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United States Department of Agriculture  
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine

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SERVICE AND  
REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS  
1939

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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

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# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

### SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

JANUARY-MARCH 1939

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## QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

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

#### JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS REVISED

[Press notice]

FEBRUARY 21, 1939.

A revision of the Japanese beetle quarantine regulations, effective February 20, was announced by the Secretary of Agriculture today. Nominal extensions, he stated, are made in the regulated areas in Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia, together with a more extensive increase in the Ohio area. Counties newly added in part or in entirety include Jefferson and Livingston Counties, N. Y.; Harrison, Licking, Richland, Trumbull, and Tuscarawas Counties, Ohio; Mercer County, Pa.; and Spotsylvania and Westmoreland Counties, Va. Discovery of substantial infestations of the Japanese beetle in these sections explains their addition to the regulated area.

Shippers of produce will also find that the special area from which the movement of fruits and vegetables by motortruck or refrigerator car is regulated is extended to include parts of Berks, Dauphin, Lehigh, and Northampton Counties, Pa., and parts of Baltimore and Harford Counties, Md., as well as additional area in Dorchester and Caroline Counties, Md. Included among those outlying areas to which fruits and vegetables from the main regulated area may be moved only when accompanied by certificates, are Hornell, Mount Morris, and Watertown, N. Y., the regulated parts of Jefferson, Livingston, and Steuben Counties, N. Y., Newark and Mansfield, Ohio, and other regulated parts of Licking and Richland Counties, Ohio. Certificates are not required, however, for the movement of such produce from these outlying points in New York and Ohio. Fruit shippers have been further relieved by the elimination of restrictions on the movement of commercially packed peaches in any quantity except by refrigerator car or motortruck from the special area listed in regulation 5. Bananas in single bunches packed in commercial containers are also newly exempt from the restrictions.

Several isolated sections in which Japanese beetles were trapped in the summer of 1938 are not included in the regulated areas. Action with respect to these infestations has been deferred to give the States concerned an opportunity to undertake chemical treatment of the infestations in the spring of 1939.

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#### JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE NO. 48

##### REVISION OF REGULATIONS

##### INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Nominal extensions of regulated areas in Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia, together with a more extensive increase in the Ohio regulated area, are made in the following revision of the Japanese beetle quarantine regulations. Counties newly added in part or in entirety include Jefferson and Livingston Counties, N. Y.; Harrison, Licking, Richland, Trumbull, and Tuscarawas Counties, Ohio; Mercer County, Pa.; and Spotsylvania and Westmoreland Counties, Va. Discovery of substantial infestation of the Japanese beetle in these sections warranted their addition to the regulated area. Enlargements of several partially regulated counties were made in Maryland, New York, Ohio, and West Virginia.

Counties newly added in part to the special area from which the movement of fruits and vegetables by motortruck or refrigerator car is regulated (regulation 5) include Berks, Dauphin, Lehigh, and Northampton Counties, Pa., and Baltimore and Harford Counties, Md.

Outlying points placed under regulation include Hornell, Mount Morris, and Watertown, N. Y., other regulated parts of Jefferson, Livingston, and Steuben Counties, N. Y., Newark and Mansfield, Ohio, and the regulated parts of Licking

and Richland Counties, Ohio. These points are included in the areas to which fruits and vegetables from the main regulated area may be moved only when accompanied by certificates. No restrictions are placed on the movement of fruits and vegetables from these special areas.

Fruit shippers have been further relieved from restrictions on the movement of certain commodities by the elimination of restrictions on the movement of commercially packed peaches in any quantity, except those moving by refrigerator cars or motortruck from the special area listed in regulation 5. Bananas in single bunches packed in commercial containers are also newly exempt from the restrictions.

Certain articles, which because of their growth or production, or their manufactured or processed condition, are considered innocuous as carriers of infestation, and heretofore exempted in administrative instructions, circular B. E. P. Q. 395, have been so exempted in the revised regulations.

Qualifications for maintaining a class III status under the restrictions on the movement of nursery and greenhouse stock have been added to limit these establishments to those having a legitimate need for certification of stock.

Several isolated sections in which Japanese beetles were trapped during the summer of 1938 are not included in the regulated area. Action with respect to these infestations has been deferred to permit the States concerned an opportunity to inaugurate chemical treatments of the infested sections in the spring of 1939.

The section numbers which appear in this document agree with the section numbers in the Code of Federal Regulations now in process of publication.

#### 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, apples, peaches, blackberries, blueberries, huckleberries, or raspberries from the regulated areas, to or through points outside; 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 Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, to or through points outside the regulated areas as defined in regulation 3. Refrigerator cars used for loading fruits and vegetables, in such area must, prior to loading, be fumigated or cleaned by the common carrier and kept tightly closed and sealed during the interval between fumigating or cleaning and loading. Fruits and vegetables 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 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 Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia, as described 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 specified in regulations 8 to 13, inclusive.

To secure permits and certificates, address the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, 266 Glenwood Avenue, Bloomfield, N. J., or the nearest branch office listed in the appendix.

AVERY S. HOYT,

*Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.*

## Sec. 301.48—NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 48 (TWELFTH REVISION)

[Approved March 1, 1937; effective March 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.<sup>1</sup>

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 (SEVENTEENTH REVISION), SUPPLEMENTAL TO  
NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 48

[Approved February 16, 1939; effective February 20, 1939]

## REGULATION 1

SEC. 301.48-1. *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) *Infested, infestation*.—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.

<sup>1</sup> Secs. 301.48 to 301.48-14 issued under authority of sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318; 39 Stat. 1165; 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 161.

(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 (Sec. 301.48), 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 (sec. 301.48-6). 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.

(l) *Certificate*.—A valid form evidencing compliance with the requirements of these regulations as to movement of restricted articles to points outside the regulated areas.

(m) *Permit*.—A valid form authorizing movement of restricted articles from a regulated area to a restricted destination in a separate regulated area.<sup>2</sup>

#### REGULATION 2

SEC. 301.48-2. *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) (sec. 301.48) 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.<sup>2</sup>

#### REGULATION 3

SEC. 301.48-3. *Regulated areas*.—In accordance with the provisos to Notice of Quarantine No. 48 (twelfth revision) (sec. 301.48), 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. 2, 3, 4, and 5, in *Anne Arundel County*; election districts Nos. 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, in *Baltimore County*; all of *Caroline County* except election districts of American

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 1, p. 4.

Corners (No. 8) and Hillsboro (No. 6); the city of Westminster, and election districts of Freedom (No. 5), Hampstead (No. 8), New Windsor (No. 11), and Westminster (No. 7), in *Carroll County*; election districts of La Plata and White Plains, in *Charles County*; election districts of Cambridge (No. 7), East New Market (No. 2), Hurlock (No. 15), and Williamsburg (No. 12), in *Dorchester County*; election districts of Brunswick (No. 25), Buckeystown (No. 1), Frederick (No. 2), Jefferson (No. 14), New Market (No. 9), and Petersville (No. 12), in *Frederick County*; *County of Harford*, except election district of Marshall (No. 4); election districts of Elkridge (No. 1), Ellicott City (No. 2), Guilford (No. 6), and West Friendship (No. 3), in *Howard County*; election districts of Colesville (No. 5), and Rockville (No. 4), in *Montgomery County*, and those portions of the election districts of Bethesda (No. 7), and Wheaton (No. 13), in said county located within the established boundaries of the so-called Washington Suburban Sanitary District; all of *Prince Georges County* except the election districts of Aquasco (No. 8), and Nottingham (No. 4); towns of Easton and Oxford, in *Talbot County*; election districts of Hagerstown (Nos. 3, 17, 21, 22, 24, and 25), Halfway (No. 26), Leitersburg (No. 9), Sandy Hook (No. 11), Sharpsburg (No. 1), and Williamsport (No. 2), in *Washington County*; election districts of Camden (No. 13), Delmar (No. 11), Dennis (No. 6), Fruitland (No. 16), Nutters (No. 8), Parsons (No. 5), Pittsburg (No. 4), Salisbury (No. 9), Trappe (No. 7), and Willards (No. 14), in *Wicomico County*.

*Massachusetts*.—The entire State.

*New Hampshire*.—Counties of Belknap, Cheshire, Hillsboro, Merrimack, Rockingham, Strafford, and Sullivan; towns of Brookfield, Eaton, Effingham, Freedom, Madison, Moultonboro, Ossipee, Sandwich, Tamworth, Tuftonboro, Wakefield, and Wolfeboro, in *Carroll County*; towns of Alexandria, Ashland, Bridgewater, Bristol, Canaan, Dorchester, Enfield, Grafton, Groton, Hanover, Hebron, Holderness, Lebanon, Lyme, Orange, and Plymouth, in *Grafton County*.

*New Jersey*.—The entire State.

*New York*.—Counties of Albany, Bronx, Broome, Chemung, Chenango, Columbia, Cortland, Delaware, Dutchess, Fulton, Greene, Kings, Madison, Montgomery, Nassau, New York, Oneida, Onondaga, Orange, Otsego, Putnam, Queens, Rensselaer, Richmond, Rockland, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Suffolk, Sullivan, Tioga, Ulster, Washington, and Westchester; towns of Red House and Salamanca, and the city of Salamanca, in *Cattaraugus County*; towns of Amherst, Cheektowaga, and Tonawanda, 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*; town of Watertown and city of Watertown, in *Jefferson County*; town of Mount Morris and village of Mount Morris, in *Livingston County*; towns of Catherine, Cayuta, Dix, Hector, Montour, and Reading, and the borough of Watkins Glen, in *Schuyler County*; towns of Caton, Corning, Hornby, and Hornellsville, and the cities of Corning and Hornell, in *Steuben County*; towns of Caroline, Danby, Dryden, Enfield, Ithaca, Newfield, 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 Carroll, Columbiana, Harrison, Jefferson, Mahoning, Portage, Stark, Summit, and Tuscarawas; the city of Coshocton, in *Coshocton County*; all of *Cuyahoga County*, except the townships of Bay, Dover, North Olmsted, and Olmsted; the city of Columbus, and villages of Bexley, Grandview, Grandview Heights, Hanford, Marble Cliff, and Upper Arlington, in *Franklin County*; the township of Newark and city of Newark, in *Licking County*; the city of Toledo, in *Lucas County*; the township of Madison and the city of Mansfield, in *Richland County*; townships of Bazetta, Braceville, Brookfield, Champion, Fowler, Hartford, Howland, Hubbard, Liberty, Lordstown, Newton, Southington, Warren, Weathersfield, and Vienna, the cities of Niles and Warren, and the villages of Cortland, Girard, Hubbard, McDonald, Newton Falls, and Orangeville, in *Trumbull County*.

*Pennsylvania*.—The entire State, except Crawford, Erie, Forest, and Venango Counties, Mercer Township in *Butler County*, Ashland, Beaver, Elk, Richland (including the boroughs of Foxburg and St. Petersburg), Salem, and Washington Townships, in *Clarion County*; townships of Coolspring, Deer Creek, Delaware, East Lackawannock, Fairview, Findley, French Creek, Greene, Hempfield, Jackson, Jefferson, Lackawannock, Lake, Liberty, Mill Creek, New Vernon, Otter Creek, Perry, Pine, Pymatuning, Salem, Sandy Creek, Sandy Lake, South Pymatuning, Springfield, Sugar Grove, West Salem, Wilmington, Wolf Creek, and Worth, and the boroughs of Clarksville, Fredonia, Greenville, Grove City,

Jackson Center, Jamestown, Mercer, New Lebanon, Sandy Lake, Sheakleyville, and Stoneboro, in *Mercer County*; and the townships of Brokenstraw, Cherry Grove, Columbus, Conewango, Deerfield, Eldred, Farmington, Freehold, Limestone, Pine Grove, Pittsfield, Pleasant, Southwest, Spring Creek, Sugar Grove, Triumph, Watson (including the boroughs of Bear Lake, Grand Valley, Sugar Grove, Tidioute, and Youngsville), in *Warren 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, Princess Anne, and Stafford; magisterial districts of Dale and Manchester, in *Chesterfield County*; magisterial district of Sleepy Hole, in *Nansemond County*; magisterial district of Courtland, in *Spotsylvania County*; Camp Stuart, in *Warwick County*; magisterial district of Washington, in *Westmoreland 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; districts of Arden, Hedgessville, Falling Waters, and Opequon, and the city of Martinsburg, in *Berkeley County*; the towns of Bolivar and Harpers Ferry, in *Jefferson County*; town of Keyser and district of Frankfort, in *Mineral County*; the city of Wheeling, in *Ohio County*; and the city of Parkersburg, in *Wood County*.<sup>3</sup>

#### REGULATION 4

SEC. 301.48-4. *Extension or reduction of regulated areas*.—The regulated areas designated in regulation 3 (sec. 301.48-3) 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.<sup>3</sup>

#### REGULATION 5

SEC. 301.48-5. *Restrictions on the movement of fruits and vegetables*.

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 regulation: (i) No green corn on the cob, beans in the pod, bananas, 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 motor-truck from the State, District, counties, election districts, townships, towns, or cities 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; election districts No. 12 and No. 15, in *Baltimore County*; all of *Caroline County*, except election districts of American Corners (No. 8) and Hillsboro (No. 6); election districts of Cambridge (No. 7), East New Market (No. 2), Hnrlock (No. 15), and Williamsburg (No. 12), in *Dorchester County*; election districts of Abingdon (No. 1), Halls Cross Roads (No. 2), and Havre de Grace (No. 6), in *Harford County*; Trappe (No. 7), election districts of Camden (No. 13), Delmar (No. 11), Dennis (No. 6), Fruitland (No. 16), Nutters (No. 8), Parsons (No. 5), Pittsburg (No. 4), Salisbury (No. 9), and Willard (No. 14), 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, Lancaster, Montgomery, and Philadelphia; townships of Alsace, Amity, Brecknock, Caernarvon, Colebrookdale, District, Douglas, Earl, Exeter, Hereford, Lower Alsace, Muhlenberg, Oley, Oumru, Pike, Robeson, South Heidelberg, Spring, Union, and Washington,

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 1, p. 4.

the city of Reading, and the boroughs of Bally, Bechtelsville, Birdsboro, Boyertown, Mohnton, Mount Penn, Saint Lawrence, Shillington, Sinking Spring, Temple, West Lawn, West Reading, Wyomissing, and Wyomissing Hills, in *Berks County*; townships of Londonderry, Lower Paxton, Lower Swatara, Susquehanna, and Swatara, the city of Harrisburg, and the boroughs of Highspire, Middletown, Paxtang, Penbrook, Royalton, and Steelton, in *Dauphin County*; townships of Lower Milford, Upper Milford, and Upper Saucon, and the boroughs of Coopersburg and Emaus, in *Lehigh County*; townships of Lower Saucon and Williams, in *Northampton County*.

*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 or permit will be required for the interstate movement of fruits and vegetables when transported by a common carrier 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, Hornell, Mount Morris, and Watertown, N. Y., or to other regulated parts of Erie, Jefferson, Livingston, and Steuben Counties, N. Y.; Cleveland, Columbus, Coshocton, Mansfield, Newark, and Toledo, Ohio, or to other regulated parts of Licking and Richland Counties, Ohio; Burlington, Vt.; and Parkersburg and Wheeling, W. Va. No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of fruits and vegetables from Brewer and Waterville, Maine; Buffalo, Hornell, Mount Morris, and Watertown, N. Y., or from other regulated parts of Erie, Jefferson, Livingston, and Steuben Counties, N. Y.; Cleveland, Columbus, Coshocton, Mansfield, Newark, and Toledo, Ohio, or from other regulated parts of Licking and Richland Counties, Ohio; Burlington, Vt.; and Parkersburg and Wheeling, W. Va.

(c) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of fruits and 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 (1) apples or peaches of less than 15 pounds to the shipment; (2) bananas in single bunches packed in commercial containers; or (3) bananas singly, or in individual hands.

(e) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of commercially packed apples or commercially packed peaches in any quantity, except those moving via refrigerator cars or motortrucks from the area listed in paragraph (1) of this regulation.

(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 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.

*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:

(3) When the fruits and vegetables, moving from a point in the regulated area other than that specified in paragraph (1) of this regulation, or moving from such designated area 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.

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

(5) 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 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.

(6) 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.

(7) When the fruits and vegetables moving via refrigerator car from the area listed in paragraph (1) 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 fumigated or thoroughly swept and cleaned by the common carrier in a manner to rid it of infestation. During the interval between fumigation or cleaning and loading such refrigerator car must be tightly closed and sealed.

(8) When the fruits and vegetables moving via refrigerator car from the area 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.<sup>4</sup>

#### REGULATION 6

SEC. 301.48-6. *Restrictions on the movement of nursery and ornamental stock.*

A. *Control of movement.*—Nursery and ornamental stock as defined in regulation 1 (sec. 301.48-1), 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) The following articles, because of their growth or production, or their manufactured or processed condition, are considered innocuous as carriers of infestation and are therefore exempt from the requirements of certification:

(a) (i) True bulbs, corms, and tubers, when dormant, except for storage growth, and when free from soil, and (ii) single dahlia tubers when free from stems, cavities, and soil. Dahlia tubers, other than single tubers meeting these conditions, require certification.

(b) (i) Cut orchids, (ii) orchid plants, when growing exclusively in *Osmunda fiber*, (iii) *Osmunda fiber*, *Osmundine*, or orchid peat (*Osmunda cinnamomea*, and *O. claytoniana*).

(c) (i) Floral designs or "set pieces," including wreaths, sprays, casket covers, and all formal florists' designs; bouquets and cut flowers not so prepared are not exempted; (ii) trailing arbutus, or Mayflower (*Epigaea repens*), when free from soil or primary roots, and when shipped during the period between October 16 and June 14, inclusive.

(d) (i) Herbarium specimens, when dried, pressed, and treated, and when so labeled on the outside of each container of such materials, (ii) balsam pillows, when composed of balsam needles only, (iii) mushroom spawn, in brick, flake, or pure culture form, (iv) banana stalks, when crushed, dried and shredded.

(e) (i) Sheet moss (*Calliergon schriberi* and *Thuridium recognitum*), (ii) resurrection plant or birds'-nest moss (*Selaginella lepidophylla*), (iii) sphagnum moss, bog moss, or peat moss (Sphagnaceae), (iv) dyed moss, when heat treated and appropriately labeled.

(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, aquatic plants, and of portions of plants without roots and free from soil (such as branches, twigs, and scions of trees and shrubs, and Christmas trees).

<sup>4</sup> See footnote 1. p. 4.

(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, except that a certificate is required between June 15 and October 15 for interstate movement of cut flowers, aquatic plants, and of portions of plants without roots and free from soil (such as branches, twigs, and scions of trees and shrubs, and Christmas trees) to Brewer and Waterville, Maine; Buffalo, Hornell, Mount Morris, and Watertown, N. Y., or to other regulated parts of Erie, Jefferson, Livingston, and Steuben Counties, N. Y.; Cleveland, Columbus, Coshocton, Mansfield, Newark, and Toledo, Ohio, or to other regulated parts of Licking and Richland Counties, Ohio; Burlington, Vt.; and Parkersburg and Wheeling, W. Va. No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement between June 15 and October 15 of cut flowers, aquatic plants, and of portions of plants without roots and free from soil (such as branches, twigs, and scions of trees and shrubs, and Christmas trees) from Brewer and Waterville, Maine; Buffalo, Hornell, Mount Morris, and Watertown, N. Y., or from other regulated parts of Erie, Jefferson, Livingston, and Steuben Counties N. Y.; Cleveland, Columbus, Coshocton, Mansfield, Newark, and Toledo, Ohio, or from other regulated parts of Licking and Richland Counties, Ohio; Burlington, Vt.; and Parkersburg and Wheeling, W. Va.

*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:

(5) *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 paragraph 10 of this regulation, 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.

(6) *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, *provided*, (i) there are maintained on the premises subdivided class I areas, certified houses, frames, or plots, or other certified areas, or (ii) there is a legitimate need for interstate or intradealer certification of such stock. Such classification will not be granted to nurseries, greenhouses, and other premises that do not maintain certified or subdivided areas and require only infrequent certification. Such classification also may be given to nurseries, etc., 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 paragraphs (7) and (10) of this regulation, 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.

(7) 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, if contaminated with vegetable matter, 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 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.

(8) 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 paragraph (3) of this regulation.)

(9) Nursery and ornamental stock originating on or moved from unclassified premises may be certified by the inspector under either one of the following conditions: (a) That the soil shall be entirely removed from the stock, or (b) that the roots shall be treated by means approved by the Bureau of 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.

(10) 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, if contaminated with vegetable matter, 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; (c) shall report immediately in writing all purchases or receipts of such articles secured from within the regulated area; and (d) shall also 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.

(11) 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.

(12) Nursery and ornamental stock originating outside the regulated areas and certified stock originating in classified nurseries or greenhouses may be certified for reshipment from premises other than those on which they originated, under provisions satisfactory to the inspector for the safeguarding of

such stock from infestation at the point of reshipment and en route, and when found advisable by the inspector, after reinspection and determination of freedom from infestation.<sup>5</sup>

## REGULATION 7

SEC. 301.48-7. *Restrictions on the movement of sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure.*

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 (a) sand for construction purposes, molding sand, silica sand, greensand, marl, "bird sand," "bird gravel," pottery clay, and when free from vegetable matter and heat-treated, processed clay, and dyed sand; (b) such other sands as have been treated or processed and subsequently handled in such manner that in the judgment of the inspector no Japanese beetle could exist therein, provided that each container of such article shall be labeled on the outside thereof as to nature of contents, except that in case of bulk shipments such label shall accompany the waybill or other shipping papers.

(2) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of manure, peat, compost, or humus (a) when dehydrated and either shredded, ground, pulverized, or compressed, or (b) when treated with crude petroleum or any other product having high potency as an insecticide, and when so labeled on the outside of each commercial container of such materials.

(3) 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.

(4) 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.

B. *Conditions of certification.*—Certificates for the movement of restricted sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure may be issued under any one of the following conditions:

(5) 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.

(6) 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.

(7) 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.

(8) 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 restricted sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure, except such as is loaded and shipped in compliance with paragraphs (5), (6), or (7) hereof.<sup>5</sup>

## REGULATION 8

SEC. 301.48-8. *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

<sup>5</sup> See footnote 1, p. 4.

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.<sup>6</sup>

#### REGULATION 9

SEC. 301.48-9. *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 (secs. 301.48-5 to 301.48-7) 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 certificate shall accompany the vehicle.

(d) Certificates shall be surrendered to the consignee upon delivery of the shipment.<sup>6</sup>

#### REGULATION 10

SEC. 301.48-10. *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 (secs. 301.48-5 to 301.48-7), 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 for the articles listed in paragraph (1) of regulation 5 (sec. 301.48-5) and paragraph (4) of regulation 6 (sec. 301.48-6), as requiring certification when moved interstate to certain isolated regulated areas.<sup>6</sup>

#### REGULATION 11

SEC. 301.48-11. *Cancellation of certificates.*—Certificates issued under these regulations may be withdrawn or canceled by the inspector and further certification refused, either for any failure of compliance with the conditions of these regulations or violation of them, or whenever in the judgment of the inspector the further use of such certificates might result in the dissemination of infestation.<sup>6</sup>

#### REGULATION 12

SEC. 301.48-12. *Inspection in transit.*—Any car, vehicle, basket, box, or other container moved interstate or offered to a common carrier for shipment inter-

<sup>6</sup> See footnote 1, p. 4.

state, which contains or which the inspector has probable cause to believe contains either infestations, infested article, 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.<sup>6</sup>

## REGULATION 13

SEC. 301.48-13. *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 a point within the regulated area.<sup>6</sup>

## REGULATION 14

SEC. 301.48-14. *Shipments for experimental and scientific purposes.*—Articles subject to restriction in these regulations may be moved interstate 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.<sup>6</sup>

These revised rules and regulations shall be effective on and after February 20, 1939, and shall supersede the rules and regulations promulgated April 6, 1938. Done at the city of Washington this 16th day of February 1939.

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, 266 Glenwood Avenue, Bloomfield, N. J.

Subsidiary offices are maintained at the following locations:

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

Delaware: Room 210, New Post Office Building, Dover.

<sup>6</sup> See footnote 1, p. 4.

## Maryland:

Room 306, Post Office Building, Calvert and Fayette Streets, Baltimore.  
Washington County Annex Building, Hagerstown.

Room 202, New Post Office Building, Main Street, Salisbury.

Massachusetts: Thirteenth floor, Customhouse, Boston.

## New Jersey:

Kotler Building, Main and High Streets, Glassboro.

P. O. Box 1, Trenton.

Yardville Road, White Horse.

## New York:

Room 838, 641 Washington Street, New York.

Room 200, 2507 James Street, Syracuse.

Ohio: 307 Mellett Building, Canton.

## Pennsylvania:

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

6905 Torresdale Avenue, Philadelphia.

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

## Virginia:

Room 217, New Federal Building, Granby Street and Brambleton Avenue,  
Norfolk.

1005 Grace-American Building, Richmond.

West Virginia: County Agent's Office, Courthouse Building, Clarksburg.

Arrangements may be made for inspection and certification of shipments from the District of Columbia by calling Republic 4142, branch 2589, 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.

Division of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Columbus, Ohio.

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, Rich-  
mond, Va.

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

[The foregoing revision was sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the regulated area.]

## NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE,  
*Washington, D. C., February 16, 1939.*

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 the Japanese beetle quarantine (Notice of Quarantine No. 48), effective on and after February 20, 1939. The purpose of this revision is to extend the regulated areas in Maryland, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia, including the widening of areas in several counties heretofore partially regulated. Counties newly added in part or in entirety include Jefferson and Livingston Counties, N. Y.; Harrison, Licking, Richland, Trumbull, and Tuscarawas Counties, Ohio; Mercer County, Pa.; and Spotsylvania and Westmoreland Counties, Va. The special area from which the movement of fruits and vegetables by motortruck or refrigerator car is regulated is extended to include parts of Berks, Dauphin, Lehigh, and Northampton Counties, Pa., parts of Baltimore and Harford Counties, Md., and

additional area in Dorchester and Caroline Counties, Md. Included among those outlying areas to which fruits and vegetables from the main regulated area may be moved only when accompanied by certificates, are Hornell, Mount Morris, and Watertown, N. Y., and the regulated parts of Jefferson, Livingston, and Steuben Counties, N. Y.; Newark and Mansfield, Ohio, and other regulated parts of Licking and Richland Counties, Ohio. Certain modifications have been made with reference to restrictions on the interstate movement of bananas and of commercially packed peaches.

Copies of the revised regulations may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington.

H. A. WALLACE,  
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

[The above notice was published in the following newspapers: The Hartford Times, Hartford, Conn., March 4, 1939; the Wilmington Journal, Wilmington, Del., March 3, 1939; the Evening Star, Washington, D. C., March 4, 1939; the Press-Herald, Portland, Maine, March 6, 1939; the Sun, Baltimore, Md., March 4, 1939; the Post, Boston, Mass., March 4, 1939; the Manchester Union, Manchester, N. H., March 6, 1939; the News, Newark, N. J., March 4, 1939; the Times, New York, N. Y., March 4, 1939; the Cleveland Press, Cleveland, Ohio, March 4, 1939; the Bulletin, Philadelphia, Pa., March 3, 1939; the Bulletin, Providence, R. I., March 4, 1939; the Free Press, Burlington, Vt., March 4, 1939; the News-Leader, Richmond, Va., March 3, 1939; the Gazette, Charleston, W. Va., March 4, 1939.]

B. P. Q. 359 (Supplement No. 4).

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS TO INSPECTORS ON THE TREATMENT OF NURSERY PRODUCTS, FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND SOIL, FOR THE JAPANESE BEETLE, PURSUANT TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE No. 48

FEBRUARY 15, 1939.

II. TREATMENT OF PLANTS, WITH OR WITHOUT SOIL

*H. Methyl bromide fumigation*

In accordance with the provisions of regulation 6 (sec. 301.48-6) of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48 (twelfth revision), the treatment specified below may be employed as a basis for certification of potted plants, plants in tubs, balled nursery stock, or bare-rooted nursery stock, when such treatment is carried out under the supervision of, and in a manner satisfactory to, an inspector of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture.

*Treatment method*

The nursery stock shall be fumigated with a dosage of 2½ pounds of methyl bromide per 1,000 cubic feet, including the space occupied by the nursery stock, for a period of 2½ hours, and during this time the temperature of the soil and the air in the fumigation chamber shall not be lower than 63° F. The treatment is to be applied only to plants with bare roots or in 8-inch pots or smaller, or in soil balls not larger than 8 inches in diameter. While a reasonable amount of moisture in the soil does not make the treatment ineffective, the soil should not be puddled or saturated, and withholding water for a period of 12 hours is advisable. The treatment shall be applied in a tight room or chamber with gas-tight doors and the plants shall be stacked on racks or separated so that the gas can have access to all sides of the pot or soil balls.

After the room or fumigation chamber is loaded and closed the required dosage of methyl bromide shall be applied as a gas and may be introduced into the chamber as a gas or volatilized in the chamber. The air-gas mixture shall be circulated by means of a fan or blower throughout the entire 2½-hour fumigation period or for the length of time required by the inspector. The treatment should be applied in a fumigation chamber of approved design. A chamber lined with sheet metal throughout, with a metal-covered door closing against gaskets and held tightly in place by refrigerator-door fasteners, is recommended.

The efficiency of the treatment is dependent upon strict observance of all requirements herein stated. In authorizing the movement of potted plants and other nursery stock fumigated according to the requirements stated above, it is understood that no liability shall attach to the United States Department of

Agriculture or any of its employees in the event of injury resulting from the use of the fumigant. A list of plants which have been treated with success experimentally will be furnished those interested in applying the treatment.

CAUTION.—Methyl bromide is a gas at ordinary temperatures. It is a poison, and the operator should use an approved gas mask when exposed to the gas at concentrations used in fumigation. The plants in the fumigation chamber should be well aerated by blowing air through them, and the room adequately ventilated before it is entered.

AVERY S. HOYT,

*Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.*

## ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO MEXICAN FRUITFLY QUARANTINE (NO. 64)

### TEXAS VALENCIA ORANGE HARVEST EXTENDED TO JUNE 15, 1939

[Press notice]

JANUARY 27, 1939.

The season for harvesting Valencia oranges under the Mexican fruitfly quarantine regulations, which apply to the Texas counties of Brooks, Willacy, Cameron, and Hidalgo, has been extended to include June 15, Lee A. Strong, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, announced today. The harvesting season normally closes, under the quarantine, on April 30.

Valencia oranges are not preferred hosts of the fruitfly, Dr. Strong stated, and are rarely found infested with the flies. Intensive inspection can be made of the groves during the additional spring season in which the oranges remain on the trees, and should any infestation of the fruitfly be discovered, he stated, it will necessarily require the immediate enforcement of such conditions as may be necessary to prevent its dissemination through the interstate movement of the fruit.

The extension was announced after consultation with the Texas State Department of Agriculture and is concurred in by J. E. McDonald, commissioner of agriculture. Quarantine officials of the State Department of Agriculture of Texas and of the United States Department of Agriculture anticipate the same cooperation heretofore extended in this work by growers and packers of the lower Rio Grande Valley.

The modification in no way affects the close of the harvesting season for grapefruit which is now set at April 30, under the quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 487.

### ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS—MODIFYING THE RESTRICTIONS OF THE MEXICAN FRUITFLY QUARANTINE BY EXTENDING THE HARVESTING SEASON ON VALENCIA ORANGES FROM APRIL 30 TO JUNE 15, 1939

JANUARY 27, 1939.

Under authorization vested in the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in the third proviso of Notice of Quarantine No. 64 (sec. 301.64), it having been determined by me that a modification may be safely made without increasing the risk of spread of the Mexican fruitfly, section A of regulation 7 supplemental to this quarantine is hereby modified to extend the harvesting season for Valencia oranges to the close of June 15 for the year 1939, provided conditions of infestation do not necessitate an earlier closing date.

The host-free period for Valencia oranges, under this modification, will begin June 16 and continue to August 31, 1939, inclusive.

This modification does not affect or alter the harvesting season for grapefruit which closes, under the conditions of the above regulation, on April 30. (Sec. 301.64a, issued under the authority contained in sec. 301.64.)

LEE A. STRONG,

*Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.*

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

## INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS—PLANT QUARANTINE—NOTICE OF QUARANTINE 37, NURSERY STOCK, PLANT AND SEED QUARANTINE, WITH REVISED RULES AND REGULATIONS—T. D. 48257, AS AMENDED BY T. D. 48512, FURTHER AMENDED (T. D. 49788)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,  
Washington, D. C., January 19, 1939.

*To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:*

With reference to T. D. 48257 and T. D. 48512, and article 578 of the Customs Regulations of 1937, amendment 3 to revised rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine 37, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, effective December 1, 1938, so as to permit the entry of begonias and gloxinia tubers on and after December 1, 1939, without limitation as to quantity and utilization, is published for the information and guidance of customs officers and others concerned.

JAMES H. MOYLE,  
*Commissioner of Customs.*

[Then follows the text of the amendment.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE  
(NO. 52)

## PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE AND REGULATIONS REVISED

[Press notice]

MARCH 8, 1939.

The Secretary of Agriculture today announced a revision of the quarantine and regulations relating to the pink bollworm of cotton, effective March 15, 1939. No change was made in the areas under regulation, which now include 6 entire counties and part of another in Arizona, 12 in New Mexico, and 35 counties and parts of 2 others in Texas. The purpose of the revision is chiefly to clarify the requirements. To meet the need for a more flexible means of administering the requirements, the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine is authorized by this revision of the quarantine to modify by administrative instructions the restrictions, in accordance with the facts as to pest risk.

## PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE NO. 52

## REVISION OF QUARANTINE AND REGULATIONS

## INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The following revision of the pink bollworm quarantine and regulations is issued primarily to clarify the requirements by some rearrangement of the subject matter of the various restrictions. To meet the need for a more flexible means of administering certain requirements, particularly those of a special nature such as may relate to only part of a regulated area, or a limited period of the year, administrative instructions, circulars of the B. E. P. Q. series, will be employed. The Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine has accordingly been authorized in the notice of quarantine to modify by administrative instructions restrictions in accordance with the facts as to pest risk.

No change has been made in the regulated areas in this revision.

The section numbers which appear in this document agree with the section numbers in the Code of Federal Regulations now in process of publication.

## SUMMARY

The regulated areas are defined in regulation 2 of this issue of the regulations. Regulation 3 sets forth the restricted articles, classed as to those which are prohibited interstate movement from the regulated areas and those which may be authorized to be so moved. Regulations 4 to 10, inclusive, set forth such requirements as the conditions of certification of the various restricted articles, while regulation 11 gives the marking and labeling requirements. Definitions of the various terms are given, as heretofore, in regulation 1. Arrangements for obtaining certificates or permits may be made with the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, P. O. Box 798, or Room 565 Federal Building, San Antonio, Tex.

AVERY S. HOYT,

*Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.*

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Sec. 301.52—NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 52 (REVISED)

[Approved March 7, 1939; effective March 15, 1939]

I, H. A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, have determined that it is necessary to quarantine the States of Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas to prevent the spread of infestation of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saunders), a dangerous insect new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States.

Now, therefore, under the authority of section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, I do quarantine the said States of Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas, and do order that (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, 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) farm products, farm household goods, farm equipment, and, if contaminated with cotton, any other articles, shall not be shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved from the States of Arizona, New Mexico, or Texas into or through any other State or Territory or District of the United States in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the regulations supplemental hereto: *Provided*, That the restrictions of this quarantine and of the regulations supplemental hereto may be limited to such areas, now or which may be hereafter designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas, in the quarantined States, as, in his judgment, shall be adequate to prevent the spread of the said pest. Any such limitation shall be conditioned, however, upon the affected State or States providing for and enforcing the control of the intrastate movement of the restricted articles under the conditions which apply to their interstate movement under existing provisions of the Federal quarantine regulations, and upon their enforcing such control and sanitation measures with respect to such areas or portions thereof as in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be deemed adequate to prevent the intrastate spread therefrom of the said insect infestation: *Provided further*, That whenever, in any year, the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine shall find that facts exist as to the pest risk involved in the movement of one or more of the articles to which the regulations supplemental hereto apply, making it safe to modify, by making less stringent, the restrictions contained in any such regulations, he shall set forth and publish such finding in administrative instructions, specifying the manner in which the applicable regulation shall be made less stringent, whereupon such modification shall become effective, for such period and for such regulated area or portion thereof as shall be specified in said administrative instructions, and every reasonable effort shall be made to give publicity to such administrative instructions throughout the affected areas.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> Secs. 301.52 to 301.52-12 issued under authority of sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318; 39 Stat. 1165; 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 161.

Done at the city of Washington this 7th day of March 1939.

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

[SEAL]

H. A. WALLACE,  
Secretary of Agriculture.

REVISED REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARENTINE NO. 52

[Approved March 7, 1939; effective March 15, 1939]

REGULATION 1

SEC. 301.52-1. *Definitions.*—For the purpose of these regulations the following words, names, and terms shall be construed respectively to mean:

(a) *Pink bollworm.*—The insect known as the pink bollworm of cotton (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saunders), in any stage of development.

(b) *Cotton and cotton products.*—Cotton and wild cotton plants of the genera *Gossypium* and *Thurberia*, and products of these plants, including seed cotton; cottonseed; cotton lint and linters, and all forms of unmanufactured cotton fiber; cottonseed hulls, cake and meal; gin waste; and all other parts of such plants.

(c) *Seed cotton.*—All forms of cotton lint from which the seed has not been separated.

(d) *Lint.*—All forms of unmanufactured cotton fiber except linters.

(e) *Linters.*—All forms of unmanufactured cotton fiber separated from cottonseed after the lint has been removed.

(f) *Certificate.*—An approved document issued by an inspector evidencing the apparent freedom of restricted articles from the pest.

(g) *Limited permit.*—An approved document issued by an inspector to allow movement of noncertified, restricted articles to or from authorized and designated gins, oil mills, and processing or manufacturing plants. Limited permits will cover all interstate movements of restricted articles while in the process of being made eligible for certification.

(h) *Dealer-carrier permit.*—An approved document issued to persons or firms engaged in ginning, manufacturing, or processing restricted articles for subsequent interstate movement from regulated areas, and to persons or firms moving restricted articles interstate from regulated areas.

(i) *Infestation or infested area.*—Infested by the pink bollworm.

(j) *Moved or movement.*—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 by any person from any regulated area interstate to points outside thereof.

(k) *Inspector.*—An authorized inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.<sup>8</sup>

REGULATION 2

SEC. 301.52-2. *Regulated Areas.*—*Arizona area.*—Counties of Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, Maricopa, Pinal, and Santa Cruz, and all of *Pima County* except that part lying west of the western boundary line of Range 8 east.

*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, Brooks, Cameron, Cochran, Crane, Culberson, Dawson, Ector, El Paso, Gaines, Glasscock, Hidalgo, Hockley, Howard, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, Jim Wells, Kenedy, Kleberg, Loving, Martin, Midland, Nueces, 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, 183, 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*

<sup>8</sup> See footnote 7, p. 19.

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:

*Texas.*—Counties of Brewster, Culberson, Jeff Davis, Presidio, and Terrell, and all of *Hudspeth County*, 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:

*Arizona.*—Counties of Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, Maricopa, Pinal, and Santa Cruz, and the regulated part of Pima County.<sup>9</sup>

*New Mexico.*—Counties of Chaves, Dona Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Lea, Luna, Otero, Roosevelt, Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia.

*Texas.*—Counties of Andrews, Brooks, Cameron, Cochran, Crane, Dawson, Ector, El Paso, Gaines, Glasscock, Hidalgo, Hockley, Howard, Jim Wells, Kenedy, Kleberg, Loving, Martin, Midland, Nueces, Pecos, Reeves, Starr, Terry, Upton, Ward, Willacy, Winkler and Yoakum, the regulated parts of *Bailey and Lamb Counties*, and that part of the northwest corner of *Hudspeth 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.<sup>10</sup>

#### REGULATION 3

SEC. 301.52-3. *Articles the interstate movement of which is restricted or prohibited.*—(a) *Articles prohibited movement.*—The interstate movement from any regulated area of gin trash and cotton waste from gins and mills, and all untreated or unmanufactured cotton products other than seed cotton, cotton lint and linters, either baled or unbaled, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, and cottonseed meal and cake is prohibited.

