. rosæ* (8-10), *Brevicorne brassicae* (23-240), *Carpocapsa pomonella* (16-96), *Cathartus quadricollis* (8-249), *Cavariella capreae* (11-68), *Cerataphis lataniae* (15-60), *Ceroplastes floridensis* (5-27), *Chionaspis citri* (10-48), *C. euonymi* (4-18), *Chrysomphalus anonidum* (42-3,230), *C. aurantii* (37-666), *C. dictyospermi* (32-1,137), *Coccus elongatus* (3-27), *C. hesperidum* (27-261), *Diaspis boisduvalii* (23-143), *D. bromeliae* (7-126), *D. echinocacti* (15-68), *D. echinocacti opuntiae* (8-23), *Ephesthia cautella* (22-179), *Gnorimoschema operculella* (31-193), *Heliothis obsoleta* (12-3,274), *H. virescens* (4-393), *Heliothrips haemorrhoidalis* (11-37), *Hemichionaspis aspidistrae* (17-142), *H. minor* (18-253), *Howardia biclavata* (12-176), *Ischnaspis longirostris* (16-65), *Lasioderma serricorne* (22-65), *Lepidosaphes beckii* (80-6,477), *L. gloverii* (31-974), *L. ulmi* (12-46), *Macrosiphum solanifolii* (18-276), *Myzus persicae* (24-507), *Necrobia rufipes* (17-35), *Oryzaephilus surinamensis* (26-178), *Parlatoria pergandii* (40-2,492), *P. proteus* (14-53), *Plodia interpunctella* (22-373), *Pseudonidion articulatus* (35-847), *Pseudococcus adonidum* (16-37), *P. brevipes* (23-1,010), *P. citri* (35-273), *P. maritimus* (24-91), *P. nipae* (11-37), *Rhizoglyphus hyacinthi* (12-50), *Rhizopertha dominica* (8-171), *Rhopalosiphum pseudobrassicæ* (8-94), *Saissetia hemisphaerica* (28-285), *S. nigra* (9-49), *S. oleae* (22-100), *Sitotroga panicea* (8-25), *Sitophilus granarius* (8-73), *S. oryzae* (31-1,251), *Sitotroga cerealella* (13-290), *Tenebroides mauritanicus* (17-169), *Thrips tabaci* (27-410), *Tribolium castaneum* (33-472), *T. confusum* (7-50), *Typhæa stercorea* (20-151): Total of these insect interceptions, 30,856.

DISEASES

Actinomyces scabies (57-863), *Albugo candida* (9-159), *Alternaria brassicae* (12-46), *A. herculea* (19-64), *A. radicina* (6-13), *A. solani* (2-101), *Aspergillus niger* (49-292), *Bacillus carotovorus* (35-113), *Bacterium campestre* (3-3), *B. maculicola* (16-74), *B. marginatum* (11-48), *B. phaseoli* (1-3), *B. pisi* (1-2), *B. tumefaciens* (6-70), *B. vesicatorium* (4-1,492), *Basisporium gallarum* (7-18), *Botrytis cinerea* (29-239), *B. tulipae* (2-7), *Bremia lactucae* (5-50), *Capnodium citri* (16-43), *Cephalothecium roseum* (20-125), *Ceratostomella adiposum* (4-71), *C. paradoxa* (20-307), *Cercospora apii* (2-4), *C. beticola* (3-14), *C. capsici* (3-378), *C. neriella* (1-10), *C. rosicola* (2-26), *Cladosporium carophilum* (3-5), *C. cucumerinum* (3-4), *C. fulvum* (6-49), *C. herbarum* (7-93), *Claviceps purpurea* (2-4), *Colletotrichum circinans* (11-40), *C. gloeosporioides* (35-1,416), *C. lagenarium* (9-32), *C. lindemuthianum* (14-30), *C. phomoides* (3-6), *C. pisi* (3-6), *Coniothyrium fuckelii* (7-16), *Corticium vagum* (56-880), *Diaporthe phaseolorum* (3-81), *Diplocarpon rosae* (6-12), *Diplodia natalensis* (32-85), *D. tubericola* (14-19), *D. zeae* (5-36), *Elsinoe fawcetti* (18-88), *Erysiphe graminis* (4-31), *Fusarium moniliforme* (3-57), *Gibberella saubinetii* (1-5), *Gloeosporium limeticolum* (13-258), *G. musarum* (9-50), *Glomerella cingulata* (20-46), *Graphiola phoenicis* (2-16), *Helminthosporium allii* (10-83), *H. oryzae* (3-6), *H. sativum* (5-33), *Heterodera marioni* (20-87), *Heterosporium allii* (5-5), *Leptothyrium pomi* (8-12), *Macrosporium tomato* (4-53), *Melanconium sacchari* (15-29), *Mycosphaerella brassicicola* (10-91), *M. pinodes* (10-12), *Oospora citri aurantii* (7-12), *O. lactis parasitica* (10-24), *O. pustulans* (6-11), *Penicillium digitatum* (33-181), *P. expansum* (16-73), *P. gladioli* (4-10), *P. glaucum* (5-5), *P. italicum* (31-179), *Peronospora parasitica* (9-50), *Pestalozzia guepini* (5-8), *Phoma betae* (3-4), *P. destructiva* (17-1,059), *P. lingam* (5-7), *Phomopsis citri* (37-280), *P. vexans* (6-261), *Phytophthora infestans* (29-480), *Puccinia antirrhini* (2-6), *P. chrysanthemi* (4-22), *P. coronata* (5-6), *P. extensicola hieraciata* (1-1), *P. glumarum* (3-8), *P. graminis* (19-98), *P. malvacearum* (3-14), *P. hieracii* (4-12), *P. menthae* (5-20), *P. porri* (8-33), *P. rubigo-vera* (17-69), *P. sorghi* (4-8), *Rhizopus nigricans* (36-408), *Sclerotinia*

sclerotiorum (38-262), *S. gladioli* (5-22), *Sclerotium oryzae* (18-115), *S. rolfsii* (9-45), *Septoria apii* (19-100), *S. petroselini* (15-54), *Sphaeceloma perseae* (5-174), *Sphaecelotheca sorghi* (5-18), *Sphaerotheca pannosa* (2-4), *Spondylocladium atrovirens* (60-1,791), *Spongospora subterranea* (19-116), *Stilbum incarnatum* (1-13), *Stysanus steomonites* (11-17), *Tilletia foetans* (3-5), *T. laevis* (4-34), *T. tritici* (3-7), *Uromyces appendiculatus* (7-9), *U. caryophyllinus* (4-8), *Ustilago hordei* (2-6), *U. tritici* (4-5), *U. zeae* (2-20), *Venturia inaequalis* (36-357), *V. pyrina* (12-72), *Verticillium cinnabarina* (36-243): Total of these disease interceptions, 15,214.

INCOMPLETELY DETERMINED PESTS

INSECTS

In addition to the common pests determined to genus and species and the more important interceptions listed in the detailed table there are thousands of pests intercepted which cannot be determined to species. Many of these belong to groups containing species of considerable economic importance and may be potentially more dangerous than most of the pests in the detailed table. Since their status is unknown and cannot be determined we cannot well do more than to call attention to them briefly in an effort to give as comprehensive a view of the interception records as is practicable.

Of the insect pests intercepted a total of 3,024 could be determined to family, subfamily, or tribe only. A total of 7,228 other lots of insect pests, determined to genus only, were distributed among 1,004 genera. The largest number of interceptions included under any one of these 1,004 genera is 434 under *Parlatoria*. For some genera there was a single interception. Under *Ceutorhynchus* sp. there are records of 159 interceptions from a total of 17 countries and associated with 14 different hosts. Under *Pseudococcus* sp. there are records of 178 interceptions from a total of 40 countries in practically all parts of the world and on a total of 63 hosts. Total of these insect interceptions, 10,252.

DISEASES

Partially determined plant pathogens belonged to 106 genera and totaled 7,429. For approximately 40 of these genera there was a single interception each, while there were 3,365 interceptions of *Fusarium* sp. and 25 or more interceptions for each of more than 20 other genera. A brief analysis of the data for two of these genera showed that *Gloeosporium* sp. was intercepted 217 times on 48 different host genera and from 37 countries, including every continent, and that *Sclerotium* sp. was intercepted 67 times on 28 host genera and from 20 countries. Total of these disease interceptions, 7,429.

The figures presented give an indication of the diversity of the interceptions included in the undetermined groups of both insects and diseases.

Summary of interceptions by continents and subdivisions

Country	Insects	Diseases	Country	Insects	Diseases
Africa:	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	Asia—Continued.	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Africa.....	1	0	Syria.....	4	0
Algeria.....	3	0	Taiwan.....	2	0
Angola.....	3	0	Turkey.....	48	7
Canary Islands.....	2	2	Australasia (including Pacific Islands):		
Egypt.....	41	0	American Samoa.....	2	0
Kenya.....	1	0	Australia.....	2	2
Liberia.....	1	0	Ceylon.....	1	3
Madeira Islands.....	2	1	Dutch East Indies.....	5	3
Morocco.....	7	2	Fiji Islands.....	1	0
Nyasaland.....	1	0	Hawaii.....	251	3
Tanganyika.....	1	0	Java.....	10	0
Tunis.....	5	0	New Zealand.....	5	2
Union of South Africa.....	74	38	Philippines.....	27	3
West Africa.....	1	0	Pitcairn Island.....	1	0
Asia:			Sumatra.....	1	0
China.....	40	16	Tahiti.....	2	0
French Indo-China.....	1	0	Europe:		
India.....	51	8	Austria.....	8	0
Japan.....	219	96	Azores.....	12	2
Palestine.....	4	1	Belgium.....	254	15
Siam.....	2	0	Czechoslovakia.....	11	1
Straits Settlements.....	17	3			

Summary of interceptions by continents and subdivisions—Continued

Country	Insects	Diseases	Country	Insects	Diseases
Europe—Continued.	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	North America—Continued.	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Denmark.....	10	2	West Indies—Continued.		
England.....	122	45	Dominica.....	3	1
Estonia.....	1	0	Dominican Republic.....	23	6
Finland.....	1	2	Grenada.....	0	1
France.....	82	27	Haiti.....	17	2
Germany.....	67	116	Jamaica.....	42	2
Greece.....	9	9	Montserrat.....	5	0
Hungary.....	75	1	Nevis.....	3	0
Ireland.....	11	7	Puerto Rico.....	37	6
Isle of Man.....	2	0	St. Kitts.....	1	0
Italy.....	119	52	St. Lucia.....	14	0
Malta.....	1	0	St. Vincent.....	6	1
Netherlands.....	88	108	Tobago.....	0	1
Norway.....	5	7	Trinidad.....	18	4
Poland.....	9	4	Virgin Islands.....	9	0
Portugal.....	9	2	South America:		
Rumania.....	0	1	Argentina.....	16	5
Scotland.....	423	1	Brazil.....	58	5
Spain.....	27	4	British Guiana.....	8	1
Sweden.....	21	5	Chile.....	5	17
Switzerland.....	7	0	Colombia.....	47	6
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	1	1	Dutch Guiana.....	1	0
Yugoslavia.....	1	4	Ecuador.....	3	0
North America:			Paraguay.....	1	2
Bermuda.....	12	7	Peru.....	2	0
Canada.....	2	3	South America.....	1	0
Nova Scotia.....	0	2	Venezuela.....	46	4
Central America:			Total.		
British Honduras.....	5	0	Africa.....	143	43
Canal Zone.....	12	0	Asia.....	389	131
Costa Rica.....	19	6	Australasia.....	308	16
Guatemala.....	81	3	Europe.....	1,376	416
Honduras.....	45	0	North America.....	5,246	729
Nicaragua.....	5	0	South America.....	188	40
Panama.....	66	0	Unknown origin.....	23	1
Mexico.....	4,364	83	Total.	7,668	1,376
Newfoundland.....	19	2	Total (common pests, p. 6).....	30,856	15,214
West Indies.....	2	1	Total (incompletely determined pests, p. 7).....	10,252	7,429
American Virgin Islands.....	2	0	Total insects.....	48,776	24,019
Antigua.....	7	0	Total diseases.....		72,795
Bahamas.....	22	2	Grand total.....		
Barbados.....	22	0			
British West Indies.....	4	0			
Cayman Islands.....	1	0			
Cuba.....	374	596			

NOTE.—In addition to the countries named above, interceptions, including those of common pests (p. 6) and of incompletely determined pests (p. 7) were made from Arabia, Aruba, Bolivia, British Central Africa, British Columbia, British West Africa, Bulgaria, Burma, Chosen, Curaçao, Cyprus, Federated Malay States, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Guam, Guernsey, Iran, Jersey, Juan Fernandes Island, Latvia, Lebanon, Leeward Islands, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Madagascar, Malay Peninsula, Manchuria, Mytilene Island, Mongolia, Mozambique, New Caledonia, Nigeria, Orient, St. Martin, St. Thomas (American Virgin Islands), Salvador, Senegal, and Southwest Africa.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937, 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	
Insects: AFRICA							
<i>Coryca cephalonica</i> (Pyralididae).	<i>Theobroma cacao</i> (cacao).....	1					California.*
Insects: ALGERIA							
<i>Parlatoria ziziphus</i> (Coccidac)	<i>Citrus limonia</i> (lemon).....					1	Maryland.
Do.....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....				1	1	Texas.

¹ The common names for the following have been omitted: *Ananas sativus* (pineapple), *Brassica oleracea capitata* (cabbage), *Capsicum annuum* (pepper), *Lycopersicon 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, 1936, to June 30, 1937, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
AMERICAN SAMOA							
Insects:							
<i>Phenacaspis samoana</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> (coconut) . . .	1					Hawaii.*
<i>Pseudococcus cocotis</i> (Coccidae).	do.	1					Do.*
AMERICAN VIRGIN ISLANDS							
Insects:							
<i>Hemichionaspis minor strachani</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Hibiscus</i> sp.			1			Puerto Rico.
<i>Vinsonia stellifera</i> (Coccidae).	Orchid			1			Do.
ANGOLA							
Insects:							
<i>Stephanoderes hampei</i> (Scolytidae).	<i>Coffea</i> sp.	3					New York.
ANTIGUA							
Insects:							
<i>Asterolecanium miliaris longum</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Anthozanthum odoratum</i> (sweetgrass).		1				Do.
<i>Chrysomphalus personatus</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Laurus nobilis</i> (Grecian laurel).			1			Massachusetts.
<i>Tarsonia hartii</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp. (yam)			2			Do.
Do.	do.			2			New York.
<i>Vinsonia stellifera</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>			1			Massachusetts.
ARGENTINA							
Insects:							
<i>Anastrepha grandis</i> (Trypetidae).	<i>Cucurbita pepo</i> (pumpkin).					2	Texas.
<i>Chrysomphalus dictyospermi</i> var. (Coccidae).	<i>Vitis</i> sp. (grape)	1					New York.
<i>Chrysomphalus personatus</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange)					1	Louisiana.
<i>Cylas formicarius</i> (sweetpotato weevil).	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweetpotato).					3	Do.
<i>Geocoris callosulus</i> (Lygaeidae).	Packing around grapes	1					New York.
<i>Geocoris sobrinus</i> (Lygaeidae).	do.	1					Do.
<i>Heteroderes rufangulus</i> (Elateridae).	Excelsior packing for grapes	1					Do.
Do.	Paper packing for grapes	1					Do.
<i>Nysius simulans</i> (Lygaeidae).	do.	1					Do.
<i>Parlatoria fluggeae brasiliensis</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange)					1	Louisiana.
Do.	do.					1	Massachusetts.
Psychid.	<i>Vitis</i> sp. (grape)	1					Louisiana.
<i>Saulaspis graphica</i> (Chrysomelidae).	Excelsior packing for grapes	1					New York.
Diseases:							
<i>Phoma echinopsidis</i>	<i>Echinopsis multiplex</i>		1				District of Columbia.
<i>Puccinia allii</i>	<i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic)					1	Pennsylvania.
<i>Rhizoctonia bataticola</i>	<i>Cucumis melo</i> (melon)		1				New York.
Do.	<i>Cucumis melo</i> var. Cassaba		1				Do.
<i>Vermicularia varians</i>	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>					1	Alabama.
AUSTRALIA							
Insects:							
<i>Pseudaonidia clavigera</i> (Coccidae).	Orchid		1				California.*
<i>Sternochetus mangiferae</i> (mango weevil).	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango)			1			Do.*
Diseases:							
<i>Ascochyta citrullina</i>	<i>Cucurbita pepo</i> (pumpkin)					1	Virginia.
<i>Bacterium solanacearum</i>	<i>Dahlia</i> sp.		1				District of Columbia.
<i>Phylospora obtusa</i>	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple)					1	New York.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
AUSTRIA							
Insects:							
<i>Anthonomus rectirostris</i> (Curculionidae).	<i>Prunus avium sylvestris</i>	1					Alabama.
Do.....	do.....		1				District of Columbia.
<i>Bruchidius villosus</i> (Bruchidae).	<i>Laburnum alpinum</i> (Scotch laburnum).		1				Do.
Do.....	do.....	1					Massachusetts.
Do.....	<i>Laburnum vulgare</i> (golden-chain).		1				District of Columbia.
Do.....	do.....	1					Pennsylvania.
<i>Odontotarsus grammicus</i> (Pentatomidae).	<i>Rhus cotinus</i> (smoketree)...		1				District of Columbia.
<i>Palomena prasina</i> (Pentatomidae).	<i>Fagus sylvatica purpurea</i>		1				Do.
AZORES							
Insects:							
<i>Bruchus tristiculus</i> (Bruchidae).	<i>Lathyrus odoratus</i> (sweet pea).		3				New York.
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> (Mediterranean fruitfly).	<i>Psidium guajava</i> (guava)...			1			Do.
Do.....	<i>Sorbus domestica</i> (sorbe apple).		1				Massachusetts.
<i>Laspeyresia splendana</i> (Olethreutidae).	<i>Castanea</i> sp. (chestnut)....			2			New York.
<i>Targionia bromeliae</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Ananas sativus</i>	1					Massachusetts.
Do.....	do.....			1		3	New York.
Diseases:							
<i>Ceratostomella fimbriata</i>	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweetpotato).			1			Do.
<i>Uromyces fabae</i>	<i>Vicia faba</i> (fava bean).....			1			Do.
BAHAMAS							
Insects:							
<i>Aleurocanthus woglumi</i> (citrus blackfly)	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime)...	2					Florida.*
Do.....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....			1			Do.*
<i>Anastrepha</i> sp. (Trypetidae)...	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango)...					1	Do.*
<i>Aspidiotus cocotiphagus</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> (coconut)....			1			Do.*
Do.....	<i>Poinciana regia</i> (royal poinciana).			1			Do.*
<i>Aspidiotus destructor</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Achras sapota</i> (sapodilla)...					1	New York.
Do.....	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> (coconut)....			1			Florida.*
Do.....	<i>Cycas revoluta</i> (sago cycas)...			1			New York.
Do.....	<i>Poinciana regia</i> (royal poinciana).			1			Do.
<i>Coccus viridis</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Citrus limonia</i> (lemon).....					1	Florida.*
Do.....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....			1			Do.*
<i>Cylas formicarius</i> (sweetpotato weevil).	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweetpotato).					1	Do.*
Do.....	do.....					3	South Carolina.
<i>Frankliniella cubensis</i> (thrips)	<i>Rosa</i> sp.....					1	Florida.
<i>Parlatoria crotonis</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton).....			1			New York.
<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i> (pink bollworm).	<i>Gossypium</i> sp. (cotton) (boll).			1			Florida.*
<i>Targionia sacchari</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>			2			Do.*
<i>Toxotrypana curvicauda</i> (papaya fruitfly).	<i>Carica papaya</i> (papaya)....					1	Do.*
Diseases:							
<i>Colletotrichum falcatum</i>	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>			2			Do.*
BARBADOS							
Insects:							
<i>Aspidiotus destructor</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Persea americana</i> (avocado)		1				New York.
<i>Asterolecanium mitiariis</i> (Coccidae).	Bamboo.....		1				Do.
<i>Asterolecanium mitiariis longum</i> (Coccidae).	Palm.....		1				Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
BARBADOS—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
<i>Chrysomphalus personatus</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....		1				New York.
Do.....	<i>Laurus nobilis</i> (Grecian laurel).....		1				Pennsylvania.
<i>Dialeurodicus tessellatus</i> (whitefly).	do.....		1				Do.
<i>Pseudonidia trilobitiformis</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Cassia fistula</i> (golden-shower).....		1				New York.
<i>Targionia hartii</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (taro).....		1				Massachusetts.
Do.....	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp. (yam).....		2	2			Do.
Do.....	do.....		6	3			New York.
<i>Vinsonia stellifera</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Laurus nobilis</i> (Grecian laurel).....			1			Do.
BELGIUM							
Insects:							
<i>Acrolepia assectella</i> (Plutellidae).	<i>Allium porrum</i> (leek).....					3	New York.
<i>Agromyza pinguis</i> (Agromyzidae).	<i>Cichorium intybus</i> (witloof).....	33					Do.
<i>Aleyrodes azaleae</i> (whitefly).....	<i>Azalea</i> sp.....	1					District of Columbia.
<i>Apion pomonae</i> (Curculionidae).	<i>Vicia</i> sp. (vetch).....	2					Alabama.
<i>Athous subfuscus</i> (Elateridae)	Soil on azalea root.....	1					District of Columbia.
<i>Bruchus luteicornis</i> (Bruchidae)	<i>Vicia</i> sp. (vetch).....	1					Alabama.
<i>Lepidosaphes tuberculata</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Cymbidium</i> sp. (orchid).....	1					District of Columbia.
<i>Napomyza lateralis</i> (Agromyzidae).	<i>Cichorium intybus</i> (witloof).....	210					New York.
<i>Thrips angusticeps</i> (thrips).....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i>					1	Do.
Do.....	<i>Lactuca sativa longifolia</i> (Romaine lettuce).....					1	Do.
Diseases:							
<i>Ceratomyella fimbriata</i>	<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot).....					1	Pennsylvania.
Do.....	do.....					2	Texas.
<i>Collectotrichum spinaciae</i>	<i>Spinacia oleracea</i> (spinach).....	1					New York.
<i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i>	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>					1	Alabama.
<i>Fusicoccum viticolum</i>	<i>Vitis</i> sp. (grape).....	1					New York.
<i>Peronospora effusa</i>	<i>Spinacia oleracea</i> (spinach).....	1					Do.
<i>Puccinia allii</i>	<i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic).....					1	Pennsylvania.
<i>Sclerotinia minor</i>	<i>Cichorium intybus</i> (witloof).....	5					New York.
<i>Septoria azaleae</i>	<i>Azalea</i> sp.....	1					District of Columbia.
<i>Thielavia basicola</i>	<i>Sinningia</i> sp. (gloxinia).....	1					Do.
BERMUDA							
Insects:							
<i>Anastrepha</i> sp. (Trypetidae).....	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i> (loquat).....		1				New York.
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> (Mediterranean fruitfly).	do.....		1				Do.
<i>Ceroplastes sinensis</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i> (poinsettia).....			1			Do.
<i>Frankliniella cephalica</i> (thrips).	<i>Antirrhinum</i> sp.....	1					Do.
Do.....	<i>Freesia</i> sp.....	1					Do.
Do.....	<i>Lilium</i> sp.....	1					Do.
Do.....	<i>Rosa</i> sp.....	1					Massachusetts.
<i>Lepidosaphes lasianthi</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton).....			2			Do.
<i>Morganella longispina</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Nerium oleander</i> (oleander).....		1				New York.
<i>Parlatoria crotonis</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton).....		1				Do.
<i>Pseuditschnaspis bowreyi</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Agave</i> sp.....		1				Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
BERMUDA—Continued							
Diseases:							
<i>Aphelenchoides parietinus</i>	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	1					New York.
<i>Fusicladium eriobotryae</i>	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i> (loquat).		1	1			Do.
<i>Gloeosporium oleandri</i>	<i>Nerium oleander</i>			2			Do.
<i>Pestalozzia palmarum</i>	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> (coconut).....			1			Do.
<i>Pratylenchus pratensis</i>	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	1					Do.
BRAZIL							
Insects:							
<i>Anastrepha</i> sp. (Trypetidae).....	<i>Citrus grandis</i> (grapefruit).....					1	Louisiana.
Do.....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....					2	Do.
<i>Aspidiotus destructor</i> (Coccidae).	Palm.....					1	New York.
<i>Asterolecanium aureum</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid).....	1					District of Columbia.
<i>Callosobruchus phaseoli</i> (Bruchidae).	<i>Dolichos</i> sp.....		1				Do.
<i>Castnia</i> sp. (Castniidae).....	<i>Oncidium</i> sp. (orchid).....	1					Do.
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> (Mediterranean fruitfly).	<i>Citrus grandis</i> (grapefruit).....					2	Louisiana.
Do.....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....					1	Do.
<i>Chrysomphalus personatus</i> (Coccidae).	do.....					1	Do.
<i>Eusepes batatae</i> (West Indian sweetpotato weevil).	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweetpotato).					3	Alabama.
Do.....	do.....					2	New York.
<i>Gymnandrosoma aurantianum</i> (Olethreutidae).	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>					1	Louisiana.
<i>Gymnandrosoma</i> sp. (Olethreutidae).	do.....					1	Do.
<i>Lophocateres pusillus</i> (Siamese grain beetle).	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (paddy rice).....					1	New York.
Do.....	<i>Tragopogon porrifolius</i> (vegetable-oyster).		1				District of Columbia.
<i>Maruca testulalis</i> (bean pod borer).	<i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean).....					1	New York.
<i>Mordellistena cattleyana</i> (Mordellidae).	<i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid).....	1					District of Columbia.
<i>Morganella longispina</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Carica papaya</i> (papaya).....					1	New York.
<i>Pachymerus nucleorum</i> (Bruchidae).	<i>Orbignyia speciosa</i> (babassu nut).	2					California.*
<i>Pachymerus olearius</i> (Bruchidae).	<i>Attalea excelsa</i>	1					New York.
<i>Parlatoria fluggeae brasiliensis</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....					2	Alabama.
Do.....	do.....		1				District of Columbia.
Do.....	do.....			1	1	1	Louisiana.
Do.....	do.....					2	Maryland.
Do.....	do.....					1	Massachusetts.
Do.....	do.....					1	New York.
Do.....	do.....					1	Pennsylvania.
Do.....	do.....					2	Texas.
<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i> (pink bollworm).	<i>Gossypium</i> sp. (cottonseed).			1			California.*
Do.....	do.....		1				District of Columbia.
Do.....	do.....		1	1			New York.
Do.....	<i>Gossypium</i> sp. (unginned cotton).		1				District of Columbia.
Do.....	<i>Hibiscus manihot</i> (sunset hibiscus).	2					New York.
<i>Pseudonidia trilobitiformis</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Citrus limonia</i> (lemon).....					1	Alabama.
Do.....	<i>Coffea</i> sp.....					1	Louisiana.
Do.....	Palm.....					1	Pennsylvania.
Stenomid	<i>Persea americana</i> (avocado).....					1	New York.
Tineid	<i>Oncidium</i> sp. (orchid).....	1					District of Columbia.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
BRAZIL—Continued							
Diseases:							
<i>Ceratosomella fimbriata</i>	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweet-potato).					1	New York.
<i>Hemileia oncidii</i>	<i>Oncidium</i> sp. (orchid).....	1					District of Columbia.
Do.....	Orchid.....	1					Do.
<i>Puccinia allii</i>	<i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic).....					1	Pennsylvania.
<i>Uredo rochaei</i>	<i>Myrciaria cauliflora</i>	1					District of Columbia.
BRITISH GUIANA							
Insects:							
<i>Aspidiotus destructor</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Nipa fruticans</i>		1				Puerto Rico.
<i>Asterolecanium aureum</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Angraecum eburneum</i> (orchid).		1				District of Columbia.
<i>Callosobruchus chinensis</i> (Bruchidae).	Bean.....		1				Do.
<i>Furcaspis biformis</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Cattleya labiata</i> (orchid).....		1				Do.
Do.....	<i>Cattleya mossiae</i> (orchid).....		1				Do.
Do.....	<i>Epidendrum osmanthum</i> (orchid).		1				Do.
Do.....	<i>Schomburgkia lyonsi</i> (orchid).		1				Do.
<i>Palaeopus costicollis</i> (yam weevil).	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweet-potato).					1	Massachusetts
Diseases:							
<i>Ceratosomella fimbriata</i>	do.....					1	Do.
BRITISH HONDURAS							
Insects:							
<i>Metamasius sericeus</i> (silky cane weevil).	Banana debris.....	4					Louisiana.
<i>Stenoma catenifer</i> (avocado seed moth).	<i>Persea americana</i> (avocado)			1			Do.
BRITISH WEST INDIES							
Insects:							
<i>Lepidosaphes lasianthi</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton).....			1			New York.
<i>Pseudoaenidia trilobitiformis</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Citrus grandis</i> (grapefruit).					1	Washington.
Do.....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....				1		Alabama.
<i>Vinsonia stellifera</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Cinnamomum zeylanicum</i> (cinnamon).			1			New York.
CANADA							
Insects:							
<i>Pyrausta nubilalis</i> (European corn borer).	<i>Zea mays</i> (corn).....	1					Michigan.
<i>Taeniothrips simplex</i> (gladiolus thrips).	<i>Gladiolus</i> sp.....	1					California.*
Diseases:							
<i>Chrysomyza piperiana</i>	<i>Rhododendron</i> sp.....			1			Washington.
<i>Vermicularia liliacearum</i>	<i>Iris</i> sp.....		1				District of Columbia.
<i>Verticillium albo-atrum</i>	<i>Dahlia</i> sp.....	1					New York.
CANAL ZONE							
Insects:							
<i>Aspidiotus destructor</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> (coconut).....	1					District of Columbia.
Do.....	do.....		1				New York.
Do.....	<i>Pyrenoglyphis major</i> (beach palm).				1		Louisiana.
<i>Asterolecanium urichi</i> (Coccidae).	do.....				1		Do.
<i>Chrysomphalus dictyospermi</i> var. (Coccidae).	<i>Ravenala madagascariensis</i> (travelers-tree).			1			District of Columbia.
<i>Chrysomphalus personatus</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Anacardium excelsum</i>	1					Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
CANAL ZONE—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
<i>Chrysomphalus umboniferus</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid)	1					New York.
<i>Eurytoma orchidearum</i> (cattleya fly).	do.	1					Do.
<i>Furcaspis biformis</i> (Coccidae).	Orchid	1					Do.
Do.	do.	1					Puerto Rico.
<i>Hemichionaspis minor strachani</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime)					1	Virginia.
<i>Pseudonidia fossor</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Ficus ehretioides</i>		1				District of Columbia.
CANARY ISLANDS							
Insects:							
<i>Chrysomphalus dictyospermi</i> var. (Coccidae).	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange)					1	Puerto Rico.
<i>Targionia bromeliae</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Ananas sativus</i>					1	New York.
Diseases:							
<i>Ascochyta lycopersici</i>	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i>					2	Do.
CAYMAN ISLANDS							
Insects:							
<i>Cylas formicarius</i> (sweetpotato weevil).	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweetpotato).					1	Florida.*
CEYLON							
Insects:							
<i>Parlatoria ziziphus</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Citrus grandis</i> (pomelo)					1	Pennsylvania.
Diseases:							
<i>Bacterium citri</i>	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime)					1	Do.
Do.	<i>Citrus grandis</i> (pomelo)					1	Do.
<i>Strigula complanata</i>	Undetermined plant			1			California.*
CHILE							
Insects:							
<i>Leptoglossus chilensis</i> (Coreidae).	<i>Vitis</i> sp. (grape)	1					New York.
Tortricid.	<i>Amygdalus persica nectarina</i> (nectarine).	4					Do.
Diseases:							
<i>Aphelenchoides parietinus</i>	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>					1	Florida.*
<i>Rhizoctonia bataticola</i>	<i>Cucumis melo</i> (melon)	13					New York.
Do.	<i>Cucumis melo</i> var. (Honey Dew melon).	2					Do.
<i>Uromyces betae</i>	<i>Beta vulgaris</i> (beet)					1	Do.
CHINA							
Insects:							
<i>Aspidiotus cryptoxanthus</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Castanea</i> sp. (chestnut)		1				District of Columbia.
<i>Aspidiotus subcuticularis</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Citrus grandis</i> (pomelo)					1	California.*
<i>Collosobruchus chinensis</i> (Bruchidae).	Bean			1			Hawaii.*
<i>Chilo simplex</i> (Asiatic rice borer).	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (rice)				1		New York.
Do.	do.			1			Texas.
Do.	<i>Rhapis humilis</i> (reed rhaps).	1					California.*
<i>Chioraspis yanonensis</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Citrus grandis</i> (pomelo)			1			New York.
<i>Chrysomphalus dictyospermi</i> var. (Coccidae).	do.			1			Washington.
<i>Coplosoma cribrarium</i> (Pentatomidae).	<i>Exochorda racemosa</i> (pearlbush).		1				Do.
<i>Cylas formicarius</i> (sweetpotato weevil).	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweetpotato).					1	Do.
<i>Formosaspis formosanus</i> (Coccidae).	Bamboo	2					New York.
<i>Nyrsing ericae obscuratus</i> (Lygaeidae).	<i>Eleocharis tuberosa</i> (water-nut).	1					Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
CHINA—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
<i>Parlatoria ziziphus</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Citrus grandis</i> (pomelo).....	2				13	California.*
Do.....	.....do.....					1	Maryland.
Do.....	.....do.....			4			Washington.
Do.....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....			3			Do.
<i>Pseudaonidia duplex</i> (camphor scale).	.....do.....			2			Do.
<i>Pseudaonidia trilobitiformis</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Citrus grandis</i> (pomelo).....			1			Do.
<i>Pseudococcus kraunhiae</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Litchi chinensis</i> (lychee).....					1	Hawaii.*
Diseases:							
<i>Anguina tritici</i>	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat).....		1				District of Columbia.
<i>Aphelenchoides parietinus</i>	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (taro).....	2					Washington.
<i>Bacterium citri</i>	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....			4			Do.
<i>Phoma ulricarpa</i>	<i>Citrus aurantium</i> (sour orange).....			1			Do.
Do.....	<i>Citrus nobilis deliciosa</i> (tangerine).				1		California.*
Do.....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	3					New York.
Do.....	.....do.....			1			Washington.
<i>Phyllosticta japonica</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (paddy rice).....	1					Do.
<i>Puccinia atropuncta</i>	<i>Veratrum marinowiczii</i>	1					District of Columbia.
<i>Puccinia mitriformis</i>	Bamboo.....		1				California.*
COLOMBIA							
Insects:							
<i>Anastrepha</i> sp. (Trypetidae).	<i>Chrysophyllum cainito</i> (star-apple).					1	New York.
<i>Antilocoris delineata</i> (Lygaeidae).	<i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid).....	1					District of Columbia.
<i>Aspidiotus destructor</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> (coconut).....					1	Maryland.
Do.....	.....do.....					1	New York.
<i>Asterolecanium aureum</i> (Coccidae).	Orchid.....	1					District of Columbia.
<i>Eurycyptia splendens</i> (Miridae).	<i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid).....	1					Do.
<i>Frankliniella cephalica</i> (thrips).	<i>Rosa</i> sp.....			1			Florida.*
<i>Furcaspis biformis</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Cattleya trianae</i> (orchid).....	1					California.*
Do.....	Orchid.....	2					District of Columbia.
<i>Heterotermes tenuis</i> (termite).	.....do.....	1					Do.
<i>Metamasius hemipterus</i> (West Indian cane weevil).	Banana debris.....	1					Maryland.
<i>Metamasius sericeus carbonarius</i> (Curculionidae).	.....do.....	1					South Carolina.
<i>Mordellistena</i> sp. (Mordellidae).	<i>Cattleya trianae</i> (orchid).....	1					California.*
Do.....	Orchid.....	2					District of Columbia.
<i>Nasutitermes cornigera</i> (termite).	<i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid).....	1					Do.
Noctuid.....	<i>Cattleya schroederiae</i> (orchid)	1					California.*
Do.....	<i>Cattleya trianae</i> (orchid).....	1					Do.*
Do.....	Orchid.....	1					District of Columbia.
<i>Phatnoma varians</i> (Tingitidae).	<i>Cattleya schroederiae</i> (orchid).	1					California.*
Psychid.....	Orchid.....	1					District of Columbia.
<i>Sacadoses pyralis</i> (South American bollworm).	<i>Gossypium</i> sp. (cottonseed).			2			New York.
<i>Tenthericoris bicolor</i> (Miridae).....	Orchid.....	3					District of Columbia.
Tineid.....	<i>Cattleya gigas</i> (orchid).....	1					California.*
Do.....	<i>Cattleya trianae</i> (orchid).....	3					Do.*
Do.....	<i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid).....	13					District of Columbia.
Do.....	Orchid.....	3					Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
COLOMBIA—Continued							
Diseases:							
<i>Cercospora blorami</i>	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (white turnip).					1	New York.
<i>Colletotrichum orchidearum</i>	<i>Cattleya trianae</i> (orchid)....	1					California.*
Do.....	<i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid).....	2					District of Columbia.
Do.....	Orchid.....	1					Do.
<i>Phylospora cattleyae</i> (?).....	<i>Cattleya trianae</i> (orchid)....	1					California.*
COSTA RICA							
Insects:							
<i>Anaphothrips orchidaceus</i> (thrips).	<i>Zygopetalum</i> sp.....		1				District of Columbia.
<i>Anastrepha</i> sp. (Trypetidae).	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango).					1	New York.
<i>Aspidiotus diffinis</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> (coconut)....	1					District of Columbia.
<i>Bephrata cubensis</i> (soursop chalcid).	<i>Annona cherimola</i> (cherimoya).					1	New York.
<i>Chrysomphalus personatus</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Mangifera indica</i>				1		California.*
<i>Furcaspis biformis</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Oncidium</i> sp. (orchid)....		1				District of Columbia.
<i>Macrosiphum luteum</i> (aphid).	Orchid.....	1					Do.
<i>Metamasius dimidiatipennis</i> var. (Curculionidae).	<i>Ananas sativus</i>	1					New York.
<i>Metamasius sericeus</i> (silky cane weevil).	do.....	2					Louisiana.
Do.....	Banana debris.....	3					Do.
Do.....	<i>Musa</i> sp.....	1					California.*
Do.....	do.....	1					Maryland.
<i>Metamasius submaculatus</i> (Curculionidae).	<i>Musa</i> sp.....	1					Washington.
<i>Ozophora pallescens</i> (Lygaeidae).	<i>Ananas sativus</i>	1					Louisiana.
<i>Stenomoma anonella</i> (Stenomidae).	<i>Annona muricata</i> (soursop).					2	New York.
Diseases:							
<i>Colletotrichum orchidearum</i>	<i>Cattleya skinneri</i> (orchid)....		1				California.*
<i>Gloeosporium affini</i>	<i>Cattleya dowiana</i> (orchid)....		1				Do.*
Do.....	<i>Cattleya skinneri</i> (orchid)....		1				Do.*
<i>Gloeosporium cattleyae</i>	<i>Cattleya dowiana</i> (orchid)....		1				Do.*
<i>Gloeosporium oncidii</i>	<i>Oncidium stenotes</i> (orchid)....		1				Do.*
<i>Macrophoma oncidii</i>	<i>Cattleya dowiana</i> (orchid)....		1				Do.*
CUBA							
Insects:							
<i>Acanthoscelides zanthopus</i> (Bruchidae).	<i>Cassia didymobotrya</i>		1				District of Columbia.
<i>Aeolus pulchellus</i> (Elateridae).	<i>Ananas sativus</i>	1					Louisiana.
<i>Aleurocanthus woglumi</i> (citrus blackfly).	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime)....	2					New York.
<i>Aleurodicus cardini</i> (whitefly).	<i>Psidium guajava</i> (guava)....			1			Florida.*
<i>Anastrepha</i> sp. (Trypetidae).	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango)....			1	1		Do.*
<i>Apion macula-alba</i> (Curculionidae).	<i>Ananas sativus</i>	1					Louisiana.
<i>Aspidiotus destructor</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Amygdalus communis</i> (almond).			2			Florida.*
Do.....	<i>Annona squamosa</i> (sugar-apple).			1			Do.*
Do.....	<i>Chrysalidocarpus lutescens</i> (yellow palm).			1			District of Columbia.
Do.....	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> (coconut)....			2		1	Florida.*
Do.....	do.....				1		Maryland.
Do.....	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango)....			1			Florida.*
Do.....	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i> (plantain).	1					Do.*
Do.....	<i>Musa</i> sp.....	2					Do.*
Do.....	Palm.....	2					Louisiana.
Do.....	<i>Psidium guajava</i> (guava)....			1			Florida.*
<i>Aspidiotus spinosus</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Mammea americana</i> (mamey).			10			Do.*