(b) *Articles authorized interstate movement.*—Seed cotton, cotton lint, and linters, either baled or unbaled, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, and cottonseed meal and cake may be moved interstate from regulated areas as prescribed herein.<sup>10</sup>

#### REGULATION 4

SEC. 301.52-4. *Conditions governing the issuance of certificates.*—(a) *Cotton lint and linters.*—A certificate may be issued for the interstate movement of cotton lint or linters, either baled or unbaled, originating in a regulated area when they have been ginned in an approved gin and have been passed in bat form between heavy steel rollers set not more than one sixty-fourth of an inch apart, or have been given approved vacuum fumigation under the supervision of an inspector: *Provided*, That lint produced in a lightly infested area may be given standard or high density compression in lieu of either rolling or fumigation: *Provided further*, That certificates may be issued for the interstate movement of linters produced from sterilized seed originating in a lightly infested area when produced in an authorized oil mill.

(b) *Cottonseed.*—A certificate may be issued for the interstate movement of cottonseed produced in a regulated area when it has been ginned in an approved gin and has been sterilized under the supervision of an inspector by heat treatment at a required temperature of 150° F. for a period of 30

<sup>9</sup> 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.

<sup>10</sup> See footnote 7, p. 19.

seconds: *Provided*, That certificates may be issued for interstate movement of sterilized cottonseed originating in heavily infested areas only to contiguous regulated areas for processing in authorized oil mills.

(c) *Cottonseed hulls, cake, and meal*.—Certificates may be issued for the interstate movement of cottonseed hulls, cake, and meal produced from sterilized seed originating in a regulated area when these products have been processed in an authorized oil mill under the supervision of an inspector.

(d) *Seed cotton*.—The interstate movement of seed cotton will be allowed only from lightly infested areas into contiguous regulated areas for the purpose of ginning for which movement no permit is required.

(e) *Movement to contiguous infested area*.—No certificates are required for the interstate movement of restricted articles from a lightly infested area to a contiguous, lightly or heavily infested area, or from a heavily infested area to a contiguous, heavily infested area.<sup>11</sup>

#### REGULATION 5

SEC. 301.52-5. *Limited permits*.—Limited permits will be issued for the movement of noncertified, restricted articles to such gins, oil mills, or processing or manufacturing plants as may be authorized and designated by authority of the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine for manufacturing, processing, or treatment incidental to preparing such products for certification. As a condition of such authorization and designation, operators of gins, oil mills, manufacturing or processing plants will agree in writing to handle restricted articles as to segregation of processed and nonprocessed products, as to efficient function of processing equipment, as to disposition of waste, as to use of uncontaminated containers of processed products, as to prevention of contamination of processed products, as to the maintenance of identity of regulated and nonregulated products, and to maintain such other sanitary safeguards against the establishment and spread of infestation and to comply with such other restrictions as to the handling and subsequent movement of restricted articles as may be required by the inspector.<sup>11</sup>

#### REGULATION 6

SEC. 301.52-6. *Restricted articles originating outside the regulated area*.—Restricted articles originating outside the regulated area may be certified for interstate movement from a regulated area without processing, treatment, or sterilization: *Provided*, That while in the regulated area these products have been handled and stored in such manner as to maintain identity, and as to prevent infestation, or contamination with other restricted articles originating in the regulated area.<sup>11</sup>

#### REGULATION 7

SEC. 301.52-7. *Cleaning or treating requirements of other articles when contaminated with cotton or cotton products originating within a regulated area*.—When contaminated with cotton or cotton products originating within a regulated area, railway cars, trucks, or other vehicles, cotton bagging, or other containers of cotton, cotton processing machinery, farm household goods, farm equipment, farm products, or any other articles shall not be moved interstate from a regulated area until freed from such contamination to the satisfaction of an inspector, after which cleaning or treatment no certificate or permit will be required except for cotton bagging, or other containers of cotton and cotton processing machinery.<sup>12</sup>

#### REGULATION 8

SEC. 301.52-8. *Dealer-carrier permits*.—As a condition of issuance of certificates or limited permits for the interstate movement of restricted articles handled by persons or firms engaged in purchasing, assembling, ginning, processing, or carrying such restricted articles originating or stored in regulated areas, such persons or firms shall make application for a dealer-carrier permit to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, San Antonio, Tex., and agree to maintain an accurate record of receipts and sales, shipments or services, when so required (which record shall be available at all times for ex-

<sup>11</sup> See footnote 7, p. 19.

amination by an inspector), and agree to carry out any and all conditions, treatments, precautions, and sanitary measures which may be required.<sup>12</sup>

#### REGULATION 9

SEC. 301.52-9. *Cancellation of certificates.*—Any certificates, limited permits, or dealer-carrier permits issued under these regulations may be withdrawn or canceled and further certificates or permits refused, whenever, in the judgment of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, the further use of such certificates or permits might result in the dissemination of the pink bollworm.<sup>12</sup>

#### REGULATION 10

SEC. 301.52-10. *Alternate treatments to be prescribed by the Chief of the Bureau.*—When more effective methods of treatment, processing or sterilization shall have been developed or when methods of treatment, processing or sterilization as stipulated in the regulations hereof are found unsatisfactory by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, he is authorized to alter them or substitute other requirements.<sup>12</sup>

#### REGULATION 11

SEC. 301.52-11. *General certification provisions and marking and labeling requirements.*—To obtain certificates or limited permits under these regulations, application shall be made either to the local inspector or to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Federal Building, San Antonio, Tex.<sup>13</sup>

Certificates or permits required under these regulations shall be securely attached to the outside of each container of restricted articles, or, in the case of carlot or bulk shipments by freight, to the waybills or other shipping papers which accompany the shipment. In the case of movement by road vehicle, such certificate or permit shall accompany the vehicle. Each container of restricted articles so moved shall bear such marking and labeling as may be necessary, in the judgment of the inspector, to identify the material.

The United States Department of Agriculture shall not be responsible for any costs incident to inspection or treatment, other than the services of inspectors.<sup>14</sup>

#### REGULATION 12

SEC. 301.52-12. *Shipments for experimental and scientific purposes.*—Products and articles subject to restriction in these regulations may be moved interstate 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.<sup>14</sup>

These regulations shall be effective on and after March 15, 1939, and shall supersede the revised rules and regulations promulgated on October 13, 1936, as amended.

Done at the city of Washington this 7th day of March 1939.

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

[SEAL]

H. A. WALLACE,  
Secretary of Agriculture.

#### APPENDIX

##### FIELD HEADQUARTERS AND STATIONS

Applications for certificates or permits may be made to the field project leader, addressing Pink Bollworm Control, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, P. O. Box 798, or Room 571 Federal Building (telephone F-7141-275), San Antonio, Tex., or addressing the nearest inspector.

<sup>12</sup> See footnote 7, p. 19.

<sup>13</sup> See appendix for list of field stations.

<sup>14</sup> See footnote 7, p. 19.

Inspectors may be reached at the following field stations:

## ARIZONA

Address	Town	Telephone
Pink Bollworm Inspector, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Buckeye Hotel.	Buckeye.....	-----
Pink Bollworm Inspector, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, P. O. Box 253.	Coolidge.....	-----
Pink Bollworm Inspector, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Metz Hotel.	Mesa.....	-----
Pink Bollworm Inspector, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, 402 Security Bldg.	Phoenix.....	4-4062
Pink Bollworm Inspector, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, P. O. Box 246, 704 5th Ave.	Safford.....	-----
Pink Bollworm Inspector, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, P. O. Box 449, 240 Federal Bldg.	Tucson.....	1-960

## NEW MEXICO

Pink Bollworm Inspector, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, P. O. Box 784, Road Station House.	Carlsbad.....	513-W
Pink Bollworm Inspector, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, P. O. Box 849.	Las Cruces.....	-----
Pink Bollworm Inspector, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, P. O. Box 687.	Portales.....	-----
Pink Bollworm Inspector, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, P. O. Box 845, 340 Federal Bldg.	Roswell.....	457

## TEXAS

Pink Bollworm Inspector, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, P. O. Box 482.	Alice.....	-----
Pink Bollworm Inspector, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, P. O. Box 840, 217 Fuller Bldg.	Alpine.....	30
Pink Bollworm Inspector, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, P. O. Box 269.	Big Spring.....	-----
Pink Bollworm Inspector, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, P. O. Box 37.	Brownfield.....	-----
Pink Bollworm Inspector, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, P. O. Box 385.	Brownsville.....	-----
Pink Bollworm Inspector, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, 641 Nixon Bldg.	Corpus Christi....	9042
Pink Bollworm Inspector, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, P. O. Box 504.	Donna.....	(McAllen) 663
Pink Bollworm Inspector, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, P. O. Box 432.	Edinburg.....	-----
Pink Bollworm Inspector, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, 206 U. S. Courthouse.	El Paso.....	Main 3295
Pink Bollworm Inspector, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, P. O. Box 27.	Fabens.....	-----
Pink Bollworm Inspector, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, P. O. Box 406.	Harlingen.....	-----
Pink Bollworm Inspector, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, P. O. Box 733.	Kingsville.....	-----
Pink Bollworm Inspector, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, P. O. Box 674	Lamesa.....	-----
Pink Bollworm Inspector, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, P. O. Box 46.	Levelland.....	-----
Pink Bollworm Inspector, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, P. O. Box 325.	Littlefield.....	-----
Pink Bollworm Inspector, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, P. O. Box 1615, 209 Federal Bldg.	Lubbock.....	293
Pink Bollworm Inspector, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, P. O. Box 671, 11 Nassar Bldg.	McAllen.....	663
Pink Bollworm Inspector, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, P. O. Box 188, 306 Federal Bldg.	Pecos.....	57
Pink Bollworm Inspector, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, P. O. Box 928.	Presidio.....	-----
Pink Bollworm Inspector, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, P. O. Box 706.	Raymondville.....	-----
Pink Bollworm Inspector, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, P. O. Box 367.	Robstown.....	-----
Pink Bollworm Inspector, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, P. O. Box 337.	Stanton.....	-----

[The foregoing revision was sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the regulated areas.]

## NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
*Washington, D. C., March 7, 1939.*

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. 52 and the regulations supplemental thereto, on account of the pink bollworm of cotton effective March 15, 1939. The purpose of the revision is chiefly to clarify the requirements and to authorize the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine to modify by administrative instructions the restrictions in accordance with the pest risk. No change was made in the areas under regulation. 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 following newspapers: The Republican, Phoenix, Ariz., March 18, 1939; the Journal, Albuquerque, N. Mex., March 18, 1939; the Chronicle, Houston, Tex., March 17, 1939.]

B. E. P. Q. 492.

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS—MODIFYING THE PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE REGULATIONS BY SUSPENDING TREATMENT REQUIREMENTS OF DESIGNATED ARTICLES FROM THE COUNTIES OF BROOKS, JIM WELLS, KENEDY, KLEBERG, AND NUECES, TEX.

MARCH 30, 1939.

Under authority contained in the second proviso in Notice of Quarantine No. 52, revised (sec. 301.52), and having determined that facts exist as to the pest risk involved which make it safe to modify, by making less stringent, the restrictions contained in paragraphs (a) and (c) of regulation 4 (sec. 301.52-4) of the pink bollworm quarantine, notice is hereby given that baled linters and products thereof, cottonseed hulls, cake, and meal produced in the counties of Brooks, Jim Wells, Kenedy, Kleberg, and Nueces, Tex., may be moved interstate therefrom without restriction other than (1) that the products have been produced in an authorized oil mill and subsequently protected from contamination, and (2) that a certificate issued by the United States Department of Agriculture has been obtained and attached to the containers or shipping papers, in accordance with the requirements of regulation 11 (sec. 301.52-11).

The removal of certain treatment requirements for the above-mentioned products is due to the fact that a light infestation of the pink bollworm was discovered in the affected area at the peak of the 1938 ginning season, and facilities were not available for sterilization of the cottonseed from which these products are being manufactured.

This modification shall remain in effect until April 30, 1939: *Provided*, That products manufactured prior to that date will be eligible for certification subsequent thereto. (Sec. 301.52-4a, issued under authority contained in sec. 301.52-4.)

S. A. ROHWER,  
*Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.*

B. E. P. Q. 493.

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS—MODIFYING THE PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE REGULATIONS BY LIFTING TREATMENT REQUIREMENTS AS TO DESIGNATED ARTICLES FROM CERTAIN LIGHTLY INFESTED AREAS IN NEW MEXICO AND TEXAS

MARCH 30, 1939.

Under authority contained in the second proviso in Notice of Quarantine No. 52, revised (sec. 301.52), and having determined that facts exist as to the pest risk involved which make it safe to modify, by making less stringent, the restrictions contained in paragraphs (a) and (c) of regulation 4 (sec. 301.52-4) of the pink bollworm quarantine, notice is hereby given that baled cotton lint and linters and products thereof, cottonseed hulls, cake, and meal may be moved inter-

state without restriction from the following area: New Mexico: Lea and Roosevelt Counties. Texas: Counties of Andrews, Cochran, Dawson, Ector, Gaines, Glasscock, Hockley, Howard, Martin, Midland, Terry, Yoakum, and the regulated parts of Bailey and Lamb Counties: *Provided*, (1) That the products have been produced in an authorized gin or oil mill and subsequently protected from contamination, and (2) that a certificate of the United States Department of Agriculture has been obtained and attached to the containers or shipping papers in accordance with the requirements prescribed in regulation 11 (sec. 301.52-11) of said quarantine.

The removal of the treatment requirements until further notice for the above-mentioned products is considered safe, due to the harvesting of the crop late in the season, the inability of the pink bollworm to survive the low temperatures of the winter, and the occurrence late in the season of only a light, sporadic infestation in the areas described. (Sec. 301.52-4b, issued under authority contained in sec. 301.52-4.)

S. A. ROHWER,  
*Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.*

B. E. P. Q. 494.

**ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS—MODIFYING RESTRICTIONS OF THE PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE REGULATIONS BY LIFTING CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS AS TO SAMPLES OF LINT COTTON**

MARCH 30, 1939.

Under authority contained in the second proviso in Notice of Quarantine No. 52, revised (sec. 301.52), and having determined that facts exist as to the pest risk involved which make it safe to modify, by making less stringent, the restrictions contained in paragraph (a) of regulation 4 (sec. 301.52-4) of the pink bollworm quarantine, notice is hereby given that samples of lint cotton originating in a lightly infested area may be moved interstate without restriction other than (1) that the bales of lint cotton from which the samples are taken have been produced in an authorized gin and subsequently protected from contamination, and (2) that a certificate issued by the United States Department of Agriculture has been obtained and attached in accordance with the requirements of regulation 11 (sec. 301.52-11).

The removal of treatment requirements for samples of lint cotton originating in the lightly infested areas is considered safe owing to the marked improvement in ginning methods and machinery, making it improbable that a sample (approximately 1½ pounds) of cotton lint, drawn from a bale for grading and stapling, would contain even one seed in which the pink bollworm might be harboring.

This modification shall remain in effect until further notice. (Sec. 301.52-4c, issued under authority contained in sec. 301.52-4.)

S. A. ROHWER,  
*Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.*

**ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 72)**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS**

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,  
*Washington, January 30, 1939.*

*Postmaster:*

MY DEAR SIR: Your attention is invited to the inclosed administrative instructions issued by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, in connection with Federal Quarantine Order No. 72 on account of the white-fringed beetle.

Under these instructions no certificate of inspection will be required during the period from January 15 to July 1, 1939, in connection with the acceptance for mailing of the articles named therein when free from soil and when shipped

from any of the regulated areas in the county of Mobile, Ala.; county of Escambia, Fla.; parish of East Baton Rouge, La.; and counties of Hinds, Jackson, and Pearl River, Miss.

Postmasters will please take note and be governed accordingly. See paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Very truly yours,

RAMSEY S. BLACK,  
*Third Assistant Postmaster General.*

B. E. P. Q. 485.

**ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS—REMOVAL OF WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS UNTIL JULY 1, 1939, FOR SPECIFIED ARTICLES CONSIGNED FROM DESIGNATED PORTIONS OF THE REGULATED AREAS**

[Approved January 14, 1939; effective January 15, 1939]

Under authorization provided in Notice of Quarantine No. 72 all certification requirements are hereby waived during the regulated periods from January 15 to June 30, 1939, inclusive, of the following articles enumerated in regulation 3 (a) and (b), when free from soil and when consigned from any of the regulated areas in the county of Mobile, Ala.; county of Escambia, Fla.; parish of East Baton Rouge, La.; and counties of Hinds, Jackson, and Pearl River, Miss.; it having been determined that sanitary measures and natural conditions have sufficiently reduced the risk of egg or adult contamination as to render certification unnecessary during the periods indicated:

Potatoes and sweetpotatoes; sweetpotato vines, draws, and cuttings; cordwood, pulpwood, stump wood, and logs; used or unused lumber, timbers, posts, poles, cross ties, and other building materials; hay, roughage of all kinds, straw, leaves, and leafmold; peas, beans, and peanuts in shells, or the shells of any of these products; seed cotton, cottonseed, baled cotton lint, and linters; used implements and machinery, scrap metal, junk, utensils or containers coming in contact with the ground; brick, tiling, stone, and concrete slabs and blocks; nursery stock and other plants, which are free from soil.

The restrictions on the interstate movement from any of the regulated areas, of the following articles designated in paragraph (a) (1) of regulation 3 of Quarantine No. 72, as carriers of larvae remain in effect throughout the year:

Soil, earth, sand, clay, peat, compost, and manure whether moved independent of, or in connection with or attached to nursery stock, plants, products, articles, or things. (Sec. 301.72a, issued under authority contained in sec. 301.72.)

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

B. E. P. Q. 486.

**ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS—MODIFYING THE RESTRICTIONS OF THE WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE QUARANTINE BY AUTHORIZING TREATMENT OF PLANTS IN POTS OR IN SOIL BALLS NOT EXCEEDING THREE (3) INCHES IN DIAMETER**

JANUARY 28, 1939.

Recent experimental work by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture has proven that certain potted plants, hereinafter listed, can safely and successfully be fumigated for the control of white-fringed beetle.

**TREATMENT AUTHORIZED**

Under provisions contained in Regulation 5(a) (sec. 301.72-5) supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 72 (sec. 301.72), the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine authorizes as a prerequisite to certification, the following method of treatment, for certain kinds and sizes of potted and balled and burlapped plants, when done under the supervision of an authorized inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

## FUMIGATION TREATMENT METHOD

(1) Fumigation must be done with methyl bromide at a dosage of one pound per 1,000 cubic feet, including the space occupied by the plants, for a period of 4 hours, the soil in which the pots are planted and the air in the fumigation chamber to be at a temperature of not less than 85° F.

(2) Such fumigation shall apply only to those plants in 3-inch pots or smaller, or in soil balls not larger than those which would be contained in 3-inch pots, and the plants shall be stacked on racks so that the gas mixture can have access to all sides of the pots or soil ball.

(3) The fumigation shall be done in a tight chamber with gastight doors.

(4) After the chamber is loaded and closed, the appropriate amount of methyl bromide shall be volatilized therein and the air-gas mixture shall be circulated by means of a fan or blower throughout the entire 4-hour fumigation period.

## SUGGESTIONS

(1) A fumigation chamber, lined with sheet metal throughout and with a metal-covered door closing against gaskets and held tightly in place by refrigerator door fasteners, is recommended.

(2) A list of plants, which have been fumigated experimentally with methyl bromide according to the recommendations here given and are classified as to their ability to withstand such treatment as indicated by these experiments, is attached.

## DISCLAIMER

In authorizing the movement of potted plants or nursery stock, fumigated according to the requirements stated above, it is 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 from the use of the fumigant.

## CAUTION

Methyl bromide is a gas at ordinary temperatures. It is colorless and practically odorless in concentrations used for fumigation of 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 plants in the fumigation chamber should be well aerated by blowing air through them and the room adequately ventilated before it is entered. (Sec. 301.72-5b, issued under authority contained in sec. 301.72-5.)

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

The following plants, known to the trade by the following names, have been fumigated in up to 3-inch pots with methyl bromide at the rate of one pound per 1,000 cubic feet for 4 hours at 85° F. with the results indicated:

No injury to the following:

<i>Areca lutescens.</i>	Habrus and Hahns ivy.
<i>Aspidistra lurida.</i>	<i>Latania barbonica.</i>
Boston fern.	Nepthedes.
Cape-jasmine ( <i>Gardenia</i> ).	Norwood fern.
Christmas cactus.	<i>Pandanus veitchi.</i> Plants which have
<i>Codiaeum</i> , corkscrew croton.	pure white leaves not to be fumigated.
<i>Codiaeum croton</i> Robt. Craig.	Pedilanthus.
<i>Codiaeum croton punctatum.</i>	Peperomia (green).
<i>Cressulus arborences.</i>	Peperomia (variegated).
<i>Dracaena</i> , massange.	<i>Philodendron cordatum.</i>
<i>Ficus elastica</i> (variegated).	<i>Phoenix roebelinii.</i>
<i>Ficus elastica</i> (green).	<i>Sansevieria.</i>
<i>Ficus nitida.</i>	

Injury not severe—confined to shedding some of lower, older leaves, to the following:

*Dracaena*, M. Story.

*Dieffenbachia*.

*Ficus pandurata*.

*Hibiscus* (red).

*Poinsettia*.

Injury very severe to the following—fumigation not recommended:

*Allamanda johnsoni*.

*Chrysanthemum*.

*Dracaena warneckii*.

*Pothos wilcoxi*.

B. E. P. Q. 488.

**ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS—MODIFYING THE RESTRICTIONS OF THE WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE QUARANTINE BY REMOVING UNDER SPECIFIED CONDITIONS THE CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR INTERSTATE MOVEMENT FOR ALL RESTRICTED ARTICLES ORIGINATING IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES**

JANUARY 27, 1939.

Under authorization to the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine provided in the second proviso of Notice of Quarantine No. 72 (sec. 301.72), I find that, when the following requirements are met, regulations 4, 5, and 6 (secs. 301.72-4 to 301.72-6) under this quarantine, may be safely modified to waive all certification requirements for all regulated areas until further notice, for the interstate movement of all restricted articles imported from foreign countries and moving through a regulated area, when reshipped in the unopened, original container and when each container is clearly marked to indicate the country of origin, and when the articles are protected, while in the regulated areas, in a manner satisfactory to an authorized inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture. Such modification is hereby authorized. (Sec. 301.72b, issued under authority contained in sec. 301.72.)

LEE A. STRONG,

*Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.*

B. E. P. Q. 489.

**ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS—MODIFYING WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS AUTHORIZING TREATMENT OF POTTING SOIL**

JANUARY 28, 1939.

Recent experimental work by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture has proved that potting soil can be successfully treated by the following methods for the control of the white-fringed beetle.

TREATMENT AUTHORIZED

Under provisions contained in regulation 5 (a) (sec. 301.72-5) supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 72 (sec. 301.72), the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine authorizes, as a prerequisite to certification, either of the following methods of treatment for "potting soil" when done under the supervision of an authorized inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

FUMIGATION TREATMENT METHOD

(1) Potting soil must be treated in a container with methyl bromide in a dosage of 40 cubic centimeters of methyl bromide per cubic yard of soil for a period of 48 hours.

(2) The sides, bottom, and seams of the container shall be tight, preferably lined with sheet metal, and shall have a cover or be covered with a tarpaulin immediately after the fumigant is applied.

(3) The condition of the soil and the apparatus used and the method of application of the fumigant must meet the approval of an authorized inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

## HEAT TREATMENT METHOD

(1) Live steam, under pressure of 80 pounds or more per square inch, shall be applied through a grid of perforated pipes at the bottom of the sterilizing box or truck body containing the soil, for a period of 45 minutes or until all parts of the load reach a temperature of 200° F.

(2) The grids shall be constructed of 1-inch pipes, perforated with holes one-thirty-second of an inch in diameter on the upper side and connecting at one end to a manifold into which the steam is introduced.

(3) The layer of soil in the sterilizing box shall not be more than 2 feet, 6 inches deep.

## DISCLAIMER

In authorizing the movement of potting soil treated according to the requirements stated above, it is 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 from the use of these treatments.

## CAUTION

Methyl bromide is a gas at ordinary temperatures. It is colorless and practically odorless in concentrations used for fumigation of plants. It is a poison, and the operator should use an approved gas mask when exposed to the gas at concentrations used in fumigation.

After fumigation of potting soil by the above method, the cover should be removed and the soil allowed to aerate. (Sec. 301.72-5a, issued under authority contained in sec. 301.72-5.)

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

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**TERMINAL INSPECTION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS**

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,  
*Washington, January 9, 1939.*

## AMENDMENT OF OREGON PLANT QUARANTINE ORDER NO. 18

Oregon Plant Quarantine Order No. 18 (A Series) pertaining to the Oriental fruit moth was amended November 23, 1938, so as to permit the acceptance for transportation into that State during the dormant period from November 1 to March 15 of bare-rooted trees of the peach, nectarine, almond, apricot, plum, cherry, choke-cherry, quince, pear, or apple and the flowering forms thereof, provided they are accompanied with a certificate by a State plant inspector of the State of origin, showing the plants to have been adequately fumigated, according to specifications of the Oregon State Department of Agriculture.

Under the Oregon State quarantine as previously enforced, and as published in the Postal Bulletin of July 27, 1937, and on page 44 of the August 1937 Supplement to the Postal Guide all varieties and species including the flowering forms of the peach, nectarine, almond, apricot, plum, cherry, choke-cherry, quince, pear, and apple trees and plants and parts thereof were prohibited entry into Oregon from the States named in the published notice. The modification allows their entry when the roots are bare during the period from November 1 to March 15 after fumigation as required and when accompanied with a proper certificate showing fumigation treatment.

Postmasters will please, therefore, make the proper correction and be governed accordingly.

RAMSEY S. BLACK,  
*Third Assistant Postmaster General.*

## AMENDMENT OF OREGON PLANT QUARANTINE ORDER NO. 23

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,  
*Washington, February 13, 1939.*

Oregon Plant Quarantine Order No. 23 (A Series) pertaining to the tomato pin worm was amended January 6, 1939, so as to remove the State of Missouri from the quarantined area.

This amends the list of "Oregon State Plant Quarantines" dated June 23, 1937, published in the *POSTAL BULLETIN* of July 27, 1937, and on page 44 of the August 1937 Supplement to the Postal Guide, and removes the name of Missouri from the list of States shown therein as being quarantined on account of the tomato pin worm.

Postmasters will please, therefore, make the proper correction and be governed accordingly.

RAMSEY S. BLACK,  
*Third Assistant Postmaster General.*

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**MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS**

B. E. P. Q. 355, Revised, Supplement No. 2.

**PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, JAMAICA, BRITISH WEST INDIES**

JANUARY 6, 1939.

**IMPORTATION OF SISAL FIBER PROHIBITED**

Proclamation No. 121 of February 16, 1938, prohibits the importation of sisal fiber into Jamaica (*Jamaica Gazette LXI:12, February 18, 1938*).

**TRANSSHIPMENT OF CITRUS FRUITS AT PORT ANTONIO REGULATED**

Notification No. 712, published in the *Jamaica Gazette LXI:83* of September 10, 1938, prescribes that the transshipment of citrus fruit from Spanish Honduras and British Honduras at Port Antonio will be allowed in future under the following conditions only:

(a) The fruit must be clean and free from disease.

(b) The fruit must have been properly processed and packed to the satisfaction of the officer duly appointed to inspect it prior to transshipment.

(c) Transshipment must be direct from ship to ship and no storage of fruit, except in the ship by which it arrives, can be permitted pending transshipment.

(d) All fruit must leave the island by ship, any broken or damaged boxes must be taken away, and any fruit that may fall into the sea at the time of transshipment must be picked up by one or other of the vessels.

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

B. E. P. Q. 391, Second Revision.

**PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, BRITISH GOLD COAST COLONY**

FEBRUARY 20, 1939.

This revision of the original digest of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Gold Coast Colony was rendered necessary by the enactment of the Importation of Plants Regulation Ordinance, No. 18, of March 28, 1936, and the promulgation of the Importation of Plants Regulations, No. 25, of May 16, 1936. It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector, in charge of foreign service information, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to 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.

AVERY S. HOYT,  
*Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.*

### BASIC LEGISLATION

[Ordinance No. 18 of March 28, 1936, known as The Importation of Plants Ordinance]

#### DEFINITIONS

Section 2 of the ordinance makes the following 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, which has been cooked.

"Pest" means any insect or other invertebrate animal which may be injurious to agricultural or horticultural crops.

"Plant disease" means any disease caused by fungus, bacterium, virus, or other organism which may be injurious to agricultural or horticultural crops.

Section 4 of the ordinance empowers the Governor in Council to make regulations for the following, among other purposes:

(a) Prohibiting, restricting, or regulating the importation into Gold Coast of plants, seeds, soil, manure, containers, straw, and other packing materials, or any other similar goods or things.

#### GENERAL REGULATIONS

[Importation of Plants Regulation, No. 25, effective May 16, 1936]

ARTICLE 1. These regulations may be cited as "The Importation of Plants Regulations."

#### PLANT INTERCHANGE SCHEDULE

ART. 2. The plant interchange schedule is a schedule of West African countries in respect of which agreements have been made with the Government of the Gold Coast concerning the making and enforcement in such countries and the Gold Coast of regulations governing the interchange of plants and seeds of plants.

#### AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

ART. 3. No person shall import or cause to be imported into the Gold Coast any plant or seed except by mail or through the following ports of entry: Accra, Winneba, Cape Coast, Salt Pond, Takoradi.

#### IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

ART. 4. The following plants, produce, and seeds shall not be imported into the Gold Coast:

(a) All plants in soil or in any material of which soil forms a part.

(b) All plants from Central America, South America, and Trinidad, and other countries in which witches'-broom disease of cocoa (*Marasmius pernicius* Stahel) is known to occur, as specified by the Governor by a notice in the Gazette, except plants required and imported by the Department of Agriculture for scientific purposes.

(c) All coconuts in husk from Central America, South America, Trinidad and Tobago, Grenada, and St. Vincent.

(d) All coffee in cherry (berry) unless accompanied by a certificate of freedom from mealy pod disease issued by the Government agricultural authority of the country of export.

(e) All cottonseed except such as may be required and imported by the Department of Agriculture for scientific purposes.

## INSPECTION ON ARRIVAL MAY BE REQUIRED

ART. 5. (1) 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 (legumes), for consumption, and any accompanying container brought to the Gold Coast by steamer, post, or other channel may, before being delivered to the consignee or addressee, be examined by a customs officer for the purpose of determining whether the plant or seed appears to be one the importation of which is forbidden or the importation of which is subject to precautions in accordance with these regulations.

## TREATMENT OF INFECTED MATERIAL

ART. 5. (2) Any such plant or seed, together with all other articles in the same container, and packing material may, where deemed necessary by any inspector as a precautionary measure against the introduction of any pest or plant disease, be disinfected or fumigated by and to the satisfaction of the inspector at the expense of the consignee or addressee, in default of which the consignment or package may be refused entry into the Gold Coast or may be destroyed by the inspector.

## CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH PLANTS AND SEEDS MAY BE IMPORTED

ART. 6. Subject to the provisions of these regulations, the importation of plants and seeds of plants shall be governed by the following provisions:

(a) Importations of plants and seeds of plants set out in group A in schedule I shall be permitted from countries included in the plant interchange schedule only under permit signed by the director of agriculture first obtained, and in accordance with any special conditions which may be stated in such permit.

(b) Importations of plants and seeds set out in either group A or group B in schedule I from countries other than those included in the plant interchange schedule shall be permitted only under permit signed by the director of agriculture first obtained and in accordance with any special conditions stated in that permit. Such a permit shall be granted for plants included in group A only when they are needed for special scientific purposes and provided that the director of agriculture is satisfied that the plants will be grown under such conditions as should preclude any possibility of the introduction of any dangerous pest or plant disease.

(c) Importations of plants and seeds set out in group B in schedule I shall be permitted from countries included in the plant interchange schedule.

*Schedule I*

Group A: Plants and seeds of cocoa (*Theobroma cacao*), cotton (*Gossypium* spp.), cassava (*Manihot esculenta*), oil palms, and all species of *Musa* and *Citrus*.

Group B: Plants and seeds of coconut (*Cocos nucifera*), Kola (*Cola* sp.), coffee (*Coffea* spp.) except hulled and dried berries for consumption, groundnuts or peanuts (*Arachis hypogaea*), yams (*Dioscorea* spp.), rice (*Oryza sativa*) except hulled rice for consumption, pulse (legumes) except dry shelled seeds for consumption, guinea corn (*Sorghum vulgare*), millets, maize (*Zea mays*), and rubber (*Hevea* spp.).

## WRITTEN APPLICATION FOR PERMIT REQUIRED

ART. 7. Applications for permits shall be made in writing to the director of agriculture, and shall state:

- (1) The full name, residence, and postal address of the applicant.
- (2) The name and address of the person from whom it is proposed to obtain the plants.
- (3) The botanical name or the generally accepted popular name and varietal names of the plants and the number of each variety it is desired to import.
- (4) The locality in which it is proposed to grow the plants.

ART. 8. Relates to the form of the import permit.

## PRESCRIBED PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE

ART. 9. Health certificates required from government agricultural authorities to accompany imports by any permit issued under these regulations shall, as far as practicable, be in the form set out below, or in a form accepted by the director of agriculture as being substantially to the like effect.

This is to certify that { the living plants or plant products<sup>15</sup>  
a representative sample of the living plants or plant products  
included in the consignment, of which particulars are given below were/was<sup>15</sup> thoroughly examined on (date) -----, by (name of inspector) -----, a duly authorized official of the -----, and found to be healthy, no evidence of the presence of any injurious insect, pest, or disease (destructive to vegetation<sup>15</sup>) -----, (destructive to agricultural or horticultural crops<sup>15</sup>) (insert words in ( ) if required by existing legislation) having been found in/on them and that the consignment (including the packing) covered by this certificate has<sup>15</sup>/has not been treated in the following manner (e. g., fumigated with ----- or disinfected with -----) prior to/immediately subsequent to inspection.

Inspected<sup>15</sup> } in the field by a duly authorized inspector on (date) -----  
Not inspected }

Signature -----

Official status -----

Date -----  
Number and description of packages -----  
Distinguishing marks -----  
Description of living plants or plant products or parts thereof -----  
Stated to be 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. (Details of any special certificate issued in respect of imports specifically scheduled by the importing country.)

B. E. P. Q. 422, Supplement No. 3.

## PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, KINGDOM OF RUMANIA

JANUARY 6, 1939.

## RESTRICTIONS ON TRANSIT OF PLANT MATERIAL

The following regulations governing the transit through Rumania of plants, potatoes, etc., were promulgated by Ministerial Order No. 300,126, of November 17, 1938 (Monitorul Oficial No. 273 of November 23, 1938):

## PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE INDICATING ORIGIN

ARTICLE 1. Transit through Rumania of all kinds of trees, shrubs, nursery stock, grafts, vines, and any category of rooted plants, as well as potatoes, beans, peas, lentils, and fodder seeds, is permitted only when the respective shipment is accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate and a certificate of origin issued by an official institution recognized by the Rumanian authorities.

ART. 2. The shipment in transit mentioned in article 1 will be subjected to a phytosanitary control at the point of entry into the country, after which it will be bonded and sealed by the agents of the Bureau for Plant Protection in Rumania.

ART. 4. All shipments in transit through Rumania, except those mentioned in article 1, will be allowed without an accompanying phytosanitary certificate; nevertheless, on entry into the country, the railway cars will be sealed and, on exit, the seals will be inspected and removed.

<sup>15</sup> Strike out the words not required.

ART. 5. All shipments in transit through Rumania, whether accompanied by phytosanitary certificates in conformity with article 1, or unaccompanied, in conformity with article 4, if found unsealed within the country or at the frontier exit point from the country, will be retained and subjected to the provisions of article 75, paragraph 2. of the law relative to the organization and encouragement of agriculture, the shipment being considered as infected or infested.

LEE A. STRONG,

*Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.*

B. E. P. Q. 428, Revised.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, BRITISH COLONY OF CEYLON

FEBRUARY 20, 1939.

This revision of the digest of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Colony of Ceylon was rendered necessary by the promulgation, July 22, 1938, of amended regulations under the Plant Protection Ordinance No. 10, June 27, 1924. It 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, by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector, in charge foreign service information, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the text of the said amended regulations.

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.

AVERY S. HOYT,

*Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.*

BASIC LEGISLATION

[The Plant Protection Ordinance No. 10, June 27, 1924]

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.

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.

SUMMARY

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

*Hevea* spp., seeds or plants grown in the Western Hemisphere: Importation prohibited to prevent the introduction of the South African leaf disease (*Melanopsammopsis* (*Dothidella*) *ulci* (Henn.) Stahel). (Art. 2 of General Regulations, p. 3.)

Coconut plants (*Cocos nucifera* L.): Importation from any source prohibited to prevent the introduction of coccids. (Art. 2 of General Regulations, p. 3.)

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

*Hevea* spp., seeds or plants grown in the Eastern Hemisphere: May be imported only under a written permit from the director of agriculture. (Art. 2 of General Regulations, p. 3.)

Tea seed (*Thea sinensis* L.): Importation prohibited, directly or indirectly, from any place in India, except in such quantities as may be necessary for experimental purposes and except under and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a written permit from the director of agriculture, to prevent the introduction of blister blight (*Exobasidium vexans* Mass.). (Art. 2 of General Regulations, p. 3.)

Coconut in the husk (*Cocos nucifera* L.): Importation prohibited through any other port than Colombo. (Art. 2 of General Regulations, p. 3.)

Cottonseed (*Gossypium* spp.): Importation prohibited through any other port than Colombo, or from any other port than Bombay or except with a certificate of fumigation, to prevent the introduction of the boll weevil (*Anthonomus grandis* Boh.). (Art. 2 of General Regulations, p. 3.)

Cottonseed, unginced cotton, or raw ginned cotton (*Gossypium* spp.) grown in the Western Hemisphere: Importation prohibited through any other port than Colombo, or except with a certificate of fumigation or disinfection or both from the collector of customs, Bombay, to prevent the introduction of the boll weevil (*Anthonomus grandis* Boh.).

Cassava (*Manihot utilissima*), any living part of the plant: Importation prohibited except under a written permit from the director of agriculture, to prevent the introduction of mosaic disease. (Art. 2 of General Regulations, p. 3.)

Fresh fruit: May be imported only under a license issued by the director of agriculture or by an authorized officer of the Department of Agriculture, and not otherwise than in accordance with the condition of such license.

Fresh fruits: No license will be issued for the import of fresh fruit from any country in which the Mediterranean fruitfly (*Ceratitidis capitata* Wied.) or any other pest of fruits which has not become established in Ceylon is known or suspected of existing unless the director of agriculture is satisfied that either before export from such country or during transit to Ceylon the fruit is so treated as to insure that such pest, in all its stages, is effectively destroyed. (Art. 3 of General Regulations, p. 4.)

Under this regulation each consignment of fruit must be covered by a certificate of origin and must be consigned directly from the country of origin to the person or agency specified in the license. All large importing firms and agencies already have import licenses, others may obtain such licenses on request within 2 days after the fruit reaches Ceylon. (Letter of the director of agriculture, Peradeniya, Ceylon, November 1, 1938.)

All living imported plants, coconuts in husk, cottonseed, before release from the customs, shall be examined, but this does not apply to potatoes, onions, turmeric, culinary seed, edible vegetables and the seed of such vegetables, and the seed of any ornamental plant.

#### IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

Potatoes, turmeric, culinary seeds, edible vegetables, and the seed of such vegetables, and the seed of any ornamental plant. (Art. 4 of General Regulations, p. 4.)

#### GENERAL REGULATIONS

[As amended July 22, 1938]

#### AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

ARTICLE 1. (1) No person shall import any plant into Ceylon through any port other than the port of Colombo or the port of Talaimannar: Provided that any of the following articles may be imported through any port, namely, onions, gingelly seed (sesame, *Sesamum indicum*), dried turmeric (*Curcuma longa* L.), tamarind, "Karanai" roots, groundnuts (peanuts), gram (chickpea, *Cicer arietinum* L.), dhal (pigeon pea, *Cajanus indicus* Spreng) and other pulses (legumes), dried chillies, curry stuffs, or other culinary seed.

#### LIVING INSECTS MAY BE IMPORTED ONLY UNDER PERMIT

(2) No person shall import or land a living specimen of any insect or invertebrate animal not already known to exist in Ceylon without the 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.

## PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

ART. 2. No person shall import or land: (a) Any seed or plant of any species of *Hevea* grown in the Western Hemisphere; (b) any seed or plant of any species of *Hevea* grown in the Eastern Hemisphere except under a permit in writing, from the director of agriculture; (c) any tea seed, directly or indirectly, from any place in India, except in such quantities as may be necessary for experimental purposes and except under and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a permit in writing from the director of agriculture; (d) any coconut plant; (e) any coconut in husk through any port other than the port of Colombo; (f) the seed of cotton of any species of *Gossypium* through any port other than the port of Colombo; (g) any seed, or unginned cotton, or raw ginned cotton of any species of *Gossypium* grown in the Western Hemisphere, through any port other than Colombo, or from any port other than Bombay, or except with a certificate of fumigation or disinfection or both fumigation and disinfection from the collector of customs at Bombay; (h) any living plant of the cassava plant, *Manihot utilissima*, except under a permit in writing from the director of agriculture.

## IMPORT LICENSE REQUIRED FOR FRESH FRUIT

ART. 3. (1) No person shall import any fresh fruit into Ceylon without a license issued by the director of agriculture, or by an officer of the Department of Agriculture authorized in that behalf by the director, or otherwise than in accordance with the terms and conditions of such license.

(2) No license shall be issued for the import of fresh fruit from any country in which the Mediterranean fruitfly (*Ceratitis capitata* Wied.), or any other pest of fruits which has not become established in Ceylon, is known or suspected to exist unless the director of agriculture is satisfied that either before export from such country or during transit to Ceylon the fruit is so treated as to insure that such pest, in all its stages, is effectively destroyed.

(3) Every license issued under this regulation shall: (a) Specify the country from which the fresh fruit may be imported; (b) be valid for the period specified in the license; (c) be subject to the condition that it may be withdrawn by the director of agriculture at any time prior to the expiry of that period by written notice addressed to the holder of the license; (d) be subject to such other special conditions as may be set out in such license by, or by the authority of, the director of agriculture; (e) be in the form prescribed.

(4) No person shall land any fresh fruit at any port other than the port of Colombo, and no person shall land such fruit at Colombo unless he has satisfied the principal collector of customs that such fruit was grown in and consigned from the country specified in the license issued to that person.

## INSPECTION, FUMIGATION, AND DISINFECTION

ART. 4. (1) All living imported plants, coconuts in husk, and the seed of all species of *Gossypium* shall, before passing out of the customs, be examined by the inspector in charge of the Colombo fumigatorium, together with the packings, cases, pots, or coverings in which they may be packed: Provided that this paragraph shall not apply to potatoes, onions, turmeric, culinary seed, edible vegetables and the seed of such vegetables, and the seed of any ornamental plant.

(2) Every imported plant, which on inspection is found or suspected of being infected with any pest or disease, shall be subjected to fumigation or disinfection, or both, as may be deemed necessary by the inspector: Provided that the director of agriculture, by notification published in the Gazette, may direct from time to time, that all imported plants of any species or genus, or all plants of any specified species or genus imported from any specified part of the world, shall be subjected to fumigation or disinfection or both; and after the publication of any such notification all consignments of the plants referred to therein shall be subjected to fumigation or disinfection or both fumigation and disinfection, as the case may be.

## IMPORTED PLANTS MAY BE QUARANTINED

(4) The director of agriculture may order that any plant which has been fumigated or disinfected shall be grown for a period of quarantine in special nurseries provided or approved by him for that purpose.

(7) After examination and any necessary treatment, the articles shall be delivered to the consignee together with a certificate showing that they have been dealt with as required by this regulation.

(14) Any imported plant which, in the opinion of the inspector, cannot be cleaned by fumigation or other treatment shall, together with the packings, cases, pots, or coverings in which they may be packed, be destroyed at the expense of the consignee.

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B. E. P. Q. 438, Supplement No. 2

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, GREECE

JANUARY 10, 1939.

COUNTRIES INFESTED BY COLORADO POTATO BEETLE

The decree of December 11, 1937, supplements paragraph 6 of article 1 of the decree of March 29, 1933 (see p. 11, B. E. P. Q. 438), by adding the following names of countries designated as infested by the Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata*): Belgium, England, Germany, Luxemburg, Netherlands, and Switzerland.

ISLAND OF LEMNOS DECLARED PHYLLOXERATED

The decree of April 5, 1938, declares the entire island of Lemnos to be phylloxerated. Therefore the words "(c) The island of Lemnos." should be stricken from the group of regions suspected of phylloxera, and the words "(except the island of Lemnos)" should be replaced by the words "(including the entire island of Lemnos)" in paragraph (d) under the caption "Phylloxerated Regions" on page 8 of B. E. P. Q. 438.

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

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B. E. P. Q. 447, Supplement No. 4.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, KINGDOM OF YUGOSLAVIA

MARCH 1, 1939.

LIST OF COUNTRIES INFECTED OR INFESTED BY THE POTATO WART, COLORADO POTATO BEETLE, POTATO TUBER WORM, AND SAN JOSE SCALE

Under date of February 15, 1939, the Royal Yugoslav Legation in Washington transmitted a list, applicable for the year 1939, recently published by the Yugoslav Ministry of Agriculture, of countries regarded as being infected by potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum*), or infested by Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata*), potato tuber worm (*Gnorimoschema operculella*), and San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus*). The following list supersedes that appearing on page 4 of B. E. P. Q. 447:

1. Potato wart occurs in Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Denmark, England, Finland, France, Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, and Switzerland.

2. Colorado potato beetle occurs in Belgium, Canada, England, France, Germany, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Switzerland, and the United States.

3. Potato tuber worm occurs in America (North and South), Australia, Azores, Belgian Congo, France, Greece, India (British), Italy (Sicily), Java, Madeira (Canary Islands), Malta, Morocco, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, Tasmania, and Tunis.

4. San Jose scale occurs in Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Germany, Hawaii, Hungary, India (British), Iraq (Mesopotamia), Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Portugal, Rumania, South Africa, Spain, Tasmania, United States, Uruguay, and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

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

B. E. P. Q. 454, Supplement No. 1.

**PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF NIGERIA**

FEBRUARY 4, 1939.

The Importation of Plants Regulation Ordinance, No. 29 of October 11, 1937, amends regulation 4 of January 13, 1936 (p. 2 of B. E. P. Q. 454), by inserting the word "soil" between the words "plants" and "produce" in the first line of that regulation.

It also substitutes the following for subregulation 4 (a) on page 2 of B. E. P. Q. 454:

"(a) Any plant in soil and any soil or any mixture of soil with other materials unless it has previously received such treatment as may have been prescribed by the Director of Agriculture."

In addition, it amends regulation 6 (a) by inserting between the words "citrus" and "may", line 3, the words "; cuttings (but not seeds) of sugarcane."

LEE A. STRONG,

*Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.*

B. E. P. Q. 469, Supplement No. 2.

**PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, KINGDOM OF ITALY**

MARCH 8, 1939.

**ANTIPHYLLOXERA CERTIFICATE AND DECLARATION NOT REQUIRED**

It was stated in supplement No. 1 to B. E. P. Q. 469, that live plants, parts of plants, seeds, etc., whose entry into Italy is not specifically prohibited, remain subject to the phylloxera restrictions (B. E. P. Q. 469, p. 9), and must be accompanied by a shipper's declaration and a phylloxera certificate.

Since the International Phylloxera Convention of Berne, upon which the phylloxera restrictions of Italy are based, prescribes that seeds, among other plant products, are admitted to unrestricted circulation, the question of certification was recently taken up through the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in connection with seeds.

Under date of February 7, 1939, that Ministry stated:

"That the regulations now in force on the importation into Italy of living plants, parts of plants, seeds, and other plant products from countries not parties to the International Phylloxera Convention of Berne are those contained in Ministerial Decree of March 3, 1927 (B. E. P. Q. 469, pp. 4 to 8), and subsequent amendments and exceptions.

"Importations of living plants, parts of plants, seeds, and other plant products, coming from the United States of America need not, therefore, be accompanied by the declarations and certificates required by the Berne Phylloxera Convention."

Consequently, no inspection certificate is necessary for shipments of living plants, parts of plants, seeds, and other plant products from the United States, the entry of which into Italy is not specifically prohibited. The inspection of such shipments on arrival in Italy is provided for.

LEE A. STRONG,

*Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.*

B. E. P. Q. 476, Supplement No. 2.

**PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA**

MARCH 16, 1939.

**IMPORTATION OF POTATOES FOR CONSUMPTION PROHIBITED**

By an amendment of the Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations—Statutory Rules 1938, No. 85, under the Customs Act 1901-1936—published in the Commonwealth Gazette, August 25, 1938, the importation of potatoes for food purposes is now prohibited, except as follows:

(a) Intended for: (1) Use as ships' stores on overseas vessels, or (2) shipment to an island in the Pacific Ocean;

(b) Entered for transshipment.

Consequently, the following item should be added to the summary under the caption "Importation into the Commonwealth Prohibited":

"Potatoes for consumption: Importation prohibited except when intended for use as ships' stores on overseas vessels, or for shipment to an island in the Pacific Ocean, or when entered for transshipment (amendment to Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations—Statutory Rules 1938, No. 85)."

#### AMENDMENT

Regulation 27 on page 8 of B. E. P. Q. 476 is amended to read as follows: "Rrg. 27. Shipments of fodder, hay, or chaff may be landed only in compliance with regulation 67 of Quarantine (Animal) Regulations and shall be reported to the Chief Quarantine Officer (Plants) for any additional treatment that he deems necessary to prevent the introduction of plant diseases and pests."

Corrections in the text of B. E. P. Q. 476:

Page 1, item Cactaceae: "*Nopalia*" should be "*Nopalea*."

Page 4, under definitions in regulation 3: "Diseases" should be "Diseased."

Page 4, in regulation 4: "(Form Q P 1 Importers' Notice)" should read "(Form Q P 1 Importer's Notice)."

Page 5, in regulation 5 "(Form Q P 2 Timber Importers' Notice)" should read "(Form Q P 2 Timber—Importer's Notice)."

Page 5, in regulation 17 "Chief quarantine inspector" should be "chief quarantine officer."

Page 8, under "Declared Diseases" "*Armillaria A. melea* (Vahl) Zuel." should be "*Armillaria A. mellea* (Vahl) Quel."

Page 9, on last line "*A. fructigena*" should be "*A. fructigenum*."

Page 17, in list of declared weed pests "*Foeniculum vulgare* Hill." should read "*Foeniculum vulgare* Mill.," and "*Hypochoeris*" should be "*Hypochaeris*."

S. A. ROHWER,

Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 478, Supplement No. 1.

#### PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, MALAYA

JANUARY 26, 1939.

#### PLANT IMPORTATION BY AIR RESTRICTED

The Plant Importation (amendment) Rules, 1938, revoke the rule under the caption "Plant Importation by Air Prohibited" on page 1 of B. E. P. Q. 478, and substitute the following:

"The importation into the Colony by aircraft of any plant is prohibited with the exception of cut flowers from the Netherlands Indies: *Provided*, That such cut flowers are not portions of any plant mentioned in schedule A (see the list on p. 3 of B. E. P. Q. 478) and that they are imported only through the ports or aerodromes of Singapore and Penang; the following fresh fruits, namely, pears, peaches, nectarines, strawberries, plums, raspberries, red and black currants, and gooseberries: *Provided*, That the same are imported only through the civil airport, Singapore: *Provided further*, That the written permission of the director of agriculture be first had and obtained and that the said permission be produced by the importer or his agent at the civil airport, Singapore, and that each consignment be accompanied by a certificate in the form shown in schedule B (see p. 4 of B. E. P. Q. 478), and such additional certificates, if any, as the director of agriculture may from time to time require."

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 484.

## PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF BOLIVIA

JANUARY 13, 1939.

This digest of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Republic of Bolivia 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 service information, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the original text of the supreme decree of May 28, 1937, creating and regulating the Bolivian Plant Protection Service (Servicio de Policia Sanitaria Vegetal) and reviewed by the Chief of that Service.

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, 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 BOLIVIA

## BASIC LEGISLATION

[Supreme Decree of May 28, 1937, creating and regulating the Plant Protection Service (Servicio de Policia Sanitaria Vegetal)]

This decree is divided into four chapters including domestic phytosanitary regulations (arts. 1 to 6), regulations on plant importation (arts. 7 to 12), those on plants for exportation (arts. 13 to 16), and general provisions (arts. 17 to 23). Only chapter II, including articles 7 to 12, is included in this digest.

## SUMMARY

## IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Plants and parts of plants that carry agricultural pests.

## IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Plants and parts of plants: Every shipment must be accompanied by a phytosanitary inspection certificate issued by competent authority of the country of origin and is subject to inspection on arrival.

## IMPORT PERMIT REQUIRED

ARTICLE 7. Applications for permits to introduce plants or parts thereof shall be made to the chief of the Plant Protection Service (Servicio de Policia Sanitaria Vegetal), and shall contain the following data: (a) Name and address of the importer; (b) name and kind of product; (c) country of origin; (d) purpose for which the product is intended (planting, sowing, or sale); (e) customs office or route through which the importation is made.

## PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

ART. 7 continued. For its clearance through the customhouse concerned, the presentation to the agents of the phytosanitary service is required of a phytosanitary certificate issued by competent authority of the country of origin.

## INSPECTION ON ARRIVAL

ART. 8. The requirements of the preceding article having been complied with, the agent of the Plant Protection Service will determine the good sanitary condition of the imported products in the frontier customhouse and will issue a signed certificate authorizing the continuation of transportation.

## NOTICE OF ARRIVAL

ART. 9. Importers of plants or parts of plants are required to notify the Plant Protection Service of the arrival of the merchandise at the customhouse where delivery is to be made to the interested person or at the railroad station of destination, in order that the said service may have it inspected by one of its officials, who will carry out a new disinfection, if necessary, before which the importer will declare the purpose of the importation (planting or sowing).

## DISPOSAL OF INFESTED PLANTS

ART. 10. If the agent of the Plant Protection Service finds danger of infection, he will adopt one of the following measures: (a) Disinfection within 15 days with materials that he indicates, at the expense of the interested person; (b) incineration in the presence of the interested person, or of any authority who witnesses the operation, within a period of 10 days, without responsibility to the State with respect to indemnity; (c) quarantine of suspected importations during which investigations of the case are made.

## PLANTS CARRIED BY PASSENGERS NOT EXEMPT FROM CERTIFICATION

ART. 11. Railroad passengers are prohibited from carrying living plants or parts thereof with them unless those products are accompanied by the corresponding phytosanitary certificate issued by competent authorities. The presentation of this certificate should be required both by the agents of the Plant Protection Service and railroad conductors.

The lack of the certificate will result in the confiscation of the plants carried, without right to indemnity.

ART. 12. It is the function of the Plant Protection Service to specify "Pests of Agriculture" in order to prevent the importation of plants or parts thereof that contain them.

B. E. P. Q. 490.

## PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, KINGDOM OF ALBANIA

FEBRUARY 1, 1939.

This presentation of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Kingdom of Albania is offered 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, in charge of foreign service information, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from a translation made by the American Legation, Tirana, Albania, of the law of April 23, 1929.

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, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative. The law of April 23, 1929, should be consulted for the exact text.

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

## GENERAL REGULATIONS

[Law of April 23, 1929]

## IMPORTATION OF INFECTED PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS PROHIBITED

ARTICLE 1. The importation is prohibited of any kind of plants or parts thereof, such as seeds, fruits, etc., that may be used for propagation if infected by any parasitic disease or insect pest.

## INSPECTION CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

ART. 2. Any one who desires to import plants or parts thereof for propagation or cultivation is required first to present to the Bureau of Agriculture a certifi-

icate of origin and a certificate affirming their freedom from disease, the certificate to be authenticated by the authorities of the place where they are purchased.

SEEDS AND FRUITS INSPECTED ON ARRIVAL

ART. 3. The prohibited products mentioned in article 1, with the exception of plants, shall be examined by the local agricultural administration and, after verification of noninfection, they may be withdrawn from the custom house. With respect to plants, a certificate from authorities where the purchase was made is sufficient.

ART. 4. On presentation of the documents prescribed by article 2, the agricultural expert will examine, with the means at his disposal, the articles prohibited by this law, and within 1 day will notify the customs of his findings.

ART. 5. If upon examining a shipment, the said expert is in doubt and is unable to make a definite report of the existence of parasitic diseases or insect pests, samples of the prohibited plants, together with the documents referred to, will be transmitted the same day, through the Ministry of National Economy, to the chemical laboratory for examination.

After analysis, the laboratory will issue a written declaration indicating the presence or absence of a disease in the prohibited plants. The analysis should be made during the same day, that is, the despatch, the examination, and the return of the material to be analyzed should not exceed 3 days.

ART. 6. Customs officials shall not permit interested persons to withdraw goods from the customs until the receipt of the declaration from the laboratory or from the local agricultural administration.

INFECTED MATERIAL MAY BE DESTROYED

ART. 7. The Agricultural Administration will order the destruction by fire of products prohibited in accordance with article 1, if the existence of parasitic diseases or insect pests is verified therein, or, on receipt of assurances, their delivery to the owner for return to the country of origin may be authorized.

B. E. P. Q. 491.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, CHOSEN (KOREA)

MARCH 17, 1939.

This digest of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of Chosen 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 service information, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from a translation of the texts of the respective orders of the Government General of Chosen furnished by the American consul general at Keijo (Seoul), Chosen (Korea).

The information included in this circular is believed to be correct and complete for its purpose 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 orders should be consulted for the exact texts.

S. A. ROHWER,

*Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.*

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, CHOSEN (KOREA)

BASIC LEGISLATION

Order No. 79 of August 23, 1933. (See p. 1.)

Notice No. 394 of August 23, 1933, as amended by Notice No. 235 of March 1938.

(See p. 3.)

Notice No. 395 of August 23, 1933. (See p. 4.)

Notice No. 456 of September 27, 1933. (See p. 3.)

LIBRARY  
STATE PLANT BOARD

## GENERAL REGULATIONS

[Order No. 79 of August 23, 1933]

## INSPECTION ON ARRIVAL

ARTICLE 1. Plants to be imported or exported between Chosen and Japan proper and between Chosen and foreign countries shall, in accordance with this order, be examined by the customs authorities.

Plants that must be examined and the locations of customs offices where examination may be carried out under the provisions of this order shall be separately indicated.

ART. 2. The examination prescribed by paragraph 1 of article 1 shall include examination of containers and packing materials as well as the plants themselves.

If, when the customs examination is made, customs officials recognize that articles, other than those set forth in this order, may be contaminated with fungi or insects harmful to plants, an examination of such things may be carried out in accordance with this order.

## NOTICE OF ARRIVAL REQUIRED

ART. 3. Those who desire to import plants which must be examined in accordance with article 1 shall, immediately upon the arrival of the vessel, vehicle, or aircraft upon which the plants are carried, present at the customhouse an application on form No. 1, but if such plants are carried by passengers, an oral application for an examination is acceptable.

## CERTIFICATE MAY CAUSE WAIVER OF INSPECTION

If an inspection certificate, issued by the authorities of the place of exportation, affirming that the plants are free from injurious insect pests and diseases, is presented, the examination may be waived.

ART. 4. Application must be made for an inspection of plants intended for export.

## PERMIT REQUIRED TO IMPORT PATHOGENS OR INJURIOUS INSECTS

ART. 5. Those who desire to import pathogens or injurious insects shall obtain the permission of the Governor General of Chosen therefor, presenting a written application through the customhouse where the importation is to be made.

Mall importation of such material is not permitted.

Articles 6, 7, and 8 deal with inspection of pathogens and injurious insects on arrival.

## DISPOSAL OF INFECTED IMPORTS

ART. 9. If, upon inspection, it is determined that plants and other articles carry plant diseases or injurious insects, such plants or articles shall not be imported or exported unless disinfected at the customhouse.

If customs officials find it necessary, they may disinfect or otherwise dispose of contaminated plants or other articles. However, if importers or exporters request disposal in a manner that will prevent the spreading of the plant diseases or insect pests, such disposal may be permitted.

## PLANTS THAT MUST BE EXAMINED UNDER ARTICLE 1 OF PRECEDING REGULATIONS

[Notice No. 394 of August 23, 1933, revised by Notice No. 235 of March 1938]

Plants to be examined in accordance with the provisions of article 1 of the regulations for the examination of plants for import into or export from Chosen are as follows:

1. Plants to be imported from Japan and foreign countries: (a) Plants and parts thereof for propagation or cultivation; (b) seeds, bulbs, and roots for propagation; (c) oranges or watermelons produced in Taiwan (Formosa); (d) in addition to the above, those which customs officials recognize as possibly contaminated by plant diseases or injurious insects.

2. Plants to be exported to Japan and foreign countries, for which an inspection certificate issued by the exporting country is required by the importing country.

PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS FOR WHICH AN IMPORT PERMIT IS REQUIRED

[Notice No. 456 of September 27, 1933]

Plants, products, or articles possibly infested by injurious insects, together with their containers and packing, for which permission to import is required:

1. Raw apples, pears, quinces, peaches, plums, apricots, cherries, and walnuts (except those without shells), shipped from or landed in Europe, United States, Canada, Union of South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, or Brazil.

2. Raw apples, fruit of wild roses, and other raw fruits of *Malus* spp. and of *Crataegus* shipped from or landed in the Kwantung Leased Territory or Manchuria.

3. Oranges, locust fruit, loquats, plums, peaches, pomegranates, *Capsicum* spp., *Solanum verbascifolium*, etc., shipped from or landed in Taiwan (Formosa), British India, Ceylon, Java, or Philippine Islands, except oranges shipped from or landed in Taiwan (and containers or articles used for packing) accompanied by an inspection certificate issued by the Government General of Taiwan.

4. Cucumbers, watermelons, muskmelons, pumpkins, raw fruits of calabash and eggplant, beans and peas in pods shipped from or landed in Taiwan, British India, British Straits Settlements, Sumatra, British Borneo, Netherlands Borneo, Celebes, Philippine Islands, or other territory located between 30° S. and 30° N. latitude and between 60° and 170° East longitude, and places south of the Yangste River, except watermelons produced in Taiwan and containers and other articles used for packing them, accompanied by a certificate issued by the Government General of Taiwan.

5. Raw fruits and raw vegetables shipped from or landed in Hawaii.

*Authorized customhouses for the inspection of plants*

[Notice 395 of August 23, 1933, as amended]

Kind of inspection	Name of customhouse	Limitation of inspection
Import and export inspection..	(Jinsen (Chemulpo).....	No limitation.
	Fusan.....	
	Shingishu.....	
	Tashin.....	
	Seishin.....	
	Chinnampo.....	
	Genzan.....	
Imports.....	Kunsan.....	(1) Passengers' baggage and mail, except plant diseases and injurious pests, and watermelons produced in Taiwan. (2) Imported fruit trees and cherry trees other than passengers' baggage and mail from Feb. 15 to May 10, and mulberry trees from Japan from Feb. 15 to May 15, and from Sept. 15 to December.
Do.....	(Sambo.....	Passengers' baggage and mail, except plant diseases and insect pests, and watermelons from Taiwan.
	Nanyo.....	
	Ryugampo.....	
	Yalu River.....	
Do.....	(Keijo.....	Passengers' baggage, freight, and mail transported by aircraft, except plant diseases and insect pests, and watermelons produced in Taiwan.
	Keijo Airport.....	
	Urusan Airport.....	
	Seishin Airport.....	

**PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT**

According to reports received by the Bureau during the period January 1 to March 31, 1939, penalties have recently been imposed by the proper authorities for violations of the Plant Quarantine Act, as follows:

**JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE**

In the case of the *United States v. William Foxwell* for transporting from Salisbury, Md., to a point outside of the regulated area of a truckload of sweet-potatoes, without certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$10 and costs.

## 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
Paula Leal de Garza.....	Brownsville, Tex.....	3 plants.....	\$1
A. L. Peterson.....	do.....	2 plants, 7 avocados.....	1
Concepcion Calderon.....	do.....	1 avocado.....	1
Concepcion Bello.....	do.....	4 gardenia plants, 1 rooted plant.....	1
Florentino Gonzalez.....	Eagle Pass, Tex.....	2 oranges.....	1
Refugio Rangel.....	do.....	2 cactus plants.....	1
Paul Garcia.....	do.....	61 plants.....	1
Angelina Florede Flacon.....	do.....	2 avocados.....	1
Mauro Rodriguez.....	do.....	2 persimmons.....	1
Arturo Salinas.....	do.....	5 avocados.....	1
Maria Ruis Arambula.....	do.....	1 mango.....	1
Teheda de Ramos.....	do.....	do.....	1
Encarnacion Sautana.....	El Paso, Tex.....	8 sweet limes.....	1
Antonio Friesquez.....	do.....	7 stalks sugarcane.....	1
Carmen de la Torre.....	do.....	1 mango.....	1
Margarito Montez.....	Hidalgo, Tex.....	2 guavas, 1 zapote, 1 cherimoya.....	1
T. L. Greever.....	do.....	5 avocados.....	1
Josefina Guzman.....	do.....	7 plants, 5 guavas.....	2
Magdalena Alaniz.....	do.....	9 plants, 6 guavas.....	2
Parfira Rodriguez.....	do.....	13 oranges, 1 cherimoya, 8 plants.....	1
Aralia Navarro.....	Laredo, Tex.....	1 orange.....	1
Israel Fleischer.....	do.....	5 apples.....	1
Esther Gutierrez.....	do.....	1 orange.....	1
C. M. Kenney.....	do.....	5 oranges.....	1
John Oleszcuk.....	do.....	1 orange.....	1
Mrs. Jose Jimenez.....	do.....	1 apple.....	1
Florence E. Tonks.....	do.....	1 orange.....	1
Gertrude M. Halleran.....	do.....	do.....	1
Joe T. Cantu.....	do.....	6 avocados.....	1
Jesus Trujillo.....	do.....	16 plants.....	1
Jose C. Herrera.....	do.....	2 plants.....	1
Mrs. Maria Jesus de Sosa.....	do.....	4 plants.....	1
Mrs. Conception Zuniga.....	do.....	1 apple, 5 tangerines.....	1
Severono Salazar.....	do.....	1 plant, 2 citrons.....	1
Joseph F. Tenramski.....	do.....	1 lemon.....	1
Mrs. Jose Ortiz.....	do.....	3 joints sugarcane.....	1
Mrs. Brigida Linares.....	do.....	1 orange.....	1
Ezequiel Alvarado.....	do.....	7 oranges.....	1
Eilan Stapleton.....	do.....	3 apples.....	1
Felix Casteneda.....	do.....	4 maypops.....	1
C. W. DeFreest.....	do.....	1 papaya.....	1
Benito Flores.....	do.....	3 oranges.....	1
Tadis Martinez.....	do.....	1 orange.....	1
Mrs. Julia Zuniga.....	do.....	2 oranges.....	1
Mrs. Amalia Alva.....	do.....	2 guavas.....	1
Mrs. Rosa Alonzo.....	do.....	2 avocados.....	1
Gregoria M. Rodriguez.....	do.....	23 plants.....	1
Manuela Gutierrez.....	do.....	1 avocado.....	1
Mrs. L. L. Schofield.....	do.....	1 plant.....	1
U. Partida.....	San Ysidro, Calif.....	16 pieces sugarcane.....	1

## 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 September 29, 1938: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective September 29, 1938, 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 and quarry products, and of the plants and the plant products listed therein. The regulated area 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 February 20, 1939, 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 regulated area to or through any point outside thereof. The regulated 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 March 15, 1939: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective March 15, 1939, 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, 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) farm products, 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 July 1, 1938, 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, revised, 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. pinea*), western yellow pine (*P. ponderosa*), Monterey pine (*P. radiata*), loblolly pine (*P. taeda*), or Jersey pine (*P. virginiana*), or of any variety thereof, or of any species or variety of hard pine hereafter found to be susceptible to the Woodgate rust.

*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.

*White-fringed beetle.*—Quarantine No. 72, effective January 15, 1939: Prohibits, except as provided in the regulations supplemental thereto, effective January 15, 1939, the interstate movement from the regulated areas in the States of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi, to or through any point outside thereof, of (1) nursery stock or any other plants or plant products; (2) soil, independent of, or used in connection with nursery stock, plants, or plant products; and (3) other articles (as specifically named in said regulations, in modifications thereof, or in administrative instructions as provided in said regulations).

#### 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 (*Eusecepes 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 (*Rhabdocnemis obscurus* and *Metamasius hemipterus*).

*Hawaiian and Puerto Rican cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products.*—Quarantine No. 47, effective August 15, 1920: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective August 15, 1920, the movement of cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products, 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 lawri*).

*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 *Dioscorea* spp.), from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the sweetpotato weevils (*Cylas* spp.) and the sweetpotato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*).

*Banana plants.*—Quarantine No. 31, effective April 1, 1918: Forbids the importation for any purpose of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), or portions thereof, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the banana-root borer (*Cosmopolites sordidus*). This quarantine places no restrictions on the importation of the fruit of the banana. (For restrictions on the entry of the fruit of the banana see quarantine 56.)

*Bamboo.*—Quarantine No. 34, effective October 1, 1918: Forbids the importation for any purpose of any variety of bamboo 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 stock (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*, *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 Manetti, *Rosa multiflora* (brier rose), and *R. rugosa*.

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

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

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 orytorum*), 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.)

*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, December 11, 1937, and July 1, 1938, 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, 1938, are promulgated under the amendment to the Plant Quarantine Act of May 31, 1920. They provide for the regulation of the movement of plants and plant products, including nursery stock, from or into the District of Columbia and for the control of injurious plant diseases and insect pests within the said District.

## MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS

*Rules and regulations prohibiting the movement of cotton and cottonseed from Mexico into the United States and governing the entry into the United States of railway cars and other vehicles, freight, express, baggage, or other materials from Mexico at border points.*—These rules and regulations, promulgated June 23, 1917, 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.

## ORGANIZATION OF THE BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

- LEE A. STRONG, *Chief.*  
S. A. ROHWER, *Assistant Chief.*  
AVERY S. HOYT, *Assistant Chief.*  
P. N. ANNAND, *Special Research Assistant.*  
F. H. SPENCER, *Business Manager.*  
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E. R. SASSCER, *in Charge, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines.*  
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E. G. BREWER, *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 Thurberia Weevil Quarantines (headquarters, San Antonio, Tex.).*  
P. A. HOIDALE, *in Field Charge, Mexican Fruitfly Quarantine (headquarters, Harlingen, Tex.).*  
A. C. BAKER, *in Field Charge, Fruitfly Investigations, (headquarters, Mexico City, Mexico).*





# United States Department of Agriculture

## BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

### SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

APRIL-JUNE 1939

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## QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE  
(NO. 48)

B. E. P. Q. 498 (supersedes B. P. Q. 352).

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS—DEFINING THE TERM “COMMERCIALY PACKED”  
AS APPLIED TO SHIPMENTS OF APPLES OR PEACHES UNDER THE JAPANESE  
BEETLE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

MAY 27, 1939.

Regulation 5 of the Japanese beetle quarantine regulations (sec. 301.48-5) exempts from certification “commercially packed apples or commercially packed peaches in any quantity” except those moving via refrigerator cars or motor-trucks from the special area listed in paragraph (1) of that regulation.

In interpreting this exemption the term “commercially packed” will include:

(a) All apples or peaches in closed barrels, boxes, baskets, or other closed containers.

(b) Apples or peaches in open packages when such fruits have been graded in accordance with the official standards for apples or peaches promulgated by the United States Department of Agriculture or in accordance with any official grades authorized by the State in which the apples or peaches were grown and when the containers are marked with such grade. The so-called Unclassified Grade is not, however, considered a grade within the meaning of this definition, and apples or peaches in open packages so marked are not considered commercially packed. (Sec. 301.48-5a, issued under authority contained in sec. 301.48-5.)

LEE A. STRONG,

*Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.*

B. E. P. Q. 499.

## ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS TO INSPECTORS ON THE TREATMENT OF NURSERY PRODUCTS, FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND SOIL, FOR THE JAPANESE BEETLE

JUNE 9, 1939.

Existing methods authorized for the treatment of sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, manure, nursery stock, fruits, and vegetables for the elimination of the Japanese beetle have been revised and consolidated in these instructions. Methods outlined herein are to be employed as a basis of quarantine certification under regulations 5, 6, and 7 (secs. 301.48-5 to 301.48-7) of Quarantine No. 48, revised (sec. 301.48). The issuance of these instructions cancels the methods of treatment prescribed in B. P. Q. 359 and its four supplements, B. E. P. Q. 473, B. E. P. Q. 475, and B. E. P. Q. 480.

While no guaranty can be given that no injury will be caused to the commodity, the treatments are recommended only for those commodities which experience has shown were not seriously injured. It must be understood by the nurseryman and shipper that no liability shall attach either to the United States Department of Agriculture or to any of its employees in event of injury. The inspector must bring this condition of treatment and the facts in reference to the use of the chemicals to the attention of some responsible person at the nursery or shipping point before the treatments are applied.

*Inspectors must familiarize themselves with cautions for each chemical.*

GRADES REQUIRED AND CAUTIONS ON THE USE OF  
AUTHORIZED CHEMICALS

The chemicals authorized for the treatment of soil, nursery stock, fruits, and vegetables, especially carbon disulfide, carbon disulfide emulsion, ethylene oxide, hydrocyanic acid, and methyl bromide, are dangerous and proper care must be exercised in handling them. The facts in reference to these chemicals must be brought to the attention of some responsible person at the nursery or shipping point before the treatments are applied.

(a) *Carbon disulfide.*—A technical, C. P., or U. S. P. grade is required. It should be stored in tight drums or cans in a cool, dry place.

The vapor of carbon disulfide is inflammable and explosive. At a temperature of 297° F. it may take fire spontaneously and in the presence of certain metals, particularly copper, it may ignite at considerably lower temperatures. It must be kept away from fire, and from hot objects such as electric-light bulbs, unprotected brush-type motors, steam pipes, etc. Lighted cigars, cigarettes, or pipes must never be brought near carbon disulfide.

Carbon disulfide is a blood poison, but poisoning by this chemical is rare. Exposure to the vapor may cause giddiness and headache. When these symptoms develop, the individual should get into the open air.

(b) *Carbon disulfide emulsion.*—The required carbon disulfide emulsion consists of carbon disulfide, meeting the above requirements, mixed with an equal volume of a castor-oil-soap emulsifier which has been prepared according to the directions published in the Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, volume 20, pages 849–850, August 1929.

The carbon disulfide and the castor-oil-soap emulsifier should be obtained in separate containers. The emulsion must never be prepared in a large quantity. It should be prepared in the field as it is used. In preparing the stock emulsion, equal volumes of carbon disulfide and the emulsifier are mixed. This stock emulsion, when diluted with the required amount of water, forms the treating solution.

Carbon disulfide emulsion, even after dilution, is inflammable. The precautions given for handling carbon disulfide must be observed.

(c) *Ethylene oxide.*—A technical, C. P., or U. S. P. grade is required.

The vapor of ethylene oxide is inflammable and explosive. It must be kept away from fire, and from hot objects such as electric-light bulbs, unprotected brush-type motors, steam pipes, etc. Lighted cigars, cigarettes, or pipes must never be brought near ethylene oxide.

Ethylene oxide is not highly toxic to man. Continued exposure to the vapor may cause giddiness and headache. When these symptoms develop, the individual should get into the open air.

(d) *Hydrocyanic acid.*—Commercial liquid hydrocyanic acid, 96 to 98 percent HCN, or this material absorbed on fiber discoids (which are divided into two units, each comprising a series of discoids held together in the form of a chain) in a can containing 6½ ounces of HCN, or calcium cyanide, 88 percent pure, are required. The cylinders and cans of these cyanide products should be stored in a cool, dry place.

Gaseous hydrocyanic acid is inflammable and explosive. All fire and unprotected brush-type motors must be kept from contact with the gas. Lighted cigars, cigarettes, or pipes should never be carried. In addition it is known that liquid hydrocyanic acid undergoes decomposition on long storage in a closed container. It is advisable that only sufficient of these cyanide products be procured for the season's work. The residue left after fumigation with calcium cyanide is dangerous and great care must be exercised in disposing of it.

Hydrocyanic acid is a violent poison. Inhaling hydrocyanic acid gas or absorbing it through the skin is very dangerous and must be avoided. A suitable gas mask and rubber gloves must be worn at all times when handling hydrocyanic acid, or calcium cyanide, and when opening the hatches of fumigated cars for aeration. If it is absorbed by the system, prompt action may prevent serious consequences. The established principles of first aid in HCN poisoning are: (1) Induce continued heavy breathing of fresh air by artificial respiration, using the Shaefer (prone pressure) method; (2) neutralize the gas poisoning with weak ammonia fumes or aromatic spirits of ammonia; (3) call a physician. Small bottles of ammonium carbonate, as the source of ammonia fumes, should be readily available as an inhalant at all times.

(e) *Lead arsenate.*—Lead arsenate which satisfies the standard requirements of the chemical for use as an agricultural spray is required. It should contain at least 30 percent of arsenic pentoxide, and not more than 0.75 percent of water-soluble metallic arsenic. It should be obtained in powdered form to which no stickers have been added. Lead arsenate should be stored in a dry place that is not accessible to animals.

Lead arsenate is poisonous to man and animals. When applying the material, the worker should wear gloves to protect his hands, since the poison may be absorbed into the system through cuts and abrasions of the skin. The worker should keep his hands away from his mouth at all times while handling the material and be sure to wash thoroughly before eating. If absorbed by the system, call a physician, give an emetic such as warm water and mustard, and give milk or white of egg.

(f) *Methyl bromide*.—The commercial grade is required. Containers of methyl bromide should be stored in a cool, well-ventilated place. Avoid leakage by seeing that the valves on the cylinders are tightly closed.

Methyl bromide is a gas at ordinary temperatures. As it has only a very slight odor, toxic concentrations of methyl bromide may be encountered and the persons so exposed may be unaware of the danger. While methyl bromide is not so toxic as hydrocyanic acid, it is dangerous to inhale the gas or to get the liquid in contact with the skin. Rubber gloves should be worn while releasing the liquid methyl bromide either from cylinders or applicators. CAUTION.—Rubber gloves absorb methyl bromide which may result in skin injury if they are worn continuously.

(g) *Naphthalene*.—Flake naphthalene, free from tar, is required. Naphthalene is not explosive and it burns only with difficulty. It is advisable, however, to keep the material in the solid and gaseous form away from fire.

Long exposure to naphthalene may cause giddiness and headache. When these symptoms develop, the individual should get into the open air.

(h) *Paradichlorobenzene*.—A technical or C. P. grade of small- to medium-size crystals is required.

Paradichlorobenzene burns only with difficulty. It is advisable, however, to keep the material from fire. Long exposure to the gas may cause giddiness and headache. When these symptoms develop, the individual should get into the open air.

#### TREATMENT OF SOIL IN ABSENCE OF PLANTS

##### (i) POTTING SOIL

Potting soil must be treated by the use of heat, carbon disulfide, naphthalene, or lead arsenate.

Fumigated or heat-treated soils should be aerated to remove excessive fumigant or heat before using for potting plants. When stored, the soil must be kept and handled in such a manner as to prevent reinfestation. When stored for a long time, without aeration, it is advisable to thoroughly mix the upper and lower layers in the bin. When used as recommended, these treatments do not impair the fertility of the soil.

Lead arsenate treatments are more limited in their application because of the susceptibility of some nursery plants to arsenical poisoning. E-418 of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine gives some information on the susceptibility of nursery plants to lead arsenate in the soil.

##### (1) Heat treatment

*Condition and type of soil*.—Soil of any type may be treated, provided it is friable.

*Temperature*.—The soil must be heated throughout to 130° F.

*Period of treatment*.—The temperature of the soil must be maintained at 130° F. for 30 minutes.

##### (2) Carbon disulfide fumigation

*Equipment*.—A gastight bin or box is required. It is necessary to have the top, sides, and bottom tight.

*Condition and type of soil*.—Soil of any type may be fumigated, provided it is friable and thrown loosely into the bin or box. Wet soil must never be fumigated.

*Temperature*.—The temperature must be at least 45° F. when the fumigant is applied and must not fall below 40° during the course of the treatment.

*Dosage*.—One pound (352 cubic centimeters) to 1 cubic yard.