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
CUBA—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
<i>Bephrata cubensis</i> (soursop chalcid). Do.....	<i>Annona cherimola</i> (cherimoya). <i>Annona muricata</i> (soursop).			1			Florida.* Maryland.
<i>Blissus insularis</i> (Lygaeidae). <i>Bruchus luteicornis</i> (Bruchidae). Do.....	<i>Ananas sativus</i> . <i>Vicia angustifolia</i> .	1 1					New York. Do.
<i>Coccotrypes thrinacis</i> (Scolytidae). <i>Coccus viridis</i> (Coccidae). Do..... Do.....	<i>Euterpe glabosa</i> (palm). <i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime). do..... <i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine). <i>Capsicum annuum</i> .		1 2				District of Columbia. Florida.* New York. Florida.*
<i>Collabismodes cubae</i> (Curculionidae). <i>Conoderus bifoveatus</i> (Elateridae). <i>Crocidosema plebeiana</i> (Olethreutidae). Do.....	<i>Ananas sativus</i> . <i>Ilibiscus esculentus</i> (okra). do.....	1 1 3					Louisiana. Do. Do. New York.
<i>Cylas formicarius</i> (sweetpotato weevil). <i>Dicaothrips angusticeps</i> (thrips). <i>Ephestia</i> sp. (Pyralididae). Do.....	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweetpotato). <i>Ananas sativus</i> . do..... do.....		1 33 28			16 2	Alabama. Louisiana. Do. New York.
<i>Euscapes batatae</i> (West Indian sweetpotato weevil). <i>Frankliniella cephalica</i> (thrips). <i>Frankliniella cephalica melanommata</i> (thrips). <i>Frankliniella cubensis</i> (thrips). Do..... Do.....	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweetpotato). <i>Rosa</i> sp. do..... do..... <i>Chrysanthemum</i> sp. <i>Dahlia</i> sp. <i>Lathyrus odoratus</i> (sweet pea). <i>Rosa</i> sp. <i>Capsicum annuum</i> .			1 1 1 5	1 1		Florida.* Do.* Do.* Do.* New York.
<i>Gnorimoschema gudmannella</i> (Gelechiidae). <i>Gnorimoschema lycopersicella</i> (tomato pinworm). Do.....	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> . do.....	1 1				1	Louisiana. New York. Do.
<i>Hemichionaspis minor strachani</i> (Coccidae). Do..... Do.....	<i>Annona muricata</i> (soursop). <i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime). <i>Cucurbita pepo</i> (pumpkin). <i>Camellia japonica</i> (camellia). <i>Citrus grandis</i> (grapefruit). do.....		1			1	Do. Do. Florida.* Louisiana. Virginia. New York.
<i>Marmara</i> sp. (Gracilariidae). Do..... <i>Maruca testulalis</i> (bean pod borer). Do.....	<i>Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus</i> (lima bean). <i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean). Seed of a vine.	1 1					Do. District of Columbia. Louisiana.
<i>Megacerus tricolor</i> (Bruchidae). <i>Metachroma suffriani</i> (Chrysomelidae). <i>Metamasius sericeus</i> (silky cane weevil). Do..... Do.....	<i>Ananas sativus</i> . do..... <i>Musa</i> sp. <i>Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus</i> (lima bean). <i>Gossypium</i> sp. (cotton) (boll). <i>Saccharum officinarum</i> .	1 3 1 1	1				Do. Do. Virginia. New York.
<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i> (pink bollworm). <i>Pseudococcus boninensis</i> (Coccidae). <i>Selenothrips rubrocinctus</i> (red-banded thrips). <i>Systema basalis</i> (Chrysomelidae).	<i>Rosa</i> sp. <i>Brassica chinensis</i> (white greens).			1 1			Do.* Do.* New York.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
CUBA—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
<i>Targionia bromeliae</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Ananas sativus</i>	15					Florida.*
Do.....	do.....	2					Louisiana.
Do.....	do.....	7					New York.
<i>Targionia hartii</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp. (yam).....			1			Do.
<i>Targionia sacchari</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>			2			Florida.*
Do.....	do.....				1		Virginia.
<i>Tetrabothynus spectabilis</i> (Curculionidae)	<i>Ananas sativus</i>	1					Louisiana.
<i>Xyleborus affinis</i> (Scolytidae)	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweetpotato).					1	Maryland.
Diseases:							
<i>Albugo bliti</i>	<i>Amaranthus</i> sp.....					1	New York.
<i>Ceratosomella fimbriata</i>	<i>Xanthosoma</i> sp. (malanga).....	15					Do.
<i>Cercospora capsici</i>	<i>Capsicum annum</i>	2					Louisiana.
<i>Cercospora nicotianae</i>	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> (tobacco).	2					New York.
<i>Cladosporium rignae</i>	<i>Vigna sinensis</i> (cowpea).....	1					Florida.*
<i>Colletotrichum falcatum</i>	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>		1	2			Do.*
<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i>	<i>Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus</i> (lima bean).					1	Louisiana.
Do.....	do.....	16				2	New York.
<i>Diaporthe batatatis</i>	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweetpotato).					1	Alabama.
<i>Elsinoe phaseoli</i>	<i>Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus</i> .	542				2	New York.
Do.....	do.....					1	Puerto Rico.
<i>Erysiphe cichoracearum</i>	<i>Dahlia</i> sp.....			1			Florida.*
<i>Fusarium cepae</i>	<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion).....					1	Texas.
<i>Helminthosporium curvulum</i> (?)	<i>Capsicum annum</i>					1	New York.
<i>Helminthosporium torulosum</i>	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i> (plantain).	1					Do.
<i>Phomopsis capsici</i>	<i>Capsicum annum</i>	1					Do.
<i>Phyllosticta divergens</i>	<i>Albizia lebbek</i> (lebbek).....	1					Do.
<i>Rotylenchus bradyi</i>	<i>Dioscorea alata</i> (?) (winged yam).					1	Alabama.
CZECHOSLOVAKIA							
Insects:							
<i>Baris lepidii</i> (Curculionidae)	<i>Radicula armoracia</i> (horseradish).	2					New York.
<i>Bruchus brachialis</i> (Bruchidae)	<i>Vicia</i> sp. (vetch).....	1					Do.
<i>Callidium violaceum</i> (Cerambycidae)	<i>Pinus</i> sp. (pine).....	2					Do.
<i>Haplothrips aculeatus</i> (thrips)	<i>Dianthus</i> sp. (carnation).....			1			Do.
<i>Hylurgops palliatus</i> (Scolytidae)	<i>Pinus</i> sp. (pine).....	3					Do.
<i>Pityogenes chalcographus</i> (Scolytidae)	do.....	1					Do.
<i>Polygraphus polygraphus</i> (Scolytidae)	do.....	1					Do.
Diseases:							
<i>Uromyces trifolii</i>	<i>Trifolium</i> sp.....	1					Do.
DENMARK							
Insects:							
<i>Ceutorhynchus pleurostigma</i> (turnip gall weevil).	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).....					2	Do.
Do.....	do.....					4	Pennsylvania.
Do.....	do.....					1	Virginia.
<i>Mikiola fagi</i> (Cecidomyiidae)	<i>Fagus</i> sp. (beech).....			1			New York.
<i>Psylliodes chrysocephala</i> (Chrysomelidae)	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i>					1	Do.
Do.....	<i>Brassica rapa</i>					1	Do.
Diseases:							
<i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i>	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>					1	Texas.
<i>Urocystis occulta</i>	<i>Secale cereale</i> (rye).....					1	Maryland.
DOMINICA							
Insects:							
<i>Coccus viridis</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime).....	3					New York.
Diseases:							
<i>Pratylenchus pratensis</i>	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp. (yam).....					1	Massachusetts.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC							
Insects:							
<i>Anastrepha mombinpraeoptans</i> (Trypetidae).	<i>Eugenia malaccensis</i> (Malayapple).		1				Puerto Rico.
<i>Anastrepha suspensa</i> (Trypetidae).	<i>Psidium guajava</i> (guava)			1			Do.
<i>Asterolecanium aureum</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Brassia caudata</i> (orchid)		1				District of Columbia.
Do.....	<i>Epidendrum</i> sp. (orchid)		1				Do.
Do.....	Orchid		1				Do.
<i>Furcaspis biformis</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Cattleya mantinii-nobilior</i> (orchid).		1				Do.
Do.....	<i>Oncidium carthaginense</i> (orchid).			1			Puerto Rico.
Do.....	<i>Hibiscus</i> sp.		1				District of Columbia.
<i>Hemichionaspis minor strachani</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Citrus grandis</i> (grapefruit).				1		Texas.
<i>Marmara</i> sp. (Gracilariidae).	<i>Epidendrum bifidum</i> (orchid).		1				District of Columbia.
<i>Mordellistena</i> sp. (Mordellidae).	<i>Epidendrum</i> sp. (orchid)			2			California.*
Do.....	<i>Carica papaya</i> (papaya)	1					New York.
<i>Pseudoparlatoria ostreata</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Epidendrum christi</i> (orchid).		1				District of Columbia.
Do.....	<i>Eugenia malaccensis</i> (Malayapple).			1			New York.
<i>Selenothrips rubrocinctus</i> (red-banded thrips).	<i>Cattleya forbesi</i> (orchid)		1				California.*
<i>Vinsonia stellifera</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Epidendrum</i> sp. (orchid)		1				District of Columbia.
Do.....	<i>Eugenia malaccensis</i>			1			New York.
Do.....	<i>Lycaste costata</i> (orchid)		2				District of Columbia.
Do.....	<i>Lycaste</i> sp. (orchid)		1				Do.
Do.....	Orchid		1				Do.
Do.....	<i>Xylobium pallidiflorum</i>		1				Do.
Diseases:							
<i>Ceratostomella fimbriata</i>	<i>Xanthosoma</i> sp. (malanga)	1					New York.
<i>Colletotrichum lujae</i> (?)	<i>Lycaste</i> sp. (orchid)		1				California.*
<i>Colletotrichum orchidearum</i>	Orchid		1				District of Columbia.
<i>Gloeosporium intermedium epidendri</i> .	<i>Epidendrum</i> sp. (orchid)		1				California.*
<i>Phoma musae</i> (?)	<i>Musa</i> sp.	1					Florida.*
<i>Physalospora orchidearum</i>	<i>Lycaste</i> sp.		1				California.*
DUTCH EAST INDIES							
Insects:							
<i>Parlatoria ziziphus</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Citrus limonia</i> (lemon)					2	Pennsylvania.
<i>Stephanoderes hampei</i> (coffee berry borer).	<i>Coffea</i> sp.		1				Illinois.
Do.....	do			2			New York.
Diseases:							
<i>Bacterium citri</i>	<i>Citrus limonia</i>					1	Massachusetts.
<i>Mycosphaerella oryzae</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (paddy rice)	1					New York.
DUTCH GUIANA							
Insects:							
<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i> (pink bollworm).	<i>Gossypium</i> sp. (cottonseed)			1			Louisiana.
ECUADOR							
Insects:							
<i>Metamasius sericeus</i> (silky cane weevil).	Banana debris	1					Washington.
<i>Stenoma</i> sp. (Stenomidae)	<i>Persea americana</i> (avocado).					1	Pennsylvania.
Do.....	do					1	Washington.
EGYPT							
Insects:							
<i>Bruchidius incarnatus</i> (Bruchidae).	<i>Lens esculenta</i> (lentil)	1					New York.
<i>Bruchus lentis</i> (Bruchidae)	do	1					Do.
<i>Parlatoria ziziphus</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange)					1	Maryland.
<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i> (pink bollworm).	<i>Gossypium</i> sp. (cottonseed).	37	1				New York.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
ENGLAND							
Insects:							
<i>Aleyrodes azaleae</i> (whitefly).....	<i>Azalea</i> sp.....		1			District of Columbia.	
<i>Apion carduorum</i> (Curculionidae).	<i>Cynara scolymus</i> (globe artichoke).					New York.	
<i>Aspidiotus destructor</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Phoenix</i> sp. (palm).....				1	Do.	
<i>Athous haemorrhoidalis</i> (Elateridae).	Soil around miscellaneous plants.			1		Do.	
<i>Bruchus affinis</i> (Bruchidae).....	<i>Lathyrus grandiflorus</i> (everlasting pea).		1			Michigan.	
<i>Ceutorhynchus pleurostigma</i> (turnip gall weevil)	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).....					Louisiana.	
Do.....	do.....				1	Maryland.	
Do.....	do.....				1	Massachusetts.	
Do.....	do.....				5	New York.	
Do.....	do.....				5	Pennsylvania.	
Do.....	do.....				1	Texas.	
<i>Coccytrypes rolliniae</i> (Scolytidae).	<i>Phoenix reclinata</i> (Senegal date palm).		1			District of Columbia.	
<i>Curculio nucum</i> (Curculionidae).	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (filbert).....		1			California.*	
<i>Curculio venosus</i> (Curculionidae).	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (acorn).....		1			Illinois.	
Do.....	do.....		1			Maryland.	
<i>Emphytus cinctus</i> (sawfly).....	<i>Rosa chinensis manetti</i>		1			New York.	
<i>Epipolaeus caliginosus</i> (Curculionidae).	<i>Humulus</i> sp. (hop).....		1			District of Columbia.	
<i>Eriophyes macrorhynchus</i> (gall mite).	<i>Acer</i> sp. (maple).....				1	New York.	
<i>Helophorus rugosus</i> (turnip mud beetle).	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> (radish)				1	Do.	
<i>Helophorus</i> sp. (Hydrophilidae).	<i>Brassica oleracea gemmifera</i> (brussels sprouts).				1	Do.	
Do.....	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> (radish)				1	Do.	
<i>Hercotrips errans</i> (thrips).....	<i>Cattleya bertheuana</i> (orchid).		1			District of Columbia.	
Do.....	<i>Hippeastrum</i> sp.....		1			Do.	
<i>Leperisinus frazini</i> (Scolytidae).	<i>Fraxinus</i> sp. (ash).....		1			Louisiana.	
Do.....	do.....		14			New York.	
<i>Lepidosaphes tuberculata</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Cymbidium</i> sp. (orchid).....		11			District of Columbia.	
<i>Limothrips denticornis</i> (thrips)	<i>Iris orientalis</i>			1		Do.	
<i>Limothrips vaneeki</i> (thrips).....	<i>Lilium monadelphum</i> (Caucasian lily).			1		Do.	
Do.....	<i>Lilium</i> sp. (lily).....		3			New York.	
<i>Meadorus griseus</i> (Pentatomidae).	<i>Clematis</i> sp.....			1		District of Columbia.	
<i>Myzus ornatus</i> (aphid).....	<i>Azalea</i> sp.....				2	New York.	
Do.....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i>				2	Do.	
Do.....	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (heather)			1		Do.	
Do.....	<i>Catananche caerulea</i> (blue cupids-dart).			1		California.*	
Do.....	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> sp.....		1			District of Columbia.	
Do.....	do.....				4	Massachusetts.	
Do.....	do.....				9	New York.	
Do.....	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton)				1	Do.	
Do.....	<i>Cyclamen</i> sp.....				1	Massachusetts.	
Do.....	<i>Euonymus</i> sp.....				1	New York.	
Do.....	<i>Fragaria</i> sp. (strawberry)		1			District of Columbia.	
Do.....	<i>Myosotis</i> sp. (forget-me-not).		1			New York.	
Do.....	<i>Nasturtium officinale</i> (watercress).				1	Do.	
Do.....	<i>Ricinus</i> sp.....				2	Do.	
Do.....	<i>Veronica</i> sp.....		1			District of Columbia.	
<i>Neuroterus quercus-baccarum</i> (Cynipidae).	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak).....			1		New York.	
<i>Paralodiplosis cattleyae</i> (Cattleya midge).	<i>Cattleya gigas sanderiana</i> (orchid).		1			Hawaii.*	

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
ENGLAND—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
<i>Perrisia oenophila</i> (Cecidomyiidae).	<i>Vitis</i> sp. (grape).....					2	New York.
<i>Philophylla heraclei</i> (celery fly).	<i>Apium graveolens</i> (celery).....					1	Pennsylvania.
Do.....	<i>Petroselinum hortense</i> (parsley).					3	New York.
<i>Psyllia peregrina</i> (Chermidae)	<i>Crataegus</i> sp. (hawthorn).....		1				Massachusetts.
<i>Psylliodes chrysocephala</i> (Chrysomelidae).	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).....					1	Louisiana.
Do.....	do.....					1	Maryland.
Do.....	do.....					3	New York.
<i>Sericothrips staphylinus</i> (thrips).	<i>Viola</i> sp. (violet).....			1			Do.
<i>Steingetia gorodetskia</i> (Coccidae).	Packing material for <i>Aster cordifolius</i> .		1				Hawaii.*
<i>Taeniothrips atratus</i> (thrips).....	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (heather).....		1				Maryland.
<i>Taeniothrips ericae</i> (thrips).....	do.....		1				Pennsylvania.
<i>Thrips angusticeps</i> (thrips).....	<i>Centaurea cyanus</i> (cornflower).					1	New York.
Do.....	<i>Lactuca sativa longifolia</i> (Romaine lettuce).					2	Do.
<i>Thrips flavus</i> (thrips).....	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> sp.....				3		Do.
<i>Thrips fuscipennis</i> (thrips).....	<i>Mentha</i> sp. (mint).....					1	Do.
Do.....	<i>Myosotis</i> sp. (forget-me-not).		1				Do.
<i>Thrips paludivagus</i> (thrips).....	<i>Rosa</i> sp.....				1		Do.
<i>Thrips validus</i> (thrips).....	<i>Lactuca sativa longifolia</i> (Romaine lettuce).					1	Do.
Trypetid.....	<i>Petroselinum hortense</i> (parsley).					1	Do.
Diseases:							
<i>Alternaria dianthi</i>	<i>Dianthus</i> sp.....	1	1				District of Columbia.
<i>Aphelenchoides parietinus</i>	<i>Lilium</i> sp. (lily).....	1					New York.
Do.....	<i>Narcissus</i> sp.....		2				District of Columbia.
<i>Aphelenchus avenae</i>	<i>Lilium</i> sp. (lily).....	1					New York.
<i>Botrytis allii</i>	<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion).....					1	Virginia.
<i>Botrytis narcissicola</i>	<i>Narcissus</i> sp.....		1				California.*
<i>Ceratostomella fimbriata</i>	<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot).....					2	New York.
Do.....	do.....					2	Texas.
<i>Colletotrichum orchidearum</i>	<i>Cymbidium</i> sp. (orchid).....	1					California.*
Do.....	<i>Laeliocattleya barbarica</i> X <i>L. areca</i> (orchid).	1					Do.*
Do.....	<i>Odontioda</i> sp. (orchid).....	1					Do.*
Do.....	<i>Odontoglossum lidley</i> (orchid).	1					Do.*
<i>Coniosporium shiraianum</i>	Bamboo.....			1			New York.
<i>Coryneum microstictum</i>	<i>Rosa</i> sp.....		1				District of Columbia.
<i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i>	<i>Iris ziphioides</i> (English iris).	1					Do.
Do.....	<i>Iris</i> sp.....	1	2				Do.
Do.....	<i>Narcissus</i> sp.....	1	7				Do.
Do.....	do.....	1					New York.
Do.....	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>					1	Texas.
<i>Gloeosporium concentricum</i>	<i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i> (cauliflower).					1	Pennsylvania.
Do.....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i>					1	Massachusetts.
<i>Gloeosporium pruinosum</i>	<i>Veronica</i> sp.....	1					District of Columbia.
<i>Gloeosporium sansevieriae</i>	<i>Sansevieria</i> sp.....				1		New York.
<i>Hemileia oncidii</i>	<i>Oncidium varicosum rogersii</i> (orchid).	1					District of Columbia.
<i>Laestadia galactina</i> (?).....	<i>Galax aphylla</i> (galax).....					1	New York.
<i>Phragmidium disciflorum</i>	<i>Rosa</i> sp.....		1				District of Columbia.
<i>Puccinia absinthii</i>	<i>Artemisia Cracunculus</i> (tarragon).					1	New York.
<i>Rhytisma acerinum</i>	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (sycamore maple).					1	Do.
<i>Septoria chrysanthemella</i>	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> sp.....					1	Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
ENGLAND—Continued							
Diseases—Continued.							
<i>Septoria primulae</i>	<i>Primula polyantha</i> (poly-anthus primrose).			1			Virginia.
<i>Tubercularia vulgaris</i>	<i>Clematis</i> sp.....		1				District of Columbia.
<i>Vermicularia herbarum</i>	<i>Dianthus</i> sp.....		1				Do.
ESTONIA							
Insects:							
<i>Semanotus undatus</i> (Cerambycidae).	Pine slat.....	1					New York.
FIJI ISLANDS							
Insects:							
<i>Lepidosaphes auriculata</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton).....			1			Hawaii.*
FINLAND							
Insects:							
<i>Semanotus undatus</i> (Cerambycidae).	Pine wood.....	1					New York.
Diseases:							
<i>Aphelenchoides parietinus</i>	<i>Beta vulgaris</i> (beet).....					1	Virginia.
<i>Lophodermium pinastri</i>	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> (Scotch pine).			1			New York.
FRANCE							
Insects:							
<i>Acrolepia assectella</i> (Plutellidae).	<i>Allium porrum</i> (leek).....					2	Do.
<i>Altica ampelophaga</i> (Chrysomelidae).	<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce).....					1	Do.
<i>Anaphothrips obscurus</i> (thrips)	<i>Petroselinum hortense</i> (parsley).					1	Do.
<i>Apion pomonae</i> (Curculionidae).	<i>Vicia</i> sp. (vetch).....	4					Louisiana.
Do.....	do.....	1					Pennsylvania.
<i>Apion rufirostre</i> (Curculionidae).	<i>Malva</i> sp. (mallow).....		1				New York.
<i>Aspidiotus zonatus</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Quercus</i> sp.....		1				District of Columbia.
<i>Beris chlorizans</i> (Curculionidae).	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).....					1	Texas.
<i>Bruchidius halodendri</i> (Bruchidae).	<i>Halimodendron halodendron</i> .		1				District of Columbia.
<i>Bruchidius lividimanus</i> (Bruchidae).	<i>Cytisus battandieri</i> .		1				Do.
<i>Bruchidius villosus</i> (Bruchidae).	<i>Cytisus scoparius andreana</i> .		1				Do.
Do.....	<i>Spartium junceum</i> (weavers-broom).		2				Do.
<i>Bruchus brachialis</i> (hairy-vetch bruchid).	<i>Vicia</i> sp. (vetch).....	1					Louisiana.
<i>Bruchus luteicornis</i> (Bruchidae).	<i>Vicia angustifolia</i>	1					Do.
Do.....	do.....	1					New York.
Do.....	<i>Vicia</i> sp. (vetch).....	13					Louisiana.
<i>Ceutorhynchus pleurostigma</i> (turnip gall weevil).	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).....					7	New York.
<i>Chrysomphalus dictyospermi</i> var. (Coccidae).	<i>Citrus nobilis deliciosa</i> (tangerine).			1			Do.
<i>Corymbites impressus</i> (Elateridae).	<i>Cynara scolymus</i> (globe artichoke).					1	Do.
<i>Dacus oleae</i> (olive fruitfly).	<i>Olea europaea</i> (olive).....			3			Do.
<i>Eysarcoris inconspicuus</i> (Pentatomidae).	<i>Cichorium intybus</i> (chicory).					1	Do.
<i>Frankliniella intonsa</i> (thrips).	<i>Petroselinum hortense</i> (parsley).					1	Do.
<i>Frankliniella pallida</i> (thrips)	<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce).....					1	Do.
<i>Heliothrips haemorrhoidalis</i> form <i>abdominalis</i> (thrips).	<i>Azalea</i> sp.....		1				Maryland.
<i>Helophorus rugosus</i> (turnip mud beetle).	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).....					3	New York.
<i>Limothrips denticornis</i> (thrips)	<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion).....					1	Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
FRANCE—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
<i>Megastigmus aculeatus</i> (Calimomidae).	<i>Rosa</i> sp.		1				District of Columbia.
<i>Myzus ornatus</i> (aphid).	<i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i> (cauliflower).					1	New York.
<i>Phyllotreta nemorum</i> (Chrysomelidae).	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> (radish).					1	Do.
<i>Phyllotreta nigripes</i> (Chrysomelidae).	<i>Cynara scolymus</i> (globe artichoke).					1	Do.
<i>Psyllodes chrysocephala</i> (Chrysomelidae).	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).					10	Do.
<i>Rhinoncus pericarpus</i> (Curculionidae).	<i>Artemisia dracunculus</i> (taragon).					1	Do.
<i>Sitona humeralis</i> (Curculionidae).	<i>Lilium</i> sp. (lily).		1				Do.
<i>Sitona lineata</i> (Curculionidae).	<i>Petroselinum hortense</i> (parsley).					1	Do.
<i>Taeniothrips atratus</i> (thrips).	<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot).					1	Do.
Do.	<i>Petroselinum hortense</i> (parsley).					1	Do.
<i>Targionia vitis</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Quercus</i> sp.		1				District of Columbia.
<i>Thrips angusticeps</i> (thrips).	<i>Cichorium intybus</i> (witloof).					2	New York.
Do.	<i>Cynara scolymus</i> (globe artichoke).					1	Do.
Do.	<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce).					2	Do.
Do.	<i>Lactuca sativa longifolia</i> (Romaine lettuce).					1	Do.
<i>Thrips flavus</i> (thrips).	<i>Cynara scolymus</i> (globe artichoke).					1	Do.
<i>Thrips fuscipennis</i> (thrips).	<i>Petroselinum hortense</i> (parsley).					1	Do.
<i>Tropistethus holosericeus</i> (Lygaeidae).	<i>Rosa</i> sp.		1				Pennsylvania.
Diseases:							
<i>Albugo tragopogonis</i> .	<i>Tragopogon porrifolius</i> (salsify).					2	New York.
<i>Ceratostomella fimbriata</i> .	<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot).					1	Georgia.
<i>Colletotrichum orchidearum</i> .	<i>Phalaenopsis</i> sp. (orchid).		1				District of Columbia.
<i>Coryneum microstictum</i> .	<i>Rosa</i> sp.		1				Do.
<i>Cumminsia sanguinea</i> .	<i>Mahonia repens rotundifolia</i> (hollygrape).			1			Do.
<i>Dinemasporium graminum</i> .	Grass.		1				New York.
<i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> .	<i>Hyacinthus</i> sp.		4				Do.
<i>Erobasidium vacctnii</i> .	<i>Azalea indica</i> (indica azalea).			1			Do.
<i>Leptosphaeria culmicola</i> .	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat).			1			Do.
<i>Leptosphaeria heterospora</i> .	<i>Iris</i> sp.		1				District of Columbia.
<i>Microdiplodia diervillae</i> .	<i>Diervilla</i> sp. (bush honeysuckle).		1				Do.
<i>Mycosphaerella schoenoprasii</i> .	<i>Allium porrum</i> (leek).					1	Pennsylvania.
<i>Peronospora valerianellae</i> .	<i>Valeriana locusta oltoria</i> (cornsalad).					1	New York.
<i>Puccinia absinthii</i> .	<i>Artemisia absinthium</i> (wormwood).		1				Do.
<i>Puccinia allii</i> .	<i>Allium porrum</i> .					4	Do.
<i>Ramularia cynarae</i> .	<i>Cynara scolymus</i> (globe artichoke).					1	Do.
<i>Sclerotinia laza</i> .	<i>Prunus domestica</i> (plum).					1	Do.
<i>Uromyces fabae</i> .	<i>Vicia</i> sp. (vetch).		2				Do.
<i>Vermicularia liliacearum</i> .	<i>Iris</i> sp.		1				District of Columbia.
FRENCH INDO-CHINA							
Insects:							
<i>Pseudoanidia trilobitiformis</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Citrus grandis</i> (pomelo).					1	Pennsylvania.
GERMANY							
Insects:							
<i>Acalypta parvula</i> (Tingitidae).	Soil around gladiolus bulb.			1			New York.
<i>Ateyrodus azaleae</i> (whitefly).	<i>Azalea</i> sp.			1			Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
GERMANY—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
<i>Anthaxia quadripunctata</i> (Buprestidae).	Pine wood.....	1					New York.
<i>Apion carduorum</i> (Curculionidae).	<i>Cynara scolymus</i> (globe artichoke).					1	Do.
<i>Aspidiotus destructor</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Dracaena</i> sp.....				1		Do.
<i>Brachyrhinus scaber</i> (Curculionidae).	<i>Leontopodium</i> sp. (edelweiss).		1				Do.
Do.....	Soil around gladiolus bulb.			1			Do.
<i>Bruchidius villosus</i> (Bruchidae).	<i>Laburnum alpinum</i> (Scotch laburnum).		1				District of Columbia.
Do.....	<i>Laburnum</i> sp.....		1				Do.
Do.....	<i>Spartium junceum</i> (Spanish broom).		2				Do.
<i>Bruchus brachialis</i> (hairy-vetch bruchid).	<i>Vicia villosa</i> (hairy vetch).		1				Do.
Do.....	do.....		3				Maryland.
Do.....	<i>Vicia</i> sp. (vetch).....		1				District of Columbia.
Do.....	do.....		1				Maryland.
Do.....	do.....		1				New York.
Do.....	do.....		1				Pennsylvania.
<i>Bruchus tristriculus</i> (Bruchidae).	<i>Lathyrus odoratus</i> (sweet pea).		1				Washington.
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> (Mediterranean fruitfly).	<i>Pyrus communis</i> (pear).....			1			New York.
<i>Ceutorhynchus pleurostigma</i> (turnip gall weevil).	<i>Brassica campestris</i> (rutabaga).					1	Do.
Do.....	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).....					1	Do.
<i>Chrysomphalus personatus</i> (Coccidae).	Palm.....					2	Do.
<i>Dryocoetes autographus</i> (Scolytidae).	Pine wood.....	1					Do.
<i>Ernobius abietis</i> (Anobiidae).....	<i>Picea</i> sp. (spruce).....		1	1			Do.
Do.....	do.....		1				Pennsylvania.
<i>Frankliniella intonsa</i> (thrips).	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (heather).		1				Do.
<i>Frankliniella tenuicornis</i> (thrips).	<i>Apium graveolens</i> (celery).....					1	New York.
Do.....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> .					1	Do.
<i>Hebrus pusillus</i> (Hebridae).....	Moss used as packing for lily pips.	1					Louisiana.
<i>Laspeyresia strobilella</i> (Olethreutidae).	<i>Picea excelsa</i> (Norway spruce).		1				New York.
Do.....	do.....		1				Pennsylvania.
Do.....	<i>Picea</i> sp. (spruce).....					7	New York.
<i>Lema melanopa</i> (Chrysomelidae).	do.....		1				Maryland.
<i>Lepidosaphes lasianthi</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton).....					1	New York.
<i>Leucaspis lowi</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Pinus</i> sp. (pine).....		1				California.*
<i>Leucaspis sulcii</i> (Coccidae).....	do.....			1			New York.
<i>Limothrips denticornis</i> (thrips).	<i>Rosa</i> sp.....					1	Pennsylvania.
<i>Megastigmus suspectus</i> (Calimomidae).	Tree seed.....	1					Illinois.
<i>Micretus ericae</i> (Curculionidae).	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (heather).....		2				Pennsylvania.
<i>Myzus ornatus</i> (aphid).....	<i>Helenium</i> sp.....		1				District of Columbia.
Do.....	<i>Radicula armoracia</i> (horseradish).					1	New York.
<i>Psylliodes chrysocephala</i> (Chrysomelidae).	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).....					3	Do.
<i>Taeniothrips atratus</i> (thrips).....	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>		1				Pennsylvania.
Do.....	<i>Gladiolus</i> sp.....					1	Do.
<i>Taeniothrips ericae</i> (thrips).....	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>		3				New York.
Do.....	do.....		1				Pennsylvania.
Do.....	<i>Rosa</i> sp.....					1	Do.
<i>Thrips flavus</i> (thrips).....	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (heather).....		1				Do.
<i>Thrips juscipennis</i> (thrips).....	do.....		2	1			New York.
<i>Thrips paludivagus</i> (thrips).....	<i>Rosa</i> sp.....					1	Do.
<i>Vinsonia stellifera</i> (Coccidae).	Palm.....					1	Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
GERMANY—Continued							
Diseases:							
<i>Aphelenchoides parietinus</i>	<i>Convallaria majalis</i> (lily-of-the-valley).	4		1			New York.
<i>Aphelenchus avenae</i>	<i>Trifolium</i> sp. (clover).....			1			Do.
<i>Ascochyta conorum</i>	<i>Picea excelsa</i> (Norway spruce).			1			Do.
<i>Ceratostomella fimbriata</i>	<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot).....					1	Alabama.
<i>Cumminsiaella sanguinea</i>	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i> (Oregon hollygrape).		1	1			New York.
<i>Diplodina salicis</i>	<i>Salix</i> sp. (willow).....					1	Do.
<i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i>	<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion).....					1	Alabama.
Do.....	<i>Colchicum</i> sp.....	1					District of Columbia.
Do.....	<i>Convallaria majalis</i> (lily-of-the-valley).	41					New York.
Do.....	<i>Helenium</i> sp.....		1				District of Columbia.
Do.....	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>					1	Louisiana.
Do.....	do.....					1	Massachusetts.
Do.....	do.....					1	Pennsylvania.
Do.....	do.....					9	Texas.
<i>Gloeosporium concentricum</i>	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i>					1	Maryland.
<i>Macrophoma candollei</i>	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i> (box).....					1	New York.
<i>Melampsora pinitorqua</i>	<i>Pinus montana mughus</i>			1			Do.
<i>Monilia fructigena</i>	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple).....					1	Pennsylvania.
<i>Pratylenchus pratensis</i>	<i>Convallaria majalis</i> (lily-of-the-valley).	25					New York.
<i>Puccinia allii</i>	<i>Allium porrum</i> (leek).....					6	Do.
<i>Sclerotinia fructigena</i>	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	1					Do.
<i>Sclerotinia lara</i>	do.....			3			Do.
Do.....	<i>Pyrus communis</i> (pear).....			1			Do.
<i>Septoria acicola</i>	<i>Pinus</i> sp. (pine).....		1				Do.
<i>Septoria chrysanthemella</i>	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> sp.....				5		Do.
<i>Urocystis colchici</i>	<i>Colchicum</i> sp.....	1					District of Columbia.
<i>Verticillium albo-atrum</i>	<i>Beta vulgaris</i> (beet).....					1	Louisiana.
<i>Volvetella buxi</i>	<i>Buxus</i> sp. (box).....				1		New York.
GREECE							
Insects:							
<i>Bruchus erri</i> (Bruchidae).....	In box of seeds including sweet peas.		1				Pennsylvania.
<i>Callirhytis glandium</i> (Cynipidae).....	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (valonia).....	2					New York.
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> (Mediterranean fruitfly).....	<i>Cydonia oblonga</i> (quince).....			1			Do.
Do.....	<i>Pyrus communis</i> (pear).....					1	Massachusetts.
<i>Laspeyresia splendana</i> (Olethreutidae).....	<i>Castanea</i> sp. (chestnut).....			2			New York.
<i>Parlatoria oleae</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple).....			1			Do.
Do.....	<i>Pyrus communis</i> (pear).....			1			Do.
Diseases:							
<i>Bacterium satastanoi</i>	<i>Olea europaea</i> (olive).....		1				Do.
<i>Puccinia mayorii</i>	<i>Sideritis theezans</i>		1				Do.
<i>Sclerotium cepivorum</i>	<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion).....	6					Do.
<i>Uromyces fabae</i>	<i>Vicia sativa</i> (vetch).....	1					Do.
GRENADA							
<i>Pratylenchus pratensis</i>	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp. (yam).....			1			Do.
GUATEMALA							
Insects:							
<i>Anastrepha ludens</i> (Mexican fruitfly).....	<i>Achras sapota</i> (sapodilla).....			1			Pennsylvania.
Do.....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....			1			Louisiana.
<i>Anastrepha</i> sp. (Trypetidae).....	do.....					1	Florida.*
Do.....	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango).....					1	South Carolina.
<i>Antilocoris delineata</i> (Lygaeidae).....	<i>Odontoglossum grande</i> (orchid).....	1					California.*
<i>Antilocoris picturata</i> (Lygaeidae).....	<i>Cattleya skinneri</i> (orchid).....	1					Do.*