*Application*.—One method is to apply the fumigant while the soil is being put into the bin or box. Place 18 inches of soil in the bin or box. Inject carbon disulfide at the rate of 176 cubic centimeters for each square yard of surface, distributing the material uniformly in holes 2 inches deep and 18 inches apart, using 44 cubic centimeters to each hole. Fill the holes with soil immediately after the liquid is injected. When the first 18 inches of soil have been treated, put in 18 inches more and repeat the operation. This can be repeated until the container is filled.

Another method is to apply the fumigant after the box or bin has been filled. This is done by making holes from the surface to the different levels, so that the carbon disulfide is applied in the same positions as by the first method. The liquid, in this case, must be poured into the deep holes through a tube, or injected to insure that it reaches the proper level.

*Period of fumigation.*—The box or bin must be sealed and left undisturbed for 48 hours.

### (3) *Naphthalene fumigation*

*Equipment.*—No special equipment is necessary. It is not necessary to cover the soil.

*Condition and type of soil.*—Soil of any type may be fumigated, provided it is friable. Wet soil must never be fumigated.

*Temperature.*—The temperature must be at least 50° F.

*Dosage.*—Five pounds to 1 cubic yard.

*Application.*—The fumigant must be thoroughly mixed with the soil, and the soil then placed in a pile.

*Period of fumigation.*—The soil must be left undisturbed for 1 week.

### (4) *Lead arsenate treatment*

*Season.*—The treatment must be applied before August 1.

*Condition and type of soil.*—The soil must be friable. Wet soil must never be treated. The treatment is recommended only for soils that are slightly acid or neutral in reaction. Any type of soil may be treated provided it meets these requirements.

*Dosage.*—Two pounds to 1 cubic yard.

*Application.*—The lead arsenate must be thoroughly mixed with the soil.

*Period of treatment.*—Plants freed from soil and potted in soil treated in the above manner, by August 1, may be certified for shipment between the following October 1 and June 15.

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

*Treated plants carried after June 15.*—When plants potted in soil treated as prescribed are carried after June 15, they may be again eligible for certification between October 1 and June 15 of the second year if, on August 1 of the second year, analyses show the soil to contain lead arsenate at the rate of 2 pounds per cubic yard.

### (j) SHIPMENTS OF SAND, SOIL, EARTH, PEAT, COMPOST, AND MANURE

Shipments of sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure must be treated by the use of heat or carbon disulfide. The instructions given in (i) (1) and (i) (2) must be followed.

*Type of car.*—Tight boxcars must be used between June 15 and October 15, inclusive, and may be used at other times of the year. Open freight cars, of the steel gondola type, may be used between October 16 and June 14. In cars of this type, with dump bottoms, planks must be laid on the bottoms and covered with heavy paper, in a manner approved by the inspector.

*Doors.*—The doorways of boxcars must be boarded up and covered with heavy paper up to a point beyond the height of the sand, soil, etc. Certified cars must have the doors closed and fastened while en route within the regulated area.

*Depth of sand, soil, etc.*—In boxcars, the sand, soil, etc., must not be loaded to such a depth as would restrict the overhead working space and hamper the work of the men applying the treatment. In the open-type cars, the material should not be piled above the sides of the car.

*Covering with canvas, etc.*—When open-type cars are used, canvases or heavy paper must be used to cover the surface as the treatment is applied. These covers must be free from holes and a foot or more wider than the width of the car. Where several pieces are used, they must be large enough to allow for overlapping at least 1 foot. The covers must be fastened down at the sides of the car and weighted on the surface, particularly where they overlap.

*(k)* SOIL IN AND AROUND COLDFRAMES, PLUNGING BEDS, AND HEELING-IN AREAS

Soil in and surrounding coldframes, plunging beds, heeling-in areas, etc., must be treated with lead arsenate, except, under special conditions, when the inspector may authorize the use of heat, carbon disulfide, carbon disulfide emulsion, or naphthalene. With the exception of lead arsenate, the treatment must not be applied when adult beetles are present. An exception may be made in the case of beds protected from beetles.

*Safety zone.*—In addition to the area desired to be certified, a strip 3 feet wide must be treated around the entire coldframe, plunging bed, or heeling-in ground. No plants will be certified from this strip. In the case of coldframes, etc., extending into the ground to a depth of 12 inches or more, no safety zone is required.

*Marking.*—In the case of coldframes, etc., having fixed boundaries, proper designations will be made on them by the Department representatives. In all other cases the nurseryman shall furnish suitable stakes, at least 4 inches square and 30 inches long, to be placed at the boundaries of the certified plots and marked by the Department.

## (1) LEAD ARSENATE TREATMENT

*Season.*—The treatment must be applied before August 1 if the land is to be used in the fall.

*Condition of soil.*—The soil must be friable and in good tilth.

*Dosage.*—Thirty-five pounds to each 1,000 square feet, or 1,500 pounds per acre. For subsequent re-treatments, the quantity required to restore the original concentration, as determined by chemical analyses, must be applied.

*Application.*—The lead arsenate must be thoroughly mixed and incorporated with the upper 3 inches of soil.

*Period of treatment.*—Plants must not be placed on or in the soil thus treated until after October 1.

## (2) HEAT TREATMENT

Hotbeds, equipped with steam pipes or electrical resistance coils in the soil, may be treated by heating the soil to at least 130° F. and maintaining this temperature for 30 minutes.

## (3) CARBON DISULFIDE FUMIGATION

*Equipment.*—A heavy paper or other gasproof cover must be provided to cover the soil during the fumigation period.

*Condition of soil.*—The soil must be friable and in good tilth. A wet soil must never be treated.

*Temperature.*—The temperature of the soil at a depth of 6 inches must be at least 45° F. when the fumigant is applied, and must not fall below 40° during the period of treatment.

*Weather conditions.*—The ideal conditions are a warm, humid atmosphere without wind.

*Dosage.*—Six pounds (2,100 cubic centimeters) to 100 square feet of surface.

*Application.*—Carbon disulfide must be uniformly distributed over the surface of the bed, plot, or heeling-in area. Apply it in holes 12 inches apart and 1 to 2 inches deep, putting 21 cubic centimeters into each hole. Fill each hole with soil immediately after the liquid is poured. Cover each section as soon as the fumigant is applied.

*Period of treatment.*—The soil must remain covered for 48 hours.

## (4) CARBON DISULFIDE EMULSION TREATMENT

*Equipment.*—Suitable tanks, barrels, or tubs for preparing the emulsion and 24-gage galvanized-iron collars 10 inches wide and not more than 4 feet square, for applying the treatment, must be provided.

*Condition of soil.*—The soil must be friable. The surface must be level and not disturbed by recent cultivation. Drainage conditions must be such that the solution does not disappear from the surface in less than 10 minutes or more than 5 hours.

*Temperature.*—The temperature of the soil at a depth of 6 inches must be at least 45° F. when the treatment is applied, and must not fall below 40° during the period of the treatment.

*Dosage.*—Two and one-half gallons of dilute emulsion to each square foot. The concentration is dependent upon the temperature. Follow table 3 of paragraph (m) (1).

*Application.*—Level the surface of the soil, removing weeds and debris. Force a galvanized-iron collar 3 inches into the ground, and firm the soil against the metal. Place another collar next to the first, and so on. When enough collars are in place, pour the dilute emulsion into the basins formed within the collars. As soon as the liquid has disappeared from the surface, the collar may be lifted and set in another position.

*Period of treatment.*—The soil must not be disturbed for 48 hours.

#### (5) NAPHTHALENE FUMIGATION

*Condition of soil.*—The soil must be friable and in good tilth.

*Temperature.*—The temperature of the soil at a depth of 6 inches must not be less than 50° F. during the period of the treatment.

*Dosage.*—Forty-six pounds to 1,000 square feet, or 2,000 pounds per acre.

*Application.*—The naphthalene must be thoroughly mixed and incorporated with the upper 3 inches of soil.

*Period of treatment.*—The soil must not be disturbed for 1 week.

#### TREATMENT OF SOIL ABOUT THE ROOTS OF PLANTS

The effect of insecticidal treatments on plants, when applied to soil about their roots, varies with the variety, age, vigor, and condition of the plants. It should be understood that these treatments have not been tried on all varieties of plants, or under all of the varied conditions in the nurseries. In general, it is not possible to destroy an insect in close proximity to the roots without causing some damage to the plant. While guarantees cannot be given that no injury will be caused to the plants, the treatments are recommended only for those plants which experience has shown were not seriously injured. It must be understood by the nurseryman that no liability shall attach either to the United States Department of Agriculture or to any of its employees in event of injury.

After all treatments the plants must be handled in such a manner as to prevent reinfestation.

#### (1) TREATMENT OF PLANTS AFTER DIGGING

##### (1) REMOVAL OF INFESTATION

With some deciduous and herbaceous plants, infestation can be removed by shaking and washing all soil from the roots. Only such root masses as can be thoroughly examined and absence of infestation verified may be certified by this procedure.

##### (2) HOT-WATER TREATMENT

*Equipment.*—A water tank, equipped with a suitable heating device and circulating system, must be provided.

*Temperature.*—The water must be maintained at 112° F., with a variation of not more than  $\pm 0.5^\circ$ . Before the plants are immersed, thermometers must be inserted in the center of at least three of the largest clumps, baskets, or root masses placed at each end and at the center of the tank. In addition, three thermometers must be placed in the water of the tank in the same relative positions as those in the root masses. Temperature readings from each of these thermometers must be recorded on Form No. 91.

*Application.*—The root masses must be immersed completely.

*Period of treatment.*—Seventy minutes after the root masses are heated to 112° F.

*Varieties of plants.*—The varieties which have been treated successfully by this procedure are given in Technical Bulletin 274.

*Preparation of plants.*—Large clumps should be divided as much as possible without injuring the roots. Excess soil should be removed and the roots pruned. Small plants and rootstocks may be packed loosely in wire baskets or in other

suitable containers, provided the water can circulate through the masses. Large plants must be placed individually in the water.

*Care of plants after treatment.*—Plants should be cooled slowly to room temperature. Pot or heel them in the ground as soon as possible after cooling. Tubers should be dry when packed. Avoid subjecting treated plants to freezing temperatures shortly after treatment.

### (3) CARBON DISULFIDE EMULSION DIP

*Equipment.*—Watertight tanks or tubs must be provided.

*Temperature.*—The temperature of the dip must be maintained between 65° and 70° F.

*Dosage.*—Forty-five cubic centimeters of carbon disulfide emulsion to 10 gallons of water. The treating solution must be prepared immediately before using.

*Application.*—The root masses must be immersed completely.

*Period of treatment.*—The root masses must be immersed 24 hours.

*Varieties of plants.*—The varieties which have been treated successfully by this procedure are given in Technical Bulletin 478.

*Preparation of plants.*—Large clumps should be divided as much as possible without injuring the roots. Excess soil should be removed. No wet root masses or root masses measuring more than 6 inches across the narrowest dimension must be treated. The temperature of the root masses must be at least 60° F. before treatment. Small plants and root stocks may be packed loosely in wire baskets or other suitable containers, provided the dipping solution can circulate through the masses. Larger root masses must be placed individually in the dip.

*Care of plants after treatment.*—Tubers should be dry when packed. Avoid subjecting treated plants to freezing temperatures shortly after treatment. It is advisable to allow plants which are to be potted to stand in the open to permit evaporation of the fumigant before placing them in soil.

### (4) PARADICHLOROBENZENE FUMIGATION

*Season.*—The treatment must be applied between October 1 and May 1.

*Varieties of plants.*—The following varieties of plants have been treated successfully by this procedure: *Aquilegia* sp. var. Mrs. Scott Elliott's hybrid, *Anemone hupehensis*, *Artemisia dracunculoides*, *Azalea amoena*, *A. kaempferi* vars. Cleopatra, Fedora, Othello, and Salmon Beauty, *A. hinodegiri*, *A. obtusa kiusiana* var. Coral Bells, *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 chamaecyparissus incana*, *Sedum acre*, *Sempervivum alberti*, *Stokesia laevis*, *Thymus serpyllum*, *Viola* sp. vars. Jersey Gem and Rosina.

*Preparation of plants.*—Excess soil should be removed and the mass reduced as much as possible without injuring the roots. The plant ball should be moist, but not wet. Pots must be removed from potted plants. When burlap on balled plant is of coarse weave, it may be left on the balls, but when it is closely woven, it must be removed.

*Preparation of plunging soil.*—The paradichlorobenzene must be thoroughly mixed with a light sandy loam, or sand, which is moist but not wet, and free from lumps, stones, and debris. It must be mixed immediately before using.

*Care of plants during treatment.*—If it is necessary to water the plants during the treatment to prevent desiccation, the operation must be limited to a light syringing, under the supervision of an inspector.

*Care of plants after treatment.*—It is advisable to avoid excessive watering of the plants after treatment in order to permit any residual gas to escape from the plant balls.

#### (i) Complete coverage

*Temperature.*—The temperature of both the treating soil and the soil ball must not be less than 50° F. during the period of treatment. To prevent injury to the plants, it should not go above 65°.

*Dosage.*—Ten pounds per cubic yard of mixing soil (6 ounces per cubic foot) for soil balls up to 6 inches in diameter at the narrowest dimension. Twenty

pounds per cubic yard of mixing soil (12 ounces per cubic foot) for soil balls from 6 to 8 inches in diameter at the narrowest dimension.

*Application.*—Spread a layer of the treated plunging soil on a smooth hard surface, such as a floor or bench, and then place a row of plants, with the balls spaced at least 1 inch apart, on this soil. Fill the spaces between the plant balls with treated soil and cover the plant balls to a depth of 1 inch. Then, place about 1 inch of treated soil against the row of plants. This operation is repeated until all the plants are plunged.

*Period of treatment.*—The plants must be left undisturbed for a period of 5 days.

(ii) *Side application*

*Temperature, dosage, period of treatment.*—The various combinations of dosage and exposure which may be used at different temperatures are given in table 1. It is desirable to maintain the temperature fairly constant. The temperatures given at the head of the column in table 1 are the minimum temperatures during the period of treatment.

TABLE 1.—*Temperature, dosage, and period of treatment for paradichlorobenzene*

Width or depth of plant ball (inches)	Crystals per cubic yard of plunging soil	Period of treatment <sup>1</sup> required when the minimum Fahrenheit temperature is within the range of—					
		45°-49°	50°-54°	55°-59°	60°-64°	65°-69°	70°-74°
	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Days</i>
Up to 2.....	1	(1)	(1)	10	9	7	5
	5	9	7	6	5	4	2
	10	7	6	5	4	3	2
	20	5	5	4	3	2	1
2 to 4.....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	10	6
	5	(1)	10	10	9	8	4
	10	9	8	8	7	6	3
	20	7	7	6	6	5	2
4 to 6.....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	10	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	9	7
	20	(1)	(1)	8	7	6	4

<sup>1</sup> Exposure period more than 10 days.

*Application.*—Spread a layer of the treated plunging soil on a smooth hard surface, such as a floor or bench, and then place a row of plants, with the balls spaced at least 1 inch apart, on this soil. Fill the spaces between the plant balls with treated soil, taking care not to get the treated soil in contact with the stems of the plants, and cover the upper side of the plant balls with treated soil to within 2 inches of the stems. Then, place about 1 inch of treated soil against the row of plants. The operation is repeated until all the plants are plunged.

(5) METHYL BROMIDE FUMIGATION

*Equipment.*—A fumigation chamber, of approved design, equipped with vaporizing, air-circulating, and ventilating systems must be provided.

*Application.*—After the chamber is loaded, the methyl bromide must be vaporized within it. The air within the chamber must be kept in circulation during the period of fumigation. At the completion of the treatment, the chamber must be well ventilated before it is entered and the plants removed. The ventilating system should also be in continuous operation during the entire period of removal of the fumigated articles.

(i) *Fumigation of plants, with or without soil*

*Temperature.*—The temperature of the soil (with bare rootstock, the root spaces) and air must be at least 63° F. during the entire fumigation period.

*Dosage.*—Two and one-half pounds of methyl bromide per 1,000 cubic feet, including the space occupied by the load.

*Period of treatment.*—Two and one-half hours.

*Preparation of plants.*—The treatment is to be applied only to plants with bare roots or in 8-inch pots, or smaller, or in soil balls not larger than 8 inches in diameter or thicker than 8 inches when not spherical. The soil should not be puddled or saturated. With wet material, drying for a period of 12 hours is advisable before treatment. The plants should be stacked on racks or separated so that the gas can have access to both top and bottom surfaces of pots or soil balls. While not essential that the balls be completely separated from each other, they should not be jammed tightly together.

*Varieties of plants.*—The list of plants, including greenhouse, perennial, and nursery-stock types treated experimentally is subject to continual expansion and, moreover, is too great to include in these instructions. Such a list, including also those which have been injured by the treatment, will be supplied on request.

(ii) *Fumigation of strawberry plants in shipping crates of field-packed baskets*

*Temperature.*—The temperature of the plants and air must be at least 60° F. during the entire fumigation period.

*Dosage.*—Three pounds of methyl bromide per 1,000 cubic feet, including the space occupied by the load.

*Period of treatment.*—Four hours.

*Preparation of plants.*—Strawberry plants may be fumigated either bundled and packed in damp moss in slatted shipping crates or in field-packed baskets of 1 bushel or less. The load in the fumigation space should be arranged to allow the gas to enter from all sides of the containers.

*Varieties of plants.*—This treatment has been authorized for strawberry plants only.

#### (m) TREATMENT OF PLANTS BEFORE DIGGING

##### (1) CARBON DISULFIDE EMULSION

*Equipment.*—Strips or squares of 24-gage galvanized iron, 10 inches wide of the proper size, and watertight cans or tubs must be provided.

*Season.*—This treatment must not be used when adult beetles are present.

*Temperature.*—The treatment must not be applied when the temperature of the soil at a depth of 6 inches is below 40° F., or it is anticipated that the temperature will fall below this during the period of treatment.

*Dosage.*—The dosage of stock emulsion which must be used is dependent on the minimum soil temperature anticipated during the period of the treatment. Schedules 1, 2, and 3 in tables 2 and 3 give the dosages required for the treatment of plant balls of various sizes.

TABLE 2.—*Dosage for circular collars*

Diameter of ball to be dug (inches)	Diameter of collar	Water	Stock carbon disulfide emulsion			Diameter of ball to be dug (inches)	Diameter of collar	Water	Stock carbon disulfide emulsion		
			Schedule No. 1	Schedule No. 2	Schedule No. 3				Schedule No. 1	Schedule No. 2	Schedule No. 3
			40°-50° F.	50°-60° F.	60°-70° F.				40°-50° F.	50°-60° F.	60°-70° F.
	Inches	Gallons	Cubic centimeters	Cubic centimeters	Cubic centimeters		Inches	Gallons	Cubic centimeters	Cubic centimeters	Cubic centimeters
12 or less.....	18	4.5	31	26	20	21.....	36	17.5	119	99	80
14.....	21	6.0	41	34	27	25-27.....	39	21.0	143	119	95
18.....	27	10.0	68	57	45	28-30.....	42	24.0	164	136	108
20.....	30	12.0	82	68	54	33.....	45	27.5	187	156	125
22.....	33	15.0	102	85	68	36.....	48	31.5	215	179	143

TABLE 3.—*Dosage for square collars*

Diameter of ball to be dug (inches)	Length of side of collar	Stock carbon disulfide emulsion					Diameter of ball to be dug (inches)	Length of side of collar	Stock carbon disulfide emulsion				
		Water		Schedule No. 1 40°-50° F.	Schedule No. 2 50°-60° F.	Schedule No. 3 60°-70° F.			Water		Schedule No. 1 40°-50° F.	Schedule No. 2 50°-60° F.	Schedule No. 3 60°-70° F.
		Inches	Gallons						Inches	Gallons			
12 or less	18	5.5	37	31	25	24	36	22.5	153	128	102		
14	21	7.5	51	43	34	25-27	39	26.0	177	148	118		
18	27	12.5	85	71	57	28-30	42	30.5	208	173	159		
20	30	15.5	106	88	70	33	45	35.0	238	199	159		
22	33	19.0	129	108	86	36	48	40.0	272	227	182		

*Period of treatment.*—The soil must not be disturbed for 48 hours.

*Period of digging.*—The plants must be dug within 3 days after the completion of the treatment.

*Varieties of plants.*—The varieties which have been treated successfully by this method are given in Technical Bulletin 478.

*Preparation of plants.*—The surface of the soil about the base of the plant must be practically level; treatment must not be applied on a slope which cannot be leveled without filling. Weeds and debris must be removed from the surface of the soil. It is advisable to tie low-hanging branches so they will not dip into the treating solution. After the size of the ball to be lifted with the plant has been determined, a galvanized-iron collar of the proper size is placed about the base of the plant and forced to a depth of 3 inches into the soil. The soil must be firmed carefully on each side of the galvanized iron to prevent seepage.

*Application.*—The quantity of treating solution to be used must be determined from tables 2 and 3. The required quantity of stock emulsion is added to water and mixed well. Then the solution is poured into the collar, avoiding splashing or unnecessary disturbance of the soil. Pouring the solution on a spade will be of considerable help. A record must be made of the time required for the treating solution to disappear from the surface. Drainage conditions must be such that the solution does not disappear from the surface in less than 10 minutes or more than 5 hours. An examination must be made after the treatment has been applied to determine the uniformity of penetration.

*Handling plants after treatment.*—The inspector must be sure that a ball of soil no larger than that originally planned is removed with the plant.

## (2) LEAD ARSENATE TREATMENT

*Season.*—Treatment must be applied by July 1. Plants may be certified when the period of treatment is completed, and until the following June 15.

*Condition of soil.*—The soil must be friable and in good tilth. This treatment is recommended only for soils that are slightly acid or neutral in reaction.

*Dosage.*—Thirty-five pounds to each 1,000 square feet, or 1,500 pounds per acre. For subsequent re-treatments, the quantity required to restore the original concentration, as determined by chemical analyses, must be applied.

*Period of treatment.*—Plants in plots treated initially must not be dug until October 1; those on re-treated plots may be dug on September 20.

*Application.*—Lead arsenate must be thoroughly mixed and incorporated with the upper 3 inches of soil. The ridge of soil between the plants in the rows and the soil about the base of the plants must be removed to a depth of 2 inches and placed in the space between the rows of plants. Lead arsenate may be applied with a suitable distributor, or broadcast by hand, before or after the hoeing operation is completed. Then the soil between the rows of plants must be cultivated three times. On the last cultivation, the cultivator is adjusted in such a manner that the treated soil is thrown toward the rows of plants. At least 3 inches of treated soil must be placed in the rows about the bases of the plants.

*Varieties of plants.*—The varieties of plants which have been treated successfully by this method are given in Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine E-418.

*Safety zone.*—Same as that prescribed in (k).

*Marking.*—Same as that prescribed in (k).

#### TREATMENT OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

The effect of insecticidal treatments on fruits and vegetables varies with the variety and the condition. While guaranties cannot be given that no injury will be caused to the fruits and vegetables, the treatments are recommended only for those commodities which experience has shown were not seriously injured. It must be understood by the shipper that no liability shall attach either to the United States Department of Agriculture or to any of its employees in event of injury to the commodities.

After all treatments, the commodities must be handled in such a manner as to prevent reinfestation by the adult Japanese beetles.

#### (n) CARBON DISULFIDE FUMIGATION

*Equipment.*—A fumigation chamber, of approved design, equipped with a vaporizing, air-circulating, and ventilating system, must be provided.

*Temperature.*—The temperature must be at least 80° F. during the treatment.

*Dosage.*—Ten pounds to each 1,000 cubic feet in the chamber.

*Period of treatment.*—Two hours.

*Varieties of fruit.*—The varieties of fruit treated successfully by this method are given in Circular 373.

*Preparation of fruit.*—The crates and baskets of fruit must be stacked in the chamber in such a manner that the gas will have access to all sides of the containers.

*Application.*—After the chamber is loaded, the carbon disulfide must be vaporized within it. The water in the coils of the vaporizing pan must be at least 148° F. and should never exceed 180°. The water must be circulated through the coils of the vaporizing pan for 60 minutes after the fumigant has been put into the pan. The air within the chamber must be kept in circulation during the period of fumigation. At the completion of the treatment, the chamber must be well ventilated before it is entered and the fruit removed.

#### (o) CYANIDE FUMIGATION

*Equipment.*—Refrigerator cars in good condition and dry must be provided. Four screens, made of cotton netting on light wooden frames which fit tightly over the hatch openings, and equipped with three wires for fastening to the hatch cover, hinges, and graduating arm, must be provided for each car.

When liquid hydrocyanic acid is used, two metal trays having an area of 2 square feet and equipped to be suspended about 24 inches below the hatch cover, a 3-ounce measuring cup, and a tube for putting the material into the pans must be provided.

When HCN discoids are used, an approved type of can opener must be provided.

When calcium cyanide is used, two trays of light wooden construction, 6 to 8 feet long, 2 feet wide, and 2 inches deep, and sufficient building paper to properly cover these trays must be provided.

*Temperature.*—The temperature must be at least 75° F. in the car during the treatment.

<i>Dosage.</i> —Liquid hydrocyanic acid.....	6 ounces per car.
HCN discoids.....	6.5 ounces per car.
Calcium cyanide, 88 percent.....	3 pounds per car.
<i>Period of treatment.</i> —Liquid hydrocyanic acid.....	} 2 hours.
HCN discoids.....	
Calcium cyanide.....	

*Varieties of fruits and vegetables.*—This treatment is authorized for bananas and empty refrigerator cars.

*Preparation of commodities.*—The bananas must be stacked in such a manner that the gas will have access to all sides.

*Application, liquid hydrocyanic acid.*—The doors must be closed tightly and the ice drips properly plugged. Remove one insulating plug from each bunker

and suspend a tray therein. Fill the 3-ounce measuring device with liquid hydrocyanic acid, and pour through the tube into the pan. Replace the plug and close the hatch cover tightly. Then repeat the operation in the ice bunker at the opposite end of the car.

*HCN discoids.*—The doors must be closed tightly and the ice drips properly plugged. Remove one insulating plug from each ice bunker. Open the can, remove one discoid unit and suspend it immediately in the bunker, holding the string at the edge of the opening and wedge it in position by closing and fastening the insulating plug. The open end of the can must be covered with the fiber cap immediately after the unit is removed to prevent loss of gas. Then place the second discoid unit in the bunker at the opposite end of the car.

*Calcium cyanide.*—The doors and the hatches must be tightly closed and the ice drips properly plugged. Open one door. Cover the trays with paper and apply 1½ pounds of calcium cyanide uniformly to the paper in each tray. Then place the trays on the load near the door of the car. Finally, close the door tightly.

After the treatment is completed, open the hatches and place the screens in position and remove the plugs from the ice drips. Remove the pans and trays. Doors must be kept closed, unless an approved screen has been provided.

#### (p) ETHYLENE OXIDE FUMIGATION

*Equipment.*—A fumigation chamber, of approved design, equipped with vaporizing, air-circulating, and ventilating systems must be provided.

*Temperature.*—The temperature must be at least 75° F. during the treatment.

*Dosage.*—Two pounds for each 1,000 cubic feet in the chamber.

*Period of treatment.*—Two hours.

*Varieties of fruit.*—The varieties of fruit treated successfully by this method are given in Circular 373.

*Preparation of fruit.*—The crates and baskets of fruit must be stacked in the chamber in such a manner that the gas will have access to all sides of the containers.

*Application.*—After the chamber is loaded, the ethylene oxide must be vaporized in the pan in the chamber. The air within the chamber must be kept in circulation during the period of fumigation. At the completion of the treatment, the chamber must be well ventilated before it is entered and the fruits removed.

#### (q) METHYL BROMIDE FUMIGATION

##### (1) Refrigerator cars

*Equipment.*—Refrigerator cars must be in fair condition with sound, well-fitting doors and hatches. Standard cloth screens for covering the hatches and a temporary cloth screen for covering one door during ventilation are essential. An electric blower of not less than 750 cubic feet per minute capacity against ¼-inch water pressure, equipped with devices for lowering into the bunker and securing, so that the blower outlet butts against the bunker screen unimpeded either by studs or burglar bar.

*Temperature.*—The temperature within the car must be at least 70° F. during the treatment.

*Dosage.*—Two pounds for each 1,000 cubic feet; or 5 pounds per refrigerator car.

*Period of treatment.*—Two hours from the end of the fumigant release period.

*Application.*—The doors must be closed tightly and the ice drips properly plugged. The methyl bromide may be released either by weight or measure, through a copper or brass applicator tube of ¼-inch bore. This tube must be fitted with a disk-type spray nozzle and must be bent in a U-shape at the end, so that the spray nozzle is directed upward toward the center of the bunker and not less than 1 foot below the ceiling during the release of the fumigant. The blower must be in continuous operation during the release of the fumigant and for 5 minutes thereafter. At the end of this period the blower may be removed and transferred to the next car. The fumigant must be released in a split dosage consisting of 3 pounds in the bunker end through the hatch across from the blower and 2 pounds in the hatch at the opposite end of the car and in line with the blower.

*Ventilation.*—At the end of the exposure period, all hatches must be immediately propped open and screened, and the drip plugs removed. One door must be opened and screened for a period of 20 minutes, following which it should be closed and sealed. If the car is to be moved within one-half hour, the opening of the door may be omitted.

*Commodities treated.*—The treatment is approved for the following fruits and vegetables: Potatoes, sweetpotatoes, onions, tomatoes, snap beans, lima beans, sweet corn, cabbage, carrots, beets, apples, and peaches.

(2) *Fumigation house, room, and box*

The commodities listed above may be fumigated in approved fumigation chambers. The same requirements as to dosage, circulation period, exposure, temperature, and screening of doors listed under refrigerator-car fumigation apply. The chamber must be ventilated with the ventilating equipment in continuous operation for one-half hour. All ventilator intakes must be protected with eight-mesh wire screen. The ventilating fan must run during both the placing and removal of the load. In addition, the requirements for screened loading facilities and the subsequent certification of loads must be met. (Sec. 301.48a, issued under authority contained in sec. 301.48.)

S. A. ROHWER,

*Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.*

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JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS AMENDED

[Press notice]

JUNE 24, 1939.

An amendment to the Japanese beetle quarantine regulations, effective July 1, was announced by the Secretary of Agriculture today under which Rochester and Brighton, N. Y., are added as isolated, regulated areas, and all of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, is brought under regulation. This changes the status of Cleveland so that certification is required for all restricted commodities moved from that city to nonregulated territory.

Another change included in this amendment is the omission of regulated parts of Steuben County, N. Y., other than the town of Hornellsville, from the isolated areas. The exemption of certain types of sand and clay has been clarified and the requirements for certification of nursery and ornamental stock received by establishments within the regulated areas have been modified.

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MODIFICATIONS OF JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The following amendment to the Japanese beetle quarantine regulations adds to the regulated area four townships in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, bringing the entire county within the area. This extension parallels action already taken by the Ohio Department of Agriculture to relieve a traffic situation encountered in the operation of vehicular inspection stations on westbound highways from the Cleveland area. With the extension of the continuous regulated area to include that city, certification is required for all restricted commodities moving from Cleveland to nonregulated territory. Rochester and Brighton, N. Y., are now included as outlying regulated areas subject to the same restrictions as apply to similar isolated points.

Another change included in this amendment is the omission of regulated portions of Steuben County, N. Y., other than the town of Hornellsville, from the isolated areas to which the movement of certain quarantined articles was heretofore required to be certified.

A section of regulation 7 exempting from the certification requirements certain types of sand and clay is reworded to clarify the requirement.

Requirements are modified for the certification of nursery and ornamental stock received by nurseries and greenhouses within the regulated area, both as to the infested and noninfested nurseries and greenhouses.

LEE A. STRONG,

*Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.*

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS (SEVENTEENTH REVISION)  
SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 48

(Approved June 22, 1939; effective July 1, 1939)

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 3, 5, 6, 7, and 9 (secs. 301.48-3, 5, 6, 7, and 9) of the rules and regulations (seventeenth revision) supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48 (sec. 301.48) on account of the Japanese beetle, which were promulgated February 16, 1939, are hereby amended to read as follows:

REGULATION 3

SEC. 301.48-3 *Regulated areas*.—In accordance with the provisos to Notice of Quarantine No. 48 (twelfth revision) (sec. 301.48), 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 *Allegheny County*; the city of Annapolis and election districts Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5, in *Anne Arundel County*; election districts Nos. 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, in *Baltimore County*; all of *Caroline County* except election districts of American Corners (No. 8) and Hillsboro (No. 6); the city of Westminster, and the election districts of Freedom (No. 5), Hampstead (No. 8), New Windsor (No. 11), and Westminster (No. 7), in *Carroll County*; election districts of La Plata and White Plains, in *Charles County*; election districts of Cambridge (No. 7), East New Market (No. 2), Hurlock (No. 15), and Williamsburg (No. 12), in *Dorchester County*; election districts of Brunswick (No. 25), Buckeystown (No. 1), Frederick (No. 2), Jefferson (No. 14), New Market (No. 9), and Petersville (No. 12), in *Frederick County*; *County of Harford*, except election district of Marshall (No. 4); election districts of Elkridge (No. 1), Ellicott City (No. 2), Guilford (No. 6), and West Friendship (No. 3), in *Howard County*; election districts of Colesville (No. 5), and Rockville (No. 4), in *Montgomery County*, and those portions of the election districts of Bethesda (No. 7), and Wheaton (No. 13) in said county located within the established boundaries of the so-called Washington Suburban Sanitary District; all of *Prince Georges County* except the election districts of Aquasco (No. 8), and Nottingham (No. 4); towns of Easton and Oxford, in *Talbot County*; election districts of Hagerstown (Nos. 3, 17, 21, 22, 24, and 25), Halfway (No. 26), Leitersburg (No. 9), Sandy Hook (No. 11), Sharpsburg (No. 1), and Williamsport (No. 2), in *Washington County*; election districts of Camden (No. 13), Delmar (No. 11), Dennis (No. 6), Fruitland (No. 16), Nutters (No. 8), Parsons (No. 5), Pittsburg (No. 4), Salisbury (No. 9), and the town of Salisbury, Trappe (No. 7), and Willards (No. 14), in *Wicomico County*.

*Massachusetts*.—The entire State.

*New Hampshire*.—Counties of Belknap, Cheshire, Hillsboro, Merrimack, Rockingham, Strafford, and Sullivan; towns of Brookfield, Eaton, Eppingham, Freedom, Madison, Moultonboro, Ossipee, Sandwich, Tamworth, Tuftonboro, Wakefield, and Wolfeboro, in *Carroll County*; towns of Alexandria, Ashland, Bridgewater, Bristol, Canaan, Dorchester, Enfield, Grafton, Groton, Hanover, Hebron, Holderness, Lebanon, Lyme, Orange, and Plymouth, in *Grafton County*.

*New Jersey*.—The entire State.

*New York*.—Counties of Albany, Bronx, Broome, Chemung, Chenango, Columbia, Cortland, Delaware, Dutchess, Fulton, Greene, Kings, Madison, Montgomery, Nassau, New York, Oneida, Onondaga, Orange, Otsego, Putnam, Queens,

Rensselaer, Richmond, Rockland, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Suffolk, Sullivan, Tioga, Ulster, Washington, and Westchester; towns of Red House and Salamanca, and the city of Salamanca, in *Cattaraugus County*; towns of Amherst, Cheektowaga, and Tonawanda, 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*; town of Watertown and city of Watertown, in *Jefferson County*; town of Mount Morris and village of Mount Morris, in *Livingston County*; city of Rochester and town of Brighton, in *Monroe County*; towns of Catherine, Cayuta, Dix, Hector, Montour, and Reading, and the borough of Watkins Glen, in *Schuyler County*; towns of Caton, Corning, Hornby, and Hornellsville, and the cities of Corning and Hornell, in *Steuben County*; towns of Caroline, Danby, Dryden, Enfield, Ithaca, Newfield, 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 Carroll, Columbiana, Cuyahoga, Harrison, Jefferson, Mahoning, Portage, Stark, Summit, and Tuscarawas; the city of Coshocton, in *Coshocton County*; the city of Columbus, and villages of Bexley, Grandview, Grandview Heights, Hanford, Marble Cliff, and Upper Arlington, in *Franklin County*; the township of Newark and city of Newark, in *Licking County*; the city of Toledo, in *Lucas County*; the township of Madison and the city of Mansfield, in *Richland County*; townships of Bazetta, Braceville, Brookfield, Champion, Fowler, Hartford, Howland, Hubbard, Liberty, Lordstown, Newton, Southington, Warren, Weathersfield, and Vienna, the cities of Niles and Warren, and the villages of Cortland, Girard, Hubbard, McDonald, Newton Falls, and Orangeville, in *Trumbull County*.

*Pennsylvania*.—The entire State, except Crawford, Erie, Forest, and Venango Counties; Mercer Township in *Butler County*; Ashland, Beaver, Elk, Richland (including the boroughs of Foxburg and St. Petersburg), Salem, and Washington Townships, in *Clarion County*; townships of Coolspring, Deer Creek, Delaware, East Lackawannock, Fairview, Findley, French Creek, Greene, Hempfield, Jackson, Jefferson, Lackawannock, Lake, Liberty, Mill Creek, New Vernon, Otter Creek, Perry, Pine, Pymatuning, Salem, Sandy Creek, Sandy Lake, South Pymatuning, Springfield, Sugar Grove, West Salem, Wilmington, Wolf Creek, and Worth, and the boroughs of Clarksville, Fredonia, Greenville, Grove City, Jackson Center, Jamestown, Mercer, New Lebanon, Sandy Lake, Sheakleyville, and Stoneboro, in *Mercer County*; and the townships of Brokenstraw, Cherry Grove, Columbus, Conewango, Deerfield, Eldred, Farmington, Freehold, Limestone, Pine Grove, Pittsfield, Pleasant, Southwest, Spring Creek, Sugar Grove, Triumph, Watson (including the boroughs of Bear Lake, Grand Valley, Sugar Grove, Tidioute, and Youngsville), in *Warren 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, Princess Anne, and Stafford; magisterial districts of Dale and Manchester, in *Chesterfield County*; magisterial district of Sleepy Hole, in *Nansemond County*; magisterial district of Courtland, in *Spotsylvania County*; Camp Stuart, in *Warwick County*; magisterial district of Washington, in *Westmoreland 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; districts of Arden, Hedgesville, Falling Waters, and Opequon, and the city of Martinsburg, in *Berkeley County*; the towns of Bolivar and Harpers Ferry, in *Jefferson County*; town of Keyser and district of Frankfort, in *Mineral County*; the city of Wheeling, in *Ohio County*; and the city of Parkersburg, in *Wood County*.<sup>1</sup>

#### REGULATION 5

SEC. 301.48-5. *Restrictions on the movement of fruits and vegetables—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), in-

<sup>1</sup> Secs. 301.48-3, 5, 6, 7, and 9 issued under authority of sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318; 39 Stat. 1165; 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 161.

clusive, of this regulation: (i) No green corn on the cob, beans in the pod, bananas, 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, townships, towns, or cities 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; election districts No. 12 and No. 15, in *Baltimore County*; all of *Caroline County*, except election district of American Corners (No. 8) and Hillsboro (No. 6); election districts of Cambridge (No. 7), East New Market (No. 2), Hurlock (No. 15), and Williamsburg (No. 12), in *Dorchester County*; election districts of Abingdon (No. 1), Halls Cross Roads (No. 2), and Havre de Grace (No. 6), in *Harford County*; election districts of Camden (No. 13), Delmar (No. 11), Dennis (No. 6), Fruitland (No. 16), Nutters (No. 8), Parsons (No. 5), Pittsburg (No. 4), Salisbury (No. 9), and the town of Salisbury, Trappe (No. 7), and Willard (No. 14), 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, Lancaster, Montgomery, and Philadelphia; townships of Alsace, Amity, Brecknock, Caernarvon, Colebrookdale, Cumru, District, Douglass, Earl, Exeter, Hereford, Lower Alsace, Muhlenberg, Oley, Pike, Robeson, South Heidelberg, Spring, Union, and Washington, the city of Reading, and the boroughs of Bally, Bechtelsville, Birdsboro, Boyertown, Mohnton, Mount Penn, Saint Lawrence, Shillington, Sinking Spring, Temple, West Lawn, West Reading, Wyomissing, and Wyomissing Hills, in *Berks County*; townships of Londonderry, Lower Paxton, Lower Swatara, Susquehanna, and Swatara, the city of Harrisburg, and the boroughs of Highspire, Middletown, Paxtang, Penbrook, Royalton, and Steelton, in *Dauphin County*; townships of Lower Milford, Upper Milford, and Upper Saucon, and the boroughs of Coopersburg and Emaus, in *Lehigh County*; townships of Lower Saucon and Williams, in *Northampton County*.

*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 or permit will be required for the interstate movement of fruits and vegetables when transported by a common carrier 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 from the main regulated area to Brewer and Waterville, Maine; Brighton, Buffalo, Hornell, Mount Morris, Rochester, and Watertown, and the town of Hornellsville, Steuben County, N. Y., or to other regulated parts of Erie, Jefferson, and Livingston Counties, N. Y.; Columbus, Coshocton, Mansfield, Newark, and Toledo, Ohio, or to other regulated parts of Licking and Richland Counties, Ohio; Burlington, Vt.; and Parkersburg and Wheeling, W. Va. No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of fruits and vegetables from Brewer and Waterville, Maine; Brighton, Buffalo, Hornell, Mount Morris, Rochester, and Watertown, and the town of Hornellsville, Steuben County, N. Y., or from other regulated parts of Erie, Jefferson, and Livingston Counties, N. Y.; Columbus, Coshocton, Mansfield, Newark, and Toledo, Ohio, or from other regulated parts of Licking and Richland Counties, Ohio; Burlington, Vt.; and Parkersburg and Wheeling, W. Va.

(c) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of fruits and 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 (1) apples or peaches of less than 15 pounds to the shipment; (2) bananas in single bunches packed in commercial containers; or (3) bananas singly, or in individual hands.

(e) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of commercially packed apples or commercially packed peaches in any quantity, except those moving via refrigerator cars or motortrucks from the area listed in paragraph (1) of this regulation.

(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 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.

*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:

(3) When the fruits and vegetables, moving from a point in the regulated area other than that specified in paragraph (1) of this regulation, or moving from such designated area 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.

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

(5) 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 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.

(6) 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.

(7) When the fruits and vegetables moving via refrigerator car from the area listed in paragraph (1) 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 fumigated or thoroughly swept and cleaned by the common carrier in a manner to rid it of infestation. During the interval between fumigation or cleaning and loading such refrigerator car must be tightly closed and sealed.

(8) When the fruits and vegetables moving via refrigerator car from the area 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.<sup>2</sup>

#### REGULATION 6

SEC. 301.48-G. *Restrictions on the movement of nursery and ornamental stock.*—A. *Control of movement.*—Nursery and ornamental stock as defined in regulation 1 (sec. 301.48-1) 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) The following articles, because of their growth or production, or their manufactured or processed condition, are considered innocuous as carriers of infestation and are therefore exempt from the requirements of certification:

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 1, p. 70.

(a) (i) True bulbs, corms, and tubers, when dormant, except for storage growth, and when free from soil, and (ii) single dahlia tubers or small dahlia root divisions when free from stems, cavities, and soil. Dahlia tubers, other than single tubers or small root divisions meeting these conditions, require certification.

(b) (i) Cut orchids, (ii) orchid plants, when growing exclusively in *Osmunda* fiber, (iii) *Osmunda* fiber, osmundine, or orchid peat (*Osmunda cinnamomea*, and *O. claytoniana*).

(c) (i) Floral designs or "set pieces," including wreaths, sprays, casket covers, and all formal florists' designs; bouquets and cut flowers not so prepared are not exempted; (ii) trailing arbutus, or Mayflower (*Epigaea repens*), when free from soil or primary roots, and when shipped during the period between October 16 and June 14, inclusive.

(d) (i) Herbarium specimens, when dried, pressed, and treated, and when so labeled on the outside of each container of such materials, (ii) balsam plows, when composed of balsam needles only, (iii) mushroom spawn, in brick, flake, or pure culture form, (iv) banana stalks, when crushed, dried, and shredded.

(e) (i) Sheet moss (*Calliergon schriberi* and *Thuridium recognitum*), (ii) resurrection plant or birds'-nest moss (*Selaginella lepidophylla*), (iii) sphagnum moss, bog moss, or peat moss (*Sphagnaceae*), (iv) dyed moss, when heat treated and appropriately labeled.

(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, soil-free aquatic plants, and of portions of plants without roots and free from soil (such as branches, twigs and scions of trees and shrubs, and Christmas trees).

(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, except that a certificate is required between June 15 and October 15 for interstate movement of cut flowers, aquatic plants, and of portions of plants without roots and free from soil (such as branches, twigs, and scions of trees and shrubs, and Christmas trees) from the main regulated areas to Brewer and Waterville, Maine; Brighton, Buffalo, Hornell, Mount Morris, Rochester, and Watertown, and the town of Hornellsville, Steuben County, N. Y., or to other regulated parts of Erie, Jefferson, and Livingston Counties, N. Y.; Columbus, Coshocton, Mansfield, Newark, and Toledo, Ohio, or to other regulated parts of Licking and Richland Counties, Ohio; Burlington, Vt.; and Parkersburg and Wheeling, W. Va. No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement between June 15 and October 15 of cut flowers, aquatic plants, and of portions of plants without roots and free from soil (such as branches, twigs, and scions of trees and shrubs, and Christmas trees) from Brewer and Waterville, Maine; Brighton, Buffalo, Hornell, Mount Morris, Rochester, and Watertown, and the town of Hornellsville, Steuben County, N. Y., or from other regulated parts of Erie, Jefferson, and Livingston Counties, N. Y.; Columbus, Coshocton, Mansfield, Newark, and Toledo, Ohio, or from other regulated parts of Licking and Richland Counties, Ohio; Burlington, Vt.; and Parkersburg and Wheeling, W. Va.

*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:

(5) *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 paragraph (11) of this regulation, 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.

(6) *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, provided, (i) there are maintained on the premises subdivided class I areas, certified houses, frames, or plots, or other certified areas, or (ii) there is a legitimate need for interstate or intradealer certification of such stock. Such classification will not be granted to nurseries, greenhouses, and other premises that do not maintain certified or subdivided areas and require only infrequent certification. Such classification also may be given to nurseries, etc., 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 paragraphs (7), (10), and (11) of this regulation, 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.

(7) 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, if contaminated with vegetable matter, 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 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.

(8) 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 par. (3) of this regulation.)

(9) Nursery and ornamental stock originating on or moved from unclassified premises may be certified by the inspector under either one of the following conditions: (a) That the soil shall be entirely removed from the stock, or (b)

that the roots shall be treated by means approved by the Bureau of 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.

(10) Nurserymen, florists, dealers, and others, in order to maintain a class III status shall report immediately on forms provided for that purpose all their sales or shipments of nursery and ornamental stock, sand, if contaminated with vegetable matter, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure both to points outside the regulated areas and to other classified nurseries or greenhouses within the regulated area. Certification may be denied to any person who has omitted to make the report required by this regulation, and such denial of certification shall continue until the information so omitted has been supplied.

(11) Nurserymen, florists, dealers, and others, in order to maintain a class I status, or to maintain, in a class III establishment, a class I subdivision, a certified plot, or a certified greenhouse, (a) shall restrict their purchases or receipts of nursery and ornamental stock, sand, if contaminated with vegetable matter, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure secured within the regulated area and intended for use on class I or certified premises, to articles which have been certified under these regulations as to each such article and the said certificate shall accompany the article when moved; (b) shall obtain approval of the inspector before such articles are received on class I or certified premises or are taken into certified greenhouses; (c) shall report immediately in writing all purchases or receipts of such articles secured from within the regulated area for use on such premises; and (d) shall also 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.

(12) 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.

(13) Nursery and ornamental stock originating outside the regulated areas and certified stock originating in classified nurseries or greenhouses may be certified for reshipment from premises other than those on which they originated, under provisions satisfactory to the inspector for the safeguarding of such stock from infestation at the point of reshipment and en route, and when found advisable by the inspector, after reinspection and determination of freedom from infestation.<sup>3</sup>

#### REGULATION 7

SEC. 301.48-7. *Restrictions on the movement of sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure.*—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 (a) sand and clay when free from vegetable matter; (b) greensand marl; and (c) such other sands and clays as have been treated or processed and subsequently handled in such manner that in the judgment of the inspector no Japanese beetle could exist therein, provided that each container of such article shall be labeled on the outside thereof as to nature of contents, except that in the case of bulk shipments such label shall accompany the waybill or other shipping papers.

(2) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of manure, peat, compost, or humus (a) when dehydrated and either shredded, ground, pulverized, or compressed, or (b) when treated with crude petroleum or any other product having high potency as an insecticide, and when so labeled on the outside of each commercial container of such materials.

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 1, p. 70.

(3) 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.

(4) 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.

*B. Conditions of certification.*—Certificates for the movement of restricted sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure may be issued under any one of the following conditions:

(5) 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.

(6) 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.

(7) 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.

(8) 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 restricted sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure, except such as is loaded and shipped in compliance with paragraphs (5), (6), or (7) hereof.<sup>4</sup>

#### REGULATION 9

SEC. 301.48-9. *Marking and certification a condition of interstate transportation.*—(a) Every box, basket, or other container of restricted articles listed in regulations 5, 6, and 7 (secs. 301.48-5, 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.<sup>4</sup>

This amendment shall be effective on and after July 1, 1939.

Done at the city of Washington this 22d day of June 1939.

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 area regulated on account of the Japanese beetle.]

<sup>4</sup> See footnote 1, p. 70.

## NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE,  
*Washington, D. C., June 22, 1939.*

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. 1 to the revised rules and regulations supplemental to the Japanese beetle quarantine (Notice of Quarantine No. 48), effective on and after July 1, 1939. The purpose of the amendment is principally to include in the regulated area the entire county of Cuyahoga, Ohio, changing the status of Cleveland so that certification is required for all restricted commodities moved from that city to nonregulated area; to add Rochester, N. Y., and Brighton, N. Y., as outlying regulated areas; to omit part of the area in Steuben County, N. Y.; and to include minor modifications as to certification requirements. 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 following newspapers: The Times, Hartford, Conn., July 1, 1939; the Journal-Every Evening, Wilmington, Del., July 1, 1939; the Press-Herald, Portland, Maine, July 5, 1939; the Sun, Baltimore, Md., July 3, 1939; the Post, Boston, Mass., July 3, 1939; the Union, Manchester, N. H., July 7, 1939; the News, Newark, N. J., July 3, 1939; the Times, New York, N. Y., July 3, 1939; the Press, Cleveland, Ohio, July 3, 1939; the Bulletin, Philadelphia, Pa., July 1, 1939; the Bulletin, Providence, R. I., July 1, 1939; the Free Press, Burlington, Vt., July 3, 1939; the News Leader, Richmond, Va., July 1, 1939; the Gazette, Charleston, W. Va., July 5, 1939; and the Star, Washington, D. C., July 3, 1939.]

## ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO MEXICAN FRUITFLY QUARANTINE (NO. 64)

**TEXAS GRAPEFRUIT HARVEST EXTENDED THROUGH MAY 15; GRAPEFRUIT MUST BE  
STERILIZED AFTER APRIL 11**

[Press notice]

APRIL 10, 1939.

The season for harvesting grapefruit under the Mexican fruitfly quarantine regulations, which apply to the Texas counties of Brooks, Cameron, Hidalgo, and Willacy and part of Jim Wells County, has been extended to the close of May 15, Lee A. Strong, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, announced today. The harvesting season normally closes under the quarantine on April 30.

In order to insure against spread of infestation all grapefruit harvested in the regulated area after April 11, 1939, must be sterilized in manner and by method approved by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

The extension of the harvest season for grapefruit and the requirement of sterilization for such fruit harvested after April 11, 1939, was announced after consultation with the Texas State Department of Agriculture and is concurred in by J. E. McDonald, commissioner of agriculture.

The harvesting season for Valencia oranges closes on June 15, 1939, as provided in circular B. E. P. Q. 487, dated January 27, 1939.

B. E. P. Q. 495.

**ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS RELATING TO THE MEXICAN FRUITFLY QUARANTINE, REQUIRING STERILIZATION OF ALL GRAPEFRUIT HARVESTED ON AND AFTER APRIL 12, 1939, AND EXTENDING THE HARVESTING SEASON ON GRAPEFRUIT TO THE CLOSE OF MAY 15, 1939**

APRIL 7, 1939.

Under authorization vested in the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in the third proviso of Notice of Quarantine No. 64, revised (sec. 301.64), it is hereby required, as provided in paragraph (c) of regulation

6 thereto (sec. 301.64-6), that all grapefruit harvested on and after April 12, 1939, in the area regulated under said quarantine, shall be sterilized under approved methods as a condition of issuance of permits for movement of such fruit from the regulated area.

Section A, regulation 7 (sec. 301.64-7) of said quarantine is also hereby modified to extend the harvesting season for grapefruit to the close of May 15, 1939. The host-free period for grapefruit, under this modification, will begin May 16 and continue to August 31, 1939, inclusive. (B. E. P. Q. 487, dated January 27, 1939, extends the harvesting season for Valencia oranges to June 15, 1939.)

Sterilization of grapefruit has been found necessary to insure against dissemination of Mexican fruitflies, due to the occurrence of such flies in the regulated area. The extension of the harvesting season, it has been determined, may be safely made without increasing the risk of spread of the Mexican fruitflies since sterilization will render grapefruit safe for movement from the regulated area. (Sec. 301.64b, issued under authority contained in sec. 301.64.)

LEE A. STRONG,

*Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.*

## ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 72)

B. E. P. Q. 496.

### SUGGESTIONS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF PLUNGING AND GROWING BEDS AND THEIR MAINTENANCE UNDER BEETLE-FREE CONDITIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH REGU- LATIONS OF THE WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE QUARANTINE

APRIL 28, 1939.

Nursery stock with soil attached is eligible for certification for movement from areas under quarantine on account of the white-fringed beetle provided it has been grown and maintained under beetle-free conditions, as specified in paragraph (b) of regulation 5 of Quarantine No. 72.

The following types of units are suggested as means of providing for beetle-free conditions and if properly maintained should be effective in preventing natural infestation by the white-fringed beetle.

#### RAISED PLUNGING BEDS

Beds or benches, indoors or outside, which are at least 12, preferably 18 inches, above the ground, and which are protected from infestation in manner and by method satisfactory to an authorized inspector. Structures \* \* \* are to be protected against infestation by approved oil or other barriers.

#### SURFACE PLUNGING OR GROWING BEDS

A heeling-in area or growing grounds enclosed within walls extending far enough underground to prevent larvae from passing under. This may require a wall as much as 24 inches in depth. The walls should be of sufficient height above ground to permit the construction of oil or other barriers on a level 12, preferably 18, inches above the ground. The soil or other material contained or used therein should be treated in approved manner under the supervision and direction of an authorized inspector. Such articles not immediately placed in the units should be adequately protected from infestation.

During the active adult beetle season, barriers constructed in connection with plunging and growing beds should be properly maintained, and adequate sanitary and protective measures should be taken by establishments concerned to fully protect the approved units from infestation. Vegetation should be kept down and calcium arsenate dust or other specified treatment applied to the satisfaction of an authorized inspector.

#### BARRIERS

It will be necessary to protect the beds during the season of adult activity by approved barrier.

Whenever practicable, the oil barrier is recommended. The heavy construction enables it to withstand jars or jolts which would greatly decrease the efficiency of the all-metal barrier.

Barriers should at all times be maintained in a manner that will assure their efficiency.

AVERY S. HOYT,

*Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.*

B. E. P. Q. 485, Revised.

**ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS—REMOVAL OF WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS UNTIL JULY 1, 1939, FOR SPECIFIED ARTICLES CONSIGNED FROM DESIGNATED PORTIONS OF THE REGULATED AREAS**

(Approved May 6, 1939; effective May 8, 1939)

Circular B. E. P. Q. 485, issued effective January 15, 1939, waived certification requirements until July 1, 1939, for specified articles consigned from certain parts of the areas regulated under quarantine No. 72. The present revision adds additional areas in Louisiana from which certification of the same articles is waived from May 8 until July 1, 1939.

Under authorization provided in notice of Quarantine No. 72 (sec. 301.72), all certification requirements are hereby waived during the regulated periods from May 8 to June 30, 1939, inclusive, of the following articles enumerated in regulation 3 (a) and (b), (sec. 301.72-3) when free from soil and when consigned from any of the regulated areas in the county of Mobile, Ala.; county of Escambia, Fla.; parishes of East Baton Rouge, Jefferson, Orleans (including the city of New Orleans), and Plaquemines, La.; and counties of Hinds, Jackson, and Pearl River, Miss., it having been determined that sanitary measures and natural conditions have sufficiently reduced the risk of egg or adult contamination as to render certification unnecessary during the period indicated:

Potatoes and sweetpotatoes; sweetpotato vines, draws, and cuttings; cordwood, pulpwood, stump wood, and logs; used or unused lumber, timbers, posts, poles, cross ties, and other building materials; hay, roughage of all kinds, straw, leaves, and leafmold; peas, beans, and peanuts in shells, or the shells of any of these products; seed cotton, cottonseed, baled cotton lint, and linters; used implements and machinery, scrap metal, junk, and utensils or containers coming in contact with the ground; brick, tiling, stone, and concrete slabs and blocks; nursery stock and other plants, which are free from soil.

The restrictions on the interstate movement from any of the regulated areas, of the following articles designated in paragraph (a) (1) of Regulation 3 of Quarantine No. 72 (sec. 301.72-3), as carriers of larvae remain in effect throughout the year:

Soil, earth, sand, clay, peat, compost, and manure whether moved independent of, or in connection with or attached to nursery stock, plants, products, articles, or things. (Sec. 301.72a, issued under authority contained in sec. 301.72.)

LEE A. STRONG,

*Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.*

[The foregoing circular was sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the areas regulated on account of the white-fringed beetle.]

**INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS**

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,  
Washington, May 16, 1939.

*Postmaster:*

MY DEAR SIR: Your attention is invited to the inclosed administrative instructions issued by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, in connection with Federal Quarantine Order No. 72 on account of the white-fringed beetle.

Under these instructions no certificate of inspection will be required during the period from May 8 to July 1, 1939, in connection with the acceptance for mailing of the articles named therein when free from soil and when shipped from any of the regulated areas in the county of Mobile, Ala., county of Escambia, Fla., parishes of East Baton Rouge, Jefferson, Orleans (including the city of New Orleans), and Plaquemines, La., and counties of Hinds, Jackson, and Pearl River, Miss.

Postmasters will please take note and be governed accordingly. See paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Very truly yours,

RAMSEY S. BLACK,  
*Third Assistant Postmaster General.*

## TERMINAL INSPECTION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,  
*Washington, June 19, 1939.*

Terminal inspection is required of plants and plant products addressed to Arizona, Arkansas, California, District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Louisiana, Mississippi, Montana, Oklahoma, Oregon, Puerto Rico, Utah, and Washington. All parcels addressed to the States named must be plainly marked on the outside to show the exact nature of their contents.

Section 596, Postal Laws and Regulations, prescribes three methods of handling such parcels, as follows:

1. As provided in paragraphs 3, 4, 5, and 6 of section 596, the parcels shall, upon payment of postage therefor, be forwarded by the postmaster at the post office of their destination to the proper State official at the nearest place where plant inspection is maintained, where, after inspection and passing and the payment of return postage therefor, they shall be returned to the post office of address and delivered to the addressee.

2. Or, as provided in paragraph 7, section 596, if the addressee so desires, he may have the parcels addressed to himself in care of a State plant inspector arranging with the inspector to forward the parcels, after inspection and passing, to the addressee upon payment of the forwarding postage therefor which shall be furnished to the inspector by the addressee.

3. Or, as also provided in paragraph 7, section 596, the *addressee* may have the sender place a pledge to pay the forwarding postage on the parcels, addressed in care of a plant inspector, in which case they shall, after inspection and passing, be forwarded rated with the forwarding postage, such postage to be collected from the addressee upon delivery of the parcels.

In addition to the above-described methods of handling, arrangements have also been made whereby the *shipper may at his own instance* address the parcels to the addressee in care of a State plant inspector at an established terminal inspection point. When so addressed at the instance of the mailer he shall place on the parcels immediately below the return address his pledge guaranteeing payment of forwarding postage, such postage to be collected upon delivery to the addressee as provided by paragraph 4, section 769. Parcels so sent shall be labeled as follows:

"Shipped for (or on a/c)

W. H. JONES,  
Garfield, Utah.

From:  
John Doe Nurseries,  
Shenandoah, Iowa.

Forwarding Postage Guaranteed.  
Contents:

To:  
W. H. Jones,  
c/o State Plant Inspector,  
Salt Lake City, Utah."

When forwarding parcels under the latter arrangement, the inspector shall first cross out "c/o State Plant Inspector," and the name of the post office at the point of inspection appearing in the original address, and insert the name of the post office to which the parcels are to be forwarded. After endorsing the parcels to show that the contents have been inspected and passed, the inspector will return them to the postmaster who will rate the same with the necessary forwarding postage and dispatch them to the office of ultimate address, the additional postage to be collected from the addressee upon delivery to him.

It is essential in following this arrangement that the shippers have their parcels directed to the State inspector at an inspection point located to the best advantage with respect to the post office of final address, thus facilitating onward dispatch and delivery.

Following is a list of the States and Territories operating under the terminal plant inspection laws, the plants and plant products which when sent to these States or Territories are subject to inspection and the names of places located in each where inspection is maintained.

## ARIZONA

*Plants and plant products subject to inspection.*—All 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, except vegetable and flower seeds.

*Terminal inspection places:*

Benson.	Kingman.	Prescott.	Tucson.
Globe.	Parker.	Safford.	Yuma.
Holbrook.	Phoenix.	Solomonsville.	

(At the following places inspection may be had upon call only.)

Bisbee.	Duncan.	Nogales.	Williams
Casa Grande.	Flagstaff.	Springerville.	Winslow.
Chandler.	Glendale.	Tempe.	
Douglas.	Mesa.	San Simon.	

## ARKANSAS

*Plants and plant products subject to inspection.*—Sweetpotatoes, sweetpotato plants, vines, draws, and slips.

NOTE.—Under a State quarantine on account of the sweetpotato weevil the articles named are prohibited entry into Arkansas unless accompanied with an inspection certificate issued by the State of origin showing the plants and plant products to be free of infestation. Parcels accompanied with such certificate will be delivered to the addressees without inspection. Parcels not accompanied with such certificate shall be returned without additional postage to the office of mailing endorsed "Unavailable—Not accompanied with required certificate."

## CALIFORNIA

*Plants and plant products subject to inspection.*—All 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 in the raw or unmanufactured state, except vegetable and flower seeds.

*Terminal inspection places:*

Ager.	Camarillo.	Elsinore.	Hueneme.
Alameda.	Centerville.	Escalon.	Hughson.
Alhambra.	Charter Oak.	Escondido.	Huntington Beach.
Alturas.	Chatsworth.	Etiwanda.	Huntington Park.
Alvarado.	Chico.	Eureka.	Hynes.
Anaheim.	Chino.	Exeter.	Imperial.
Anderson.	Chowchilla.	Fairfield.	Indio.
Arbuckle.	Claremont.	Fairmead.	Inglewood.
Arcadia.	Clearwater.	Farmersville.	Irvington.
Arlington.	Coachella.	Fillmore.	Irwindale.
Aromas.	Colfax.	Fontana.	Ivanhoe.
Artesia.	Colma.	Fort Bragg.	Jamestown.
Atascadero.	Colton.	Fowler.	Kelseyville.
Auburn.	Colusa.	Fresno.	King City.
Azusa.	Compton.	Fullerton.	Kingsburg.
Bakersfield.	Concord.	Gardena.	La Habra.
Banning.	Corning.	Gazelle.	Lakeport.
Bard.	Corona.	Gilroy.	Lancaster.
Beaumont.	Cottonwood.	Glendale.	La Verne.
Bell.	Covina.	Glendora.	Le Grand.
Bellflower.	Cucamonga.	Goshen.	Lemon Cove.
Belmont.	Culver City.	Gridley.	Lincoln.
Berkeley.	Cutler.	Gustine.	Lindsay.
Beverly Hills.	Davis.	Half Moon Bay.	Livermore.
Bieber.	Death Valley.	Hanford.	Livingston.
Biggs.	Delano.	Harbor City.	Lodi.
Bloomington.	Del Rosa.	Hayward.	Lomita.
Blythe.	Dinuba.	Healdsburg.	Lompoc.
Brawley.	Downey.	Hemet.	Long Beach.
Brea.	Duarte.	Hermosa Beach.	Loomis.
Bryn Mawr.	Ducer.	Highland.	Los Angeles.
Burbank.	Earlimart.	Hilmar.	Los Banos.
Burlingame.	East Highlands.	Hollister.	Los Molinos.
Calexico.	El Cajon.	Hollywood.	Lower Lake.
Caliente.	El Centro.	Holtville.	Madera.
Calipatria.	El Monte.	Hopland.	Manteca.
Calistoga.	El Segundo.	Hornbrook.	Martinez.

Marysville.	Palms.	San Fernando.	Sultana.
McFarland.	Paradise.	San Francisco.	Sunol.
Menlo Park.	Pasadena.	San Gabriel.	Susanville.
Merced.	Paso Robles.	Sanger.	Tebachapi.
Millbrae.	Patterson.	San Gregorio.	Terre Bella.
Mill Valley.	Penryn.	San Jose.	Tipton.
Mission San Jose.	Perris.	San Juan Capistrano.	Topanga.
Modesto.	Pescadero.	San Leandro.	Torrance.
Monrovia.	Piru.	San Lorenzo.	Tracy.
Montalvo.	Pixley.	San Luis Obispo.	Tulare.
Montebello.	Placerville.	San Mateo.	Turlock.
Monterey.	Pleasanton.	San Pedro.	Ukiah.
Moorpark.	Pomona.	San Rafael.	Upland.
Mount Eden.	Porterville.	Santa Ana.	Upper Lake.
Napa.	Puente.	Santa Barbara.	Vacaville.
National City.	Red Bluff.	Santa Cruz.	Vallejo.
Nevada City.	Redding.	Santa Fe Springs.	Van Nuys.
Newark.	Redlands.	Santa Maria.	Venice.
Newhall.	Redondo Beach.	Santa Monica.	Ventura.
Newman.	Redwood City.	Santa Paula.	Visalia.
Niles.	Reedley.	Santa Rosa.	Walnut.
North Pomona.	Rialto.	Santa Susana.	Wasco.
Norwalk.	Richgrove.	Saticoy.	Waterford.
Oakdale.	Ripon.	Saugus.	Watsonville.
Oakland.	Rivera.	Sausalito.	Watts.
Ocean Park.	Riverside.	Selma.	Whittier.
Oceanside.	Roseville.	Shafter.	Williams.
Ojai.	Sacramento.	Sierra Madre.	Willowbrook.
Ontario.	Saint Helena.	Simi.	Willows.
Orange.	Sallinas.	Somis.	Winters.
Orland.	San Andreas.	Sonora.	Woodlake.
Orosi.	San Benito.	South Pasadena.	Woodland.
Oroville.	San Bernardino.	Spadra.	Yettem.
Oxnard.	San Bruno.	Springville.	Yreka.
Pacoma.	San Diego.	Stockton.	Yuba City.
Palmdale.	San Dimas.	Strathmore.	Yucaipa.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

*Plants and plant products subject to inspection.*—All 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 in the raw or unmanufactured state, except vegetable and flower seeds.

*Inspection place:* Washington, D. C.

## FLORIDA

*Plants and plant products subject to inspection.*—Trees, shrubs, and vines (except soft-bodied) or any part thereof.

NOTE.—Shrubs and vines of a woody nature such as rose bushes, hibiscus, grape vines, blackberry vines, etc., are subject to inspection. Bedding plants (such as coleus and pansy), vegetable plants (such as cabbage and sweetpotato), and strawberry plants, are not subject to inspection.

*Terminal inspection places:*

Gainesville.      Jacksonville.      Miami.      Pensacola.      Tampa.  
West Palm Beach.

## HAWAII

*Plants and plant products subject to inspection.*—All florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits, and other seeds of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs and other plants and plant products in the raw or unmanufactured state except vegetable and flower seeds.

*Inspection place:* Honolulu.

## IDAHO

*Plants and plant products subject to inspection.*—All 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 in the raw or unmanufactured state, except vegetable and flower seeds and succulent plants such as tomato, pepper, and cabbage: *Provided.* That this list of plants and plant products shall not apply to plants and plant products shipped either under the certificate of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture or of the Idaho State Department of Agriculture.

*Terminal inspection places:*

Blackfoot.	Emmett.	New Plymouth.	Saint Anthony.
*Poise.	*Idaho Falls.	*Parma.	Sandpoint.
Bonnors Ferry.	Jerome.	*Payette.	*Twin Falls.
Burley.	*Lewiston.	*Pocatello.	Weiser.
Caldwell.	Moscow.	Rathdrum.	
*Coeur d'Alene.	*Nampa.	Rupert.	

NOTE.—Asterisks (\*) show places to which parcels shall be sent when addressed at the instance of the mailer in care of a plant inspector for onward transmission to the ultimate addressees.

## LOUISIANA

*Plants and plant products subject to inspection.*—Corn on the cob, ears of corn, cormstalks, and other parts or debris of corn and broomcorn plants, and sorghums and Sudan grass; cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, dahlia, and gladiolus, except gladiolus corms and dahlia tubers without stems; lima beans in the pod, green shell beans in the pod (including varieties variously known as cranberry or horticultural shell beans but not including string or wax beans), beets with tops, and rhubarb.

*Inspection place:* New Orleans.

## MISSISSIPPI

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

*Terminal inspection places:*

Aberdeen.	Gulfport.	Moss Point.	Starkville.
Brookhaven.	Jackson.	Ocean Springs.	State College.
Durant.	Laurel.	Poplarville.	
Grenada.	Meridian.	Senatobia.	

## MONTANA

*Plants and plant products subject to inspection.*—All 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 in the raw or unmanufactured state, except vegetable and flower seeds and succulent plants such as tomato, pepper, and cabbage.

*Terminal inspection places:*

Billings.	Glasgow.	Havre.	Laurel.
Butte.	Glendive.	Helena.	Miles City.
Culbertson.	Great Falls.	Kalispell.	Missoula.

## OKLAHOMA

*Plants and plant products subject to inspection.*—All field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits, and other seeds of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs and other plant products in the raw or unmanufactured state including cottonseed, sweetpotatoes, sweetpotato plants, and sweetpotato vine cuttings: *Provided*, That this list of plants and plant products shall not apply to—

(1) Vegetable and flower seeds, and such succulent plants as tomatoes, egg-plants, pepper, cabbage, etc.

(2) Shipments of plants and plant products originating in Oklahoma and addressed to places in that State, or when the Oklahoma permit, the Oklahoma dealers' certificate, or the Oklahoma inspection certificate is attached to the shipment.

*Inspection place:* Oklahoma City.

## OREGON

*Plants and plant products subject to inspection.*—All florists' stocks, 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 in the raw or unmanufactured state, except vegetable and flower seeds.

*Terminal inspection places:*

Albany.	Grants Pass.	McMinnville.	Roseburg.
Astoria.	Gresham.	Medford.	Salem.
Baker.	Heppner.	Milton.	The Dalles.
Coquille.	Hillsboro.	Ontario.	Tillamook.
Corvallis.	Hood River.	Oregon City.	Toledo.
Cottage Grove.	Klamath Falls.	Pendleton.	Warren.
Dallas.	La Grande.	Portland.	
Gold Beach.	Lakeview.	Redmond.	

## PUERTO RICO

*Plants and plant products subject to inspection.*—All 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 in the raw or unmanufactured state, including field, vegetable, and flower seeds; also cotton lint.

*Inspection place:* San Juan.

## UTAH

*Plants and plant products subject to inspection.*—All 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 in the raw or unmanufactured state, including field, vegetable, and flower seeds;

*Terminal inspection places:*

Brigham City.	Logan.	Price	*Richfield.
*Cedar City.	*Ogden.	*Provo.	*Salt Lake City.
Farmington.			

NOTE.—Asterisks (\*) show places to which parcels shall be sent when addressed at the instance of the mailer in care of a plant inspector for onward transmission to the ultimate addresses.

## WASHINGTON

*Plants and plant products subject to inspection.*—All 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 in the raw or unmanufactured state, except vegetable and flower seeds.

*Terminal inspection places:*

Bellingham.	Olympia.	Sumner.	Walla Walla.
Benton City.	Prosser.	Tacoma.	Wenatchee.
Chehalis.	Seattle.	Toppenish.	White Salmon.
Everett.	Spokane.	Vancouver.	Yakima.
Mount Vernon.			

Pursuant to the act of June 4, 1936, and Order No. 9620 of October 15, 1936, amending section 596, Postal Laws and Regulations, the following States have also established quarantines prohibiting or regulating the entry into these States of certain plants and plant material, known to be hosts of insects or plant diseases:

State:	<i>Dates of notices relating thereto</i>
Arkansas-----	May 6, 1938; May 31, 1938 (p. 43, June 1938 Supplement to Postal Guide).
California-----	Apr. 6, 1937 (p. 23, May 1937 Supplement).
Florida-----	Nov. 7, 1938 (p. 21, November 1938 Supplement).
Mississippi-----	Apr. 7, 1937 (p. 26, May 1937 Supplement).
Montana-----	Apr. 8, 1937 (p. 26, May 1937 Supplement).
Oregon-----	June 23, 1937; Mar. 2, 1938; Aug. 1, 1938; Jan. 9, 1939; Feb. 13, 1939 (p. 44, August 1937 Supplement and subsequent issues)

Postmasters are cautioned to exercise care in the acceptance of parcels containing plants and plant material in order to prevent the improper dissemination of any plant pest injurious to agriculture. In addition to terminal plant inspection and State quarantines referred to in this notice, attention is also invited to the nursery stock certificate requirement and to the various Federal plant quarantines issued by the United States Department of Agriculture referred to in section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations, and listed on pages 18, 19, and 20 of the July 1937 Postal Guide, Part I.

RAMSEY S. BLACK,  
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

## MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

B. E. P. Q. 406, Revised, Supplement No. 2.

## PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, BRITISH COLONY OF MALTA

MAY 9, 1939.

## POTATOES MAY BE IMPORTED FROM ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT

Government Notice No. 236 of August 27, 1934, has been amended by Government Notice No. 126 of March 25, 1939, to exclude the port of Alexandria, Egypt, from the operation of the provisions of the said Notice No. 236 (item 2, p. 2, B. E. P. Q. 406, rev.). Consequently, potatoes may now be imported into Malta from the port of Alexandria, Egypt.

The words "except from the port of Alexandria, Egypt," should, therefore, be inserted in line 1, item 2, page 2, B. E. P. Q. 406, revised, after the word "Africa."

LEE A. STRONG,

*Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.*

B. E. P. Q. 408, Supplement No. 1.

## PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, EIRE (IRISH FREE STATE)

MAY 12, 1939.

## CHRYSANTHEMUM MIDGE ORDER AMENDED

## IMPORTATION OF CHRYSANTHEMUM PLANTS PROHIBITED

The Destructive Insects and Pests (Chrysanthemum Midge) Order of March 8, 1939, prescribed that it shall not be lawful to import into Eire any chrysanthemum plants except from Northern Ireland or under and in accordance with a license issued by the Minister for Agriculture.

Hitherto the importation of rooted and unrooted chrysanthemum cuttings was prohibited. The present order prohibits the importation of chrysanthemum "plants." For a definition of plants see page 2 of B. E. P. Q. 408.

The same order prescribes that a statement shall be added to the required inspection certificate (see p. 5 of B. E. P. Q. 408) that the shipment concerned does not contain any chrysanthemum plants.

## DECLARATION IN CERTIFICATE THAT SHIPMENT CONTAINS NEITHER ELM TREES NOR CHRYSANTHEMUM PLANTS

In a letter dated March 24, 1939, from the Department of External Affairs, Dublin, Eire, we are reminded not only that a statement should be added to the required inspection certificate to the effect that the corresponding shipment or mail package contains no chrysanthemum plants but also that it contains no elm trees. The endorsement "No chrysanthemum plants or elm trees" will meet the requirements.

LEE A. STRONG,

*Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.*

B. E. P. Q. 420, Supplement No. 2.

## PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF FINLAND

JUNE 26, 1939.

## PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

Although Decree No. 381, of December 9, 1938, does not pertain to plant quarantines, it is believed desirable to indicate its provisions as a matter of information.

As a precaution against the introduction of foot-and-mouth disease into Finland, the importation of forage or fodder into that country is prohibited until further notice; this applies also to sacks and other packing materials. Exemption from this prohibition may be granted by the Ministry of Agriculture under prescribed conditions.

LEE A. STRONG,

*Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.*

B. E. P. Q. 422, Supplement No. 4.

## PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, KINGDOM OF RUMANIA

JUNE 22, 1939.

## INSECT PESTS AND PLANT DISEASES DECLARED INJURIOUS

(Publication No. 5, Rumanian Plant Protection Service, March 1938)

As prescribed by article 14 of the general regulations of October 4, 1934 (B. E. P. Q. 422, p. 6) the following insect pests and plant diseases are declared injurious to Rumanian crops and plant protective measures have been taken against them in accordance with the provisions of article 76 of the law on the organization and encouragement of agriculture of March 1937, and the report of the Ministerial Council, No. 785, of March 3, 1938:

*Insect pests:*

- Aonidiella pernicioso* Berl. = *Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst., San Jose scale.  
*Aulacaspis pentagona* (Targ.) Newst., white peach scale.  
*Ceratitidis capitata* (Wied.), Mediterranean fruitfly.  
*Conotrachelus nenuphar* (Hbst.), plum curculio.  
*(Cydia) Grapholitha molesta* (Busck), oriental fruit moth.  
*Dreyfusia nüsslini* Ritz = *Adelges nüsslini* (Böener), a gall louse.  
*Dreyfusia piceae* Ritz = *Adelges piceae* (Ratz.), a gall louse.  
*Epitrix cucumeris* (Harr.), potato flea beetle.  
*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* (Say), Colorado potato beetle.  
*(Platyedra) Pectinophora gossypiella* (Saund.), pink bollworm.

*Plant diseases:*

- Acanthostigma parasiticum* (Hart.) Sacc., a needle disease of conifers.  
*Ascochyta piniperda* Lind., a disease of spruce, etc.  
*Bacillus amylovorus* (Burr.) Trev., fire blight. = *Erwinia amylovora* (Burr.) Com. S. A. B.  
*Bacillus baccarini* Machiatti, associated with "mal nero" of the grapevine.  
*Bacterium holci* Kendr., bacterial spot of *Holcus*.  
*Bacterium hyacinthi* Wakk., yellow disease.  
*Bacterium (Pseudomonas) malmaccarum* E. F. Sm., angular leaf spot of cotton.  
*Bacterium mori* Boy. and Lam.  
*Bacterium (Pseudomonas) tumefaciens* E. F. Sm. and Towns.  
*Bacterium vesicatorium* Doidge, bacterial spot of tomato.  
*Cenangium populineum* (Pers.) Rehm., a canker disease of poplar, et al.  
*Ceratostomella ulmi* (Schw.) Buis, Dutch elm disease.  
*Cronartium ribicola* Fisch., white pine blister rust.  
*Dasyphypha willkommii* Hartig, European larch canker.  
*Dibotryon morbosum* (Schw.) Thiers. and Syd. = *Plourightia morbosa* (Schw.) Sacc., black knot of plum and cherry.  
*Elsinoe ampelina* (deBy.) Shear = *Gloeosporium ampelinum* (deBy.) Sacc., anthracnose of grape.  
*Endothia parasitica* (Murr.) And. and And., chestnut blight.  
*Gnomonia erythrostoma* (Pers.) Auers., a cherry disease.  
*Gnomonia veneta* (Sacc. Speg.) Kleb., anthracnose of sycamore.  
*Guignardia bidwellii* (Ell.) Viala and Ravaz, black rot.  
*Gymnosporangium sabiniae* (Dick.) Wint., a rust of *Pyrus* and *Juniperus*.  
*Heterodera schachtii* Schmidt, sugar beet nematode.  
*Leptosphaeria herpotrichoides* de Not., a foot rot of wheat, et al.  
*Lophodermium pinastri* (Schr.) Chev., needle cast of pine.  
*Melanconis pernicioso* Br. and Fa., and its imperfect stage *Coryneum perniciosum* Br. and Fa. were associated with "ink disease" of chestnut, but the disease is now known to be caused by *Phytophthora cambivora* (Petri) Buis.  
*Metampsora populina* (Pers.) Lévl., a rust of poplars.  
*Necocosmospora vasinfectum* (Atk.) Smith = *Fusarium vasinfectum* Atk.  
*Necopeckia coulteri* (Peck.) Sacc., take-all.  
*Olpidiaster radicis* (Willd.) Pasch., a root disease of flax, *Brassica* spp., etc.  
*Ophiobolus graminis* Sacc., take-all.  
*Ophiobolus herpotrichus* (Fries) Sacc., a foot-rot (disease of wheat.  
*Peridermium pini* (Willd.) Kleb., a rust of pine trunks and branches.  
*Rhabdochleia pseudotsugae* Syd., needle cast.  
*Rosellinia necatrix* (Hart.) Berl., a root rot of the grapevine.  
*Sclerotinia bulborum* (Wakk.) Rehm., onion and hyacinth sclerotinia.  
*Sclerotium tulparum* Kleb. = *Rhizoctonia tulparum* (Kleb.) Whetzel and Arthur, gray bulb rot.  
*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Pers., potato wart.  
*Urophytis alfalfae* (Lagh.) Magn., crown wart.  
*Urophytis leproides* (Trab.) Magn., a root-gall disease of beet.