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
GUATEMALA—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
<i>Antillocooris picturata</i> (Lygaeidae).	<i>Oncidium splendidum</i> (orchid).	1					California.*
<i>Aphetea inconspicua</i> (Membracidae).	<i>Lycaste skinneri</i> (orchid)...	1					Do.*
<i>Asterolecanium aureum</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Epidendrum</i> sp. (orchid)...	1					Do.*
<i>Bephrata cubensis</i> (soursop chalcid).	<i>Annona muricata</i> (soursop).....			1			Pennsylvania.
<i>Chrysomphalus alienus</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Cattleya skinneri</i> (orchid)...	1					California.*
<i>Conotrachelus</i> sp. (Curculionidae).	<i>Persea americana</i> (avocado).....			1			Do.*
<i>Cosmopolites</i> sp. (Curculionidae).	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana).....				1		Alabama.
<i>Eurycipitia vestitus</i> (Miridae).	<i>Oncidium cavendishianum</i> (orchid).....	1					California.*
<i>Macrosiphum luteum</i> (aphid).....	<i>Lycaste skinneri</i> (orchid).....	1					Do.*
Do.....	<i>Oncidium sphacelatum</i> (orchid).....	1					Do.*
Do.....	do.....	1					Hawaii.*
<i>Metamasius sericeus</i> (silky cane weevil).	Banana debris.....	8					Alabama.
Do.....	do.....	23					Louisiana.
Do.....	do.....	3					Maryland.
Do.....	do.....	10					South Carolina.
Do.....	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana).....	1					Alabama.
<i>Metamasius sericeus carbonarius</i> (Curculionidae).	Banana debris.....	9					Louisiana.
Do.....	do.....	3					South Carolina.
Do.....	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana).....	1					Alabama.
<i>Mordellistena</i> sp. (Mordellidae).	Orchid.....			1			California.*
<i>Parmenonta valida</i> (Cerambycidae).	<i>Oncidium splendidum</i> (orchid).....	1					Do.*
<i>Physonota citrinella</i> (Chrysomelidae).	<i>Oncidium cavendishianum</i> (orchid).....	1					Do.*
<i>Pseudoparlatoria ostreata</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Cattleya bowringiana</i> (orchid).....	1					Do.*
Do.....	<i>Laelia superbiens</i> (orchid).....		1				Hawaii.*
Do.....	<i>Oncidium splendidum</i> (orchid).....	1					California.*
Diseases:							
<i>Colletotrichum orchidearum</i>	<i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid).....	1					District of Columbia.
<i>Phyllosticta stanhopae</i>	Orchid.....			1			California.*
<i>Pleospora neottiae</i>	do.....			1			Do.*
HAITI							
Insects:							
<i>Anastrepha mombinpraepotans</i> (Trypetidae).	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango).....					1	Puerto Rico.
<i>Anastrepha</i> sp. (Trypetidae).	do.....			4		2	New York.
<i>Aspidiotus destructor</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> (coconut).....			1			Do.
<i>Callosobruchus chinensis</i> (Bruchidae).	<i>Cajanus indicus</i> (pigeonpea).....	1					Do.
<i>Collabismodes cubae</i> (Curculionidae).	<i>Capsicum annum</i>			2			Do.
<i>Hemichionaspis minor strachani</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Annona muricata</i> (soursop).....			2			Do.
Do.....	<i>Poinciana regia</i> (royal poinciana).....			1			Do.
<i>Pseudaonidia trilobitiformis</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Mangifera indica</i>					1	Maryland.
<i>Targionia sacchari</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>				1		Florida.*
Do.....	do.....			1			New York.
Diseases:							
<i>Cercospora nicotianae</i>	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> (tobacco).....					1	Do.
<i>Colletotrichum fulcatum</i>	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>					1	Florida.*

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
HAWAII							
Insects:							
<i>Caryedon fuscus</i> (Bruchidae)	<i>Cassia fistula</i> (golden-showerer).	---	1	---	---	---	California.*
Do.....	<i>Cassia grandis</i> (pink-showerer).	---	---	1	---	---	Do.*
Do.....	<i>Erythrina monosperma</i>	---	1	---	---	---	Do.*
Do.....	Seed pod.....	---	---	1	---	---	Do.*
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> (Mediterranean fruitfly).	<i>Coffea arabica</i> (Arabian coffee).	---	---	1	---	---	Do.*
Do.....	<i>Coffea</i> sp.....	---	---	3	---	---	Do.*
Do.....	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango).....	---	---	2	1	---	Do.*
<i>Crotoplastes rubens</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Alyxia olivaeformis</i> (maile).....	---	---	3	---	---	Do.*
<i>Coccus viridis</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine).	---	---	31	4	---	Do.*
<i>Dacus cucurbitae</i> (melonfly)	<i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean).....	---	---	---	---	2	Do.*
Do.....	Sphagnum moss packing with soil around palm trees.	1	---	---	---	---	Do.*
<i>Dialeurodes kirkaldyi</i> (whitefly).	<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine).	---	---	3	1	---	Do.*
<i>Ereunetes flavistriata</i> (sugarcane bud worm).	<i>Ananas sativus</i>	5	---	1	---	---	Do.*
Do.....	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> (coconut).....	4	---	14	1	---	Do.*
<i>Ereunetes minuscula</i> (Tineidae).	<i>Ananas sativus</i>	1	---	---	---	---	Do.*
<i>Lampides baetica</i> (Lycaenidae)	<i>Canavalia</i> sp.....	---	---	8	---	---	Do.*
Do.....	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i>	---	---	1	---	---	Do.*
Do.....	Flower lei.....	---	---	1	1	---	Do.*
<i>Lepidosaphes auriculata</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton).....	---	1	5	4	---	Do.*
<i>Lepidosaphes lasianthi</i> (Coccidae).	do.....	---	---	1	---	---	Do.*
Do.....	do.....	---	---	1	---	---	Washington.
<i>Lepidosaphes uniloba</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Alyxia olivaeformis</i> (maile).....	---	---	10	---	---	California.*
<i>Maruca testulalis</i> (bean pod borer).	<i>Canavalia</i> sp.....	---	---	12	---	---	Do.*
Do.....	<i>Dioclea violacea</i> (Maunaloa).	---	---	3	---	---	Do.*
Do.....	Flower leis.....	---	---	2	1	---	Do.*
Do.....	<i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean).....	---	---	---	---	1	Do.*
<i>Parlatoria crotonis</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton).....	---	---	1	---	---	Do.*
<i>Parlatoria mytilaspiformis</i> (Coccidae).	do.....	---	---	---	1	---	Do.*
<i>Pseudaonidia clavigera</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Ilibiscus</i> sp.....	1	---	3	---	---	Do.*
<i>Pseudaonidia tessellata</i> (Coccidae).	do.....	---	---	3	---	---	Do.*
<i>Pseudococcus kraunhiae</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Cereus</i> sp. (cactus).....	---	---	1	---	---	Do.*
Do.....	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton).....	---	---	---	5	---	Do.*
Do.....	<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine).	---	---	8	---	---	Do.*
<i>Ripersia palmarum</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> (coconut).....	3	---	28	4	---	Do.*
Do.....	Palm.....	1	---	1	---	---	Do.*
<i>Sternonetus mangiferae</i> (mango weevil).	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango).....	---	---	6	4	---	Do.*
<i>Taeniothrips hawaiiensis</i> (thrips).	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i>	---	---	5	1	---	Do.*
Do.....	<i>Cassia alata</i> (ringworm cassia).	---	---	1	---	---	Do.*
Do.....	<i>Dianthus</i> sp. (carnation).....	---	---	20	1	---	Do.*
Do.....	Flower leis.....	---	---	5	1	---	Do.*
Do.....	<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine).	---	---	1	---	---	Do.*
Do.....	<i>Jasminum sambaz</i> (Arabian jasmine).	1	---	---	---	---	Do.*
Do.....	<i>Plumeria acutifolia</i> (Mexican frangipani).	1	---	1	---	---	Do.*
Do.....	<i>Tagetes</i> sp. (marigold).....	---	---	2	---	---	Do.*
Do.....	<i>Zingiber mioga</i>	---	---	1	---	---	Do.*
Do.....	<i>Zingiber officinale</i> (ginger).....	1	---	---	---	---	Do.*

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
HAWAII—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
<i>Taeniothrips simplex</i> (gladiolus thrips).	<i>Dianthus</i> sp. (carnation)			1			California.*
Do.....	Flower leis			1			Do.*
Do.....	<i>Gladiolus</i> sp.			3			Do.*
Diseases:							
<i>Uromyces atyriae</i> .	<i>Atyria olivaeformis</i>			2			Do.*
Do.....	Leaf leis			1			Do.*
HONDURAS							
Insects:							
<i>Anastrepha ludens</i> (Mexican fruitfly).	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango)			1			New York.
<i>Anastrepha</i> sp. (Trypetidae).	<i>Chrysophyllum cainito</i> (star-apple).	1					Alabama.
Do.....	<i>Eugenia jambos</i> (rose-apple).				1		Louisiana.
<i>Aspidiotus destructor</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> (coconut)	1			1		Do.
<i>Hemichionaspis minor strachani</i> (Coccidae).	do.....				1		Pennsylvania.
<i>Marmara</i> sp. (Gracilariidae).	<i>Theobroma cacao</i> (cacao)				1		Louisiana.
<i>Metamasius sericeus</i> (silky cane weevil).	Banana debris	7					Alabama.
Do.....	do.....	7					Louisiana.
Do.....	do.....	2					Maryland.
Do.....	do.....	1					Massachusetts.
Do.....	do.....	5					South Carolina.
Do.....	do.....	7					Texas.
Do.....	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana)	1					Alabama.
Do.....	do.....	1					Maryland.
<i>Metamasius sericeus carbonarius</i> (Curculionidae).	Banana debris	1					Alabama.
Do.....	do.....	3					Louisiana.
Do.....	do.....	2					Texas.
<i>Stenoma cotenifer</i> (avocado seed moth).	<i>Persea americana</i> (avocado)					1	South Carolina.
HUNGARY							
Insects:							
<i>Bruchus brachialis</i> (hairy-vetch bruchid).	<i>Vicia sativa</i> (spring vetch)	1					Maryland.
Do.....	<i>Vicia villosa</i> (hairy vetch)	3					Alabama.
Do.....	do.....	2					Florida.*
Do.....	do.....	3					Georgia.
Do.....	do.....	1					Louisiana.
Do.....	do.....	5	1				Maryland.
Do.....	do.....	8					New York.
Do.....	do.....	5					Virginia.
Do.....	<i>Vicia</i> sp. (vetch)	1					Alabama.
Do.....	do.....		4				District of Columbia.
Do.....	do.....	1					Louisiana.
Do.....	do.....	4	2				Maryland.
Do.....	do.....	1					Massachusetts.
Do.....	do.....	5	6				New York.
Do.....	do.....	4					Pennsylvania.
Do.....	do.....	3					South Carolina.
Do.....	do.....	3					Virginia.
<i>Bruchus luteicornis</i> (Bruchidae).	<i>Vicia grandiflora</i>	1					Maryland.
<i>Bruchus tristiculus</i> (Bruchidae).	<i>Vicia</i> sp. (vetch)	1					Alabama.
<i>Chlorochroa juniperina</i> (Pentatomidae).	<i>Juniperus</i> sp.		1				New York.
<i>Parlatoria oleae</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Pyrus communis</i> (pear)			1			Do.
<i>Pyrausta nubilalis</i> (European corn borer).	<i>Holcus sorghum</i> var. (broomcorn).	7					Do.
<i>Sitona inops</i> (Curculionidae).	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i> (millet).		1				Maryland.
Diseases:							
<i>Phragmidium disciflorum</i> .	<i>Rosa</i> sp.			1			New York

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
INDIA							
Insects:							
<i>Aphanus sordidus</i> (Lygaeidae)	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (rice)			1			New York.
<i>Aspidiotus destructor</i> (Coccidae)	Palm				1		Do.
<i>Aspidiotus excisus</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Cypripedium suavesimum</i> (orchid)	1					California.*
<i>Bruchus dentipes</i> (Bruchidae)	<i>Vicia faba</i> (fava bean)	1					District of Columbia.
<i>Bruchus emarginatus</i> (Bruchidae)	<i>Pisum sativum</i> (pea)	1	1				Do.
Do	<i>Pisum sativum arvense</i>		1				Do.
Do	<i>Pisum</i> sp.		1				Do.
<i>Callosobruchus analis</i> (Bruchidae)	<i>Phaseolus aureus</i> (mung bean)		1				Do.
Do	<i>Vigna sesquipedalis</i> (asparagus-bean)		1				Do.
Do	<i>Vigna sinensis</i> (cowpea)		2				Do.
<i>Callosobruchus chinensis</i> (Bruchidae)	<i>Cajanus</i> sp.		1				Do.
Do	<i>Lens esculenta</i> (lentil)		1				Do.
Do	<i>Phaseolus aureus</i> (mung bean)		1				California.*
Do	do		1				District of Columbia.
Do	<i>Pisum sativum</i> (pea)		2				New York.
Do	<i>Soja max</i> (soybean)		6				District of Columbia.
Do	<i>Vigna cylindrica</i>		2				Do.
Do	<i>Vigna sinensis</i> (cowpea)		1				Do.
<i>Callosobruchus phaseoli</i> (Bruchidae)	<i>Dolichos lablab</i> (lablab)		2				Do.
Do	<i>Pisum sativum</i> (pea)		1				Do.
<i>Callosobruchus theobromae</i> (Bruchidae)	<i>Cajanus indicus</i> (pigeon pea)		1				Do.
Do	<i>Soja max</i> (soybean)		1				Do.
<i>Caryedon fuscus</i> (Bruchidae)	<i>Acacia senegal</i>		1				Illinois.
Do	<i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic)				1		Virginia.
Do	<i>Bauhinia tomentosa</i> (St. Thomas tree)		1				District of Columbia.
Do	<i>Cassia fistula</i> (golden-shower)		1				Do.
Do	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>		1				Do.
<i>Ceroplastes rubens</i> (Coccidae)	Palm				1		Alabama.
<i>Cylas formicarius</i> (sweetpotato weevil)	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweetpotato)		2				New York.
<i>Euspermophagus sublineatus</i> (Bruchidae)	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i> (morning-glory)			2			District of Columbia.
<i>Heterobostrychus aequalis</i> (Bostri- chidae)	Wood		2				California.*
Do	do		1				New York.
<i>Lophocateres pusillus</i> (Siamese grain beetle)	<i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic)					1	Virginia.
<i>Mimthea rugicollis</i> (Lyctidae)	Unknown wood in packing boxes.	1					New York.
<i>Parlatoria blanchardi</i> (Parlatoria date scale)	Palm fiber of basket		1				Do.
<i>Parlatoria cinerea</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime)					1	Do.
<i>Psylliodes chrysocephala</i> (Chrysomelidae)	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip)					1	Pennsylvania.
<i>Sinozylon conigerum</i> (Bostri- chidae)	Wood		1				California.*
Diseases:							
<i>Anguina tritici</i>	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat)	6	1				District of Columbia.
<i>Tilletia horrida</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (rice)		1				Washington.
IRELAND							
Insects:							
<i>Berytus geniculatus</i> (Neidi- dae)	<i>Trifolium repens</i> var. (shamrock)		1				New York.
<i>Emphytus cinctus</i> (sawfly)	<i>Rosa chinensis manetti</i>		1				Pennsylvania.*
Do	do		1				Pennsylvania.
Do	do		1				District of Columbia.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
IRELAND—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
<i>Megothalpus scanicus</i> (Coccinellidae).	<i>Trifolium repens</i> var. (shamrock).			1			Maryland.
Do.	do.			2			New York.
<i>Orthezia cataphracta</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Grevillea juniperina</i> .			1			District of Columbia.
<i>Taeniothrips atratus</i> (thrips).	<i>Dianthus</i> sp. (carnation).			1			Massachusetts.
<i>Thrips flavus</i> (thrips).	do.			1			Do.
<i>Thrips fuscipennis</i> (thrips).	do.			1			Do.
Diseases:							
<i>Phyllachora trifolii</i> .	<i>Trifolium repens</i> var. (shamrock).			1			New York.
<i>Pseudopeziza medicaginis</i> .	do.			4			Do.
<i>Pseudopeziza trifolii</i> .	do.			1			Pennsylvania.
<i>Sclerotinia laza</i> .	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple).			1			New York.
ISLE OF MAN							
Insects:							
<i>Lochmaea suturalis</i> (Chrysomelidae).	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (heather).			1			Do.
<i>Myzus ornatus</i> (aphid).	Debris around heather plant.			1			Do.
ITALY							
Insects:							
<i>Aleurolobus marlatti</i> (white-fly).	<i>Citrus</i> sp. (leaf).			1			Do.
<i>Aleyrodes brassicae</i> (whitefly).	<i>Beta vulgaris cicla</i> (chard).					1	Do.
Do.	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> .					3	Do.
<i>Apion carduorum</i> (Curculionidae).	<i>Cynara scolymus</i> (globe artichoke).					3	Do.
<i>Brachycerus albidentatus</i> (Curculionidae).	<i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic).					2	Massachusetts.
<i>Bruchidius villosus</i> (Bruchidae).	<i>Laburnum alpinum</i> (Scotch laburnum).			2			District of Columbia.
<i>Bruchus lentis</i> (Bruchidae).	<i>Lens esculenta</i> (lentil).		1	1			Do.
Do.	do.		1				New York.
<i>Bruchus signaticornis</i> (Bruchidae).	do.		1				District of Columbia.
Do.	do.		1	1			New York.
<i>Bruchus tristiculus</i> (Bruchidae).	Bean.			1			Do.
<i>Bruchus tristis</i> (Bruchidae).	<i>Vicia</i> sp. (vetch).			1			District of Columbia.
<i>Cacoecia podana</i> (Tortricidae).	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple).					1	Pennsylvania.
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> (Mediterranean fruitfly).	<i>Citrus nobilis deliciosa</i> (tangerine).			1		2	New York.
Do.	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).		1	1		1	Do.
Do.	<i>Diospyros</i> sp. (persimmon).			1			Do.
Do.	Paper packing in crate of tangerines.			1			Do.
<i>Ceroplastes rusci</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Ficus carica</i> (fig).			1			Do.
<i>Ceroplastes sinensis</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Citrus</i> sp.			1			Do.
<i>Chrysomphalus dictyospermi</i> var. (Coccidae).	<i>Camellia japonica</i> (camellia).				1		Louisiana.
Do.	<i>Citrus limonia</i> (lemon).				1		Maryland.
Do.	do.				1		New York.
Do.	do.				1		Washington.
Do.	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).		1				Michigan.
Do.	do.				1		Pennsylvania.
Do.	do.				1		Texas.
Do.	<i>Laurus nobilis</i> (Grecian laurel).			2			New York.
Do.	Palm.					2	Do.
<i>Dacus oleae</i> (olive fruitfly).	<i>Olea europaea</i> (olive).		5	1			Do.
<i>Empfytus cinctus</i> (sawfly).	<i>Rosa</i> sp.			1			Do.
<i>Frankliniella intonsa</i> (thrips).	<i>Cichorium intybus</i> (escarole).					1	Do.
<i>Gnorimoschema ocellatella</i> (Gracilariidae).	<i>Beta vulgaris cicla</i> (Swiss chard).					1	Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
ITALY—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
<i>Laspeyresia splendana</i> (Olethreutidae).	<i>Castanea</i> sp. (chestnut)		1				California.*
Do.....	do.....		1				Maryland.
Do.....	do.....		3	4			New York.
Do.....	do.....		1				Pennsylvania.
<i>Leucaspis pusilla</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Pinus</i> sp. (pine)				1		New York.
<i>Myzus ornatus</i> (aphid)	<i>Petroselinum hortense</i> (parsley).					1	Do.
<i>Parlatoria oleae</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple)			1		1	Massachusetts.
Do.....	do.....			2		1	New York.
Do.....	<i>Pyrus communis</i> (pear)			1		1	Do.
Do.....	<i>Sorbus</i> sp. (sorbe apple)			1			Do.
<i>Parlatoria camelliae</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Camellia japonica</i> (camellia)	1					District of Columbia.
Do.....	do.....			1			New York.
<i>Parlatoria ziziphus</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Citrus limonia</i> (lemon)					5	California.*
Do.....	do.....					2	Louisiana.
Do.....	do.....					7	Maryland.
Do.....	do.....		1			3	Pennsylvania.
Do.....	do.....					1	Texas.
Do.....	do.....					1	Virginia.
Do.....	<i>Citrus nobilis deliciosa</i> (tangerine).			1		1	Massachusetts.
Do.....	do.....					1	Pennsylvania.
Do.....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange)					1	Alabama.
Do.....	do.....					2	Pennsylvania.
Do.....	do.....					1	Texas.
Do.....	do.....					1	New York.
<i>Philophylla heraclei</i> (celeery fly).	<i>Apium graveolens</i> (celeery)					1	Do.
<i>Pieris brassicae</i> (Pieridae)	<i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i> (broccoli).					1	Do.
<i>Pseudoanidia paeoniae</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Camellia japonica</i> (camellia).	1					District of Columbia.
<i>Psylliodes chrysocephala</i> (Chrysomelidae).	<i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i> (cauliflower).					2	New York.
Do.....	<i>Brassica oleracea italica</i> (white-sprouting broccoli).					1	Do.
<i>Pyrausta nubilalis</i> (European corn borer).	<i>Capiscum annuum</i>					1	Do.
Do.....	do.....					1	Pennsylvania.
Do.....	<i>Holcus sorghum</i> var. (broomcorn).	1					New York.
Do.....	<i>Zea mays</i> (corn)		1				Do.
<i>Sesamia cretica</i> (durra stem borer).	<i>Holcus sorghum</i> var.		1				Do.
<i>Sitona humeralis</i> (Curculionidae).	<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce)					1	Do.
<i>Taeniothrips croceicollis</i> (thrips).	<i>Agave</i> sp.		1				Do.
<i>Thrips angusticeps</i> (thrips)	<i>Cynara scolymus</i> (globe artichoke).					1	Do.
Do.....	<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce)					1	Do.
Do.....	<i>Lactuca sativa longifolia</i> (Romaine lettuce).					2	Do.
<i>Thrips nigropilosus</i> (thrips)	<i>Cichorium intybus</i> (chicory)					1	Do.
Do.....	<i>Valerianella olitoria</i> (cornsalad).					1	Do.
<i>Trichius zonatus</i> (Scarabaeidae).	<i>Juglans</i> sp. (walnut)	1					Do.
Trypetid.....	<i>Cynara scolymus</i> (globe artichoke).					1	Do.
Diseases:							
<i>Alternaria dianthi</i>	<i>Dianthus</i> sp. (carnation)			1			Do.
<i>Ascochyta lycopersici</i>	<i>Solanum melongena</i> (eggplant).					1	Do.
<i>Botrytis vulgaris</i>	<i>Castanea</i> sp. (chestnut)		1				Do.
<i>Cercospora foeniculi</i>	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> (fennel).					3	Do.
<i>Coniothyrium ruscicola</i>	<i>Ruscus</i> sp.	3					Pennsylvania.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
ITALY—Continued							
Diseases—Continued.							
<i>Diplodiella goetheana</i>	<i>Chamaerops humulis</i> (hair palm).	1					New York.
<i>Eozosporium palmivorum</i>	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> (date).				1		Do.
Do.....	Palm.....				1		Do.
<i>Fusicladium eriobotryae</i>	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i> (loquat).					1	Do.
<i>Gloeosporium apiosporium</i>	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i> (bearberry).		1				Do.
<i>Gloeosporium melongenae</i>	<i>Solanum melongena</i> (egg-plant).					1	Do.
<i>Leptosphaeria heterospora</i>	<i>Iris</i> sp.....		1				District of Columbia.
<i>Leptosphaeria tritici</i>	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat).					1	Maryland.
Mosaic.....	<i>Beta vulgaris cicla</i> (Swiss chard).					1	New York.
<i>Oidium euonymi-japonici</i>	<i>Euonymus japonica</i> (evergreen burning-bush).				3		Do.
Do.....	<i>Euonymus japonica variegata</i> .				1		Do.
Do.....	<i>Euonymus</i> sp.....				1		Do.
<i>Phyllosticta ruscicola</i>	<i>Ruscus</i> sp.....	1			1		Do.
Do.....	do.....	7					Pennsylvania.
<i>Pratylenchus pratensis</i>	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>					1	Do.
<i>Puccinia allii</i>	<i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic).					3	Do.
<i>Sclerotinia lara</i>	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple).					1	Do.
<i>Sclerotium allii</i>	<i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic).					1	Massachusetts.
<i>Sclerotium cepivorum</i>	<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion).					1	New York.
Do.....	do.....					1	Virginia.
<i>Septoria anthriscii</i>	<i>Anthriscus cerefolium</i> (salad-chervil).					1	New York.
Do.....	do.....					1	Pennsylvania.
<i>Septoria chrysanthemella</i>	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> sp.....				1		New York.
<i>Septoria citri</i>	<i>Citrus limonia</i> (lemon).					1	Louisiana.
Do.....	do.....					3	New York.
<i>Stagonospora macrospora</i>	<i>Agave</i> sp.....	1					Do.
<i>Uromyces betae</i>	<i>Beta vulgaris cicla</i> (Swiss chard).					2	Do.
<i>Uromyces fabae</i>	<i>Vicia faba</i> (fava bean).					1	Do.
<i>Vermicularia liliacearum</i>	<i>Iris</i> sp.....		1				District of Columbia.
JAMAICA							
Insects:							
<i>Aleurocanthus woglumi</i> (citrus blackfly).	<i>Citrus limetta</i> (sweet lime).			1			New York.
<i>Anastrepha</i> sp. (Trypetidae).	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango).			2			Florida.*
Do.....	do.....					1	Louisiana.
Do.....	do.....			2			New York.
<i>Bephrata cubensis</i> (Eurytomidae).	<i>Annona muricata</i> (soursop).					1	Florida.*
<i>Caryedon fuscus</i> ((Bruchidae).	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> (tamarind).		1				New York.
<i>Chrysomphalus dictyospermi</i> var. (Coccidae).	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango).			1			Do.
<i>Coccus viridis</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Bryophyllum</i> sp.....			2			Do.
Do.....	<i>Coffea</i> sp.....			2			Florida.*
<i>Eusepea batatae</i> (West Indian sweetpotato weevil).	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweet-potato).					3	Louisiana.
<i>Frankliniella cephalica melanommata</i> (thrips).	Mixed bouquet.....				1		Florida.*
<i>Furcaspis biformis</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Phajus</i> sp. (orchid).	1					District of Columbia.
<i>Hemichienaspis minor strachani</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Annona reticulata</i> (custard-apple).			1			New York.
<i>Lepidosaphes lasianthi</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton).			1			Do.
<i>Palaeopus costicollis</i> (yam weevil).	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp. (yam).			3			Do.
<i>Parlatoria crotonis</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton).			1	9		Do.
<i>Pseudischinaeopsis bowreyi</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Agave</i> sp.....				1		Do.
<i>Silvanus vulgaris</i> (Cucujidae).	<i>Attalea cohune</i> (cohune palm).	1					Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
JAMAICA—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
<i>Targionia hartii</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp. (yam).....	-----	-----	3	-----	-----	New York.
Do.....	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> (sugarcane).	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	Do.
<i>Vinsonia stellifera</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Broughtonia sanguinea</i> (orchid).	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	District of Columbia.
Do.....	<i>Epidendrum fragrans</i> (orchid).	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	Do.
Do.....	<i>Phajus grandifolius</i> (orchid).	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	Do.
Diseases:							
<i>Pratylenchus pratensis</i>	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp. (yam).....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	New York.
<i>Potylenchus bradyi</i>	do.....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	Do.
JAPAN							
Insects:							
<i>Aleurolobus marlattii</i> (whitefly).	<i>Citrus nobilis deliciosa</i> (tangerine).	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	Washington.
Do.....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange)	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	Do.
<i>Anthonomus rectirostris</i> (Curculionidae).	<i>Prunus lannesiana</i> (hitoyo cherry).	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	Do.
<i>Antonina bambusae</i> (Coccidae).	Bamboo.....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	California.*
<i>Aspidiotus degeneratus</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Camellia japonica</i> (camellia).	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	Do.*
Do.....	do.....	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	District of Columbia.
<i>Aspidiotus transparentis</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Aucuba japonica</i> (Japanese aucuba).	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	Washington.
Do.....	<i>Aucuba</i> sp.	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	California.*
<i>Callosobruchus ademptus</i> (Bruchidae).	<i>Pueraria thunbergiana</i> (kudzu).	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	Do.*
<i>Ceroplastes rubens</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Camellia japonica</i> (camellia).	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	District of Columbia.
Do.....	<i>Citrus nobilis deliciosa</i> (tangerine).	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	Maryland.
Do.....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange)	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	Washington.
Do.....	<i>Euonymus</i> sp.	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	Do.
Do.....	<i>Fatsia japonica</i> (fatsia)	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	Louisiana.
Do.....	<i>Pitiosporum</i> sp.	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	Washington.
<i>Chilo simplex</i> (Asiatic rice borer).	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (rice).....	3	2	4	-----	-----	California.*
Do.....	do.....	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	Hawaii.*
Do.....	do.....	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	Louisiana.
Do.....	do.....	-----	3	-----	-----	-----	Maryland.
Do.....	do.....	-----	-----	7	-----	-----	New York.
Do.....	do.....	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	Washington.
Do.....	do.....	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	Do.
<i>Chionaspis yanonensis</i> (Coccidae).	Packing material for flowering cherry.	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	Maryland.
Do.....	<i>Citrus aurantium</i> (sour orange).	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	California.*
Do.....	<i>Citrus grandis</i> (grapefruit).	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	Washington.
Do.....	<i>Citrus nobilis deliciosa</i> (mandarin orange).	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	California.*
Do.....	<i>Citrus nobilis deliciosa</i> (tangerine).	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	California.*
Do.....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange)	-----	-----	-----	1	4	Do.*
Do.....	do.....	2	-----	1	-----	-----	Washington.
<i>Chrysomphalus dictyospermi</i> var. (Coccidae).	<i>Aspidistra</i> sp.	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	Maryland.
Do.....	do.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	New York.
Do.....	<i>Buxus</i> sp. (box)	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	Washington.
Do.....	<i>Fatsia japonica</i> (fatsia)	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	Louisiana.
Do.....	<i>Ilex</i> sp. (holly)	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	Washington.
<i>Coccus pseudomagnoliarum</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Aralia</i> sp.	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	California.*
Do.....	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime)	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	Do.*
Do.....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange)	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	Do.*
<i>Florinia japonica</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Pinus</i> sp. (dwarf pine)	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	Pennsylvania.
<i>Florinia juniperi</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Cephalotaxus</i> sp.	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	Maryland.
<i>Florinia theae</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Camellia japonica</i> (camellia).	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	Washington.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
JAPAN—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
<i>Frankliniella formosae</i> (thrips)	<i>Brassica chinensis</i> (Chinese cabbage).					1	Maryland.
<i>Homocoryllus japonicus</i> (Gryllidae).	In cage				1		California.*
<i>Laspeyresia splendana</i> (Olethreutidae).	<i>Castanea</i> sp. (chestnut)		1	5			Do.*
<i>Lepidosaphes camelliae</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Camellia japonica</i> (camellia).	1					Do.*
Do.	do.	1					Washington.
<i>Lepidosaphes conchiformis</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Diospyros</i> sp. (persimmon).		1				California.*
Do.	<i>Diospyros kaki</i> (Japanese persimmon).					1	Massachusetts.
Do.	<i>Euonymus</i> sp.				2		Washington.
<i>Leucospis japonica</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Diospyros</i> sp.		1				California.*
Do.	<i>Euonymus alatus subtriflorus</i> .		1				District of Columbia.
Do.	<i>Prunus glandulosa</i> (flowering almond).				1		Maryland.
<i>Maruca testulalis</i> (bean pod borer).	<i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean).					1	Washington.
<i>Megastigmus cryptomeriae</i> (Callimomidae).	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> (cryptomeria).		1				Illinois.
<i>Morganella longispina</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Camellia japonica</i> (camellia).	1					Washington.
<i>Parlatoria camelliae</i> (Coccidae).	do.		2				District of Columbia.
Do.	do.	7	2	1			Washington.
<i>Parlatoria theae</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Acer</i> sp.			1			California.*
Do.	do.	1					Washington.
Do.	<i>Euonymus</i> sp.				2		Do.
<i>Parlatoria ziziphus</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Citrus grandis</i> (grapefruit).			1			California.*
Do.	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).				1		Pennsylvania.
Do.	<i>Citrus</i> sp.				1		Maryland.
<i>Poliaspis pini</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Pinus</i> sp. (dwarf pine)				1		Pennsylvania.
Do.	<i>Pinus</i> sp. (pine)				1		California.*
<i>Popillia japonica</i> (Japanese beetle).	Soil					1	Alabama.
<i>Pseudonidia duplex</i> (camphor scale).	<i>Acer</i> sp.	1					Washington.
Do.	<i>Citrus aurantium</i> (sour orange).					3	Maryland.
Do.	do.					2	New York.
Do.	do.					1	Pennsylvania.
Do.	<i>Citrus grandis</i> (grapefruit).					1	New York. ■
Do.	do.					1	Pennsylvania.
Do.	do.			1			Washington.
Do.	<i>Citrus nobilis deliciosa</i> (mandarin orange).					2	California.*
Do.	do.		1				Michigan.
Do.	do.	1					Oregon.
Do.	do.	4				2	Washington.
Do.	<i>Citrus nobilis deliciosa</i> (tangerine).			1		2	California.*
Do.	do.					2	Maryland.
Do.	do.					1	New York.
Do.	do.					1	Pennsylvania.
Do.	<i>Citrus nobilis unshiu</i> (Satsuma orange).					1	California.*
Do.	do.			1			Washington.
Do.	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).			1	1	14	California.*
Do.	do.					1	Louisiana.
Do.	do.					6	Maryland.
Do.	do.					5	New York.
Do.	do.					1	Oregon.
Do.	do.					3	Pennsylvania.
Do.	do.	4		6		5	Washington.
Do.	<i>Citrus sinensis junos</i> (Japanese orange).					2	Maryland.
Do.	do.					1	Pennsylvania.
Do.	<i>Citrus</i> sp.					1	Maryland.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
JAPAN—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
<i>Pseudonidia duplex</i> (camphor scale).	<i>Citrus</i> sp.					1	Oregon.
Do.	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton)				1		Louisiana.
Do.	<i>Diospyros</i> sp. (persimmon)		1				California.*
<i>Pseudonidia paeoniae</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Azalea</i> sp.	1					Do.*
Do.	do.			1			Hawaii.*
Do.	<i>Camellia japonica</i> (camellia).	1					California.*
Do.	do.		1				District of Co.
Do.	<i>Rhododendron indicum</i>	1	1				California.*
<i>Pseudococcus filamentosus</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Diospyros</i> sp. (persimmon)		1				Do.*
<i>Pseudococcus kraunhiae</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Citrus limonia</i> (lemon)					1	Do.*
Psychid.	<i>Aucuba</i> sp.				1		Washington.
Do.	<i>Cedrus</i> sp. (cedar)				2		Do.
Do.	<i>Fatsia japonica</i> (fatsia)				1		Do.
Do.	<i>Magnolia</i> sp.	2					Do.
Do.	<i>Prunus</i> sp. (flowering cherry).			1			Do.
<i>Pyrausta nubilalis</i> (European corn borer).	<i>Zea mays</i> (corn)					2	Do.
Tortricid.	<i>Azalea</i> sp.			1			Hawaii.*
Do.	do.				1		Washington.
Do.	<i>Euonymus</i> sp.				1		Do.
Do.	<i>Taxus</i> sp. (yew)				1		Do.
<i>Vesiculaphis caricis</i> (aphid)	<i>Azalea</i> sp.		2		1		California.*
Diseases:							
<i>Aphelenchoides parietinus</i>	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> sp.		1				District of Columbia.
Do.	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (taro)					2	Pennsylvania.
Do.	<i>Lilium</i> sp. (lily)	1					California.*
Do.	do.	1					Washington.
Do.	<i>Zingiber officinale</i> (ginger)				1		Pennsylvania.
<i>Bacterium citri</i>	<i>Citrus nobilis</i> (king orange)					1	Washington.
Do.	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange)				1	3	California.*
Do.	do.					1	Maryland.
Do.	do.					3	New York.
Do.	do.					1	Pennsylvania.
Do.	do.			1	1		Washington.
Do.	<i>Citrus</i> sp.					1	Maryland.
Do.	do.					2	Pennsylvania.
<i>Botrytis elliptica</i>	<i>Lilium</i> sp. (lily)		1				Washington.
<i>Cephalosporium pammellii purpurascens</i> .	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple)					1	Maryland.
<i>Colletotrichum orchidearum</i>	<i>Cymbidium</i> sp. (orchid)		2				California.*
<i>Diaporthe batatis</i>	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweet-potato).					1	Massachusetts.
<i>Diplodiella oryzae</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (rice)					1	New York.
<i>Gloeodes pomigena</i>	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple)					2	Pennsylvania.*
<i>Monochaeta paeoniae</i>	<i>Paeonia moutan</i> var.	1					California.*
<i>Mycosphaerella moutan</i>	do.		1				Do.*
<i>Mycosphaerella schoenoprasii</i>	<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion)					1	New York.
Do.	<i>Allium fistulosum</i> (Welsh onion).					7	Pennsylvania.
Do.	<i>Allium porrum</i> (leek)					24	Maryland.
Do.	do.					2	New York.
Do.	do.					7	Pennsylvania.
<i>Mycosphaerella shiraiana</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (rice)	2					New York.
<i>Oidium euonymi-japonici</i>	<i>Euonymus japonicus</i> (evergreen burningbush).				1		California.*
Do.	<i>Euonymus japonicus variegata</i> .				1		Washington.
Do.	<i>Euonymus</i> sp.				2		Do.
<i>Pestalozzia batatae</i>	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweet-potato).					1	Pennsylvania.
<i>Phaeosporia oryzae</i> (?)	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (rice)	1					New York.
<i>Phoma glumarum</i>	do.					1	Do.
<i>Phomopsis batatae</i>	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweet-potato).					1	Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mall	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
JAPAN—Continued							
Diseases—Continued.							
<i>Pratylenchus pratensis</i>	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (taro).....					1	Virginia.
<i>Sclerotinia fructicola</i>	<i>Malus sylvestria</i> (apple).....					1	Pennsylvania.
<i>Sclerotiopsis testudinea</i>	<i>Paonia moutan</i> var.....	1	1				California.*
Do.....	<i>Paonia suffruticosa</i> (tree peony).		1				Do.*
Do.....	do.....	2	3				Washington.
<i>Tilletia horrida</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (rice).....					1	New York.
<i>Uromyces lespedezae-procumbentis</i> .	<i>Lespedeza formosa</i> (purple bushclover).	2					Washington.
<i>Ustilago esculenta</i>	<i>Zizania</i> sp. (wildrice).....					1	New York.
JAVA							
Insects:							
<i>Fiorinia proboscidiaria</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Citrus limonia</i> (lemon).....					1	Massachusetts.
<i>Maruca testulalis</i> (bean pod borer).	<i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean).					1	California.*
<i>Parlatoria ziziphus</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Citrus limonia</i>					1	Do.*
Do.....	do.....					3	Massachusetts.
Do.....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....					1	California.*
<i>Pseudococcus lilacinus</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Citrus grandis</i> (pomelo).....					1	New York.
<i>Stephanoderes hampei</i> (coffee berry borer).	<i>Coffea</i> sp.....		2				Do.
KENYA							
Insects:							
<i>Stephanoderes hampei</i> (coffee berry borer).	<i>Coffea</i> sp.....		1				Do.
LIBERIA							
Insects:							
<i>Stephanoderes hampei</i> (coffee berry borer).	<i>Coffea</i> sp.....		1				Do.
MADEIRA ISLANDS							
Insects:							
<i>Sesamia cretica</i> (durra stem borer).	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>			1			Do.
Tinea.....	<i>Camellia japonica</i> (camellia).		1				Massachusetts.
Diseases:							
<i>Septoria fructigena</i> (?).....	<i>Passiflora</i> sp. (passionflower).			1			New York.
MALTA							
Insects:							
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> (Mediterranean fruitfly).	On paper wrapping around apples.			1			Do.
MEXICO							
Insects:							
<i>Aceratagallia sordida</i> (Cicadellidae).	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i> (snapdragon).			1			Texas.
Do.....	<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce).....			2			Do.
<i>Acroleucus tultus</i> (Lygaeidae).	<i>Camellia japonica</i> (camellia).	1					Do.
<i>Aeolus pulchellus</i> (Elateridae).	<i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic).....			1			Do.
Do.....	On bag of bagasse.....			1			Do.
Do.....	Bean.....			1			Do.
Do.....	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i>	1					Do.
Do.....	Soil around potted plant.			1			Do.
<i>Agallia producta</i> (Cicadellidae).	<i>Lactuca sativa</i>			1			Do.
Do.....	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> (radish).....			1			Do.
<i>Aleurolobus marlatti</i> (whitefly).	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....			1			Do.
<i>Allocoris interrupta</i> (Cydnidae).	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i> (snapdragon).	1					Do.
<i>Amnestus pusio</i> (Cydnidae).....	do.....			1			Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
MEXICO—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
<i>Amorbia emigratella</i> (Tortricidae).	<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine).	1					Texas.
<i>Anaphothrips orchidaceous</i> (thrips).	<i>Laelia</i> sp. (orchid).	1					California.*
Do.	Orchid.	6		1			Texas.
Do.	<i>Viola</i> sp. (violet).			1			Do.
<i>Anastrepha ludens</i> (Mexican fruitfly).	<i>Amygdalus persica</i> (peach).			1			Do.
Do.	<i>Annona cherimola</i> (cherimoya).			1			Do.
Do.	<i>Casimiroa edulis</i> (white-sapote).			1			Do.
Do.	<i>Citrus aurantium</i> (sour orange).			4			Do.
Do.	<i>Citrus grandis</i> (grapefruit).					1	New York.
Do.	do.			4			Texas.
Do.	<i>Citrus limetta</i> (sweet lime).			6			Do.
Do.	<i>Citrus nobilis deliciosa</i> (tangerine).			1			Do.
Do.	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).					1	Louisiana.
Do.	do.			161	3	5	Texas.
Do.	<i>Cydonia oblonga</i> (quince).			1			Do.
Do.	<i>Mammea americana</i> (mamey).			1			Do.
Do.	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango).			35			Do.
Do.	Mangoes in railway car (2 interceptions).						Do.
Do.	<i>Persea americana</i> (avocado).			3			Do.
Do.	<i>Psidium guajava</i> (guava).			1			Do.
Do.	<i>Punica granatum</i> (pomegranate).			2			Do.
Do.	<i>Pyrus communis</i> (pear).			5			Do.
<i>Anastrepha striata</i> (Trypetidae).	<i>Psidium guajava</i> (guava).			2			Do.
<i>Anastrepha</i> sp. (Trypetidae).	<i>Achras sapota</i> (sapodilla).			2			Do.
Do.	<i>Amygdalus persica</i> (peach).			4			Do.
Do.	<i>Citrus grandis</i> (grapefruit).			1			Do.
Do.	<i>Citrus limetta</i> (sweet lime).			1			Do.
Do.	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).			9			Do.
Do.	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple).			2			Do.
Do.	<i>Mammea americana</i> (mamey).			1			Do.
Do.	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango).			23			Do.
Do.	Mangoes in railway car (2 interceptions).						Do.
Do.	<i>Psidium guajava</i> (guava).					1	Louisiana.
Do.	do.			4			Texas.
Do.	<i>Pyrus communis</i> (pear).			3			Do.
Do.	Sapote.			3			Do.
<i>Anopliomorpha reticulata</i> (Cerambycidae).	<i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic).			1			Do.
<i>Anthonomus grandis</i> var. (Curculionidae).	<i>Gossypium</i> sp. (seed cotton).			1			Do.
<i>Antilocoris picturata</i> (Lygaeidae).	<i>Mammillaria</i> sp. (cactus).			1			California.*
<i>Asphondylia opuntiae</i> (cactus fruit gallfly).	Cactus.	1					Texas.
<i>Aspidiotus palmarum</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Camellia japonica</i> (camellia).	5					Do.
Do.	do.	1					Do.
<i>Aspidiotus spinosus</i> (Coccidae).	do.	2					Do.
<i>Asterolecanium aureum</i> (Coccidae).	Orchid.	2					District of Columbia.
<i>Atazia hubbardi</i> (Cerambycidae).	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak).			1			Texas.
<i>Bephrata cubensis</i> (soursop chalcid).	<i>Annona muricata</i> (soursop).					1	Louisiana.
<i>Ceratocombus ereolatus</i> (Cryptostemmatidae).	<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce).			1			Texas.
Do.	<i>Zea mays</i> (corn).			1			Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
MEXICO—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
<i>Ceratolepis errans</i> (Scolytidae)	<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine).	1					Texas.
<i>Ceropato mexicanus</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> sp.	1					Do.
<i>Chelinidea vittiger</i> var. (Coreidae).	<i>Neomammillaria</i> sp. (cactus).	1					Arizona.
<i>Chilo loftini</i> (Pyralidae)	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> —Orchid.			1			California.
<i>Cholus catterarum</i> (Curculionidae).			1				District of Columbia.
<i>Chrysomphalus dictyospermi</i> var. (Coccidae).	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime).	1					Arizona.
Do.	Do.	12		4			Texas.
Do.	<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine).	2					Do.
Do.	<i>Persea americana</i> (avocado)			4			Do.
<i>Chrysomphalus tilacinus</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Quercus alba</i> (white oak).			1			Arizona.
<i>Chrysomphalus personctus</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Achras sapota</i> (sapodilla).				1		Florida.*
Do.	<i>Camellia japonica</i> (camellia).	1					Texas.
Do.	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime).	3					Do.
Do.	<i>Rosa</i> sp.	1		1			Do.
<i>Chrysomphalus scutiformis</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime).	1					California.*
<i>Cicadella guttata</i> (Cicadellidae).	<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine).	1					Texas.
<i>Cicadella pulchella</i> (Cicadellidae).	do.					1	New York.
<i>Cicadella setzlineata</i> (Cicadellidae).	do.	1					Texas.
<i>Cicadula maidis</i> (Cicadellidae).	<i>Euchlaena mexicana</i> (teosinte).		1				District of Columbia.
<i>Clastoptera funesta</i> (Cercopidae).	<i>Gardenia florida</i>	1					Texas.
<i>Conoderus bellus</i> var. (Elateridae).	<i>Ananas sativus</i>	1					Do.
<i>Conotelus mexicanus</i> (fruit bud beetle).	do.	1					Do.
Do.	<i>Gardenia florida</i>	1					Do.
Do.	<i>Punica granatum</i> (pomegranate).			1			Do.
Do.	<i>Swietenia mahogany</i> (mahogany).	1					Alabama.
<i>Conotrachelus aguacatae</i> (Curculionidae).	<i>Persea americana</i> (avocado)			1			Texas.
<i>Conotrachelus dimidiatus</i> (Curculionidae).	<i>Psidium guajava</i> (guava).			1			New York.
Do.	do.			3			Texas.
<i>Conotrachelus flavangulus</i> (Curculionidae).	<i>Persea americana</i> (avocado)			1			Do.
<i>Coptotermes cissus</i> (termite).	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime).	1					Do.
<i>Cosmopolites sordidus</i> (banana root borer).	Banana debris	1					Do.
<i>Cossonus canaliculatus</i> (Curculionidae).	<i>Ananas sativus</i>	1					Do.
<i>Crociosema plebeiana</i> (Olethreutidae).	<i>Hibiscus esculentus</i> (okra).	9		3			Do.
<i>Crophius costatus</i> (Lygaeidae).	Orchid		1				California.*
<i>Ctenochira hieroglyphica</i> (Chrysomelidae).	<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine).	1					Texas.
<i>Ctenochira plicata</i> (Chrysomelidae).	do.	1					Do.
<i>Ctenochira stali</i> (Chrysomelidae).	do.	1					Do.
<i>Ctenochira vicida</i> (Chrysomelidae).	do.	1					Do.
<i>Cylas formicarius</i> (sweetpotato weevil).	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweetpotato).			56			Do.
<i>Cymus virescens</i> (Lygaeidae).	Daisy			1			Do.
<i>Diabrotica tibialis</i> (Chrysomelidae).	<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce).			1			Do.
<i>Dialeurodes citri</i> (citrus whitefly).	<i>Citrus</i> sp.			1			Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
MEXICO—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
<i>Dicaothrips angusticeps</i> (thrips).	<i>Ananas sativus</i>	1					Arizona.
Do.....	do.....			1			Texas.
<i>Dysdercus mimulus</i> (Pyrrhocoridae).	do.....	1					Do.
Do.....	<i>Gossypium</i> sp. (seed cotton).			1			Do.
<i>Echinothrips mexicanus</i> (thrips).	<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine).	1					Do.
<i>Epicaerus cognatus</i> (Curculionidae).	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>			15			Do.
<i>Erechtia sallaei</i> (Membracidae).	<i>Camellia japonica</i> (camellia).	1					Do.
<i>Forficula auricularia</i> (European earwig).	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i>	1					California.
<i>Frankliniella cephalica</i> (thrips)	<i>Gardenia florida</i>	2					Texas.
Do.....	<i>Pelargonium</i> sp. (geranium).			1			Do.
Do.....	<i>Rosa</i> sp.....			8			
<i>Frankliniella fortissima</i> (thrips)	<i>Gladiolus</i> sp.....	1					Do.
Do.....	<i>Itilium longiflorum</i> (Easter lily).			1			Do.
<i>Frankliniella ingentissima</i> (thrips).	<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine).	1					Do.
<i>Frankliniella insularis</i> (thrips)	<i>An'irrhinum majus</i> (snapdragon).			3			Do.
Do.....	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> sp.....	2		1			Do.
Do.....	<i>Gardenia florida</i>			1			New York.
Do.....	Orehid.....	1					Texas.
Do.....	<i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean).			1			Do.
Do.....	<i>Rosa</i>			1			Do.
<i>Frankliniella williamsi</i> (thrips).	<i>Cymbopogon</i> sp.....			1			Do.
Do.....	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>			2			Do.
Do.....	<i>Zea mays</i> (corn).....			14			Do.
<i>Fulvius anthocorides</i> (Miridae).	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i>	1					Do.
<i>Furcaspis biformis</i> (Coccidae).	Palm.....			2			Do.
<i>Gerstaeckeria mutillaria</i> (Curculionidae).	<i>Mammillaria pusilla</i> (cactus).			1			California.*
<i>Gnorimoschema gudmanella</i> (Gelechiidae).	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	26					Arizona.
Do.....	do.....	3		1			Texas.
Do.....	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i>	3					Arizona.
<i>Gnorimoschema lycopersicella</i> (tomato pinworm).	do.....	2,080		54			Do.
Do.....	do.....	1					California.
Do.....	do.....	10					Do.
Do.....	do.....	1					New York.
Do.....	do.....	163		161			Texas.
Do.....	<i>Solanum melongena</i> (eggplant).	1					Arizona.
<i>Gypona vulnerata</i> (Cicadellidae).	<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine).	1					Texas.
<i>Hemichionaspis minor strochani</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime)	2					Do.
<i>Hoplophorion concinna</i> (Membracidae).	<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine).	1		1			Do.
<i>Isochaetothrips reticulatus</i> (thrips).	<i>Camellia japonica</i> (camellia).	1					Do.
Do.....	<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine).	3					Do.
<i>Lepidosaphes philococcus</i> (Coccidae).	Cactus.....	1					California.*
Do.....	do.....	6		5			Texas.
Do.....	<i>Cereus marginatus</i> (cactus).			1			California.*
Do.....	<i>Cereus</i> sp. (cactus).....	1					District of Columbia.
Do.....	<i>Myrtillocactus geometrizans</i> (cactus).	1					Arizona.
Do.....	do.....			2			District of Columbia.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
Mexico—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
<i>Lepidosaphes philococcus</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Myrtillocactus monstruosus</i> (cactus).	1					California.*
Do.	<i>Philococcus marginatus</i> (cactus).		1				District of Columbia.
<i>Lepturges spermophagus</i> (Cerambycidae).	Botanical specimen	1					Alabama.
<i>Lophocateres pusillus</i> (Siamese grain beetle).	<i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic)	1					Texas.
Do.	<i>Cicer arietinum</i> (garbanzo).			1			Do.
Do.	<i>Gossypium</i> sp. (cottonseed).			1			Do.
Do.	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (rice)			2			Do.
<i>Lyctus caribeanus</i> (Lyctidae).	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime)	1					Do.
<i>Lygaeus pocyi</i> (Lygaeidae).	<i>Ananas sativus</i>	1					Do.
<i>Lygus cristatus</i> (Miridae).	<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce)			2			Do.
Do.	<i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean)	1					Do.
<i>Macrosiphum luteum</i> (aphid).	<i>Oncidium bicallosum</i> (orchid).		1				California.*
Do.	Orchid	5		1			Texas.
<i>Marmara opuntiiella</i> (Gracilariidae).	Cactus	1					Do.
Do.	<i>Opuntia compressa</i> (pricklypear).			1			Do.
<i>Marmara</i> sp. (Gracilariidae).	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	13					Arizona.
Do.	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime)	29		4			Texas.
Do.	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange)				1		Do.
Do.	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango)			1			Do.
Do.	<i>Opuntia</i> sp. (cactus)			2			Do.
Do.	<i>Persea americana</i> (avocado).			681		1	Do.
<i>Maruca testulalis</i> (bean pod borer).	<i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean)	2					Do.
<i>Metachroma longicollis</i> (Chrysomelidae).	<i>Ananas sativus</i>	1					Do.
<i>Metamasius sericeus</i> (silky cane weevil).	Banana debris	4					Louisiana.
Do.	do	2					Texas.
Do.	<i>Musa</i> sp.	1					Louisiana.
Do.	do	2					Texas.
<i>Metamasius sericeus carbonarius</i> (Curculionidae).	Banana debris	8					Louisiana.
Do.	do	6					Texas.
Do.	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana)	3					Do.
<i>Metamasius sericeus</i> var. (Curculionidae).	Banana debris	2					Louisiana.
<i>Metrona atalanta</i> (Chrysomelidae).	<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape jasmine).	1					Texas.
<i>Microledrida flava</i> (Fulgoroidea).	<i>Lilium longiflorum</i> (Easter lily).			1			Do.
<i>Mintha rugicollis</i> (Lyctidae).	<i>Ananas sativus</i>			1			Do.
<i>Moodna bisinuella</i> (Pyralidae).	<i>Zea mays</i> (corn)			3			Do.
<i>Mordellistena</i> sp. (Mordellidae).	<i>Laelia</i> sp. (orchid)	3					California.?
Do.	Orchid	1					District of Columbia.
<i>Morpheus smerintha</i> (Pyralidae).	Bamboo			3			Texas.
<i>Neuroctenus niger</i> (Aradidae).	<i>Prosopis</i> sp. (mesquite)	1					Do.
<i>Oedopa capito</i> (Ortaliidae).	<i>Gossypium</i> sp. (cotton)	1					Do.
<i>Opsius stactogalus</i> (Cicadellidae).	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i> (snapdragon).			1			Do.
Do.	<i>Rosa</i> sp.			1			Do.
<i>Pachyschelus azureus</i> (Buprestidae).	<i>Ananas sativus</i>	1					Do.
<i>Parlatoria cinerea</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime)	7					California.*
Do.	do	12					Texas.
<i>Parlatoria fluggeae brasiliensis</i> (Coccidae).	do	42		1			Do.
Do.	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange)			3			Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
MEXICO—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i> (pink bollworm).	<i>Gossypium</i> sp. (cotton) (boll).			1			Texas.
Do.....	<i>Gossypium</i> sp. (cottonseed)			27			Do.
Do.....	<i>Gossypium</i> sp. (seed cotton).			18			Do.
Do.....	Cottonseed in railway car (5 interceptions).						Do.
<i>Pelonomus obscurus</i> (Dryopidae).	<i>Physalis</i> sp. (husk tomato).			1			Do.
<i>Physonota alutacea</i> (Chrysomelidae).	<i>Laelia anceps</i> (orchid).			1			California.*
<i>Platynota rostrana</i> (Tortricidae).	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> .	3					Arizona.
<i>Platynota stultana</i> (Tortricidae).	do	203		2			Do.
Do.....	do		5				California.*
Do.....	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> .		9				Arizona.
Do.....	<i>Solanum melongena</i> (eggplant).		1				Do.
<i>Pleurophorus parvulus</i> (Scarabaeidae).	<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce).			1			Texas.
Psychid.....	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime).	1					Do.
Do.....	<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine).	1					Do.
Do.....	<i>Lilium longiflorum</i> (Easter lily).	1					Do.
<i>Ranzovius crinitus</i> (Miridae).	<i>Gardenia florida</i> .	1					Do.
<i>Rhagoletis</i> sp. (Trypetidae).	<i>Crataegus</i> sp.			5			Do.
Do.....	<i>Juglans</i> sp. (walnut).			3			Do.
Do.....	<i>Prunus capollin</i> .			1			Do.
<i>Setomorpha insectella</i> (Tineidae).	Cactus.....	1					Do.
Do.....	<i>Laelia</i> sp. (orchid).	1					California.*
<i>Sisamnes contractus</i> (Lygaeidae).	<i>Ancistrocactus roseanus</i> .		1				Do.*
Do.....	<i>Mammillaria karwinskiana</i> (cactus).	1					Texas.
<i>Sitophilus mexicanus</i> (Curculionidae).	Bamboo.....			1			Do.
<i>Sogata furcifer</i> (Araeopidae).	Daisy.....			1			Do.
<i>Siemona catenifer</i> (avocado seed moth).	<i>Persea americana</i> (avocado).			4			Do.
<i>Stirellus mexicanus</i> (Cicadellidae).	<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce).			1			Do.
<i>Taeniothrips simplex</i> (gladiolus thrips).	<i>Gladiolus</i> sp.	2		3			Do.
<i>Talponia batesi</i> (Olethreutidae).	<i>Annona cherimola</i> (cherimoya).			1			Do.
<i>Tanymecus confertus</i> (Curculionidae).	<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce).			1			Do.
<i>Targionia bromeliae</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Ananas sativus</i> .	1					New York.
Do.....	do	3					Texas.
Trypetid.....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).			1			Do.
Do.....	Compositae.....			1			District of Columbia.
<i>Xyleborus affinis</i> (Scolytidae).	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> .				1		Louisiana.
<i>Xyleborus confusus</i> (Scolytidae).	<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine).	1					Texas.
<i>Zabrotes subfasciatus</i> (Bruchidae).	Bean.....			88			Do.
Do.....	<i>Cicer arietinum</i> (garbanzo).			2			Do.
Do.....	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (rice).			1			Do.
Do.....	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> (bayo bean).			16			Do.
Do.....	<i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean).	1		1			Do.
Do.....	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> (tamarind).				1		Alabama.
Do.....	<i>Zea mays</i> (corn).			2			Texas.
Diseases:							
<i>Alternaria fasciculata</i> .	<i>Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus</i> (lima bean).	1					Arizona.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937, inclusive—Continued