*Virus diseases:*

- Crinkling of leaves of *Soja*.  
Mosaic of leaves of *Soja*.  
Streak disease of tomato.

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

B. E. P. Q. 434, Revised, Supplement No. 1.

**PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, COLONY OF ST. LUCIA, BRITISH WEST INDIES**

JUNE 22, 1939.

**IMPORTATION OF BANANA PLANTS PROHIBITED**

Proclamation No. 13 of April 29, 1939, prohibits the importation into that colony, until further notice, of any banana plants or any parts thereof proceeding either directly or indirectly from any place beyond the limits of the Colony of St. Lucia.

Provided that this prohibition shall not apply to any such plants or parts thereof which are imported under license given by the Governor and subject to the provisions thereof.

Accordingly, the last two items on page 1 of Circular B. E. P. Q. 434, Revised, should be deleted and replaced by the following item:

Banana plants or parts thereof (*Musa* spp.): Importation prohibited from any source, except under license issued by the Governor and under the provisions thereof. (Proclamation No. 13 of April 29, 1939.)

LEE A. STRONG,

*Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.*

B. E. P. Q. 449, Supplement No. 3.

**PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, PERSIA (IRAN)**

MAY 22, 1939.

**DISINFECTATION CERTIFICATE REQUIRED FOR FLOWER BULBS AND ORNAMENTALS**

Note Verbale No. 58755/4544 of March 18, 1939, from the Division of Economics, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Teheran, Persia, to the American legation, states that flower bulbs recently imported from certain countries, although provided with phytosanitary certificates, have been infested with pests, such as nematodes (*Anguillulidae*) and mites (*Acarida*).

Hereafter, flower bulbs and ornamental plants must be accompanied by a disinfection certificate for entry into Persia. Otherwise an entry permit will not be granted.

LEE A. STRONG,

*Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.*

B. E. P. Q. 471, Supplement No. 1.

**PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA**

MAY 4, 1939.

**RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF HAY AND STRAW AS PACKING FOR MERCHANDISE**

Although the following regulations, published in the Government Gazette of the Union of South Africa of March 3, 1939, represent precautions against the introduction of foot-and-mouth disease and other diseases of livestock, they are presented as a matter of information, since hay and straw as packing materials are involved.

ARTICLE 1. The regulations published under Government Notice No. 331 of March 16, 1934, are hereby repealed.

ART. 2. No person shall introduce into the Union any hay or straw used for the packing of merchandise unless—

- (a) It is kept in a bond store at the port of entry for a period of 4 months reckoned from the date of shipment to the Union; or

- (b) It is accompanied by a certificate, signed by an official authorized thereto by the Government of the country of origin, stating that the hay or straw—
- (1) Has been kept in store free from contact with any animal likely to be affected with the foot-and-mouth disease, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, sheep pox, or rinderpest for a period of 4 months immediately prior to its use; or
  - (2) Has been subjected to the action of live steam in a closed compartment at a temperature of 185° F. for at least 10 minutes; or
  - (3) Has been placed loosely in a closed compartment having a temperature of not less than 65° F. and thoroughly sprayed with 10 fluid ounces formaldehyde solution (containing not less than 37 percent formaldehyde by weight) for each 1,000 cubic feet of space in the compartment, the compartment being immediately closed in such a manner as to prevent the escape of the formaldehyde vapor and kept closed for a period of not less than 8 hours; or
  - (4) Placed loosely in a closed compartment and subjected to the action of heat in the presence of moisture at a temperature of not less than 260° F. for a period of not less than 2 hours, the said temperature being maintained during that period throughout the whole of the compartment.

ART. 3. No person shall introduce into the Union any fodder, hay, straw, maize stalks, or kaffir-corn stalks unless it is accompanied by a certificate, signed by an official authorized thereto by the Government of the country of origin, stating—

- (a) That the product was derived from a district which was free from foot-and-mouth disease, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, sheep pox, and rinderpest for a period of at least 12 months prior to shipment to the Union; or
- (b) That the product was kept in store free from contact with any animal likely to be affected with foot-and-mouth disease, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, sheep pox, or rinderpest for a period of 4 months immediately prior to shipment to the Union.

ART. 4. These regulations shall take effect as from May 1, 1939.

AVERY S. HOYT,

*Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.*

B. E. P. Q. 476, Supplement No. 3.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

MAY 9, 1939.

AMENDMENT OF REGULATION 21 OF THE REGULATIONS EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 19, 1935

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF VEGETABLES

Regulation 21 of the Quarantine (Plants) Regulations is amended by adding at the end thereof the following subregulation:

- E. (1) In the case of vegetables from any country, a certificate dated and signed by a responsible officer of the Department of Agriculture of the country of origin identifying the vegetables, stating the quantity, and certifying:
- (a) That they were grown in the country named;
  - (b) That the pest known as cabbage butterfly (*Pieris rapae* L.) does not exist in the part of the country in which they were grown;
  - (c) That they were, on inspection prior to shipment, found to be free from *Pieris rapae* L.; and
  - (d) That they were packed in the country of origin in clean new packages.

- (2) For the purpose of this subregulation "vegetable" means borecole, broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, chou moellier, horseradish, kohlrabi, radish, rape, Swedes, turnip, or any vegetable whatsoever of the family Cruciferae, and includes lettuce.

Since *Pieris rapae* is quite generally distributed throughout the United States the provisions of (1) (b) cannot be certified, consequently this subregulation constitutes a prohibition of importation of the vegetables above named from the United States.

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

B. E. P. Q. 497.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, VENEZUELA

MAY 12, 1939.

Pending the enactment of a new plant quarantine law now before the Venezuelan Congress, the provisions of an official notice published in the *Gazeta Oficial*, No. 17264, of November 5, 1930, will remain effective. That notice reads as follows in translation:

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN REQUIRED

Fruits, seeds, plants, and parts of plants may not be introduced into Venezuela if they are not accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate indicating origin, in which it is affirmed that they are found to be free from any disease or pest dangerous to agriculture.

The certificate must be issued by competent authorities of the country of origin and be visaed by the Venezuelan consul.

SPECIAL PERMIT IN ADVANCE FOR PLANTS IN SOIL

A special import permit must be obtained in advance of shipment from the Venezuelan Ministry of Agriculture for the importation of plants in soil.

AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

Freight shipments are inspected at the maritime ports of Venezuela, or in some cases, at Caracas. Parcel-post shipments are inspected at Caracas, or if consigned elsewhere, at the cities where parcel post service is available.

DISPOSAL OF INFECTED PLANTS

Plants suspected of being diseased are sent to the experiment station near Caracas for inspection. If found to be diseased they may be destroyed, held for observation, or the infected portions removed.

The most feared diseases are the witches'-broom disease (*Marasmius perniciosus* Stahel) and root-rot diseases of cacao (*Theobroma cacao*) apparently caused by *Rosellinia* spp.

LEE A. STRONG,  
*Chief, Bureau of Entomology & Plant Quarantine.*

B. E. P. Q. 500.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, MANDATED AUSTRALIAN  
TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA

JUNE 28, 1939.

This digest of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Mandated Australian Territory of New Guinea 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 Service Information, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the text

of Quarantine Ordinance No. 3, of March 1931, and proclamations made thereunder.

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.

## PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA

### BASIC LEGISLATION

[Statutory Rules No. 8, ch. VII, of January 25, 1927, promulgated under the Quarantine Act 1908-24, as amended, of the Commonwealth of Australia]

[Quarantine Ordinance No. 3, art. 14, March 25, 1931 (parts III and V) of the Territory of New Guinea]

### IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Hay, straw, grass, moss, fiber, charcoal, bark, or other material used as packing material for imported plants, if considered likely to introduce disease, shall be forthwith destroyed. (Regulations effective January 25, 1927, reg. 152.)

Unroasted coffee beans (*Coffea* spp.): Importation prohibited from Java, Malaya, Uganda, and Brazil (Proc. No. 30, December 24, 1932) or from Ivory Coast, Tanganyika, French West Africa, Belgian Congo, and Kenya, except by or through the Director of Agriculture. (Proclamation No. 34, May 25, 1934.)

Tobacco plants (*Nicotiana tabacum* L.): Importation of tobacco plants or parts thereof from Australia prohibited. (Proclamation No. 29, December 24, 1932.)

Banana plants or parts thereof (*Musa* spp.): Importation prohibited to prevent the introduction of "bunchy top" disease. (Proclamation No. 4, February 22, 1926, supplementing proclamation of June 9, 1924.)

### IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Fruits, vegetables (including tubers, bulbs, corms, and rhizomes), nuts, cereals, pulse and other seeds, any proportion of which is found to be or suspected of being affected with a disease, or any cereals, pulse or other seed found on inspection to be mixed with the seed of a weed pest (see p. 6) shall be ordered into quarantine for treatment or sorting if deemed necessary. (Regulations effective January 25, 1927, reg. 161.)

Plants, imported: Entry subject to inspection on arrival, with disposal according to the findings. (Territorial Ordinance No. 3 (pt. V) of March 25, 1931, art. 62, see p. 3.)

Cotton plants (*Gossypium* spp.), cottonseed, unginned cotton, and raw cotton: May be imported under the following conditions only:

1. A written permit from the Director of Agriculture required for each shipment.
2. The imported cottonseed must be accompanied by a certificate of disinfection from the Department of Agriculture and Stock, Queensland. The precautions are designed to prevent the introduction of the pink bollworm, (*Platyedra*) *Gelechia gossypiella* Saund. (Proclamation No. 7, February 22, 1926.)

Living cultures of bacteria: Importation prohibited unless the written consent of the Administration has first been obtained. (Proclamation No. 8, January 30, 1935.)

### GENERAL REGULATIONS

(Promulgated by Territorial Ordinance No. 3, pt. V, March 25, 1931)

#### IMPORTATION PERMITTED AT AUTHORIZED PORTS ONLY

ART. 58. No person shall import any animals or plants into the Territory except at a port declared to be a port where imported animals or plants may be landed. Proclamation No. 1, February 22, 1926, authorizes the landing of plants at the port of Rabaul.

## MOVEMENT OF IMPORTED MATERIALS CONTROLLED

ART. 59. No imported animals or plants, and no hay, straw, fodder, litter, fittings, clothing, utensils, appliances, or packages used on any vessel in connection with imported animals or plants, shall, until released from quarantine, be moved, dealt, or interfered with, except by authority and in accordance with this ordinance and the regulations.

## LANDING PERMIT REQUIRED

ART. 60. No imported animals or plants, and no hay, straw, fodder, litter, fittings, clothing, utensils, appliances, or packages used on any vessel in connection with imported animals or plants, shall be landed or removed from the vessel until a permit for their landing or removal from the vessel has been granted by a quarantine officer.

ART. 61. Refers to imported animals.

ARTS. 62 to 64. Relate to the inspection and disposal of imported plants.

## DECLARED INSECT PESTS

(Diseases of Plants Proclamation No. 1, June 18, 1938)

- Acrididae, locusts and grasshoppers.  
*Adoretus* spp., white ground grubs.  
*Agrodis* spp., cutworms.  
Aleyrodidae, whiteflies or mealywing flies.  
Anobiidae, timber borers.  
*Anobium domesticum*=*A. punctatum* (D. G.), furniture beetle.  
*Anthonomus grandis* Boh., mexican cotton-boll weevil.  
Aphidae, aphids.  
*Aspidiotus destructor* Sign., transparent coconut scale.  
(*Aspidiotus*) *Furcaspis oceanica* (Lindgr.), yellow coconut scale.  
*Aragastus campbelli* Dist., coconut flower bug.  
*Biprorulus tibax* Bredd., spiny orange buz.  
Bostrychidae, timber borers.  
*Brachartona catoxantha* Hamp., coconut leaf moth.  
*Brontispa froggatti* Sharp, coconut leaf hispid.  
*Brontispa* spp., coconut leaf hispids.  
Bruchidae, pea and bean weevils.  
*Bruchophagus fovealis*=*B. gibbus* (Boh.), alfalfa seed chalcid.  
(*Calandra*) *Sitophilus granarius* (L.), grain weevil.  
(*Calandra*) *Sitophilus oryza* (L.), grain weevil.  
*Calandra* spp., coconut base borer.  
*Caulophilus latinasus* (Say), short-nosed maize weevil.  
Cerambycidae, longicorns.  
*Ceratitica capitata* (Wied.), Mediterranean fruitfly.  
*Chaetodacus jarvisii*, a fruitfly.  
*Chaetodacus musae*, a banana fruitfly.  
*Chaetodacus tryoni* (Frogg.), queensland fruitfly.  
*Chionaspis citri* Comst., citrus white scale.  
Chrysomelidae, leaf-eating beetles.  
*Chrysomphalus aonidum* (L.), purple circular scale.  
(*Chrysomphalus*) *Aonidiella aurantii* (Mask.), red circular scale.  
Coccidae, scale insects and mealybugs.  
*Coccus* spp., black and brown soft scales.  
(*Conogethes*) *Dichrocrocis punctiferalis* (Guen.), spotted maize moth.  
*Cosmopolites sordidus* (Germ.), banana weevil borer.  
Curlionidae, weevils or snout beetles.  
*Cylas formicarius* (F.), sweetpotato weevil.  
Dermaptera, earwigs.  
*Diocalandra taitensis* (Guer.), coconut spathe beetle.  
*Ephestia kuehniella* Zell., grain moth.  
*Ephestia* spp., copra and cocoa moths.  
*Elytroteneus subtruncatus* (Fairm.), ginger weevil.  
*Eriophyes gossypii* Banks, cotton leaf blister mite.  
*Eurytrachelus pilosipes* Waterh., coconut stag beetles.  
*Forficula* spp., earwigs.  
*Galleria mellonella* (L.), beeswax moth.  
*Heliothis obsoleta* (F.), corn earworm.  
*Heliothis* spp., maize moths.  
(*Hemichionaspis*) *Pinnaspis aspidistrae* (Sign.), coconut scale.  
Hesperiidae, leaf rollers.  
Isoptera, termites or "white ants."  
*Lasioderma serricorne* (L.), tobacco beetle.  
*Lecanium* spp., black and brown soft scales.  
*Lepidosaphes gloveri* (Pack.), Glover's orange mussel scale.  
*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* (Say), Colorado potato beetle.  
*Lecruana iridescens* Bethune-Baker, small coconut leaf moth.  
*Listroderes (Desiantha) nociva* (Lea)=*Listroderes obliquus* Klug, tomato weevil.  
Lucanidae, stag beetles.  
*Lyctus brunneus* Staph., powder-post beetle.  
(*Mayetiola*) *Phytophaga destructor* (Say), hessian fly.  
*Monolepta rosca* Blackb., pink-banded rose beetles.  
Noctuidae, cutworms and armyworms.  
*Oncoscelus sulciventris* Stal., bronzy orange bug.  
*Oryctes* spp., rhinoceros beetles.  
(*Padraona*) *Telicia chrysozona* (Platz), coconut leaf skipper.  
*Parlatoria pergandii* Comst., chaff scale of orange.  
*Parlatoria zizyphus* (Lucas), parlatoria scale of orange.  
*Phenacaspis dilatata* (Green), mango white scale.  
(*Phthorimaea*) *Gnoringoschema operculella* (Zell.), potato tuber moth.  
*Phylloxera (vastatrix) vitifoliae* (Fitch), grapevine phylloxera.  
(*Platyedra*) *Pectinophora gossypiella* (Saund.), pink bollworm.  
*Pipillia japonica* Newm., Japanese beetle.  
*Promecotheca* spp., coconut leaf hispids.  
*Pyrausta nubilalis* (Hbn.), European corn borer.  
*Rhabdocnemis obscura* (Boisd.), sugarcane weevil borer.  
*Rhynchophorus ferrugineus* (Ol.), red palm weevil.  
*Rhynchophorus* spp., palm weevils.  
*Riora musae* (Frogg.), spotted fruitfly.  
*Saissetia* spp., black and brown soft scales

- Scapanes* spp., coconut beetles.  
 Scarabaeidae, white ground bugs.  
 Scolytidae, timber borers.  
*Seava* spp., coconut tree hopper.  
*Sitotroga cerealella* (Oliv.), grain moths.  
*Sminthurus* spp., plant "fleas."  
 Sphingidae, hawk moths.  
*Stephanoderes hampei* (Ferr.), coffee berry borer.  
*Tetranychus* spp., red spiders.  
 Tettigoniidae, long-horned locusts.  
*Theosa cinereomarginata* Banks, coconut leaf caterpillar.  
 Thysanoptera, thrips.  
*Tirathaba ruftvena* (Wlk.), spathe moth borer.  
*Tribolium castaneum* (Hbst.), ferrugineum (Fab.), flour beetle.  
*Trichogomphus semmelinki* Rits, Solomon Island rhinoceros beetle.  
 Trypetidae, fruitflies.  
*Xylotrupes* spp., elephant beetles.
- Cladosporium citri*=*Elsinoe fawcetti* Bitanc. and Jenk.  
*Diplodia* spp., pod rot of cocoa.  
 Fungi and bacteria, potato storage rots.  
*Fusarium cubense* E. F. S.  
*Hemileia vastatrix* B. and Br., coffee leaf disease.  
*Heterodera radicum*, celworm or nematode.  
 Nematoda, celworms.  
 Peronosporaceae, downy mildews.  
*Phoma citricarpa* McAlp., black spot of orange.  
*Pseudomonas citri*=*Bacterium citri* (Hasse), Doidge, citrus canker.  
*Phytophthora* spp., cocoa canker and pod rot.  
*Rhizoctonia bataticola* (Taub.) Butler.  
*Spongospora subterranea* (Wallr.), T. Johnson.  
*Ustilago shiraiana* P. Henn.

## WEEDS

- PLANT DISEASES
- Actinomyces scabies* (Thax.) Gus., potato scab.  
*Bacterium solanacearum* E. F. S., brown rot of potato.  
 Bleeding disease of coconut.  
 Bud rot of coconut.  
 Bunchy top of banana.  
*Cercospora musae* Zimm., sigatoka disease of banana.

- Cuscuta* spp., dodder.  
*Cyperus rotundus*, nutgrass.  
*Imperata arundinacea*, kunai.  
*Mimosa pudica*, sensitive plant.  
*Sida* spp., sida weed.  
*Stachytarpheta indica*, blue rattail.  
*Tagetes glandulifera*, stinking roger.  
*Triumfetta rhomboidea*, Chinese burr.  
*Xanthium pungens*, noogoora burr.  
*Xanthium spinosum*, Bathurst burr.

## PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

According to reports received by the Bureau during the period April 1 to June 30, 1939, penalties have recently been imposed by the proper authorities for violations of the Plant Quarantine Act, as follows:

## AVOCADO SEED QUARANTINE

In the case of the *United States v. Roberto Lerma*, who was apprehended attempting to wade the Rio Grande in the vicinity of Brownsville, Tex., with 58 avocados with seeds in his possession, the defendant pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 90 days in jail.

## JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE

In the case of the *United States v. Ashly Turner*, Exmore, Va., for transporting from Hopeton, Va., to a point outside of the regulated area, 100 barrels of sweetpotatoes, without certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$25.

In the case of the *United States v. the Coastal Trucking Corporation*, Exmore, Va., for transporting from Hopeton, Va., to a point outside of the regulated area, 100 barrels of sweetpotatoes, without certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$25.

## 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
Chas. Rivera	San Ysidro, Calif.	8 mangoes	\$1.00
Tony Gomez	Brownsville, Tex.	8 plants	1.00
Mike Martinez	do	1 mango	1.00
Justo Gatico	do	2 avocado seed	1.00
Miss Marion G. Cheney	do	1 mango and 1 sweet lime	1.00
Mrs. Victoria Johnson	do	3 plants	1.00
Victoria Zapata	do	2 plants	1.00
Elisa Medrano	do	do	1.00
P. G. Villareal	do	6 plants	1.00
Micaela Juarez	do	1 gardenia plant	1.00
Mercedes N. Roque	do	3 mangoes	.50
James Westfall	do	1 plant	1.00
Felicitas Martinez Vd. Rodriguez	do	12 plants and 1 avocado	1.00
Amparo Sanchez	do	1 avocado seed	1.00
Juan S. Padillo	do	1 mango	1.00
Mrs. Leonora Villareal	do	1 avocado seed	1.00
Antonio Galvan	do	12 plants	1.00
Mrs. Mary Brisne	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Irene Garcia de Cisneros	do	2 plants	1.00
Mrs. Carmen Garcia	do	1 mango	1.00
Santiago Montilongo	do	do	1.00
Eloise Saldania	do	3 mangoes	1.00
Maria Davila	do	1 avocado	1.00
Mrs. Pilar Benavides	do	3 avocado seed and 1 mango seed	1.00
Lucia Benavides	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Juan Balli	do	4 mangoes	1.00
Bill Herod	do	12 avocados	1.00
Josa Guarjardo	do	1 mango	1.00
Esperanza Garcia	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Patricio Castillo	do	1 mango	1.00
N. G. Rodriguez	Eagle Pass, Tex.	2 avocados	1.00
Mrs. Ramona Duque de Lopez	do	1 plant	1.00
Marin Cabrera	El Paso, Tex.	3 stalks sugarcane, 3 mangoes, 3 avocados, 3 guavas, 2 sapotes.	1.00
Selvina Padilla de Romero	do	2 plants	.25
Paul Aldrich	do	6 cacti, 2 sapotes, 4 avocados	1.00
Walter Mayfield	do	4 mangoes and 1 avocado	1.00
Andres Gomez	do	1 avocado seed	1.00
Josefa Castro de Martinez	do	15 plants	1.00
Amelia Lozano de Montes	do	1 mango	1.00
Ramon Garcia	Hidalgo, Tex.	1 avocado	1.00
Inocencio Medrano	do	4 avocado seed	1.00
Tibucio Mendrano	do	30 plants	10.00
Francisco Medrano	do	1 avocado seed	1.00
Albert Rutledge	do	3 avocados	1.00
Jose Castellano	do	do	1.00
Fernando Guerrero	do	7 avocados	2.00
Tomas Sanchez	do	1 mango	1.00
Emilio Galindo	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Rudolfo Murillo	do	11 plants	3.00
Jose Lopez	do	1 avocado seed	1.00
H. J. Carlson	Laredo, Tex.	2 cactus plants	1.00
Mr. Westhimer	do	1 grapefruit and 1 mango	1.00
Leo Padilla	do	10 mangoes, 4 sapotes, and 1 mamey.	1.00
Adrian Patino	do	1 orange	1.00
Julio Martinez	do	4 mangoes and 1 orange	1.00
Luz Cabares	do	4 avocados with seed	1.00
Jose Rodriguez	do	6 oranges	1.00
Juan Cisneros	do	1 avocado with seed	1.00
Mrs. Mercedes de Visemonteo	do	2 avocados	1.00
Maria Ninfa Rodriguez	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Dolores Vega	do	25 plants	1.00
Nasario Garcia Diaz	do	10 avocados	1.00
Leon de la Garza	do	1 mamey	1.00
Glaz Garviaz	do	3 avocados	1.00
Ismael Rangel	do	6 stalks sugarcane	1.00
A. Barrera	do	1 orange	1.00
Isabel Hernandez de Monjaras	do	4 avocados	1.00
Perales Vda. de Cabillo	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Josefa Laurez	do	1 plant	1.00
Wayne D. Phillips	do	6 oranges	1.00
Paula Garza Alvarez	do	1 avocado seed	1.00
C. Castillo	do	1 mamey	1.00
Apolonia Olivia	do	4 avocados	1.00
Mrs. O. S. Mendiola	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Maria Lopez	do	1 mango and 5 plums	1.00
Juan Barrera	do	1 plant	1.00
Elena Zuazua	do	3 mangoes	1.00
Ralph Mendez	do	3 avocados	1.00
Jose Marino	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Mrs. H. C. Shankle	do	11 avocados and 6 apples	1.00

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Alfredo Muillo	Laredo, Tex.	4 mameys	\$1.00
Jose Galendo	do	3 mangoes	1.00
Mrs. Paula Monsora	do	1 mango	1.00
Margarita Garza	do	10 oranges	1.00
Jose Angel Espinoza	do	12 avocados with seeds	1.00
Cecilo Gonzalez	do	1 orange	1.00
Mrs. R. M. Arroya	do	1 mango	1.00
Mrs. Consuelo Hernandez	do	5 mangoes, 2 mameys, 2 avocados, and 3 oranges.	1.00
Arturo Gonzalez	do	1 plant and 40 papaya seed	1.00
Catalina H. de Garcia	do	27 plants	1.00
Mrs. C. D. Crosekmire	do	4 oranges, 3 pears, and 2 apples	1.00
Dario Gutierrez	do	8 avocados	1.00
Mrs. Eulodia Valdez	do	2 oranges	1.00
Florin da M. Martinez	do	46 plant cuttings	1.00
Cecelio Salas	do	1 mango	1.00
Manuel Serna	do	1 mango	1.00
Refugio Molena	do	1 avocado	1.00
Santiago Vasquez	do	do	1.00
Jose Aguilar	do	5 avocados and 5 mangoes	1.00
Helen Saldama	do	2 avocados and 1 mamey	1.00
Alfred Piza	do	1 orange	1.00
Mrs. Maria A. Perez	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Daniel Rocha	do	4 avocados	1.00
M. E. Rodriguez	do	16 avocados	1.00
Paula M. DeAmador	do	2 avocados and 1 mango	1.00
Maria del Refugio	do	1 orange and 2 mangoes	1.00
Santos Martinez	do	1 mango	1.00
Armondo Ayala	do	8 avocados	1.00
Mrs. Otila Montemayor	do	3 plants	1.00
A. Heredia	do	14 mangoes	2.00
E. Perales	do	6 mangoes	1.00
Mrs. Juan Farias	do	2 avocados	1.00
Avilino Ramos	do	5 plants	1.00
Cresenaia Cisneros	do	5 mangoes	1.00
Gustavo Gallardo	do	6 oranges and 1 mango	1.00
Jesse Benavides	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Mrs. Angelica Valesco	do	do	1.00
W. W. Pratt	do	do	1.00
Mrs. M. Garza	do	1 mango	1.00
Juan Rubio	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Mrs. Angela Rodriguez	do	1 jobo plum	1.00
Mrs. Maria Gomez	do	1 mango	1.00
Flamencio Munos	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Jack Ostos	do	9 mangoes	1.00
Ramon Gonzales	do	1 mango	1.00
Catalina Vargas	do	1 gladiolus bulb	1.00
Dolores Cortez	do	3 mangoes	1.00
Phillip Fuentes	do	6 fig plants	1.00
Nicklas Martinez	do	7 plants	1.00
Hortencia Molina	do	1 mango	1.00
Othon Serna	do	1 pear	1.00
Francisco Landeros	do	1 mango	1.00
S. Guzman, Jr	do	7 mangoes	2.00
Mrs. Maria Anderson	do	1 avocado seed	1.00
A. Hernandez	do	1 mango and 3 mameys	1.00
M. Hernandez	do	4 mangoes	1.00
Mrs. Conception Mendiosa	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Charlie Deligrini	do	2 plants	1.00
Maria de Refugio Garza	do	1 mango and 1 plum	1.00
M. Villareal	do	10 ears corn	1.00
Josefa Mata	do	1 mango	1.00
H. B. Barber	do	8 avocados with seed	1.00
Jacobo Brushlowski	do	1 apple	1.00
M. P. Garcia	do	5 apples and 3 plants	1.00
Augustin B. Jiminez	do	1 mango	1.00
Jiminez Bruno	do	19 peaches	1.00
Juan Canado	do	25 plants	1.00
Cerna de Saucedo	do	1 mango	1.00
Maria de Jesus Peralta	do	2 mangoes	1.00

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City, Mexico).







# United States Department of Agriculture

## BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

### SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

JULY—SEPTEMBER 1939

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**QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS**  
**ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO DUTCH ELM DISEASE QUARANTINE**  
**(NO. 71)**

**DUTCH ELM DISEASE QUARANTINE EXTENDED**

[Press notice]

SEPTEMBER 7, 1939.

The areas regulated under the Dutch elm disease quarantine in Connecticut, New Jersey, and New York have been extended to include additional area found infected in a recent systematic survey, the United States Department of Agriculture announced today. Under an amendment to the quarantine regulations, effective September 11, 1939, there are placed under regulation for the first time areas in Litchfield and New Haven Counties, Conn., in Columbia and Ulster Counties, N. Y., and the entire county of Dutchess, in New York. Extensions have also been made, in this amendment, to the regulated areas in one county in Connecticut, two in New York, and five in New Jersey.

The Federal embargo on the movement of elm material from regulated areas is continued, and the new restrictions also control the movement of such material from nonregulated area through regulated area during the period of annual flight of the elm bark beetle.

The Dutch elm disease has been discovered in a number of townships in Bucks and Northampton Counties, Pa. The State has placed an embargo on the movement of elm material therefrom and Federal quarantine action with respect to this area is accordingly withheld at this time.

**MODIFICATION OF DUTCH ELM DISEASE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS**

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This modification of the Dutch elm disease quarantine regulations brings under regulation for the first time area in Litchfield and New Haven Counties, Conn., Columbia and Ulster Counties, N. Y., and the entire county of Dutchess in New York. Extensions have been made to area formerly under regulation in one county in Connecticut, two in New York, and five in New Jersey, placing the entire counties of Hunterdon and Mercer, N. J., and Putnam, N. Y., within regulated area.

The embargo with reference to the interstate movement of elm material from the regulated areas is continued and restrictions have been added to limit the movement of such material from nonregulated area through regulated areas to the winter months and then only on a through bill of lading. This action is taken in order to control the movement of elm material during the annual flight period of the elm bark beetle.

The Dutch elm disease has been discovered in a number of townships in Bucks and Northampton Counties, Pa. The State has placed an embargo on the movement of elm material therefrom and Federal quarantine action is withheld, thereby continuing the embargo on the movement of sources of infection from heavily infected sections of New Jersey into Pennsylvania.

AVERY S. HOYT,

*Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.*

**AMENDMENT NO. 4 TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 71**

[Approved September 6, 1939; effective September 11, 1939]

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 3 and 5 (secs. 301.71-3 and 5) of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 71 (sec. 301.71), on account of the Dutch elm disease, which were promulgated on February 20, 1935, are hereby amended to read as follows:

## REGULATION 3

SEC. 301.71-3. *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, cities, and boroughs listed below, including all cities, towns, boroughs, or other political subdivisions within their limits:

*Connecticut.*—All of *Fairfield County* except the towns of Brookfield, New Fairfield, and Sherman; town of Southbury, in *New Haven County*; and the town of Woodbury, in *Litchfield County*.

*New Jersey.*—Counties of Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Mercer, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union; all of *Middlesex County* except the townships of Cranbury and Monroe, and the boroughs of Helmetta, Jamesburg, and Spotswood; all of *Monmouth County* except the townships of Freehold, Millstone, Neptune, and Wall, the city of Long Branch, and the boroughs of Avon-by-the-Sea, Belmar, Bradley Beach, Brielle, Freehold, Manasquan, Neptune City, Sea Girt, South Belmar, Spring Lake, and Spring Lake Heights; all of *Sussex County* except the township of Walpack; and all of *Warren County* except the township of Pahaquarry.

*New York.*—Counties of Bronx, Dutchess, Kings, Nassau, New York, Putnam, Queens, Richmond, Rockland, and Westchester; town of Ancram, in *Columbia County*; all of *Orange County* except the towns of Crawford, Deerpark, and Walkill, and the cities of Middletown and Port Jervis; town of Huntington, in *Suffolk County*; and the towns of Esopus, Lloyd, Marlborough, New Paltz, Plattekill, and Saugerties, and the city of Kingston, in *Ulster County*.<sup>1</sup>

## REGULATION 5

SEC. 301.71-5. *Control of movement of restricted plants and plant products.*—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, if the wood is not free from bark, shall not be moved interstate from any regulated area to or through any point outside thereof.

Plants and plant products enumerated in this regulation may be moved interstate from an area not under regulation through a regulated area to a nonregulated area only when such movement is on through billing: *Provided*, That such movement by truck or other road vehicle may not be made during the period from April 1 to October 31, inclusive, of any 12-month period unless the restricted products contained therein while passing through any regulated area are covered or otherwise protected, to the satisfaction of an inspector, from contamination by insect vectors of the Dutch elm disease.<sup>1</sup>

This amendment shall be effective on and after September 11, 1939, and shall on that date supersede amendment No. 3, which became effective on November 9, 1937.

Done at the city of Washington this 6th day of September 1939.

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

[SEAL]

H. A. WALLACE,  
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,  
Washington, D. C., September 6, 1939.

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 rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 71, on account of the Dutch elm disease, effective on and after September 11, 1939. The purpose of the amendment is

<sup>1</sup> Secs. 301.71-3 and 5 issued under authority of sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318; 39 Stat. 1165; 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 161.

to bring under regulation parts of Litchfield and New Haven Counties, Conn., Columbia and Ulster Counties, N. Y., and the entire county of Dutchess, N. Y., and to extend area formerly under regulation in one county in Connecticut, two in New York, and five in New Jersey. Additional restrictions have been placed by this amendment on the movement of elm material from nonregulated area through regulated area to another nonregulated area. 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 following newspapers: The Times, Hartford, Conn., September 14, 1939; the News, Newark, N. J., September 15, 1939; the Times, New York, N. Y., September 15, 1939.]

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#### INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,  
Washington, September 15, 1939.

*Postmaster:*

MY DEAR SIR: Your attention is invited to the enclosed copy of a revision of plant quarantine Order No. 71 of the United States Department of Agriculture, on account of the Dutch elm disease, by which you will please be governed. This revision, effective September 11, 1939, extends the quarantined area. See paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Very truly yours,

RAMSEY S. BLACK,  
*Third Assistant Postmaster General.*

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#### ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE (NO. 56)

B. E. P. Q. 501 (supersedes B. P. Q. 344).

#### ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS; CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE ENTRY OF ACORNS AND CHESTNUTS

AUGUST 21, 1939.

The importation of acorns and chestnuts into the United States for purposes other than propagation, from all foreign countries and localities, except Canada, is authorized under permit under the provisions of Quarantine No. 56 (Fruit and Vegetable Quarantine) (sec. 319.56) as follows:

Authorized ports of entry: Permits are issued on any port in the United States where this Bureau maintains inspection service in the enforcement of foreign plant quarantines.

Inspection: All shipments are subject to inspection as a condition of entry.

Freedom from living stages of injurious insects: Shipments shall be free of living stages of injurious insects including the European codling moth, *Laspheyresia (Carpocapsa) splendana*, and chestnut weevils, *Balaninus* spp., as a condition of release.

Infested shipments: A shipment found to be infested with living stages of injurious insects shall be immediately destroyed unless in the judgment of the inspector it can be disposed of under adequate safeguards as the inspector may require in regard to handling, routing, etc., in one of the following ways:

1. Immediate exportation.
2. Treatment at the first port of arrival.
3. Shipment from a port of arrival where no treatment facilities are available to a port where such facilities are available.

Approved treating plants: Shipments required to be treated as a condition of entry shall be treated under the supervision of an inspector of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine at plants approved for the purpose by this Bureau. Approved plants are at present located at New York, San Pedro (Los Angeles), San Francisco, and Seattle.

Canada: Acorns and chestnuts grown in and shipped from Canada are enterable without permit or other restriction when imported for purposes other than propagation (sec. 319.56-2b, issued under sec. 319.56-2).

AVERY S. HOYT,  
*Acting 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, August 10, 1939.*

*Postmaster:*

MY DEAR SIR: Your attention is invited to the enclosed copy of the latest revision of Quarantine No. 48 of the United States Department of Agriculture (effective February 20, 1939), 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,

RAMSEY S. BLACK,  
*Third Assistant Postmaster General.*

### INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,  
*Washington, September 20, 1939.*

*Postmaster:*

MY DEAR SIR: Your attention is invited to the enclosed copy of Amendment No. 1 to the Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48 on account of the Japanese beetle issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, which became effective July 1, 1939. This amendment revises regulations 3, 5, 6, 7, and 9 of the quarantine notice previously furnished you. Kindly be governed accordingly. See paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Very truly yours,

RAMSEY S. BLACK,  
*Third Assistant Postmaster General.*

## JAPANESE BEETLE CONTROL ENDS FOR SEASON ON FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SHIPMENTS

[Press notice]

SEPTEMBER 20, 1939.

Restrictions on the movement of fruits and vegetables under the Japanese beetle quarantine regulations were removed for the season at midnight yesterday (September 19), the Department of Agriculture announced today. Restrictions on cut flowers, however, remain in force through October 15.

Under quarantine regulations, certificates showing freedom from Japanese beetle are required until October 16 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 nearly 4 weeks earlier than is provided in the regulations.

The regulated area includes Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, and the District of Columbia, and parts of Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia.

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 areas. 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, restrictions on interstate movement of cut flowers and other parts of plants will remain in full force through October 15.

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

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**TERMINATION DATE ON FRUIT AND VEGETABLE RESTRICTIONS UNDER JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE (QUARANTINE NO. 48) ADVANCED TO SEPTEMBER 20 FOR THE YEAR 1939**

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 (sec. 301.48-5) of the rules and regulations (Seventeenth revision) supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48 (sec. 301.48) from the entire 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 20, 1939. This order advances the termination of the restrictions as to fruits and vegetables provided for in regulation 5 from October 16 to September 20, 1939, and applies to this season only.

Done at the city of Washington this 19th day of September 1939.

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

[SEAL]

H. A. WALLACE,  
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

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

**INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS**

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,  
*Washington, September 25, 1939.*

The United States Department of Agriculture advises 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 fruits and vegetables listed in regulation 5 (sec. 301.48-5), Rules and Regulations (seventeenth revision), supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48, on account of the Japanese beetle from the entire regulated area as defined in article 3 of such rules and regulations.

Postmasters in the area regulated by the Japanese beetle quarantine may, therefore, until June 15, 1940, accept fully prepaid parcels of fruits and vegetables when properly packed without being accompanied with the certificate of inspection prescribed by that quarantine.

RAMSEY S. BLACK,  
*Third Assistant Postmaster General.*

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**ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE  
(NO. 52)**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS**

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,  
*Washington, August 24, 1939.*

*Postmaster:*

MY DEAR SIR: Attention is invited to the enclosed revision of Quarantine Order No. 52 of the United States Department of Agriculture on account of the

pink bollworm of cotton which became effective March 15, 1939. All postmasters in the quarantined area will please be governed accordingly. See paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Very truly yours,

RAMSEY S. BLACK.

*Third Assistant Postmaster General.*

#### PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE REGULATIONS AMENDED

[Press notice]

SEPTEMBER 12, 1939.

Because of the recent discovery of an infestation of the pink bollworm in okra, the Federal quarantine regulations relating to the pink bollworm of cotton have been amended, effective September 15, to require the certification of okra when moved interstate from the regulated areas in Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico, the United States Department of Agriculture announced today.

The regulated areas were extended in this revision to include the Texas counties of Duval, Jim Hogg, LaSalle, and Maverick where pink bollworm infestations have been found, and also the counties of Zapata and Webb in Texas because they are within normal ginning territory of that part of the regulated area in Texas.

The regulated areas now include 12 New Mexico counties, 6 Arizona counties and part of a seventh, and 39 Texas counties and parts of 2 others. Most of this area lies along the Mexican border.