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		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
MEXICO—Continued							
Diseases—Continued.							
<i>Aplanobacter michiganense</i>	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i>	1		3			Texas.
<i>Cercospora atricincta</i>	<i>Zinnia elegans</i> (zinnia).....			2			Do.
<i>Cercospora capsici</i>	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>			1			Do.
<i>Cercospora medicaginis</i>	<i>Medicago sativa</i> (alfalfa).....			1			Do.
<i>Cercospora rosae</i>	<i>Rosa</i> sp.....			1			Do.
<i>Cercospora rosigena</i> (?).....	<i>Rosa</i> sp.....			1			Do.
<i>Cladosporium pisi</i>	<i>Pisum sativum</i> (pea).....			1			Do.
<i>Clariceps tripsaci</i>	<i>Tripsacum</i> sp.....		1				District of Columbia.
<i>Colletotrichum agaves</i>	<i>Agave atrovirens</i> (pulque agave).....		1				Do.
<i>Colletotrichum graminicolum</i>	Grass.....	1					New York.
<i>Colletotrichum lineola</i>	<i>Holcus halepensis</i> (Johnson grass).....	1					Texas.
<i>Cylindrosporium chrysanthemi</i>	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> sp.....			1			Do.
<i>Erysiphe polygoni</i>	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	2					Arizona.
Do.....	do.....			1			Texas.
<i>Gloeosporium leguminum</i>	<i>Prosopis</i> sp. (mesquite).....			1			Do.
<i>Heterosporium echinulatum</i>	<i>Dianthus</i> sp. (carnation).....	1					Do.
<i>Mycosphaerella citrullina</i>	<i>Cucurbita maxima</i> (squash).....			1			Do.
<i>Mycosphaerella lythracearum</i>	<i>Punica granatum</i> (pomegranate).....			1			Do.
<i>Peronospora effusa</i>	<i>Spinacia oleracea</i> (spinach).....			2			Do.
<i>Phaeochora neowashingtoniae</i>	Palm.....			1			California.
<i>Phomopsis capsici</i>	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>			1			New York.
<i>Phyllachora graminis</i>	<i>Bouteloua</i> sp.....	1					Do.
Do.....	<i>Dictyonis fastigiatus</i>	1					Do.
Do.....	Grass.....	1					Do.
<i>Phyllosticta laeliae</i>	<i>Laelia anceps</i> (orchid).....		1				California.*
<i>Phytophthora citrophthora</i>	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....			1			Texas.
<i>Phytophthora terrestris</i>	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i>	14					Arizona.
<i>Pleodomus destruens</i>	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweet potato).....			1			Florida.*
<i>Pleospora neottiae</i>	<i>Oncidium tigrinum unguiculatum</i> (orchid).....		1				California.*
<i>Pseudopeziza medicaginis</i>	<i>Medicago sativa</i> (alfalfa).....			1			Texas.
<i>Puccinia boutelouae</i>	<i>Bouteloua</i> sp.....	2					New York.
Do.....	Grass.....	3					Do.
<i>Puccinia chloridis</i>	<i>Chloris</i> sp. (fingergrass).....	1					Arizona.
<i>Puccinia cynodontis</i>	<i>Capriola dactylon</i> (Bermuda grass).....	2					New York.
<i>Puccinia heterospora</i>	Leaf.....			1			Texas.
<i>Puccinia purpurea</i>	<i>Holcus halepensis</i> (Johnson grass).....	1					Do.
<i>Puccinia versicolor</i>	<i>Andropogon contortus</i>	1					Do.
Do.....	<i>Chloris</i> sp. (fingergrass).....	1					Arizona.
Do.....	Grass.....	1					New York.
Streak (virus).....	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i>	17					Arizona.
<i>Uromyces medicaginis</i>	<i>Medicago sativa</i> (alfalfa).....			1			Texas.
<i>Vermicularia capsici</i>	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>			1			Arizona.
MONTSERRAT							
Insects:							
<i>Coccis viridis</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime).....	1					New York.
<i>Parlatoria fluggeae brasiliensis</i> (Coccidae).....	do.....		1				Massachusetts.
<i>Targionia hartii</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp. (yam).....			2			Do.
Do.....	do.....			1			New York.
MOROCCO							
Insects:							
<i>Dermites muselinus</i> (Dermeestidae).....	<i>Phellodendron</i> sp. (cork tree).....	1					Do.
<i>Erosoma lusitanica</i> (Chrysomelidae).....	<i>Muscari comosum</i> (cipolino).....	5					Do.
<i>Sesamia cretica</i> (durra stem borer).....	<i>Holcus sorghum</i> var. (broomcorn).....	1					Do.
Diseases:							
<i>Ascochyta lycopersici</i>	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i>	1					Do.
<i>Cercospora petroselinii</i>	<i>Petroselinum hortense</i> (parsley).....					1	Pennsylvania.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
NETHERLANDS							
Insects:							
<i>Acrolepia assectella</i> (Plutellidae).	<i>Allium porrum</i> (leek)					2	New York.
<i>Baris laticollis</i> (Curculionidae).	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip)					1	Do.
<i>Bregmatothrips iridis</i> (thrips)	<i>Iris kaempferi</i> (Japanese iris).		1				District of Columbia.
Do.	<i>Iris</i> sp.	1					Do.
<i>Bruchus tristiculus</i> (Bruchidae).	<i>Lathyrus odoratus</i> (sweet pea).	1					Pennsylvania.
<i>Callosobruchus ademptus</i> (Bruchidae).	<i>Pueraria thunbergiana</i> (kudzu).		1				District of Columbia.
Do.	do.		1				New York.
<i>Ceutorhynchus pleurostigma</i> (turnip gall weevil).	<i>Brassica campestris</i> (rutabaga).					1	Do.
Do.	do.					3	Pennsylvania.
Do.	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip)					2	Louisiana.
Do.	do.					2	Maryland.
Do.	do.					1	Massachusetts.
Do.	do.					4	New York.
Do.	do.					3	Pennsylvania.
Do.	do.					1	Texas.
Do.	do.					1	Virginia.
<i>Corcyra cephalonica</i> (rice moth).	Waste bagging.	1					Alabama.
<i>Dialeurodes chittendeni</i> (rhododendron whitefly).	<i>Rhododendron</i> sp.	1					District of Columbia.
<i>Empfytus cinctus</i> (sawfly)	<i>Rosa chinensis manetti</i>	3					Connecticut.*
Do.	do.	10					New York.
Do.	do.	5					Pennsylvania.*
Do.	<i>Rosa multiflora</i> (Japanese rose).	1					Do.*
Do.	<i>Rosa rugosa</i> (rugosa rose)	1					New York.
Do.	<i>Rosa</i> sp.	1					District of Columbia.
<i>Endrosis lacteella</i> (Oecophoridae).	<i>Iris</i> sp.	1					Do.
<i>Eumerus</i> sp. (Syrphidae)	<i>Hyacinthus</i> sp.	1					Maryland.
Do.	<i>Narcissus</i> sp.	1					New York.
<i>Forficula auricularia</i> (European earwig).	In case containing hyacinths.	1					Massachusetts.
Do.	<i>Hyacinthus</i> sp.	1					Pennsylvania.
Do.	<i>Tulipa</i> sp. (tulip)	1					New York.
Do.	do.	1					Pennsylvania.
<i>Hylastes ater</i> (Scolytidae)	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> (Scotch pine).	1					New York.
<i>Hylurgops palliatus</i> (Scolytidae).	do.	1					Do.
Do.	<i>Pinus</i> sp. (pine)	1					Do.
<i>Merodon</i> sp. (Syrphidae)	<i>Leucojum aestivum</i> (summer snowflake).	1					District of Columbia.
Do.	<i>Narcissus</i> sp.	6					Do.
Do.	do.	1					New York.
Do.	do.	1					Virginia.
Do.	do.	3					Washington.
<i>Myelophilus piniperda</i> (Scolytidae).	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> (Scotch pine).	3					New York.
Do.	Pine slat on peat moss bale.	1					Do.
<i>Myzus ornatus</i> (aphid)	<i>Syringa</i> sp. (lilac)	1					Do.
<i>Phlebotus quercus</i> (Elateridae).	<i>Hyacinthus</i> sp.	1					Virginia.
<i>Pityogenes bidentatus</i> (Scolytidae).	Pine slat on packing of peat moss.	1					New York.
<i>Sericus brunneus</i> (Elateridae).	<i>Rosa chinensis manetti</i>	1					Illinois.*
<i>Setomorpha insectella</i> (Tineidae).	<i>Lilium candidum</i> (Madonna lily).	1					New York.
<i>Taeniothrips vulgarissimus</i> (thrips).	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i>					1	Do.
<i>Thrips angusticeps</i> (thrips)	do.					1	Do.
Do.	<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce)					1	Maryland.
Do.	do.					2	Massachusetts.
<i>Thrips validus</i> (thrips)	do.					1	New York.
<i>Toxotus cursor</i> (Cerambycidae).	Pine slat on peat moss bale.	1					Do.
<i>Xylotrupes bajulus</i> (Scolytidae).	do.	1					Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
NETHERLANDS—Continued							
Diseases:							
<i>Aphelenchoides parietinus</i>	<i>Hyacinthus</i> sp.....	1					New York.
Do.....	<i>Lilium tenuifolium</i> (coral lily).	2					Do.
Do.....	<i>Narcissus</i> sp.....	6					Do.
Do.....	<i>Scilla peruviana</i> (Peruvian squill).	1					Pennsylvania.
Do.....	<i>Tigridia</i> sp.....	6					District of Co- lumbia.
<i>Aphelenchus avenae</i>	<i>Chionodoxa luciliae</i> (glory-of-the-snow).	1					New York.
Do.....	<i>Eremurus</i> sp. (desert-candle).	1					District of Co- lumbia.
Do.....	<i>Scilla</i> sp.....	1					New York.
<i>Aphelenchus avenae</i> (?).....	<i>Narcissus</i> sp.....	1					Do.
<i>Botrytis galanthina</i>	<i>Galanthus nivalis</i> (snow-drop).	1					Maryland.
Do.....	do.....	1					Michigan.
Do.....	do.....	9					New York.
Do.....	do.....	6					Pennsylvania.
Do.....	<i>Muscari comosum</i> (cipolino).	1					Do.
<i>Botrytis narcissicola</i>	<i>Narcissus</i> sp.....	1					New York.
<i>Botrytis parasitica</i>	do.....	3					Do.
<i>Coleosporium campanulae</i>	<i>Campanula persicifolia</i> (peachleaf bell-flower).	1					District of Co- lumbia.
<i>Colletotrichum omnivorum</i>	<i>Aspidistra turida</i> (aspidistra).				1		New York.
<i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i>	<i>Chionodoxa luciliae rosea</i> (glory-of-the-snow).	1					Do.
Do.....	<i>Chionodoxa luciliae</i> (glory-of-the-snow).	4					Do.
Do.....	<i>Colchicum speciosum alba</i>	1					District of Co- lumbia.
Do.....	<i>Convallaria majalis</i> (lily-of-the-valley).	1					New York.
Do.....	do.....	1					Pennsylvania.
Do.....	<i>Hyacinthus</i> sp.....	1					Michigan.
Do.....	do.....	2					New York.
Do.....	<i>Hymenocallis calanthis</i> (lilybasket).	1	1				District of Co- lumbia.
Do.....	<i>Iris xiphoides</i> (English iris).	1					New York.
Do.....	<i>Iris</i> sp.....	20	3				District of Co- lumbia.
Do.....	<i>Muscari</i> sp.....	1					New York.
Do.....	<i>Narcissus</i> sp.....	3					District of Co- lumbia.
Do.....	do.....	3					New York.
Do.....	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> (potato).					1	Pennsylvania.
Do.....	<i>Tigridia pavonia</i> var.....		1				District of Co- lumbia.
Do.....	<i>Tigridia violacea</i>		1				Do.
Do.....	<i>Tigridia</i> sp.....	2					Do.
<i>Leptothyrium macrothecium</i>	<i>Paeonia</i> sp.....	1					Do.
<i>Papulospora parasitica</i>	<i>Tulipa</i> sp. (tulip).....	1					New York.
Do.....	Do.....	1					Pennsylvania.
Do.....	Do.....	1					Virginia.
<i>Paraphelenchus pseudoparietinus</i>	<i>Narcissus</i> sp.....	2					New York.
<i>Pestalozzia macrotrichum</i>	<i>Rhododendron</i> sp.....	1					District of Co- lumbia.
<i>Pestalozzia rhododendri</i>	do.....	1					Do.
<i>Pratylenchus pratensis</i>	<i>Convallaria majalis</i> (lily-of-the-valley).	2					New York.
<i>Urocystis colchici</i>	<i>Colchicum</i> sp. (crocus).....	3					District of Co- lumbia.
<i>Vermicularia dematium</i>	<i>Dahlia</i> sp.....			1			New York.
<i>Verticillium albo-atrum</i>	do.....	1					District of Co- lumbia.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
NEVIS							
Insects: <i>Asterolecanium mliaris</i> (Coccidae).	Bamboo.....		1				New York.
<i>Targionia hartii</i> (Coccidae) ..	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp. (yam) ..		1	1			Do.
NEWFOUNDLAND							
Insects: Olethreutid.....	<i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i> (lingonberry).		2				Illinois.
Do.....	do.....		10				Michigan.
Do.....	do.....		2				New York.
Do.....	<i>Vaccinium</i> sp. (blueberry)		1				Illinois.
Do.....	do.....		3				Michigan.
Tortricid.....	do.....		1				Pennsylvania.
Diseases: <i>Sporonema ozyococi</i>	<i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i>		2				Michigan.
NEW ZEALAND							
Insects: <i>Hierozestis omoscopa</i> (Tineidae).	<i>Beilschmiedia tarairi</i>		1				Hawaii.*
<i>Phenacaspis eugeniae</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Meryta sinclairii</i>		1				Do.*
<i>Tortrix excessana</i> (Tortricidae).	<i>Metrosideros tomentosa</i>		1				California.*
<i>Trionymus diminutus</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Phormium cookianum</i>		1				Hawaii.*
Do.....	<i>Phormium tenax</i> (New Zealand flaxlily).		1				Do.*
Diseases: <i>Mycosphaerella citrullina</i>	<i>Cucurbita pepo</i> (vegetable marrow).					1	Virginia.
<i>Physalospora malorum</i>	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple).....					1	Pennsylvania.
NICARAGUA							
Insects: <i>Altica fulvipes</i> (Chrysomelidae).	Banana debris.....		1				Louisiana.
<i>Metamasius sericeus</i> (silky cane weevil).	do.....		4				Do.
NORWAY							
Insects: <i>Taspeyresia strobilella</i> (spruce cone moth).	<i>Picea excelsea</i> (Norway spruce).		1				District of Columbia.
Do.....	<i>Picea</i> sp. (spruce).....		2				Massachusetts.
Do.....	do.....			1			New York.
Olethreutid.....	<i>Vaccinium</i> sp.....		1				Washington.
Diseases: <i>Aphelenchus arenae</i>	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>					1	Texas.
<i>Ascochyta conorum</i>	<i>Picea</i> sp. (spruce).....			1			New York.
<i>Pendersonia rossulariae</i>	<i>Ribes</i> sp. (gooseberry).....		1				California.*
<i>Phytlosticta grandimaculans</i>	<i>Fragaria</i> sp. (strawberry).....		1				New York.
<i>Pratylenchus pratensis</i>	<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot).....				1		Virginia.
<i>Ustilago levis</i>	<i>Avena sativa</i> (oats).....			1			New York.
<i>Vermicularia trichella</i>	<i>Hedera</i> sp. (ivy).....				1		Do.
NOVA SCOTIA							
Diseases: <i>Discella strobilina</i> (?).....	<i>Picea rubra</i> (red spruce).....			1			Do.
<i>Phragmotrichum chailetti</i>	do.....			1			Do.
NYASALAND							
Insects: <i>Oxycaenus hyalinipennis</i> (Lygaeidae).	<i>Gossypium</i> sp. (cottonseed).		1				District of Columbia.
PALESTINE							
Insects: <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> (Mediterranean fruitfly).	<i>Citrus grandis</i> (grapefruit).....			1			Massachusetts.
<i>Chrysomphalus dictyospermi</i> var. (Coccidae).	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....					1	Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
PALESTINE—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
<i>Parlatoria cinerea</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange)				1		Illinois.
<i>Parlatoria fluggeae bresiliensis</i> (Coccidae)	do					1	Puerto Rico.
Diseases:							
<i>Septoria citri</i>	do				1		Virginia.
PANAMA							
Insects:							
<i>Anastrepha grandis</i> (Trypetidae)	Banana debris	1					California.*
<i>Anastrepha silvai</i> (Trypetidae)	do	1					Do.*
<i>Chrysomphalus scutiformis</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>					1	Do.*
<i>Cicadella albidonotata</i> (Cicadellidae)	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana)	1					Dc.*
<i>Cosmotoma fasciata</i> (Cerambycidae)	Banana debris	1					Do.*
<i>Furcaspis biformis</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Epidendrum atropurpureum</i> (orchid)		1				Do.*
Do	do			1			District of Columbia.
Do	<i>Odontoglossum</i> sp. (orchid)		1				California.*
Do	<i>Oncidium panamense</i> (orchid)		1				Do.*
Do	<i>Oncidium</i> sp. (orchid)	1					District of Columbia.
Do	Orchid			1			California.*
Do	do	1					District of Columbia.
Do	do			1			New York.
<i>Helipus perseae</i> (Curculionidae)	<i>Persea americana</i> (avocado)				1		Maryland.
<i>Nemichionaspis minor strachani</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime)					2	Do.
<i>Lepidosaphes lasianthi</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton)					1	Do.
<i>Leucaspsis indica</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango)		1				California.*
<i>Metamasius sericeus</i> (silky cane weevil)	Banana debris	5					Alabama.
Do	do	5					California.*
Do	do	9					Louisiana.
Do	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana)	21					California.*
<i>Sacododes pyralis</i> (South American bollworm)	<i>Gossypium</i> sp. (cottonseed)			1			Louisiana.
<i>Stephanoderes guatemalensis</i> (Scolytidae)	<i>Acacia</i> sp.			1			Do.
<i>Targionia hartii</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Yucca</i> sp.			1			Texas.
<i>Targionia sacchari</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>			1			New York.
<i>Vinsonia stellifera</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Aspasia</i> sp. (orchid)		1				California.*
Do	<i>Brassia terrucosa</i> (orchid)			1			District of Columbia.
Do	<i>Stanhopea</i> sp. (orchid)			1			Do.
<i>Wasmannia auropunctata</i> (ant)	Orchid			1			California.*
PARAGUAY							
Insects:							
<i>Thamnotettix pulchellus</i> (Cicadellidae)	<i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean)		1				District of Columbia.
Diseases:							
<i>Elsinoe australis</i>	<i>Citrus limonia</i>	2					New York.
PERU							
Insects:							
<i>Dinoderus bifoveolatus</i> (Bostriichidae)	<i>Serjania mexicana</i> (barbasco)	1					Do.
<i>Zabrotes subfasciatus</i> (Bruchidae)	<i>Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus</i> (lima bean)		1				Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937, inclusive—Continued