#### MODIFICATIONS OF PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

##### INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Owing to the recent discovery of the pink bollworm in okra, these regulations are amended to add okra to the list of articles the interstate movement of which is restricted from regulated areas. This amendment also adds the Texas counties of Duval, Jim Hogg, La Salle, Maverick, Webb, and Zapata to the regulated areas because of the finding of new areas of infestation.

AVERY S. HOYT,

*Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.*

#### AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO THE REVISED REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 52

[Approved September 11, 1939; effective September 15, 1939]

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 2, 3, and 4 (secs. 301.52-2, 3, and 4) of the revised regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 52 (sec. 301.52) on account of the pink bollworm, which were promulgated March 7, 1939, are hereby amended to read as follows:

##### REGULATION 2

SEC. 301.52-2. *Regulated areas.*—The following areas are hereby designated as regulated areas within the meaning of these regulations and are further classed as heavily or lightly infested:

*Heavily infested areas—Texas.*—Counties of Brewster, Culberson, Jeff Davis, Presidio, and Terrell, and all of *Hudspeth County*, 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 sec. 11, block 65½.

*Lightly infested areas—Arizona.*—Counties of Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, Maricopa, Pinal, and Santa Cruz, and all of *Pima County*<sup>2</sup> except that part lying west of the western boundary line of range 8 east.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

*New Mexico.*—Counties of Chaves, Dona Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Lea, Luna, Otero, Roosevelt, Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia.

*Texas.*—Counties of Andrews, Brooks, Cameron, Cochran, Crane, Dawson, Duval, Ector, El Paso, Gaines, Glasscock, Hidalgo, Hockley, Howard, Jim Hogg, Jim Wells, Kenedy, Kleberg, La Salle, Loving, Martin, Maverick, Midland, Nueces, Pecos, Reeves, Starr, Terry, Upton, Ward, Webb, Willacy, Winkler, Yoakum, and Zapata; 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 secs. 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 sec. 9 of the R. M. Thomson survey; thence west following the northern boundary line of secs. 9 and 10 of the R. M. Thomson survey and the northern boundary line of secs. 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; and that part of the northwest corner of *Hudspeth 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.<sup>3</sup>

#### REGULATION 3

SEC. 301.52-3. *Articles the interstate movement of which is restricted or prohibited.*—(a) *Articles prohibited movement.*—The interstate movement from any regulated area of gin trash and cotton waste from gins and mills, and all untreated or unmanufactured cotton products other than seed cotton, cotton lint and linters, either baled or unbaled, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, and cottonseed meal and cake is prohibited.

(b) *Articles authorized interstate movement.*—Seed cotton, cotton lint, and linters, either baled or unbaled, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed meal and cake, and okra may be moved interstate from regulated areas as prescribed herein.<sup>3</sup>

#### REGULATION 4

SEC. 301.52-4. *Conditions governing the issuance of certificates.*—(a) *Cotton lint and linters.*—A certificate may be issued for the interstate movement of cotton lint or linters, either baled or unbaled, originating in a regulated area when they have been ginned in an approved gin and have been passed in bat form between heavy steel rollers set not more than  $\frac{1}{64}$  inch apart, or have been given approved vacuum fumigation under the supervision of an inspector: *Provided*, That lint produced in a lightly infested area may be given standard or high density compression in lieu of either rolling or fumigation: *Provided further*, That certificates may be issued for the interstate movement of linters produced from sterilized seed originating in a lightly infested area when produced in an authorized oil mill.

(b) *Cottonseed.*—A certificate may be issued for the interstate movement of cottonseed produced in a regulated area when it has been ginned in an approved gin and has been sterilized under the supervision of an inspector by heat treatment at a required temperature of 150° F. for a period of 30 seconds: *Provided*, That certificates may be issued for interstate movement of sterilized cottonseed originating in heavily infested areas only to contiguous regulated areas for processing in authorized oil mills.

(c) *Cottonseed hulls, cake, and meal.*—Certificates may be issued for the interstate movement of cottonseed hulls, cake, and meal produced from sterilized seed originating in a regulated area when these products have been processed in an authorized oil mill under the supervision of an inspector.

<sup>3</sup> Secs. 301.52-2 to 301.52-4 issued under authority of sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318; 39 Stat. 1165; 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 161.

(d) *Seed cotton*.—The interstate movement of seed cotton will be allowed only from lightly infested areas into contiguous regulated areas for the purpose of ginning for which movement no permit is required.

(e) *Okra*.—Certificates may be issued for the interstate movement of okra under any one of the following conditions: (1) When inspected by an inspector and found to be free from infestation; (2) when produced under such conditions as to render it free from infestation; (3) when processed or treated in accordance with methods which may be determined and approved by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

(f) *Movement to contiguous infested area*.—No certificates are required for the interstate movement of restricted articles from a lightly infested area to a contiguous, lightly or heavily infested area, or from a heavily infested area to a contiguous, heavily infested area.<sup>4</sup>

This amendment shall be effective on and after September 15, 1939.

Done at the city of Washington this 11th day of September 1939.

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., September 11, 1939.*

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. 1 to the revised regulations supplemental to the pink bollworm quarantine (Quarantine No. 52), effective on and after September 15, 1939. The purpose of the amendment is to add okra to the list of restricted articles, and to add the Texas counties of Duval, Jim Hogg, La Salle, Maverick, Webb, and Zapata to the 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.

H. A. WALLACE,  
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

[The above notice was published in the following newspapers: The Arizona Republic, Phoenix, Ariz., September 25, 1939; the Journal, Albuquerque, N. Mex., September 23, 1939; the Chronicle, Houston, Tex., September 21, 1939.]

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,  
*Washington, September 27, 1939.*

*Postmaster:*

MY DEAR SIR: Attention is invited to the enclosed copy of Amendment No. 1 to the Revised Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 52 of the United States Department of Agriculture on account of the pink bollworm of cotton, effective September 15, 1939. The amendment adds okra to the list of articles, the interstate movement of which is restricted from regulated areas, and extends the regulated areas to include the Texas counties of Duval, Jim Hogg, La Salle, Maverick, Webb, and Zapata. All postmasters in the quarantined areas will please be governed accordingly. See paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Very truly yours,

RAMSEY S. BLACK,  
*Third Assistant Postmaster General.*

<sup>4</sup> See footnote 3.

## PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE REGULATIONS FURTHER EXTENDED

[Press notice]

SEPTEMBER 26, 1939.

Because of the finding of additional infestations of the pink bollworm in the Texas area, the United States Department of Agriculture, effective September 25, 1939, again extended the quarantine regulations relating to the pink bollworm of cotton, it was announced today. These newly regulated counties, Dimmit, Frio, and Zavala, are lightly infested, the Department states, and adjoin the counties in southern Texas that were brought within the regulated area, effective on September 15 of this year. No change has been made in the regulated areas in Arizona or New Mexico by either of these amendments.

## MODIFICATION OF PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

## INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Additional infestations of the pink bollworm having recently been located in Texas, the regulated area is further extended by this amendment, to include the Texas counties of Dimmit, Frio, and Zavala, all lightly infested, and all contiguous to former regulated area. No other change is made by this amendment. Regulations 3 and 4, which were revised on September 11, 1939, are brought forward as part of the current document, for the convenience of shippers and others, and amendment No. 1 is superseded.

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

## AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO THE REVISED REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 52

[Approved September 23, 1939; effective September 25, 1939]

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 2 (sec. 301.52-2) of the revised regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 52 (sec. 301.52) on account of the pink bollworm, which were promulgated March 7, 1939, and amended September 11, 1939, is hereby still further amended to read as follows:

## REGULATION 2

SEC. 301.52-2. *Regulated areas.*—The following areas are hereby designated as regulated areas within the meaning of these regulations and are further classed as heavily or lightly infested:

*Heavily infested areas—Texas.*—Counties of Brewster, Culberson, Jeff Davis, Presidio, and Terrell, and all of *Hudspeth County*, 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 sec. 11, block 65½.

*Lightly infested areas—Arizona.*—Counties of Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, Maricopa, Pinal, and Santa Cruz, and all of Pima County,<sup>5</sup> except that part lying west of the western boundary line of range 8 east.

*New Mexico.*—Counties of Chaves, Dona Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Lea, Luna, Otero, Roosevelt, Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia.

*Texas.*—Counties of Andrews, Brooks, Cameron, Cochran, Crane, Dawson, Dimmit, Duval, Ector, El Paso, Frio, Gaines, Glasscock, Hidalgo, Hockley, Howard, Jim Hogg, Jim Wells, Kenedy, Kleberg, La Salle, Loving, Martin, Maverick, Midland, Nueces, Pecos, Reeves, Starr, Terry, Upton, Ward, Webb,

<sup>5</sup> 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.

Willacy, Winkler, Yoakum, Zapata, and Zavala; 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 sec. 9 of the R. M. Thomson survey; thence west following the northern boundary line of secs. 9 and 10 of the R. M. Thomson survey and the northern boundary line of secs. 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; and that part of the northwest corner of *Hudspeth 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 sec. 11, block 65½.<sup>6</sup>

#### REGULATION 3

SEC. 301.52-3. *Articles the interstate movement of which is restricted or prohibited.*—(a) *Articles prohibited movement.*—The interstate movement from any regulated area of gin trash and cotton waste from gins and mills, and all untreated or unmanufactured cotton products other than seed cotton, cotton lint and linters, either baled or unbaled, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, and cottonseed meal and cake is prohibited.

(b) *Articles authorized interstate movement.*—Seed cotton, cotton lint, and linters, either baled or unbaled, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed meal and cake, and okra may be moved interstate from regulated areas as prescribed herein.<sup>6</sup>

#### REGULATION 4

SEC. 301.52-4. *Conditions governing the issuance of certificates.*—(a) *Cotton lint and linters.*—A certificate may be issued for the interstate movement of cotton lint or linters, either baled or unbaled, originating in a regulated area when they have been ginned in an approved gin and have been passed in bat form between heavy steel rollers set not more than  $\frac{1}{64}$  inch apart, or have been given approved vacuum fumigation under the supervision of an inspector: *Provided*, That lint produced in a lightly infested area may be given standard or high density compression in lieu of either rolling or fumigation: *Provided further*, That certificates may be issued for the interstate movement of linters produced from sterilized seed originating in a lightly infested area when produced in an authorized oil mill.

(b) *Cottonseed.*—A certificate may be issued for the interstate movement of cottonseed produced in a regulated area when it has been ginned in an approved gin and has been sterilized under the supervision of an inspector by heat treatment at a required temperature of 150° F. for a period of 30 seconds: *Provided*, That certificates may be issued for interstate movement of sterilized cottonseed originating in heavily infested areas only to contiguous regulated areas for processing in authorized oil mills.

(c) *Cottonseed hulls, cake, and meal.*—Certificates may be issued for the interstate movement of cottonseed hulls, cake, and meal produced from sterilized seed originating in a regulated area when these products have been processed in an authorized oil mill under the supervision of an inspector.

(d) *Seed cotton.*—The interstate movement of seed cotton will be allowed only from lightly infested areas into contiguous regulated areas for the purpose of ginning for which movement no permit is required.

<sup>6</sup>Secs. 301.52-2 to 301.52-4 issued under authority of sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318; 39 Stat. 1165; 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 161.

(e) *Okra*.—Certificates may be issued for the interstate movement of okra under any one of the following conditions: (1) When inspected by an inspector and found to be free from infestation; (2) when produced under such conditions as to render it free from infestation; (3) when processed or treated in accordance with methods which may be determined and approved by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

(f) *Movement to contiguous infested area*.—No certificates are required for the interstate movement of restricted articles from a lightly infested area to a contiguous, lightly or heavily infested area, or from a heavily infested area to a contiguous, heavily infested area.<sup>7</sup>

This amendment shall be effective on and after September 25, 1939, and shall, on that date, supersede amendment No. 1, which became effective on September 15, 1939.

Done at the city of Washington this 23d day of September 1939.

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.]

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#### NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE,  
Washington, D. C., September 23, 1939.

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 of cotton, effective on and after September 25, 1939. The purpose of the amendment is to add to the lightly infested area the Texas counties of Dimmit, Frio, and Zavala. 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 following newspapers: The Chronicle, Houston, Tex., September 30, 1939; the Journal, Albuquerque, N. Mex., October 3, 1939; the Arizona Republic, Phoenix, Ariz., October 3, 1939.]

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#### INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,  
Washington, October 2, 1939.

*Postmaster:*

MY DEAR SIR: Attention is invited to the enclosed copy of Amendment No. 2 to the Revised Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 52 of the United States Department of Agriculture on account of the pink bollworm of cotton, effective September 25, 1939. The amendment extends the regulated areas to include the Texas counties of Dimmit, Frio, and Zavala. All postmasters in the quarantined areas will please be governed accordingly. See paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Very truly yours,

RAMSEY S. BLACK,  
*Third Assistant Postmaster General.*

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<sup>7</sup> See footnote 6.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 72)

B. E. P. Q. 485 (second revision).

### ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS—REMOVAL OF WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS UNTIL FEBRUARY 1, 1940, FOR SPECIFIED ARTICLES CON-SIGNED FROM DESIGNATED PORTIONS OF THE REGULATED AREAS

[Approved July 7, 1939; effective July 7, 1939]

Circular B. E. P. Q. 485, revised, issued May 6, 1939, effective May 8, 1939, waived certification requirements until July 1, 1939, for specified articles consigned from certain parts of the areas regulated under quarantine No. 72. The present revision extends the period of exemption from regulation for certain articles from areas hereinafter specified to February 1, 1940.

Under authorization provided in Notice of Quarantine No. 72 (sec. 301.72), all certification requirements are hereby waived during the regulated periods from July 1, 1939, to January 31, 1940, inclusive, of the following articles enumerated in Regulation 3 (a) and (b) (sec. 301.72-3), when free from soil, it having been determined that sanitary measures and natural conditions have so reduced the risk of contamination with the egg or adult stage of the white-fringed beetle as to render certification unnecessary during the period indicated:

1. When consigned from the regulated areas in Alabama, Mobile County; Florida, Escambia County; Louisiana, parish of East Baton Rouge; Mississippi, Jackson County, certification requirements are waived on the following articles: Potatoes and sweetpotatoes; sweetpotato vines, draws, and cuttings; cordwood, pulpwood, stumpwood, and logs; used or unused lumber, timbers, posts, poles, crossies, and other building materials; hay, roughage of all kinds, straw, leaves, and leafmold; peas, beans, and peanuts in shells, or the shells of any of these products; seed cotton, cottonseed, baled cotton lint, and linters; used implements and machinery, scrap metal, junk, and utensils or containers coming in contact with the ground; brick, tiling, stone, and concrete slabs and blocks; nursery stock and other plants, which are free from soil.

2. When consigned from the regulated areas in Mississippi, in counties of Hinds and Pearl River, certification requirements are waived on the following articles: Potatoes and sweetpotatoes; sweetpotato vines, draws, and cuttings; cordwood, pulpwood, stumpwood, and logs; used or unused lumber, timbers, posts, poles, crossies, and other building materials; hay, roughage of all kinds, straw, leaves, and leafmold; peas, beans, and peanuts in shells, or the shells of any of these products; used implements and machinery, scrap metal, junk, and utensils or containers coming in contact with the ground; brick, tiling, stone, and concrete slabs and blocks; nursery stock and other plants, which are free from soil.

3. When consigned from the regulated areas in Louisiana, in parishes of Jefferson, Orleans (including the city of New Orleans), and Plaquemines, certification requirements are waived on the following articles: Potatoes and sweetpotatoes; sweetpotato vines, draws, and cuttings; cordwood, pulpwood, stumpwood, and logs; unused lumber, timber, posts, poles, and crossies; hay, roughage of all kinds, straw, leaves, and leafmold; peas, beans, and peanuts in the shells, or the shells of any of these products; seed cotton, cottonseed, baled cotton lint, and linters.

All articles, designated in paragraphs (a) and (b) of Regulation 3 of Quarantine No. 72 (sec. 301.72-3) for which certification requirements are not hereinabove waived, shall remain under the restrictions of the quarantine during the period covered by this document (sec. 301.72a, issued under sec. 301.72).

AVERY S. HOYT,

*Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.*

[Copies of foregoing administrative instructions were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the quarantined area.]

## INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,  
Washington, July 24, 1939.

*Postmaster:*

My DEAR SIR: Your attention is invited to the enclosed administrative instructions issued by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, in connection with Federal Quarantine No. 72 on account of the white-fringed beetle.

Postmasters in the quarantined area will please be governed accordingly. See paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Very truly yours,

RAMSEY S. BLACK,  
*Third Assistant Postmaster General.*

B. E. P. Q. 485 (third revision).

**ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS—REMOVAL OF WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS UNTIL FEBRUARY 1, 1940, FOR SPECIFIED ARTICLES CONSIGNED FROM DESIGNATED PORTIONS OF THE REGULATED AREAS**

[Approved July 28, 1939; effective July 28, 1939]

Circular B. E. P. Q. 485, as revised July 7, 1939, waived certification requirements until February 1, 1940, for specified articles consigned from certain parts of the areas regulated under quarantine No. 72. The only change in the present revision is to exempt from certification until February 1, 1940, certain articles consigned from St. Bernard Parish, La.

Under authorization provided in Notice of Quarantine No. 72 (sec. 301.72), all certification requirements are hereby waived until February 1, 1940, for the following articles enumerated in Regulation 3 (a) and (b) (sec. 301.72-3), when free from soil, it having been determined that sanitary measures and natural conditions have so reduced the risk of contamination with the egg or adult stage of the white-fringed beetle as to render certification unnecessary during the period stated:

1. When consigned from the regulated parts of the following counties: In Alabama, Mobile County; in Florida, Escambia County; in Louisiana, East Baton Rouge Parish; in Mississippi, Jackson County, certification requirements are waived for the following articles: Potatoes and sweetpotatoes; sweetpotato vines, draws, and cuttings; cordwood, pulpwood, stumpwood, and logs; used or unused lumber, timbers, posts, poles, crossties, and other building materials; hay, roughage of all kinds, straw, leaves, and leafmold; peas, beans, and peanuts in shells, or the shells of any of these products; seed cotton, cottonseed, baled cotton lint, and linters; used implements and machinery, scrap metal, junk, and utensils or containers coming in contact with the ground; brick, tiling, stone, and concrete slabs and blocks; nursery stock and other plants, which are free from soil.

2. When consigned from the regulated parts of the counties of Hinds and Pearl River in Mississippi, certification requirements are waived for the following articles: Potatoes and sweetpotatoes: sweetpotato vines, draws, and cuttings; cordwood, pulpwood, stumpwood, and logs; used or unused lumber, timbers, posts, poles, crossties, and other building materials; hay, roughage of all kinds, straw, leaves, and leafmold; peas, beans, and peanuts in shells, or the shells of any of these products; used implements and machinery, scrap metal, junk, and utensils or containers coming in contact with the ground; brick, tiling, stone, and concrete slabs and blocks; nursery stock and other plants, which are free from soil.

3. When consigned from the parishes of St. Bernard and Orleans (including the city of New Orleans) and from the regulated parts of the parishes of Jefferson and Plaquemines in Louisiana, certification requirements are waived for the following articles: Potatoes and sweetpotatoes; sweetpotato vines, draws, and cuttings; cordwood, pulpwood, stumpwood, and logs; unused lumber, tim-

ber, posts, poles, and crossties; hay, roughage of all kinds, straw, leaves, and leafmold; peas, beans, and peanuts in the shells, or the shells of any of these products; seed cotton, cottonseed, baled cotton lint, and linters.

All articles, designated in paragraphs (a) and (b) of Regulation 3 of Quarantine No. 72 (sec. 301.72-3) for which certification requirements are not hereinabove waived, shall remain under the restrictions of the quarantine during the period covered by this document (sec. 301.72a, issued under sec. 301.72).

EVERY S. HOYT,

*Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.*

[Copies of foregoing administrative instructions were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the quarantined area.]

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#### INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,  
*Washington, August 11, 1939.*

*Postmaster:*

MY DEAR SIR: Your attention is invited to the enclosed administrative instructions issued by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, in connection with Federal Quarantine No. 72 on account of the white-fringed beetle.

Postmasters in the quarantined area will please be governed accordingly. See paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Very truly yours,

RAMSEY S. BLACK,  
*Third Assistant Postmaster General.*

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#### ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO WOODGATE RUST QUARANTINE (NO. 65)

##### WOODGATE RUST QUARANTINE REVOKED

[Press notice]

JULY 20, 1939.

The Federal quarantine relating to a disease of pines known as the Woodgate rust, which since 1928 has prohibited the shipping of Scotch pines as well as other species of hard pines interstate from 10 counties in northern New York, was revoked, effective July 31, 1939, the Department announced today.

When the quarantine was first placed, the damage to Scotch pines was considered of secondary importance to the danger of infecting other species of hard pines with this disease. Observations of the past several years, however, have shown that the rust does not spread aggressively and the disease is not believed to constitute a sufficiently serious menace to warrant the continuation of the quarantine. The action of the Department in withdrawing the quarantine restrictions, it was further declared, is in full accord with recommendations of the New York State Department of Conservation as well as the Department of Agriculture and Markets of that State.

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#### NOTICE OF LIFTING OF WOODGATE RUST QUARANTINE

[Effective on and after July 31, 1939]

I, M. L. Wilson, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, 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), do hereby remove and revoke the quarantine placed by Notice of Quarantine No. 65 (sec. 301.65) upon the State of New York on account of the Woodgate rust, and do also revoke the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, as amended, such removal and revocation to take effect on July 31, 1939.

Done at the city of Washington this 17th day of July 1939.

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

[SEAL]

M. L. WILSON,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

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

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,  
*Washington, August 25, 1939.*

*Postmaster:*

MY DEAR SIR: Your attention is invited to the enclosed notice showing that Quarantine Order No. 65 of the United States Department of Agriculture on account of the Woodgate rust has been revoked, effective July 31, 1939. This quarantine prohibited the shipment of Scotch and other pines and parts thereof from the New York counties of Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Hamilton, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Madison, Oneida, and St. Lawrence.

With the lifting of this quarantine, postmasters are relieved from further enforcement of its provisions. However, you should not overlook the requirements of paragraph 2, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations, governing the acceptance for mailing of plants and plant material for propagation, which must be observed.

Very truly yours,

RAMSEY S. BLACK,  
*Third Assistant Postmaster General.*

### TERMINAL INSPECTION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

#### ADDITIONAL PLANT INSPECTION PLACE IN CALIFORNIA

Postmasters in the State of California are informed that provision has been made for the terminal inspection of plants and plant products at Carpinteria, Santa Barbara 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.

#### ARIZONA STATE PLANT QUARANTINES

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,  
*Washington, August 7, 1939.*

Under plant quarantines and regulations issued by the State of Arizona, 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 Arizona 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 Arizona*

Area quarantined (Column I)	Plants and plant products affected		Plant pests and diseases (Column IV)
	Acceptance for mailing entirely prohibited (Column II)	Acceptance for mailing only when accompanied with approved certificate or Arizona permit (Column III)	
(1) Entire United States		All grapevines and cuttings (rooted or otherwise) when accompanied by proper certificate of treatment from State of origin.	Grape mealy bug and grape Phylloxera.
(2) Entire United States except California.	Citrus fruits and plants and parts thereof, except seed.	Citrus seed admitted under Arizona permit. California citrus nursery stock admitted under Arizona permit.	Citrus canker and species of the fruit-fly family Trypetidae.
(3) a. Alabama—Counties of Baldwin, Conecuh, Jefferson, and Mobile. Florida—Entire State. Georgia—Counties of Camden, Charlton, Decatur, and Glynn. Louisiana—That portion of the State south of the south boundary of the counties of Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, and Concordia. Mississippi—That portion of the State south of the south boundary of the counties of Clarke, Copiah, Jasper, Jefferson, Simpson, and Smith. Oklahoma—Jackson County. Texas—Entire State.	(a) Sweetpotato tubers and parts thereof; (b) sweetpotato plants, vines, cutting, draws, slips, and morning-glories; (c) yams including the tubers and plants and parts thereof.		Sweetpotato weevil.
(3) b. All other parts of the United States.		Plants and tubers admitted to Arizona when accompanied with certificate from State of origin showing same originated in area known to be free from sweetpotato weevil.	
(4) a. Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.	Cotton, including all parts of the cotton plant either wild or cultivated; cotton lint, linters, samples of cotton, seed cotton, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, and Spanish moss.		Cotton boll weevil.
(4) b. Other parts of United States except California.		Seed cotton, cottonseed, lint, linters, cotton samples, cottonseed hulls, and Spanish moss admitted under Arizona permit or U. S. Department of Agriculture certification.	
(5) Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, and District of Columbia.	All species, including the ornamental forms, of peach, apricot, almond, nectarine, and plum trees, cuttings, grafts, scions, or buds, or any trees budded or grafted on peach stock or peach roots.		Peach yellows, peach rosette, and little peach.

## Plants and plant products prohibited or regulated entry into Arizona—Continued

Area quarantined  (Column I)	Plants and plant products affected		Plant pests and diseases  (Column IV)
	Acceptance for mailing entirely prohibited  (Column II)	Acceptance for mailing only when accompanied with approved certificate or Arizona permit  (Column III)	
(6) Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, and Utah.	Plum trees and parts thereof, except fruit pits.	Peach and nectarine trees, root stock, grafts, buds, or other parts capable of propagation, except fruit pits, admitted under proper certification from State of origin.	Peach mosaic disease.
(7) Entire United States.....	-----	Strawberry plants admitted if accompanied with certificate from State of origin stating same originated in area free from strawberry root weevils.	Strawberry root weevils.
(8) Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.	All species and varieties, including the ornamental forms, of peach, nectarine, almond, apricot, plum, cherry, chokecherry, haw, or hawthorn ( <i>Crataegus</i> sp.), quince, pear, and apple trees, and plants or parts thereof, including the fresh fruits.	Budwood or scions admitted under Arizona permit from Nov. 1 to Apr. 1.	Oriental fruit moth.
(9) Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.	Entry of the following articles into Arizona prohibited except under U. S. Department of Agriculture certification showing them free of infestation or adequately treated: Ears, stalks, cobs, or other parts or debris (except seed and shelled grain free from cob fragments and other plant debris) of corn, broom-corn, sorghums, and Sudan grass, cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, dahlia, and gladiolus (except corms, bulbs, or tubers without stems); lima beans in the pod, green shell beans in the pod (of the variety known as Cranberry or Horticultural); beets with tops; and rhubarb.	-----	European corn borer.
(10) Entire United States except California.	All species and varieties of hickory, pecan, and walnut trees, and parts thereof, except nuts.	Scions and budwood admitted under Arizona permit.	Pecan leaf case-bearer, pecan nut case-bearer, pecan weevil.
(11) Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Washington.	All species and varieties of willow and poplar trees and parts thereof capable of propagation.	-----	Satin moth.

Shippers desiring Arizona permits must make application therefor direct to the State Entomologist, Phoenix, Ariz.

Postmasters at places in Arizona 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.

RAMSEY S BLACK,  
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

P. Q. C. A. 283, revised, Supplement No. 6.

#### PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, CUBA

SEPTEMBER 1, 1939.

##### IMPORTATION OF COTTONSEED INTO ISLE OF PINES PROHIBITED

[Decree No. 1441 of June 13, 1939]

Articles 1, 2, and 3 provide for the planting of the Seabrook type of the Sea Island variety of cotton and the destruction of all other types of wild or cultivated cotton, as well as the destruction of all cotton plants infested by the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*).

Article 4. (A) The importation into the Isle of Pines is prohibited of cottonseed from any source, national or foreign, which has not been previously authorized in writing by the Cuban Department of Agriculture, upon application made to that effect.

(E) The importation into the Isle of Pines of raw cotton fiber, with or without seed, from any source, and of cloth used to pack this fiber, unless this cloth is accompanied by an official statement certifying that it has been effectively treated for the destruction of the cotton boll weevil (*Anthonomus grandis*), or unless it originates in a region which the Cuban Department of Agriculture has declared not to be infested by the said insect, is prohibited.

(F) The importation into the Isle of Pines of raw cotton plants or parts thereof is prohibited.

(G) The importation into the Island of Cuba of cottonseed from the Isle of Pines without previous authority from the Cuban Department of Agriculture, is prohibited.

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

B. P. Q. 355, revised, Supplement No. 3.

#### PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, JAMAICA, BRITISH WEST INDIES

SEPTEMBER 22, 1939.

##### IMPORT PERMIT REQUIRED FOR PLANT MATERIAL

According to the item "plants or parts thereof, etc." on pages 2 and 3 of B. P. Q. 355, revised, the importation of plants and parts of plants into Jamaica from countries other than the United Kingdom is permitted only if and when a written permit has been granted by the Director of Agriculture. According to information received from the Jamaican authorities, this permit will take the form of a label to be forwarded by the importer to the shipper for attachment to the package of plant material. The conditions of entry will be indicated on the label and must be complied with before the material is shipped. Packages arriving without permit tag will be destroyed.

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

B. E. P. Q. 390, revised.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, BRITISH COLONY AND PROTECTORATE  
OF SIERRA LEONE

JUNE 16, 1939.

This revision of the digest of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the British Colony and Protectorate of Sierra Leone was rendered necessary by the promulgation of Order in Council No. 5 of April 11, 1936. It 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 Service Information, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the original text of the Destructive Pests Ordinance, 1924, revision of 1925, and Order in Council No. 5 of 1936, and reviewed by the Director of Agriculture of Sierra Leone.

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.*

BASIC LEGISLATION

[The Destructive Pests Ordinance of February 19, 1912, revision of 1925]

GENERAL REGULATIONS

[Order in Council No. 5, April 11, 1936]

SHORT TITLE OF THE ORDER

ARTICLE 1. This Order may be cited as the Plant Pests (import) Order in Council, 1936.

DEFINITIONS

ART. 2. In this order the term "plant" includes 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, nor anything mentioned in this definition which has been cooked.

"Pest" includes any insect or other invertebrate animal in any stage of development which may be injurious to agricultural or horticultural crops; any disease caused by any fungus, bacterium, virus, or other organism which may be injurious to agricultural or horticultural crops.

AUTHORIZED PORT OF ENTRY

ART. 3. No person shall land or cause to be landed in Sierra Leone any plant, including seed, whether by mail or otherwise, except through the port of Freetown, or such port of entry as the Director of Agriculture may allow by permit.

ENTRY OF SOIL PROHIBITED

ART. 4. The landing in Sierra Leone of soil or earth, whether attached to plants or not, is prohibited except with the written permission of the Director of Agriculture.

INSPECTION ON ARRIVAL

ART. 5. (1) Any plant or seed, except seed of vegetables and ornamental plants and bulbs, corms, and tubers from temperate countries, and bananas, cassava, coconuts, coffee, grapes, groundnuts (peanuts), kola, onions, plantains, potatoes, pulses (legumes), milled rice, sweetpotatoes, and yams for consumption, and any accompanying container landed in Sierra Leone shall, before being delivered to the consignee or addressee, be detained and examined by an inspector to determine as far as possible whether or not any pest is present. Any ship-

ment of plants or seeds may be treated if deemed necessary or, if actually found infected, may be treated or destroyed without compensation.

ART. 6. Relates to place for inspection or treatment of imported plants or seeds.

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

ART. 7. All consignments of plants or seeds, from countries other than Gambia, Gold Coast, and Nigeria, except seeds of vegetables and ornamental plants and bulbs, corms and tubers from temperate countries, and bananas, cassava, coconuts, coffee, grapes, groundnuts (peanuts), kola, onions, plantains, potatoes, pulses (legumes), milled rice, sweetpotatoes, and yams for consumption shall be accompanied by a certificate from the recognized agricultural authority of the country in which the plants or seeds were grown, certifying freedom from any pest and giving details of place of origin, field inspection (if any), treatment (if any), examination, and descriptions, and consignments not accompanied by such a certificate may, at the discretion of the inspector, be destroyed without payment of compensation.

The required certificate shall, so far as practicable, be in the form set forth below, or in a form accepted by the Director of Agriculture as being substantially to the like effect.

*Prescribed Certificate*

This is to certify that the plants<sup>a</sup>/a representative sample of the plants<sup>a</sup> included in the consignment, of which particulars are given below, were/was thoroughly examined on ----- by -----

(Date)

(Name of inspector)

a duly authorized official of the ----- and found to -----

(Name of official organization)

be healthy, no evidence of the presence of any injurious insect, pest, or disease 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 ----- disinfected with ----- prior<sup>a</sup>/immediately

(Date)

subsequent<sup>a</sup> to inspection, and that the plants were inspected<sup>a</sup>/not inspected<sup>a</sup> in the field by a duly authorized inspector, on -----

(Date)

(Signature)

(Official status)

Date:

Number and description of packages:

Distinguishing marks:

Description of plants:

Stated to be 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 (if any) attached.

CONDITIONS OF IMPORTATION

ART. 8. Subject to the provisions of this order, the importation of plants and seeds (except seeds from temperate countries, and bananas, cassava, coconuts (without husk), coffee, kola, plantains, pulses (legumes), milled rice, sweetpotatoes, and yams for consumption) shall further be subject to the following conditions:

*From Gambia, Gold Coast, and Nigeria*

(a) Importations of plants and seeds of avocado, cotton (free from lint), sugarcane, all species of *Musa*, shall be permitted only under permit signed by the Director of Agriculture first obtained, and in accordance with any special conditions which may be stated in such permit.

<sup>a</sup> Strike out words not applicable

(b) Importation of plants and seeds of cacao, citrus, guinea corn, maize, mango, millets, rice, tobacco, shall be restricted to such importations as may be made for scientific purposes by the Department of Agriculture.

*From other countries*

(c) Importations of plants and seeds of cassava, coconut, kola, sweetpotato, yam, rubber, shall be permitted only under permit signed by the Director of Agriculture first obtained and in accordance with any special conditions which may be stated in such permit.

(d) Importations of plants and seeds of plants set out below shall be restricted to such importations as may be made for scientific purposes by the Department of Agriculture: Avocado, cacao, citrus, coffee, cotton, ginger, guinea corn, maize, mango, millets, oil-palm, pineapple, pulses (legumes), rice, sugarcane, tobacco, all species of *Musa*, all plants from Central America, South America, West Indies, and other countries in which witchbroom disease of cacao is known to occur, which countries may be specified by the Governor by a notice in the Gazette.

PERMITS UNDER ARTICLES THREE AND FOUR

ART. 9. The Director of Agriculture may issue a permit under article 3 or 4 in such cases as he shall think fit, having regard to the means of inspection, treatment, and quarantine of plant imports existing at the port in question.

ISSUANCE OF OTHER PERMITS

ART. 10. The Director of Agriculture shall issue permits under article 8 subject to such conditions and to the taking of such precautionary measures as he shall deem necessary to prevent the introduction of any pest, in all cases in which he is satisfied that the plant or seed in respect of which application for a permit has been made is free, or may be rendered free, from any pest.

B. E. P. Q. 411, Supplement No. 1.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF MEXICO

SEPTEMBER 18, 1939.

EXTERIOR QUARANTINE No. 12 AMENDED, ALFALFA WEEVIL

[Resolution published July 20, 1934]

Article 1 of Exterior Quarantine No. 12 (resolution of July 2, 1934; see p. 21 of B. E. P. Q. 411) shall have the following words added to it:

"\* \* \* as well as the county of the State of Arizona where another weevil of the same genus *Hypera* has been located."

In article 2, "the State of Arizona, U. S. A." shall be included.

LEE A. STRONG,

*Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.*

B. E. P. Q. 426, Supplement No. 5.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF ARGENTINA

JULY 11, 1939.

[Amendment of art. 35, decree No. 83732, of June 3, 1936, by decree No. 31849, of May 26, 1939]

PLANTS AND PARTS OF PLANTS OF ROSACEAE

ARTICLE 1. Article 35 of decree No. 83732, of June 3, 1936, is amended to read as follows:

"ARTICLE 35. In order to be introduced into Argentina, the plants hereafter indicated, besides being accompanied by the phytosanitary certificate referred to in article 9 of these regulations, shall be subjected to a quarantine for obser-

vation, which shall be carried out in an official establishment or in a private one authorized for that purpose:

"(a) Plants, cuttings, and young fruits of the family Rosaceae including the genera *Amelanchier*, *Amygdalus*, *Aronia*, *Crataegus*, *Sydonia*, *Eriobotrya*, *Photinea*, *Prunus*, *Pyracantha*, *Pyrus*, *Rosa*, *Rubus*, *Sorbus*, *Spirea*, and all species that may serve for the distribution of fire blight (*Erwinia amylovora* (Burr.) Com. S. A. B.=*Bacillus amylovorus* (Burr.) Trev.).

"(b) Plants, shoots, and stools of sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum* L.).

"During the quarantine period, the observations and prophylactic measures which the technical offices deem necessary to guarantee their good sanitary condition will be supervised. If, as a result of the investigation to which all the plants or parts of plants are subjected during the period that will be established in each case, the existence of pests is not determined, the shipment will be delivered to the interested person; in the contrary case, the incineration of those found to be attacked will be effected. The expense occasioned will be charged to the account of the interested persons."

ART. 2. The present decree becomes effective at the close of November 1, 1939.

AVERY S. HOYT,

Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 451, Supplement No. 2.

#### PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

SEPTEMBER 15, 1939.

##### PROHIBITED PLANT PESTS AND DISEASES

The Plant Protection Service of the Turkish Ministry of Agriculture, in conformity with the provisions of article 2 of Law No. 2906 of January 29, 1936 (B. E. P. Q. 451, p. 1), has now (1939), published the following list of injurious plant diseases and insect pests the entry of which is prohibited.

##### PROHIBITED DISEASES

- Alternaria citri* N. B. Pierce.
- Alternaria radicina* F. Meier, Drechs., and E. D. Eddy.
- Alternaria solani* (Ell. and Mart.) L. R. Jones and A. J. Grout.
- Armillaria mellea* (Vahl.) Quel.
- Bacillus amylovorus* (Burr.) Trev.
- Bacillus phytophthorus* Appel.
- Bacterium savastanoi* E. F. S.
- Bacterium sepedonicum* Spieck.
- Bacterium michiganense* E. F. Sm.
- Cercospora beticola* Sacc.
- Chlorosis.
- Clasterosporium carpophilum* (Lev.) Aderh.
- Colletotrichum* spp.
- Corticium* sp.
- Corynespora melonis* (Cke.) Sacc.
- Court noué.
- Cuscuta* spp.
- Deuterophoma tracheiphila* Petri.
- Diplodia zcae* Lev.
- Eoascus deformans* (Berk.) Fekl.
- Fusarium* spp.
- Gloeosporium* spp.
- Graphium ulmi* Swarz=*Ceratostomella ulmi* (Swarz) Buis.
- Gymnosporangium* spp.
- Hypochnus solani* Pr. and D.=*Corticium vagum* B. and C.
- Helminthosporium gramineum* Rabh.
- Lophodermium* spp.
- Macrophoma* sp.
- Marssonina* sp.
- Mosaic.
- Mycosphaerella pinodes* (Berk. and Blox.) R. E. Stone.



Cotton-----	( <i>Platyedra</i> ) <i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i> (Saund.). <i>Anthonomus grandis</i> Boh.
Plants in pots or soil-----	<i>Iridomyrmex humilis</i> Mayr. <i>Popillia japonica</i> Newm. and other Scarabaeidae.
Bees and eggs of <i>Bombyx</i> -----	Infected by diseases or infested by parasites.

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

B. E. P. Q. 455, revised.

**PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, BRITISH COLONY OF BERMUDA**

JULY 20, 1939.

This revision of the digest of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Colony of Bermuda was rendered necessary by the repeal of the regulations of April 28, 1936, and their supersession by those approved May 17, 1939, under the bylaws made by the Bermuda Board of Agriculture, March 7, 1939.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector, in charge of Foreign Information Service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the above-cited revised regulations, 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.

AVERY S. HOYT,  
*Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.*

**PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, BERMUDA**

BASIC LEGISLATION

[The board's act, 1929]

GENERAL REGULATIONS

[Bylaws approved May 17, 1939]

DEFINITION

ARTICLE 1. "Plant importation" means any plant or part of a plant brought into the Colony by any means whatsoever, but does not include cut flowers, vegetables for consumption, or true seed, except where this is expressly stated.

NOTICE OF ARRIVAL

ART. 8 (1) 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 a consignment.

(2) Plant importations arriving by parcel post shall not be delivered without the permission of a plant protection officer.