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PHILIPPINES							
Insects:							
<i>Chrysomphalus rossi</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Phalaenopsis schilleriana</i> (orchid).	1					California.*
<i>Hemichionaspis townsendi</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Dendrobium aureum</i> (orchid).		1				Hawaii.*
Do.....	<i>Phalaenopsis amabilis rimestadiana</i> (orchid).			1			Do.*
<i>Icerya aegyptiaca</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton).....				1		Pennsylvania.
<i>Lepidosaphes lasianthi</i> (Coccidae).	do.....				1		Do.
<i>Lepidosaphes tubulorum</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> (coconut).....			1			California.*
<i>Orchidophilus aterrimus</i> (Curculionidae).	<i>Grammatophyllum multiflorum</i> (orchid).		1				Hawaii.*
Do.....	<i>Grammatophyllum speciosum</i> (orchid).	1					District of Columbia.
<i>Orchidophilus gilvotatus</i> (Curculionidae).	<i>Phalaenopsis amabilis</i> (orchid).	1					California.*
<i>Parlatoria pseudaspidiotus</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Vanda joaquimiae</i> (orchid)				2		Hawaii.*
Do.....	<i>Vanda teres</i> (orchid).....	1			2		Do.*
<i>Parlatoria ziziphus</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime).....					1	Do.*
<i>Prays citri</i> (Philippine orange moth).	do.....			1		2	California.*
<i>Pseudococcus tilacinus</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Phalaenopsis amabilis</i> (orchid).	1					Do.*
Do.....	do.....				1		Hawaii.*
Do.....	<i>Vanda caerulea</i> (orchid).....				1		Do.*
<i>Sinozyton anale</i> (Bostrichidae).	<i>Derris scandens</i>	6					New York.
Diseases:							
<i>Cercospora nicotianae</i>	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> (tobacco).	1					Do.
<i>Colletotrichum macrosporum</i>	<i>Phalaenopsis schilleriana</i> (orchid).		1				California.*
<i>Fusicladium eriobotryae</i>	<i>Eriobotrya</i> sp.....			1			Washington.
PITCAIRN ISLAND							
Insects:							
<i>Parlatoria fluggeae brasiliensis</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....					1	New York.
POLAND							
Insects:							
<i>Apion craccae</i> (Curculionidae).	<i>Vicia</i> sp. (vetch).....	1					Do.
<i>Apion pomonae</i> (Curculionidae).	do.....	1					Do.
<i>Baris lepidii</i> (Curculionidae).....	<i>Radicula armoracia</i> (horseradish).	1				1	Do.
<i>Ceutorhynchus pleurostigma</i> (turnip gall weevil).	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).....					1	Do.
<i>Forficula auricularia</i> (European earwig).	Dry herb.....		1				Pennsylvania.
<i>Helophorus</i> sp. (Hydrophilidae).	Soil around plants.....				1		New York.
<i>Phenacoccus aceris</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Corylus</i> sp.....	1					District of Columbia.
<i>Phosphaenus hemipterus</i> (Lampyridae).	Soil around plants.....				1		New York.
Diseases:							
<i>Diplodia juglandis</i>	<i>Juglans</i> sp. (walnut).....	1					District of Columbia.
<i>Fusicladium depressum petroselinii</i> .	<i>Petroselinum hortense</i> (parsley).					1	New York.
<i>Sclerotinia fructigena</i>	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple).....			1			Do.
<i>Sclerotinia laxa</i>	do.....			1			Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mall	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
PORTUGAL							
Insects:							
<i>Laspeyresia splendana</i> (Olethreutidae).	<i>Castanea</i> sp. (chestnut).....	2					New York.
Do.....	<i>Quercus</i> sp.....	1					District of Columbia.
<i>Minthea rugicollis</i> (Lyctidae).	<i>Coffea</i> sp.....		1				New York.
<i>Parlatoria ziziphus</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Citrus</i> sp.....				1		Maryland.
<i>Pseudococcus boninensis</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>			1			New York.
<i>Stephanoderes hampei</i> (coffee berry borer).	<i>Coffea</i> sp.....		3				Do.
Diseases:							
<i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i>	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>					1	Texas.
<i>Sclerotinia laza</i>	<i>Prunus</i> sp. (cherry).....			1			New York.
PUERTO RICO							
Insects:							
<i>Anastrepha mombinpraeoptans</i> (Trypetidae).	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....					1	Do.
Do.....	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango).....					1	Alabama.
Do.....	do.....		1	1			New York.
Do.....	<i>Psidium guajava</i> (guava).....			1			Do.
<i>Anastrepha</i> sp. (Trypetidae).	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango).....	1		2			Do.
Do.....	do.....					1	Texas.
Do.....	<i>Psidium guajava</i> (guava).....		1				New York.
<i>Aspidiotus herculeanus</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Spondias cytherea</i> (golden apple).....	1					Do.
<i>Cylas formicarius</i> (sweetpotato weevil).	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweetpotato).....			1			Do.
<i>Euscepes batatae</i> (West Indian sweetpotato weevil).	do.....			2		5	Do.
<i>Hemichionaspis minor strachani</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Annona muricata</i> (soursop).....			1			Do.
<i>Lachnopus curvipes</i> (Curculionidae).	In package containing plantain, flowers, cactus leaves, etc.	1					Do.
<i>Marmara</i> sp. (Gracilariidae).	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....					1	Louisiana.
<i>Maruca testulalis</i> (bean pod borer).	<i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean).....			1			New York.
<i>Morganella longispina</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Citrus grandis</i> (grapefruit).....					1	Maryland.
Do.....	do.....					1	Virginia.
<i>Morganella maskelli</i> (Coccidae).	do.....					1	California.*
<i>Myelois</i> sp. (Pyrallidae).....	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> (tamarind).....	3					New York.
<i>Stenoma</i> sp. (Stenomidae).....	<i>Persea americana</i> (avocado).....					1	Do.
<i>Taeniothrips simplex</i> (gladiolus thrips).	<i>Gladiolus</i> sp.....			2			Do.
Do.....	do.....					3	Pennsylvania.
<i>Targionia sacchari</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>			1			New York.
<i>Xyleborus affinis</i> (Scolytidae).	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>					1	Louisiana.
Diseases:							
<i>Colletotrichum cajani</i>	<i>Cajanus indicus</i> (pigeon pea).....			3			New York.
<i>Nectria cinnabarina</i>	<i>Resa</i> sp.....				1		Pennsylvania.
<i>Pestalozzia palmarum</i>	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> (coconut).....					1	New York.
<i>Vermicularia dematium</i>	<i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean).....			1			Do.
RUMANIA							
Diseases:							
<i>Cylindrosporium pomi</i>	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple).....			1			Do.
ST. KITTS							
Insects:							
<i>Asterolecanium mliaris</i> (Coccidae).	Bamboo.....	1					District of Columbia.
ST. LUCIA							
Insects:							
<i>Coccus viridis</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime).....	4					New York.
<i>Hemichionaspis minor strachani</i> (Coccidae).	do.....	2					Do.
Do.....	<i>Citrus limonia</i> (lemon).....					1	Massachusetts.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937 inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—	
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores		
ST. LUCIA—Continued								
Insects—Continued.								
<i>Lepidosaphes lasianthi</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton).....	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	Massachusetts.	
<i>Marmara</i> sp. (Gracilariidae).	<i>Citrus grandis</i> (grapefruit).....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	Virginia.	
<i>Morganella longispina</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	Pennsylvania.	
<i>Parlatoria crotonis</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton).....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	Massachusetts.	
Do.....	do.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	New York.	
<i>Pseudonidia trilobitiformis</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Citrus grandis</i>	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	Georgia.	
Do.....	<i>Psidium guajava</i> (guava).....	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	Massachusetts.	
ST. VINCENT								
Insects:								
<i>Chrysomphalus dictyospermi</i> var. (Coccidae).	<i>Citrus limoria</i> (lemon).....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	Maryland.	
Do.....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	Do.	
<i>Coccus viridis</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime).....	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	Massachusetts.	
<i>Eusepeus batatae</i> (West Indian sweetpotato weevil).	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweetpotato).	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	Do.	
Diseases:								
<i>Pratylenchus pratensis</i>	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp. (yam).....	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	Do.	
SCOTLAND								
Insects:								
<i>Acalypta parvula</i> (Tingitidae)	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (heather).....	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	New York.	
<i>Apion pomonae</i> (Curculionidae).	<i>Vicia angustifolia</i> (vetch).....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	Do.	
Do.....	<i>Vicia</i> sp. (vetch).....	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	Alabama.	
Do.....	do.....	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	Louisiana.	
<i>Bruchus luteicornis</i> (Bruchidae).	<i>Vicia angustifolia</i>	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	New York.	
Do.....	<i>Vicia</i> sp.....	-----	3	-----	-----	-----	Alabama.	
Do.....	do.....	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	Louisiana.	
Do.....	do.....	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	New York.	
<i>Ceutorhynchus pleurostigma</i> (turnip gall weevil).	<i>Brassica campestris</i> (rutabaga).	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	Pennsylvania.	
Do.....	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	Do.	
<i>Ceutorhynchus sulcicolis</i> (Curculionidae).	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (heather).....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	New York.	
<i>Coleophora</i> sp. (Coleophoridae).	do.....	-----	25	-----	-----	-----	Do.	
Do.....	do.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	Pennsylvania.	
<i>Endrosis lacteella</i> (Oecophoridae).	do.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	New York.	
<i>Frankliniella intonsa</i> (thrips).	do.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	Do.	
<i>Gelechia ericetella</i> (Gelechiidae).	do.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	Illinois.	
Do.....	do.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	New York.	
Geometrid.....	do.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	Illinois.	
Do.....	do.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	Maryland.	
Do.....	do.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	69	New York.	
Do.....	do.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	Pennsylvania.	
Do.....	<i>Cirsium</i> sp. (thistle).....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	New York.	
<i>Limothrips denticornis</i> (thrips)	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (heather).....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	Do.	
<i>Lochmaea suturalis</i> (Chrysomelidae).	do.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	Do.	
<i>Micrelus ericae</i> (Curculionidae).	do.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	Maryland.	
Do.....	do.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	94	New York.	
Noctuid.....	do.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	Maryland.	
Do.....	do.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	6	New York.	
Olethreutid.....	do.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	6	Do.	
<i>Orthozia cataphracta</i> (Coccidae).	do.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	Do.	
<i>Orthotylus ericetorum</i> (Miridae).	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (heather).....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	Do.	
<i>Platythrips tunicatus</i> (thrips).	do.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	Do.	
<i>Plusia</i> sp. (Noctuidae).	do.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	Do.	
<i>Psylliodes chrysocephala</i> (Chrysomelidae).	<i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i> (cauliflower).	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	Do.
Do.....	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	Pennsylvania.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
SCOTLAND—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
<i>Rhinocola ericae</i> (Chermidae)	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>		2				New York.
Do	do		2				Pennsylvania.
<i>Rhopalosiphum tulipaella</i> (aphid).	<i>Gladiolus</i> sp.		1				District of Columbia.
<i>Strophosoma melanogrammum</i> (Curculionidae).	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>		1				New York.
<i>Stygnocoris fuliginus</i> (Lygaeidae).	do		1				Do.
<i>Taeniothrips atratus</i> (thrips)	do		1				Massachusetts.
Do	do		1				Michigan.
Do	do		85				New York.
Do	do		1				Pennsylvania.
Do	<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce)					1	New York.
Do	<i>Lavandula</i> sp. (lavender)		1				Do.
<i>Taeniothrips ericae</i> (thrips)	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (heather)		50				Do.
<i>Taeniothrips vulgatissimus</i> (thrips).	do		1				Massachusetts.
Do	do		2				New York.
<i>Thrips flarus</i> (thrips)	do		2				Do.
Do	do		1				Pennsylvania.
<i>Thrips fuscipennis</i> (thrips)	do		3				New York.
<i>Tingis cardui</i> (Tingitidae)	do		1				Do.
<i>Tortricid</i>	do		12				Do.
<i>Utopa reticulata</i> (Cicadellidae).	do		15				Do.
Diseases:							
<i>Septoria chrysanthemella</i>	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> sp.				1		Do.
SIAM							
Insects:							
<i>Hemichionaspis townsendi</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Saccolabium giganteum</i>	1					District of Columbia.
<i>Parlatoria ziziphus</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Citrus grandis</i> (pomelo)					1	Washington.
SOUTH AMERICA							
Insects:							
<i>Anastrepha</i> sp. (Trypetidae)	<i>Lucuma obovata</i>			1			New York.
SPAIN							
Insects:							
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> (Mediterranean fruit fly).	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange)					1	Louisiana.
Do	do					1	New York.
Do	do					1	Puerto Rico.
Do	<i>Vitis</i> sp. (grape)					1	Massachusetts.
Do	Paper wrapping around orange.					1	New York.
<i>Chilo</i> sp. (Pyralidae)	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (rice)	1					Do.
<i>Chrysomphalus dictyospermi</i> var. (Coccidae).	<i>Citrus limonia</i> (lemon)				1	1	Maryland.
Do	do					1	Massachusetts.
Do	do					1	Texas.
Do	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange)				2	3	Maryland.
Do	<i>Euonymus</i> sp.				3		New York.
Do	Palm.				1		Do.
Do	<i>Rosa</i> sp.		1				District of Columbia.
<i>Eriococcus araucariae</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Araucaria</i> sp.					2	New York.
<i>Parlatoria fluggeae brasiliensis</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange)					1	Texas.
<i>Parlatoria ziziphus</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Citrus limonia</i> (lemon)					1	California.*
Do	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange)					2	Texas.
<i>Psylliodes chrysocephala</i> (Chrysomelidae).	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip)					1	New York.
Diseases:							
<i>Phytophthora citrophthora</i>	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>					1	Pennsylvania.
<i>Septoria citri</i>	<i>Citrus limonia</i>					2	Do.
<i>Septoria citri</i> (?)	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>					1	Virginia.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS							
Insects:							
<i>Aspidiotus palmae</i> (Coccidae)	Palm				1		New York, California.*
<i>Furcaspis biformis</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Oncidium sphacelatum</i> (orchid)			1			
<i>Icerya pulcher</i> (Coccidae)	Palm				1		New York, Maryland.
<i>Lepidosaphes lasianthi</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton)				2		
Do	do					2	Pennsylvania, California.*
<i>Orchidophilus aterrimus</i> (Curculionidae)	<i>Dendrobium pierardii</i> (orchid)			1			
Do	<i>Oncidium sphacelatum</i> (orchid)			1			Do.*
<i>Parlatoria pseudaspidiotus</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Vanda</i> sp. (orchid)			1			Do.*
<i>Parlatoria ziziphus</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Citrus grandis</i> (pomelo)					2	Do.*
Do	do					1	Maryland.
Do	do					2	Massachusetts.
Do	do					1	South Carolina.
<i>Stephanoderes hampei</i> (Scolytidae)	<i>Coffea</i> sp		1				New York.
Diseases:							
<i>Bacterium citri</i>	<i>Citrus grandis</i> (pomelo)					1	Pennsylvania.
<i>Botrytis allii</i>	<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion)					1	Virginia.
<i>Phoma citricarpa</i>	<i>Citrus limonia</i> (lemon)					1	Massachusetts.
SUMATRA							
Insects:							
<i>Parlatoria pseudaspidiotus</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Vanda</i> sp. (orchid)			1			California.*
SWEDEN							
Insects:							
<i>Acanthocinus aedilis</i> (Cerambycidae)	<i>Pinus</i> sp. (pine)	2					New York.
<i>Acrolepis assectella</i> (Plutellidae)	<i>Allium porrum</i> (leek)					1	Do.
<i>Anthaxia quadripunctata</i> (Buprestidae)	<i>Pinus</i> sp. (pine)	1					Do.
<i>Athous subfuscus</i> (Elateridae)	<i>Narcissus</i> sp			1			Do.
<i>Caenoptera minor</i> (Cerambycidae)	<i>Pinus</i> sp. (pine)	2					Do.
<i>Ceutorhynchus pleurostigma</i> (turnip gall weevil)	<i>Brassica campestris</i> (rutabaga)					1	Do.
<i>Hyllobius abietis</i> (Curculionidae)	Pine wood packing on peat moss.	1					Do.
<i>Laspeyresia strobilella</i> (Olethreutidae)	<i>Picea</i> sp. (spruce)			2			Do.
<i>Magdalis violacea</i> (Curculionidae)	<i>Pinus</i> sp. (pine)	1					Do.
<i>Pityogenes chalcographus</i> (Scolytidae)	do	1					Do.
<i>Pityogenes micrographus</i> (Scolytidae)	do	3					Do.
<i>Pogonocherus fusciculatus</i> (Cerambycidae)	do	2					Do.
<i>Semanotus undatus</i> (Cerambycidae)	do	2					Do.
<i>Tetropium luridum</i> (Cerambycidae)	do	1					Do.
Diseases:							
<i>Colletotrichum erumpens</i>	<i>Rheum</i> sp. (rhubarb)					1	Virginia.
<i>Ditylenchus dipsoci</i>	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>					1	Texas.
Do	do					1	Virginia.
<i>Mycosphaerella stemmatea</i>	<i>Vaccinium</i> sp		1				Washington.
<i>Thecopora arcolata</i>	<i>Picea excelsa</i> (Norway spruce)			1			New York.
SWITZERLAND							
Insects:							
<i>Bruchidius villosus</i> (Bruchidae)	<i>Cytisus</i> sp		1				Do.
<i>Earias</i> sp. (Noctuidae)	<i>Gossypium</i> sp. (cotton) (waste)	1					Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
SWITZERLAND—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
<i>Frankliniella intonsa</i> (thrips).....	<i>Ipomoea</i> sp. (morning-glory).....		1				New York.
<i>Laspeyresia splendana</i> (Olethreutidae).....	<i>Castanea</i> sp. (chestnut).....		1				Do.
<i>Parlatoria camelliae</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Camellia japonica</i>			1			Do.
<i>Taeniothrips picipes</i> (thrips).....	<i>Ipomoea</i> sp. (morning-glory).....		1				Do.
<i>Thrips validus</i> (thrips).....	<i>Gentiana</i> sp. (gentian).....		1				Do.
SYRIA							
Insects:							
<i>Bruchus dentipes</i> (Bruchidae).....	<i>Vicia faba</i> (fava bean).....	1					Michigan.
<i>Bruchus ervi</i> (Bruchidae).....	<i>Lens esculenta</i> (lentil).....	1					New York.
<i>Chrysomphalus inopinatus</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple).....			1			Do.
<i>Lepidosaphes halli</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Prunus armeniaca</i> (apricot).....		1				District of Columbia.
TAHITI							
Insects:							
<i>Parlatoria cinerea</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....				1		California.*
<i>Trionymus sacchari</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> (sugarcane).....		1				District of Columbia.
TAIWAN							
Insects:							
<i>Fiorinia theae</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Citrus grandis</i> (pomelo).....					1	Maryland.
<i>Parlatoria ziziphus</i> (Coccidae).....	do.....					1	Do.
TANGANYIKA							
Insects:							
<i>Stephanoderes hampei</i> (Scolytidae).....	<i>Coffea</i> sp.....		1				New York.
TOBAGO							
Diseases:							
<i>Uredo ignava</i>	<i>Bambusa</i> sp.....		1				Do.
TRINIDAD							
Insects:							
<i>Aganactesis ind. cora</i> (Pyralidae).....	<i>Cassia fistula</i> (golden-shower).....		4				Do.
<i>Anastrepha</i> sp. (Trypetidae).....	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango).....				1		Louisiana.
<i>Aspidiotus diffinis</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Persea americana</i> (avocado).....			1			New York.
<i>Asterolecanium aureum</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Gongora atropurpurea</i> (orchid).....		1				District of Columbia.
<i>Furcaspis biformis</i> (Coccidae).....	Orchid.....	1					Do.
<i>Hemichionaspis minor strachani</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime).....	1					Massachusetts.
<i>Lepidosaphes lasianthi</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton).....				1		Maryland.
<i>Lepidosaphes rubrovittatus</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i> (Para rubber tree).....		1				District of Columbia.
<i>Marmara</i> sp. (Gracilariidae).....	<i>Citrus grandis</i> (grapefruit).....		1				New York.
<i>Orthaea serrillei</i> (Lygaeidae).....	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango).....				1		Louisiana.
<i>Parlatoria fluggeae brasiliensis</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....				1		Maryland.
Do.....	do.....					1	Pennsylvania.
<i>Phelemerus aberrans</i> (Bruchidae).....	<i>Cassia nodosa</i> (jointwood).....		1				District of Columbia.
<i>Pseudaonidia trilobitiformis</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Annona reticulata</i> (custard-apple).....			1			New York.
<i>Xyleborus affinis</i> (Scolytidae).....	Tree seed necklace.....		1				Do.
Diseases:							
<i>Cerotelium desmium</i>	<i>Gossypium</i> sp. (cotton).....			1			Do.
<i>Colletotrichum cajani</i>	<i>Cajanus indicus</i> (gandule).....			1			Do.
<i>Gloeosporium melongenae</i>	<i>Solanum melongena</i> (egg-plant).....				1		Do.
<i>Septoria lactucae</i>	<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce).....					1	Do.
TUNIS							
Insects:							
<i>Parlatoria blanchardi</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> (date).....		5				Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
TURKEY							
Insects:							
<i>Brachyplatys palliata</i> (Lygaeidae)	<i>Papaver</i> sp. (poppy)			1			District of Columbia.
<i>Bruchidius histrio</i> (Bruchidae)	<i>Lupinus</i> sp. (lupine)			1			Do.
<i>Bruchus hamatus</i> (Bruchidae)	Legume			1			Do.
Do	<i>Vicia</i> sp. (vetch)			7			Do.
<i>Bruchus rufipes</i> (Bruchidae)	Legume			2			Do.
<i>Bruchus ulicis</i> (Bruchidae)	Seed	1					Do.
<i>Bruchus viciae</i> (Bruchidae)	<i>Lathyrus</i> sp.			1			Do.
Do	Legume seed			1			Do.
<i>Callirhysis glandium</i> (Cynipidae)	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (valonia)	15					New York.
<i>Dasytiscus affinis</i> (Dasytidae)	Seed			1			District of Columbia.
<i>Haplothrips distinguendus</i> (thrips)	<i>Stipa</i> sp. (feathergrass)	1					Do.
<i>Holcogaster fibulata</i> (Pentatomidae)	Compositae			1			Do.
<i>Limothrips consimilis</i> (thrips)	<i>Avena sativa</i> (oat)			1			Do.
Do	<i>Briza spicata</i>			1			Do.
<i>Macropylax fasciatus</i> (Lygaeidae)	Perennial			1			Do.
Do	<i>Scorzonera</i> sp. (serpent-root)			1			Do.
Do	Seed			1			Do.
<i>Monanthia putoni</i> (Tingitidae)	<i>Borago officinalis</i> (borage)			1			Do.
<i>Mononychus saltriae</i> (Curculionidae)	<i>Iris</i> sp.		1				Do.
<i>Nysius cymoides</i> (Lygaeidae)	<i>Portulaca</i> sp.			2			Do.
<i>Paromius gracilis</i> (Lygaeidae)	<i>Antropogon ischaemum</i>			1			Do.
<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i> (pink bollworm)	<i>Gossypium</i> sp. (seed cotton)			4			Texas.
<i>Stagonomus bipunctatus</i> (Pentatomidae)	Seed of unidentified flower	1					District of Columbia.
Diseases:							
<i>Anguina tritici</i>	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat)	1					Do.
<i>Ditylenchus intermedius</i>	<i>Medicago sativa</i> (alfalfa)		1				Do.
<i>Frysiophe polygoni</i>	<i>Gypsophila</i> sp. (?)			1			Do.
<i>Polythrincium trifolii</i>	<i>Trifolium</i> sp. (clover)			1			Do.
Do	<i>Vicia</i> sp. (vetch)			1			Do.
<i>Uromyces trifolii</i>	<i>Trifolium</i> sp. (clover)			1			Do.
<i>Ustilago nuda</i>	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (barley)	1					Do.
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA							
Insects:							
<i>Asterolecanium stentae</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Caraltuma schweinfurthii</i>		1				California.*
Do	<i>Hoodia</i> sp.		1				Do.*
Do	<i>Huernia canipanulata</i>		1				Do.*
Do	<i>Huernia</i> sp.		1				District of Columbia.
<i>Chionaspis subnudatus</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Stapelia gigantea pallida</i>		1				Do.
Do	<i>Stapelia</i> sp.		1				California.*
<i>Chrysomphalus dictyospermi</i> var. (Coccidae)	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange)					1	Maryland.
Do	do					1	Washington.
<i>Diaspis zamiae</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Enccephalartos latifrons</i>		1				District of Columbia.
<i>Frankliniella schultzei</i> (thrips)	<i>Ornithogalum thyrsoides</i> (chinkerlichee)		1				New York.
<i>Haplothrips nigricornis</i> (thrips)	<i>Helichrysum</i> sp. (everlasting)	1					Do.
Do	<i>Ornithogalum thyrsoides</i>			2			Washington.
<i>Hercinothrips pattersoni</i> (thrips)	<i>Aloe grandidentata</i>			1			District of Columbia.
<i>Parlatoria fluggeae brasiliensis</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange)					1	Virginia.
<i>Parlatoria ziziphus</i> (Coccidae)	do					1	Maryland.
<i>Taeniothrips fumosa</i> (thrips)	<i>Ornithogalum thyrsoides</i>		2				District of Columbia.
Do	do		56				New York.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—CON.							
Diseases:							
<i>Heterosporium ornithogali</i>	<i>Ornithogalum thyrsoides</i>		1				Michigan.
Do.....	do.....		6				Pennsylvania.
<i>Mycosphaerella citrullina</i>	<i>Cucurbita pepo</i> (pumpkin).....					1	Do.
<i>Physalospora obtusa</i>	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple).....					1	Virginia.
<i>Puccinia ornithogali-thyrsoides</i>	<i>Ornithogalum thyrsoides</i>		3				Illinois.
Do.....	do.....		1				Massachusetts.
Do.....	do.....		21				New York.
Do.....	do.....		3				Pennsylvania.
<i>Uromyces chloridis</i>	<i>Chloris radiata</i>			1			New York.
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS							
Insects:							
<i>Lepidosaphes conchiformis</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Punica</i> sp.....		1				District of Columbia.
Diseases:							
<i>Sphaeropsis saltcis</i> (?).....	<i>Saltz</i> sp.....		1				Do.
VENEZUELA							
Insects:							
<i>Anastrepha</i> sp. (Trypetidae).....	<i>Achras sapota</i> (sapodilla).....				1		New York.
<i>Asterolecanium aureum</i> (Coccidae).....	Orchid.....	1					District of Columbia.
<i>Bephrata maculicollis</i> (Eurytomidae).....	<i>Annona muricata</i> (sour-sop).....			2			New York.
<i>Castnia</i> sp. (Castniidae).....	Orchid.....	1					District of Columbia.
<i>Coccus viridis</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....			1			New York.
<i>Eurytoma orchidearum</i> (Eurytomidae).....	<i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid).....	1					District of Columbia.
Do.....	Orchid.....	2					Do.
<i>Furcaspis bififormis</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid).....	3					Do.
Do.....	do.....	1		1			Puerto Rico.
Do.....	Orchid.....			1			Alabama.
Do.....	do.....	1		1			District of Columbia.
<i>Heraeus cincticornis</i> (Lygaeidae).....	do.....	1					Do.
<i>Macrosiphum luteum</i> (aphid).....	<i>Cynoches chlorochilon</i> (swan-orchid).....			1			Puerto Rico.
<i>Mordellistena</i> sp. (Mordellidae).....	Orchid.....	1					District of Columbia.
Noctuid.....	<i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid).....	1					Do.
Do.....	Orchid.....	3					Do.
<i>Pachymerus nucleorum</i> (Bruchidae).....	<i>Attalea cohune</i> (cohune palm).....	1					New York.
<i>Paralincus terminalis</i> (Pentatomidae).....	<i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid).....	1					District of Columbia.
<i>Phatnoma annulipes</i> (Tingitidae).....	Packing around orchids.....	1					Do.
<i>Pseudoparlatoria ostreata</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid).....			1			Puerto Rico.
<i>Tenthercis bicolor</i> (Miridae).....	do.....	2	1				District of Columbia.
Do.....	Orchid.....	2					Do.
Tineid.....	<i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid).....	3					Do.
Do.....	Orchid.....	5					Do.
<i>Vinsonia stelligera</i> (Coccidae).....	do.....			1			Puerto Rico.
<i>Xyleborus confusus</i> (Scolytidae).....	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango).....				1		Do.
<i>Zophobas morto</i> (Tenebrionidae).....	<i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid).....	3					District of Columbia.
Diseases:							
<i>Collectotrichum orchidearum</i>	Orchid.....	1					Do.
<i>Gloeosporium affini</i>	<i>Cattleya mossiae</i> (orchid).....	1					California.*
Do.....	Orchid.....	1					District of Columbia.
<i>Nectria binotiana</i>	<i>Cattleya mossiae</i>	1					California.*

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
VIRGIN ISLANDS							
Insects:							
<i>Caryedon fuscus</i> (Bruchidae)	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> (tamarind).	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	New York.
<i>Ceroputo barberi</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton)	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	Do.
<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i> (pink bollworm).	<i>Hibiscus esculentus</i> (okra).	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	Do.
<i>Targionia hartii</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp. (yam)	-----	3	-----	-----	-----	Do.
Do.	<i>Xanthosoma sagittifolium</i> (yautia).	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	Do.
WEST AFRICA							
Insects:							
<i>Targionia bromeliae</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Ananas sativus</i>	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	Do.
WEST INDIES							
Insects:							
<i>Leucaspis cockerelli</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Pedilanthus tithymaloides</i> (redbird-cactus).	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	District of Columbia.
Diseases:							
<i>Gloeosporium josephinae</i>	<i>Cereus lemairii</i> (cactus)	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	Do.
YUGOSLAVIA							
Insects:							
<i>Lepidosaphes ficus</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Ficus</i> sp. (fig)	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	Do.
Diseases:							
<i>Aphelenchoides parietinus</i>	<i>Fragaria</i> sp. (strawberry)	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	New York.
<i>Erysiphe polygoni</i>	<i>Rumex</i> sp.	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	Do.
<i>Stysanus stemonites</i>	<i>Lilium</i> sp. (lily)	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	Do.
<i>Tilletia foetans</i>	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat)	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	Do.
UNKNOWN ORIGIN							
Insects:							
<i>Chilo</i> sp. (Pyralididae)	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (rice)	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	Texas.
<i>Cosmopolites sordidus</i> (banana root borer).	Banana debris	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	Louisiana.
<i>Leucaspis cockerelli</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Dendrobium</i> sp. (orchid)	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	District of Columbia.
<i>Metamasius sericeus</i> (silky cane weevil).	Banana debris	-----	17	-----	-----	-----	Louisiana.
Do.	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana)	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	Do.
<i>Metamasius sericeus carbonarius</i> (Curculionidae).	Banana debris	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	Do.
<i>Parlatoria crotonis</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Codiaeum variegatum</i> (croton).	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	New York.
Diseases:							
<i>Cerotelium desmium</i>	<i>Gossypium</i> sp. (cotton) (leaf).	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	Do.

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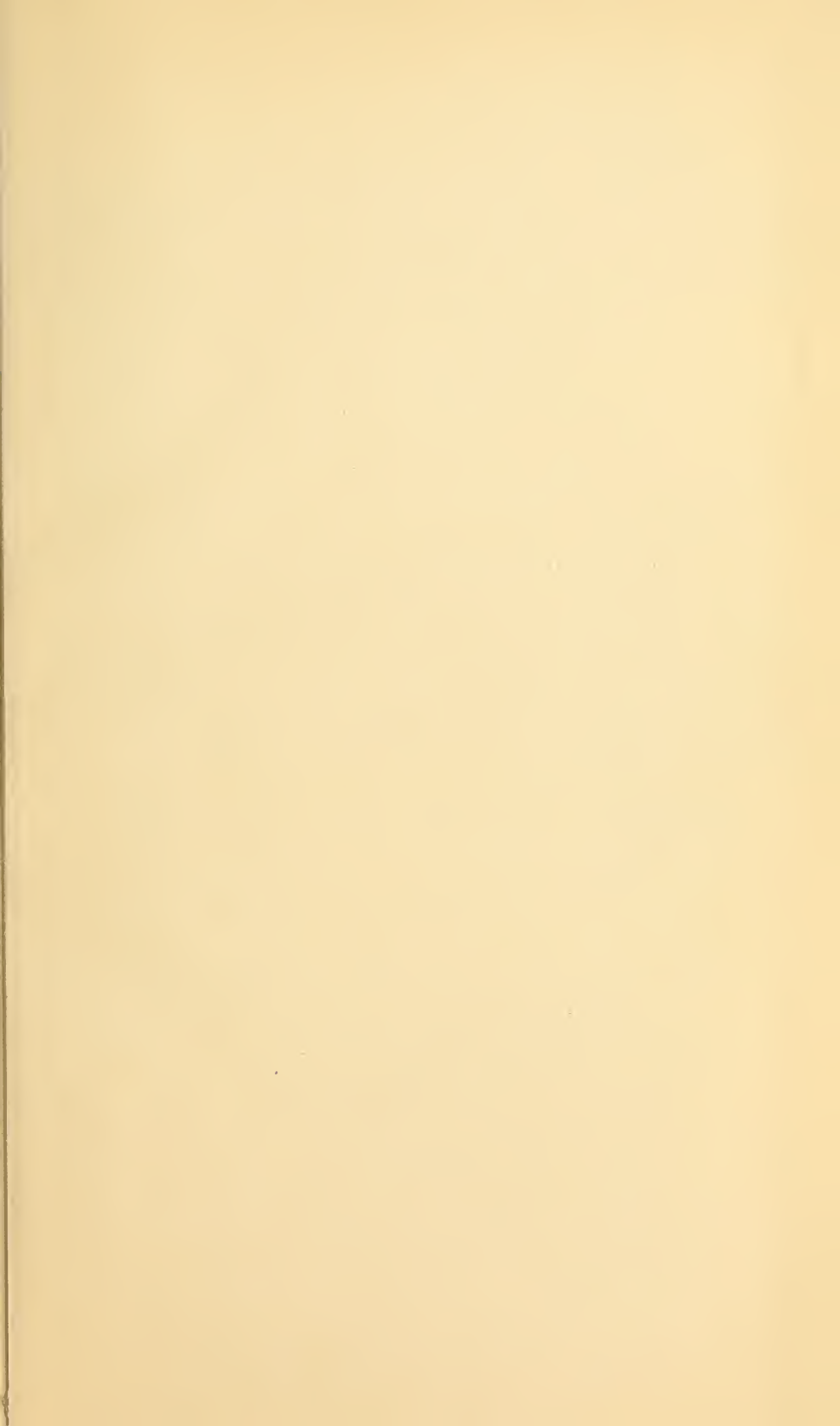
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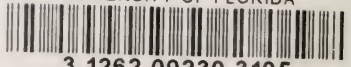
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