CUT FLOWERS AND FRESH VEGETABLES

ART. 9. In the case of cut flowers and fresh unfrozen vegetables arriving from the United States of America during the period June 1 to September 30, the owner or consignee, or the agent of either, shall notify the Director or Plant Pathologist as early as practicable of the landing thereof.

## SPECIAL PERMIT FOR IMPORTS BY AIRCRAFT

ART. 10. No plant of any kind, including fresh unfrozen vegetables and cut flowers, shall be imported by aircraft unless accompanied by a special permit previously obtained from the Director or Plant Pathologist.

ART. 11. Provides for the destruction, fumigation, or other treatment of any plant importation or any imported fresh vegetables or cut flowers if such action is deemed by the plant protection officer to be desirable.

## IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

ART. 12. The importation of the following is prohibited:

Bananas, plantains (*Musa* spp.): All parts except the fruit.

Carrots (*Daucus carota* L.): In the raw or untreated state.

Corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.): Broomcorn and other sorghums: All parts except the loose grains.

Lilies (*Lilium* spp.): All parts except the flower and seed.

Potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum* L.) from Great Britain, Ireland, Northern Ireland, Europe, Newfoundland, St. Pierre, and Miquelon.

Sweetpotatoes (*Ipomoea* spp.) including morning-glory, sweetpotato vine, etc.: Plants and tubers from all countries.

## IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

ART. 13. Importation of the following is conditionally prohibited:

Banana fruits: Must be imported without wrapping, cover, or packing of any kind.

*Narcissus* spp. (daffodils, jonquils, etc.): All parts except the flower must be accompanied by a special permit previously obtained from the Director or Plant Pathologist. The permit will be granted only when he is satisfied that adequate precautions will be taken to prevent the introduction of bulb flies and nematodes.

Earth or soil and plants growing in soil: Must be accompanied by a special permit previously obtained from the Director or Plant Pathologist, which permit shall be granted only with respect to certain types of plants which cannot be imported free from soil and which cannot already be obtained in the desired quantity in Bermuda.

Plants, fresh unfrozen vegetables, and commercial shipments of cut flowers, imported from the United States of America during the period June 1 to September 30, may not be imported unless they meet the requirements of the United States Federal Quarantine No. 48 with respect to Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica*) and are accompanied by certificates to this effect issued by an authorized official of the United States Department of Agriculture.

ART. 14. Relates to plants grown in Bermuda, exported therefrom and offered for reimportation.

## ANY PLANTS MAY BE IMPORTED BY THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

ART. 15. Nothing in these bylaws shall prevent the Board from importing any species of plants by any means whatsoever.

B. E. P. Q. 469, Supplement No. 3.

## PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, KINGDOM OF ITALY

SEPTEMBER 16, 1939.

## ITALIAN EAST AFRICA

Italian East Africa includes the Territories of Addis Ababa, Amara, Eritrea, Galla and Sidama, Harar, and Italian Somali.

According to the List of Prohibited Articles published by the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union, edition of January 1938, the plant-quarantine import restrictions of Italian East Africa are the same as those for the Kingdom of Italy.

## COTTON RESTRICTIONS

Decree No. 230, of March 15, 1939, prohibits the importation of unspun cotton into Italian East Africa.

The importation of cottonseed is permitted only when authorized by the Ente per il cotone dell' Africa italiana. The application for import permit must indicate the locality into which the seed is to be imported, the varieties and quantity of seed imported, and the regions in which it is to be sown.

Cottonseed must be shipped in sacks sealed by the phytopathological service of the country of origin and be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate indicating origin.

Cottonseed may be imported only through the customs offices of Aiscia, Assab, Chisimaio, Gambela, Massawah, Mogadiscio, and Tessenei.

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

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B. E. P. Q. 476, Supplement No. 4.

## PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

JULY 8, 1939.

STONE FRUIT TREES FROM UNITED STATES, EACH STATE REGARDED AS A COUNTRY

The eighth paragraph, page 2, B. E. P. Q. 476, reading: "Stone fruit trees, or parts thereof, including the fruit, grown in any country in which any of the diseases known as peach yellows, peach rosette, little peach, or phony peach exists." is supplemented by the following words: "For the purposes of this prohibition any State of the United States of America is deemed to be a country."

AVERY S. HOYT,  
*Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.*

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B. E. P. Q. 477, Supplement No. 1.

## PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA

AUGUST 3, 1939.

## AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

Decree No. 1008 of May 10, 1939, in effect, practically recapitulates the provisions of Decree No. 1128, of July 1, 1931 (pp. 2 to 4 of B. E. P. Q. 477), but paragraph 2 of article 1 of Decree No. 1008 prescribes that the inspection of shipments of plant material shall be effected at the ports of Buenaventura and Barranquilla by the agricultural inspectors of Sanidad Vegetal.

The same decree states that the required import permit will be issued by the Ministry of National Economy instead of by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

AVERY S. HOYT,  
*Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.*

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B. E. P. Q. 479, Supplement No. 1.

## PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA

JULY 1, 1939.

[Government Notice No. 851, November 21, 1938]

## IMPORTATION OF SOIL PROHIBITED

The importation into the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya of any rooting medium for plants which consists either wholly or in part of soil, whether or not it is attached to any plant, is prohibited.

## FRUIT TO BE CERTIFIED

No consignment of fruit grown in countries other than Zanzibar, Tanganyika Territory, and Uganda shall be permitted to enter the Colony unless accompanied by a certificate signed by an officer of the exporting country, to the effect that a percentage (to be stated) of the packages in the consignment has been examined by him and has been found to be free from insect pests.

## ADDITIONS TO RESTRICTED SEEDS

The following items are to be added to the list of restricted seeds in article 1 of the Plant Protection Ordinance of September 2, 1937 (p. 2, B. E. P. Q. 479), namely:

Barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*).  
Buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*).

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

B. E. P. Q. 479, Supplement No. 2.

## PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA

SEPTEMBER 16, 1939.

The order of June 19, 1939, Government Notice No. 468, adds the item "Potatoes" to the list following article 1 of the ordinance of September 2, 1937, on page 2 of B. E. P. Q. 479.

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

B. E. P. Q. 502.

## PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF PARAGUAY

SEPTEMBER 22, 1939.

This digest of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Republic of Paraguay 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 Service Information, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the texts of Law No. 581 of December 3, 1923, and Law No. 672, of October 3, 1924, of the Republic of Paraguay.

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.*

## PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF PARAGUAY

## BASIC LEGISLATION

[Organic law of the direction of agriculture and agricultural protection, No. 672, of October 3, 1924]

Article 4 B of this law empowers the Division of Agricultural Protection (Defensa Agricola) to control the importation and exportation of seeds, insecticide materials, fungicides, fertilizers, etc., to insure their purity and good conservation.

## IMPORT PERMIT REQUIRED

Article 6 prescribes that the importation and exportation are prohibited of plants, fertilizers, and plant products without a special permit from the Direction of Agriculture, issued within 5 days of the date of lading when exportation

is concerned. Likewise and whenever the Executive Power deems it necessary, internal traffic throughout the Republic or through specified zones, of cottonseed, plants, or rootstocks of bananas, shall be effected under a transportation permit issued ten days prior to transportation.

## DECLARED PESTS

ART. 11. For the purposes of this law, the following are declared pests:

A. Among those existing in Paraguay:

1. The cotton leafworm (*Alabama argillacea* Hbn.).
2. The pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saund.).
3. Ants, *Atta* spp.
4. Bacterial diseases of banana.
5. Flying locust (*Schistocerca paranensis* Burm.).
6. Coccids (*Icerya brasiliensis* Hemp., *Chionaspis citri* Comst.).

B. Among those which threaten to invade the country:

1. Cotton boll weevil (*Anthonomus grandis* Boh.).
2. White peach scale (*Aulacaspis pentagona* Targ.).
3. (*Dactylopius*) *Pseudococcus filamentosus* Ckll.
4. Grapevine phylloxera (*Phylloxera vastatrix* *vitifoliae* Fitch).

The Executive Power, at the suggestion of the Direction of Agriculture and Agricultural Protection (Dirección de Agricultura y Defensa Agrícola), may add other pests to the preceding list whenever they are known and may prescribe practical and efficacious methods for combatting them.

## RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF COTTONSEED

(Law No. 581, of December 3, 1923)

ARTICLE 1. The Executive Power is authorized to designate the classes of cottonseed which may be introduced for cultivation in Paraguay. Special permits are granted for the entry of seed for experimental purposes, without the acquisition thereby of the right to export the yield of such seeds.

ART. 2. The Executive Power will designate the ports of the Republic equipped for the lading or landing of cottonseed. No consignment of cottonseed shall be withdrawn from the customs without a health certificate.

ART. 13. The importation of cottonseed by private persons is prohibited.

The above articles of Laws No. 672 and No. 581 have the effect of regulations.

## IMPORTATION OF COTTONSEED, SUGARCANE, BANANA PLANTS, LIVE PALMS, AND COFFEE PLANTS BY PRIVATE PERSONS PROHIBITED

The prohibition against the importation of cottonseed by private persons for planting (art. 13 of Law No. 581) and of sugarcane, banana plants, and live palms and coffee plants from various sources (art. 6 of Law No. 672), in accordance with the provisions of article 4 of the International Convention for Plant Protection, is practically permanent (statement by the Director of the Dirección de Defensa Agrícola).

## 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
G. Flores.....	San Ysidro, Calif.....	4 mangoes.....	\$1.00
A. F. De Anila.....	do.....	2 mangoes.....	1.00
Alfredo Chancz.....	do.....	15 mangoes.....	3.00
Mrs. H. H. Aguirre.....	do.....	4 pieces sugarcane.....	.50
Mrs. M. Castaneda.....	do.....	5 mangoes.....	1.00

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Mrs. Jesus Campos	San Ysidro, Calif.	5 mangoes	\$1.00
J. Herrera	do	15 mangoes	2.00
Julia G. Velasco	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Mauricio Tudon	Brownsville, Tex.	1 mango, 1 avocado, and 1 avocado with seed.	1.00
Paula Valdines Garcia	do	1 mango	1.00
Jose Humada	do	1 avocado with seed	1.00
Pascual Gutierrez	do	1 papaya	1.00
J. Callentano Torres	do	3 avocados	1.00
Teodoro Henojosa	do	2 mamey seed	1.00
Milton Bayliss	do	17 avocados and 2 pomegranates	1.00
T. E. Jardon Hernandez	do	3 guavas	1.00
Edward Hatchett	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Fred Tjerna	do	3 avocados	1.00
Catarina Galvan	do	6 avocados	1.00
Rajello Pares	do	3 guavas	1.00
Francisco Castillo	do	3 peaches	1.00
Antonio Puente	do	7 bulbs	1.00
Carnelia Ceraco	do	1 apple	1.00
Rafael Cortines	do	2 guavas	1.00
Isodoro Mora	do	1 pear	1.00
Peter Priess	do	2 avocados	1.00
Mrs. D. G. Rodriguez	do	1 quince and 1 avocado	1.00
David Silva	do	2 avocados and 4 avocado seed	1.00
Jacinta Navarro	do	1 pomegranate	1.00
Consuela G. de Gonzales	do	2 avocados	1.00
Mrs. Ofelia Tovar de Bravo	Eagle Pass, Tex.	1 quince, 1 guava, and 17 mangoes	1.00
Richard Rangel	El Paso, Tex.	5 plants	1.00
Rafael Guerra	do	2 avocados	1.00
Howard Grant	Hidalgo, Tex.	8 avocados	2.00
A. Samarrifa	do	4 avocados and 1 plant	1.00
Robert Zamora	do	3 apples	1.00
Juana R. de la Garza	do	3 plants	1.00
Rual Longoria	do	1 mango	1.00
Marcos Sanchez	do	2 pomegranates and 1 quince	1.00
Avelardo Garcia	do	3 oranges, 3 quinces, and 1 pear	1.00
Vicente Sanchez	do	1 pear	1.00
Jose Reyna	do	1 quince	1.00
Luis Chavez	do	4 pears	1.00
Irena Gonzalez	do	1 pomegranate	1.00
Paula Alcozar	do	3 avocado seeds	1.00
Apalonia Guajardo	do	2 avocados	1.00
Felix Salinas	do	1 avocado with seed	1.00
Gregoria Garza	do	2 avocado seeds	1.00
Cecilia Castillo	do	1 pomegranate	1.00
Tedoso Guerra	do	3 pears	1.00
Amelia Gomez	do	20 plants	2.00
E. P. Gomez	do	3 peaches and 2 figs	1.00
Petra Amaya	do	2 peaches	1.00
San Juana Gomez	do	8 plants and 2 oranges	1.00
Jose Marie Molina	do	3 peaches	1.00
Manuela Bazan	do	1 pomegranate	1.00
Alice Elizondo	do	5 avocados	1.50
Uresta Villareal	do	3 pears	1.00
Adelina de Elizondo	do	1 avocado	1.00
Manuel Blanco	do	3 pomegranates	1.00
Gilbert Gonzales	do	6 pomegranates	1.00
Juan Soto	do	6 avocados	1.00
Matilde M. Garcia	do	1 avocado	1.00
A. Reyna	do	2 quinces	1.00
Guadalupe Sanchez	do	2 avocados	1.00
Primitivo Castillo	do	1 pear and 2 peaches	1.00
Antonio Aguilar	do	10 apples	1.00
Pablo Renteria	do	3 peaches	1.00
Pedro Romero	do	1 avocado seed	1.00
Adolfo Cantu	do	4 avocados	1.00
Santos Cantu	do	6 pomegranates	1.00
Jacinto Rocha	do	6 apples and 4 peaches	1.00
Felipe Valadez	do	8 plants and 2 peaches	1.00
Bartolo Rivera	do	2 avocados	1.00
Manuel Saenz	do	2 avocado seeds	1.00
Refugio Lozano	do	1 avocado seed	1.00
Eugenia Garza	do	2 apples and 6 peaches	1.00
Juan Rodriguez	do	1 pear, 1 peach, and 1 quince	1.00
Paula Livas	do	1 avocado seed	1.00
Celia F. Villeja	do	1 pear	1.00
Marie Perez	do	2 peaches	1.00
Irma Balli	do	1 mango	1.00
Elodia V. Sanchez	do	4 avocado seeds	1.00
Alberto Gonzalez	do	2 quinces	1.00
Jose Cobos	do	1 avocado	1.00
Guillermino Garcia	do	2 avocados, 2 avocado seeds, and 1 pomegranate.	2.00

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Federico Escamilla	Hidalgo, Tex.	4 apples	\$1.00
Salvador Del Bosque	do.	5 avocados	1.00
Fernando Ortiz	do.	2 avocados	1.00
Guadalupe Guerra	do.	1 avocado seed	1.00
Inez de Valdez	do.	1 peach	1.00
Jose Ramirez	do.	5 avocados and 3 pears	1.00
Florencia Cantu	do.	1 peach, 2 pears, and 1 pomegranate.	1.00
Maria Capistran	do.	2 pomegranates and 2 avocados	1.00
Macaria Galvan	do.	2 geranium cuttings and 4 apples	1.00
Gregoria Hernandez	do.	3 avocado seeds	1.00
Lauro Munoz	do.	5 avocados	1.00
Maximino Torres	do.	2 avocados	1.00
Juana Hernandez	do.	1 quince	1.00
Antonio Tellez	do.	6 avocado seeds, 1 quince, and 1 pomegranate.	1.00
Samuel Rios	do.	2 oranges	1.00
Pabla Cantu	do.	2 avocado seeds and 1 avocado	1.00
Juan Fierro	do.	3 avocados	1.00
Antonio Garza	do.	5 avocados	1.00
Leo Sanchez	do.	4 avocados	1.00
Guadalupe Salinas	do.	20 avocados	1.00
Jesus Sanchez	do.	5 plants and 6 guavas	2.00
Amelia Zamora	do.	3 guavas	1.00
Rudolf Bustamente	do.	4 avocados	1.00
Pedro Soto	do.	2 avocados	1.00
Trita Gonzalez	Laredo, Tex.	2 plants	1.00
Carmen Pardille	do.	1 mango	1.00
Harry W. Johnston	do.	5 mangoes	1.00
Flora Alvarez	do.	6 avocados	1.00
Ricardo Cuano	do.	2 mangoes and 4 pears	1.00
Raul de La Pena	do.	3 mangoes	1.00
Romero Flores	do.	4 avocados and 2 mangoes	1.00
Joe Ortega	do.	2 avocados	1.00
Daniel Ortega	do.	5 avocados	1.00
Casimira Castillo	do.	1 orange	1.00
Gregoria Martinez	do.	5 avocados	1.00
Natalio Galvez	do.	10 pomegranates	1.00
Maira Jimenez Benavides	do.	14 plants	1.00
Dario M. Esquivel	do.	3 plants and 6 avocados	1.00
Israel Delgada	do.	4 avocados	1.00
Alberto Ramirez	do.	2 quinces and 1 orange	1.00
Pablo Garcia	do.	1 avocado	1.00
Mrs. H. Coronado	do.	1 mango	1.00
Louis Mayers	do.	4 mangoes and 7 avocados	2.00
Mrs. Florenda Saenz	do.	1 mango	1.00
W. M. Kalifley	do.	3 oranges	1.00
Herrado Garcia	do.	4 mangoes and 6 avocados	2.00
Taylor Brantley	do.	5 mangoes	1.00
Mrs. Lux G. de Munoz	do.	2 avocados	1.00
Miss Edelmina Reyes	do.	12 plants	1.00
Frederico Esporza	do.	3 mangoes	1.00
Mariano Izaquerre	do.	do	1.00
Margarita Rodriguez	do.	12 plants	1.00
Mrs. E. C. Herring	do.	1 avocado	1.00
Ybiro Cruz	do.	1 mango	1.00
Carmen Verahufa	do.	3 plants	1.00
F. G. Karle	do.	1 cactus plant, 4 avocado seeds, and 12 tree seeds.	1.00
Bertha Escolinger	do.	12 cuttings	2.00
Parfirio Nava	do.	3 avocados and 1 quince	1.00
Azuena Garcia	do.	13 cactus plants	1.00
Rosario N. de Garcia	do.	1 mango and 22 plants	1.00
Tom Hardy	do.	1 mango	1.00
Amelia Ruiz de Flores	do.	7 pomegranates	1.00
Horacio Zepeda	do.	3 avocados with seed	1.00
Eugenia Mediavilla	do.	2 plants	1.00
Adolph Canaseo	do.	2 mangoes	1.00
Mrs. Paula Elizando	do.	8 plants	1.00
Maria Palois	do.	2 peaches and 1 quince	1.00
Mrs. Esther Weiss	do.	12 pears	1.00
Requel Ayala	do.	4 mameys and 8 avocados	2.00
Mrs. Julia Padilla	do.	1 quince	1.00
Miss Tomasa Gutierrez	do.	1 mango	1.00
Miss Gregaria Elezonda	do.	2 avocado seeds	1.00
Chano Jiminez	do.	2 mangoes	1.00
Refugio Valenzuela	do.	5 plants	1.00
Juana Martinez	do.	1 avocado	1.00
Juana Beltran Hernandez	do.	2 mangoes	1.00
Frubosa Maldonord	do.	17 pomegranates, 16 peaches, and 1 avocado.	1.00
Alfredo Mantalos	do.	4 avocados	1.00
Santos C. Alamo	do.	1 mango	1.00

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Cierito Alarceida	Laredo, Tex.	6 avocados	\$1.00
Salvidore Castro	do	2 guavas	1.00
Comrada de Castro	do	1 guava	1.00
A. Westerman	do	2 plants	1.00
Marie Flores	do	10 plants	1.00
Mrs. Sofia G. Juarez	do	1 apple	1.00
C. L. Tracy	do	1 cactus plant	1.00
Miss Juanita Villareal	do	1 avocado	1.00
Miss Teresa Villareal	do	do	1.00
F. L. Arevalo	do	4 quinces	1.00
E. V. Sorola	do	7 avocado seeds	1.00
Alfred Robledo	do	3 quinces	1.00
Juana Ramos	do	6 guavas, 8 avocados, 1 quince, and 6 pears.	1.00
Fidancio Villareal	do	1 avocado	1.00
Elisa Montemayor	do	2 avocados	1.00
Josefa Cruz	do	4 avocados	1.00
Elpidia Ortega	do	do	1.00
Ramigio Escoto	do	2 avocados	1.00
Theodoro Lira	do	do	1.00
Vincent Miguel	do	4 apples	1.00
Mrs. Alila Garcia	do	3 pomegranates	1.00
T. C. Ogden	do	3 avocados	1.00
Aurelio Rodriguez	do	2 pears and 2 apples	1.00
Monclavia Mahano	do	2 avocados	1.00
Ramona De Martinez	do	do	1.00
Raul Soldana	do	5 pomegranates	1.00
R. E. Velaseo	do	1 avocado	1.00
Carmen M. de Lano Sal	do	3 avocados	1.00
Maria Flores Cruz	do	7 plants	1.00
Felipe Perez	do	2 avocados	1.00
Maria Delgado de Martinez	do	2 mangoes and 2 quinces	1.00
Adela Mendoza	do	4 quinces, 10 avocados, and 1 plant	1.00
Helen Giblen	do	1 orange	1.00
Evaristo Ramirez	do	1 avocado	1.00
E. B. Sanchez	do	1 pear and 1 apple	1.00
Raymond E. Mendez	do	3 avocados	1.00
J. Marquez	do	6 avocados	1.00
A. J. Paredes	do	4 avocados	1.00
Francisco de la Torre	do	7 avocados	1.00

## ORGANIZATION OF THE BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

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A. C. BAKER, *in Field Charge, Fruitfly Investigations (headquarters, Mexico City, Mexico).*





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# United States Department of Agriculture

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

## SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

OCTOBER—DECEMBER 1939

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## QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

### ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE (NO. 56)

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

**CUSTOMS REGULATIONS—PLANT QUARANTINE—ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS GOVERNING THE ENTRY OF ACORNS AND CHESTNUTS FROM ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES EXCEPT CANADA (T. D. 50011)**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,  
Washington, D. C., November 6, 1939.

*To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:*

The appended Circular B. E. P. Q. 501, administrative instructions issued by the acting chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, August 21, 1939, governing the entry of acorns and chestnuts from all foreign countries except Canada, is published for the information and guidance of customs officers and others concerned. This circular supersedes B. P. Q. Circular 344 which was not published as a Treasury decision.

The number of this Treasury decision should be inserted as a marginal reference for articles 578 (a), (b), 579 (a), and 580 (a), Customs Regulations of 1937.

By direction of the Commissioner:

G. H. GRIFFITH,  
Acting Deputy Commissioner.

[Then follows the text of Circular B. E. P. Q. 501.]

B. E. P. Q. 504.

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS; CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE ENTRY OF  
CIPOLLINI FROM MOROCCO

DECEMBER 7, 1939.

Shipments of cipollini (*Muscari comosum*) from Morocco have frequently been found infested at time of entry with an injurious insect, *Exosoma lusitanica*, not known to occur in the United States. The limited type of inspection at our disposal is not considered adequate to detect all cases of infestation and, since the effectiveness of methyl bromide fumigation in freeing this product from the insect in question is now well established, it has been decided to require this fumigation as a condition of entry for future shipments.

On and after December 7, 1939, therefore, fumigation with methyl bromide will be a condition of entry for all shipments of cipollini from Morocco. This treatment shall be carried out under the supervision of a plant quarantine inspector at the expense of the importer, and release of the shipment will be withheld until the treatment has been completed. In addition to fumigation only such inspection will be given as the inspector may judge necessary from time to time to determine pest conditions on arrival or to assure himself of the effectiveness of the treatment.

The entry of cipollini from Morocco may be made only through the ports of New York and Boston at which ports facilities for vacuum fumigation with methyl bromide, as herein required, are available.

(Sec. 319.56-2f, issued under Sec. 319.56-2)

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

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

B. E. P. Q. 386 (5th revision)

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

NOVEMBER 6, 1939.

In accordance with the proviso in Notice of Quarantine No. 45 (Sec. 301.45), as revised effective September 29, 1938, 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.
- Birch bark when waxed, polished, or otherwise treated to adequately eliminate all risk of transmitting infestation and when used in the manufacture of novelties.
- 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. heder-soni*).

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.).

(Sec. 301.45a, issued under Sec. 301.45.)

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,  
Washington, November 17, 1939.

##### POSTMASTER:

Referring to quarantine order No. 45 of the United States Department of Agriculture on account of the gypsy moth and brown-tail moth, 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 November 6, 1939, 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:

\* \* \*

RAMSEY S. BLACK,

Third Assistant Postmaster General.

[For list of articles, see B. E. P. Q. 386 (5th Revision), above.]

#### ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 48)

B. E. P. Q. 499 (Supplement No. 1)

##### ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS TO INSPECTORS ON THE TREATMENT OF NURSERY PRODUCTS, FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND SOIL, FOR THE JAPANESE BEETLE

NOVEMBER 4, 1939.

Experiments recently completed with methyl bromide have shown that all living larvae of the Japanese beetle will be killed in 12-inch pots or soil balls when the treatment, dosage, and temperature required in circular B. E. P. Q. 499 [(1) (5) (i)], issued June 9, 1939, are applied.

The paragraph headed "Preparation of plants" on page 14 of the above circular (mimeographed) is hereby amended to read as follows:

*Preparation of plants.*—The treatment is to be applied only to plants with bare roots or in 12-inch pots, or smaller, or in soil balls not larger than 12 inches in diameter or thicker than 12 inches when not spherical. The soil should not be puddled or saturated. With wet material, drying for a period of 12 hours is advisable before treatment. The plants should be stacked on racks or separated so that the gas can have access to both top and bottom surfaces of pots or soil balls. While not essential that the balls be completely separated from each other, they should not be jammed tightly together.

(Sec. 301.48a, issued under Sec. 301.48.)

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO MEXICAN FRUITFLY  
QUARANTINE (NO. 64)

## MEXICAN FRUITFLY QUARANTINE REGULATIONS EXTENDED

[Press notice]

OCTOBER 12, 1939.

Discovery of additional infestations of the Mexican fruitfly in Texas led the United States Department of Agriculture to extend the quarantine regulations relating to the pest to include the counties of Dimmit, La Salle, and Webb, Tex. The new regulations become effective October 16. The regulated area now includes six counties and part of another, all in southern Texas.

The harvesting season for host fruits of the fly as specified under current quarantine regulations remains the same as heretofore—from September through April of each year—except that in the three newly regulated counties, the harvesting season for grapefruit ends with the last of February. A host-free period must be observed in all the regulated area throughout the remainder of the year. These local control measures are provided under Texas State regulations.

Citrus fruits, when produced under such conditions as to render them free from infestation by the Mexican fruitfly, may be shipped interstate from the regulated area under Federal permit, except that no restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of lemons and sour limes and no permit is required in shipping these fruits.

## REVISION OF REGULATIONS

## INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The following revision of the Mexican fruitfly regulations adds the counties of Dimmit, La Salle, and Webb, in Texas, to the regulated area because of the discovery of infestation, and requires that grapefruit, as a condition of interstate movement from these three counties, be harvested each year during the period from September to February, inclusive, and that a host-free period be maintained in these counties during the remainder of the year. These local control measures are provided under Texas State regulations.

The harvesting season for other host fruits remains the same as heretofore throughout the regulated area, namely, from September to May, inclusive, with the host-free requirement in effect during the remainder of the year.

Some slight modifications have been made in other regulations, chiefly for clarity. Former regulations 2 and 4 have been discontinued and the present regulations have been renumbered accordingly.

## SUMMARY

The interstate shipment of grapefruit, oranges, and all other citrus fruits, except lemons and sour limes, from the regulated area is prohibited unless a Federal permit has been issued therefor (regulation 3). The permits may be limited as to destination, and when so limited are not valid for shipment to other points except to diversion points for diversion to authorized destinations (regulation 4 (f)).

Peaches, apples, pears, plums, quinces, apricots, mangoes, sapotas, gauvas, nameys, ciruelas, and fruit of species of the genus *Sargentia* are prohibited interstate shipment from the regulated area. There are no restrictions on the shipment of lemons or sour limes (regulation 3).

The conditions of certification, including maintenance of host-free periods, and sanitation measures, as well as the type of containers required in shipping, are specified in regulations 4 and 5. For marking requirements see regulation 6.

Applications for permits should be made to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, 503 Rio Grande National Life Building, Harlingen, Tex.

S. A. ROHWER,

*Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.*

## SEC. 301.64—NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 64 (REVISED)

[Approved October 14, 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 to 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.<sup>1</sup>

Done at the city of Washington this 14th day of October 1937.

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

[SEAL]

H. A. WALLACE,  
Secretary of Agriculture.

## REGULATIONS (THIRD REVISION) SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 64

[Approved October 10, 1939; effective October 16, 1939]

## REGULATION 1

SEC. 301.64-1. *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, mameys, 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.

(d) *Harvesting season*.—A period during which host fruits are permitted to be harvested for shipment interstate.

<sup>1</sup> Secs. 301.64 to 301.64-8 issued under authority of sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318; 39 Stat. 1165; 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 161.

(e) *Host-free period.*—A period during which no host fruits are produced or permitted to exist within the regulated area except under conditions prescribed by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

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

(g) *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.<sup>2</sup>

#### REGULATION 2

SEC. 301.64-2. *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, Dimmit, Hidalgo, La Salle, Webb, 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.<sup>3</sup>

#### REGULATION 3

SEC. 301.64-3. *Restrictions on the interstate movement of fruit from the regulated area.*—(a) *Permits required.*—Grapefruit, oranges, and other citrus fruits, except lemons and sour limes, 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) (sec. 301.64-1)), guavas, mameys, 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 lemons, sour limes, and manufactured fruits.*—No restrictions are placed by these regulations on the interstate movement of lemons, sour limes, or 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 billing.<sup>3</sup>

#### REGULATION 4

SEC. 301.64-4. *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

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 1.

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 1.

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 obtained. Each applicant shall file with his application a signed statement in which he agrees (1) to notify the inspector of all additional groves from which fruit for packing will be obtained, (2) 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 (3) 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 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.*—Permits issued under these regulations may be withdrawn or canceled and further permits refused, 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 Mexican fruitfly. After any such permit is withdrawn or has expired, the further use of any permit tags issued thereunder is prohibited.<sup>4</sup>

#### REGULATION 5

SEC. 301.64-5. *Conditions required in the regulated area.*—The interstate movement of grapefruit, oranges, and other restricted citrus fruit from the regulated area under permits issued by the United States Department of Agriculture will be conditioned on the State of Texas providing for and enforcing the following control measures in manner and by method approved by the United States Department of Agriculture, namely:

#### HARVESTING SEASON

(a) The harvesting season of host fruits within the regulated area shall begin on the 1st day of September of each year and end at midnight on April 30 of the following year except that in Dimmit, La Salle, and Webb Counties, the harvesting period for grapefruit shall end on the last day of February: *Provided*, That the harvesting period in any regulated area shall be subject to such modification as to duration as may be authorized by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine when in his judgment such modification does not involve risk of spread of the Mexican fruitfly.

#### HOST-FREE PERIOD

(b) A host-free period shall be maintained each year beginning on the 1st day of May and continuing through the last day of August, in the regulated area, except that in Dimmit, La Salle, and Webb Counties, the host-free period for grapefruit shall begin on the 1st day of March and continue through the last day of August: *Provided*, That the host-free period in any regulated area

<sup>4</sup> See footnote 1.

shall be subject to such modification as to duration as may be authorized by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine when in his judgment such modification does not involve risk of spread of the Mexican fruitfly.

Prior to 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 fly-proof 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.

#### INFESTED ZONES

(c) 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 shall be destroyed or processed in such a manner as to render them free from infestation.<sup>5</sup>

#### REGULATION 6

SEC. 301.64-6. *Marking requirements.*—Every crate, box, or other container of host fruit moved interstate under these regulations shall have securely attached thereto a shipping permit issued under the provisions of regulation 4 (sec. 301.64-4), 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 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.<sup>5</sup>

#### REGULATION 7

SEC. 301.64-7. *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.<sup>5</sup>

#### REGULATION 8

SEC. 301.64-8. *Shipments for experimental or scientific purposes.*—Articles subject to restriction in these regulations may be moved interstate 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.<sup>5</sup>

These revised rules and regulations shall be effective on and after October 16, 1939, and shall supersede the rules and regulations promulgated October 14, 1937.

Done at the city of Washington this 10th day of October 1939.

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

[SEAL]

H. A. WALLACE,  
Secretary of Agriculture.

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

<sup>5</sup> See footnote 1.

## NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
*Washington, D. C., October 10, 1939.*

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 revised rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 64 on account of the Mexican fruitfly, effective on and after October 16, 1939. The purpose of the revision is to add to the regulated area the counties of Dimmit, La Salle, and Webb, in Texas. 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 Brownsville Herald, Brownsville, Tex., October 17, 1939.]

## INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
 THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,  
*Washington, October 23, 1939.*

## POSTMASTER:

MY DEAR SIR: Your attention is invited to the inclosed revision of notice of Quarantine No. 64 on account of the Mexican fruitfly, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, which became effective October 16, 1939. The revision adds to the regulated area the Texas counties of Dimmit, La Salle, and Webb. You will kindly be governed accordingly. See paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Very truly yours,

RAMSEY S. BLACK,  
*Third Assistant Postmaster General.*

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO PINK BOLLWORM  
 QUARANTINE (NO. 52)

## CONFERENCE ON PINK BOLLWORM OF COTTON CALLED FOR DECEMBER 15, 1939

[Press notice]

NOVEMBER 9, 1939.

A conference to discuss control of the pink bollworm of cotton in the United States has been called by Dr. Lee A. Strong, chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. The meeting will be in the Little Theater, San Pedro Park, San Antonio, Texas, at 10 a. m., Friday, December 15.

Since 1917 the efforts of the Federal Government, in cooperation with the States concerned, to suppress the infestations of this pest have served to keep it in check. Since 1936, however, when the first infestation was found in the lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas and the adjoining territory in Mexico, there has been an increase in the population of the insect despite suppressive measures.

In the Rio Grande Valley the pink bollworm finds conditions particularly favorable to its development. There has been enough survival each year to explain in part at least the increase in distribution of the pest. The infestation in the Rio Grande Valley threatens the entire Cotton Belt of the United States, entomologists believe.

According to Dr. Strong, the most effective way to suppress the pink bollworm is by the complete elimination of all cotton plants from the infested areas for 1, and in some cases 2 years. The cost of such a program or an alternative program of continued cleaning of the fields in the south Texas infested areas means huge outlays of Federal and State funds.

Before recommending any continuing of such outlays, Dr. Strong hopes to determine whether such expenditures are justified or whether the time has come when the individual farmers should be left to carry on such control measures as they may consider advisable or required. All persons interested in protecting the cotton industry of the United States from the pink bollworm are invited to attend the meeting and join in the discussion.

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**NOTICE OF CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS THE STATUS OF THE PINK BOLLWORM INFESTATION IN COTTON IN THE UNITED STATES**

NOVEMBER 9, 1939.

Since the pink bollworm of cotton was found in the lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas in 1936, it has become increasingly evident that the entire Cotton Belt of the United States is threatened by the presence of this infestation. Isolated infestations in other sections of the country have been found previously and exterminated and in other locations it has been possible to hold the infestations under control. In the lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas, however, the insect appears to have found surroundings particularly favorable to its development and the efforts made to suppress this infestation have been only partly successful and it has been noted there has been enough survival each year to explain some increase in the distribution and density of the infestation.

A special effort was made to clean the fields and destroy crop residues throughout this area in the United States and in Mexico during the crop season of 1939 and it is not possible at this time to definitely determine the results of those efforts on future infestations. However, it seems desirable to give consideration to any further steps that may be taken to combat this pest with particular reference to the infestation occurring in this region. From past experience the most effective procedure would be to have a noncotton zone. The cost of such a program or an alternative program of continued clean-up means huge outlays of Federal and State funds. The determination must be made whether these huge outlays of public funds are justified or whether the time has come to depend upon the individual farmers to perform such control work as they may consider advisable or required. To consider these questions a public conference is hereby called to meet at 10 a. m. on December 15, 1939, in the Little Theater, San Pedro Park, San Antonio, Tex. All of those interested in the protection of the cotton industry of the United States from the spread of the pink bollworm of cotton are invited to be present and join in the discussion.

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

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**COTTON QUARANTINE AGAIN EXTENDED IN TEXAS**

[Press notice]

NOVEMBER 17, 1939.

Additional infestations of the pink bollworm of cotton have been found in new localities in Texas, in the vicinity of San Angelo and at other points in the surrounding area, the United States Department of Agriculture announced today. The Federal quarantine regulations were accordingly extended effective November 20, to include the Texas counties of Concho, Irion, Mitchell, Sterling, Tom Green, and that part of Coke County lying southwest of and including the right-of-way of Highway No. 87. The regulated area is now comprised of 49 Texas counties and parts of 3 others in that State, 6 entire counties and part of another in Arizona, and 12 in New Mexico.

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**MODIFICATION OF PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE REGULATIONS**

**INTRODUCTORY NOTE**

The recent finding of pink bollworm infestations in the vicinity of San Angelo, Tex., and at points in the surrounding area again necessitates an extension of the regulated area. Under this amendment there is added the entire Texas counties of Concho, Irion, Mitchell, Sterling, and Tom Green, and that part of Coke County lying southwest of and including the right-of-way of Highway No.

87. No other change is made in this amendment. Regulations 3 and 4, which were revised on September 11, 1939, are again brought forward as part of the current document, for the convenience of shippers and others, and amendment No. 2 is superseded.

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

**AMENDMENT NO. 3 TO THE REVISED REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 52**

[Approved November 15, 1939; effective November 20, 1939]

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 2 (Sec. 301.52-2) of the revised regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 52 (Sec. 301.52) on account of the pink bollworm, which were promulgated March 7, 1939, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

REGULATION 2

SEC. 301.52-2. *Regulated areas.*—The following areas are hereby designated as regulated areas within the meaning of these regulations and are further classed as heavily or lightly infested:

*Heavily infested areas—Texas.*—Counties of Brewster, Culberson, Jeff Davis, Presidio, and Terrell, and all of *Hudspeth County*, except that part of the north-west 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—Arizona.*—Counties of Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, Maricopa, Pinal, and Santa Cruz, and all of Pima County<sup>6</sup> except that part lying west of the western boundary line of range 8 east.

*New Mexico.*—Counties of Chaves, Dona Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Lea, Luna, Otero, Roosevelt, Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia.

*Texas.*—Counties of Andrews, Brooks, Cameron, Cochran, Concho, Crane, Dawson, Dimmit, Duval, Ector, El Paso, Frio, Gaines, Glasscock, Hidalgo, Hockley, Howard, Irion, Jim Hogg, Jim Wells, Kenedy, Kleberg, La Salle, Loving, Martin, Maverick, Midland, Mitchell, Neuces, Pecos, Reeves, Starr, Sterling, Terry, Tom Green, Upton, Ward, Webb, Willacy, Winkler, Yoakum, Zapata, and Zavala; 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 *Coke County* lying southwest of and including the right-of-way of Highway No. 87; that part of the northwest corner of *Hudspeth 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; and 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

<sup>6</sup>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.

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.<sup>7</sup>

## REGULATION 3

SEC. 301.52-3. *Articles the interstate movement of which is restricted or prohibited*—(a) *Articles prohibited movement*.—The interstate movement from any regulated area of gin trash and cotton waste from gins and mills, and all untreated or unmanufactured cotton products other than seed cotton, cotton lint and linters, either baled or unbaled, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, and cottonseed meal and cake is prohibited.

(b) *Articles authorized interstate movement*.—Seed cotton, cotton lint, and linters, either baled or unbaled, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed meal and cake, and okra may be moved interstate from regulated areas as prescribed herein.<sup>7</sup>

## REGULATION 4

SEC. 301.52-4. *Conditions governing the issuance of certificates*.—(a) *Cotton lint and linters*.—A certificate may be issued for the interstate movement of cotton lint or linters, either baled or unbaled, originating in a regulated area when they have been ginned in an approved gin and have been passed in bat form between heavy steel rollers set not more than  $\frac{1}{64}$  inch apart, or have been given approved vacuum fumigation under the supervision of an inspector: *Provided*, That lint produced in a lightly infested area may be given standard or high density compression in lieu of either rolling or fumigation: *Provided further*, That certificates may be issued for the interstate movement of linters produced from sterilized seed originating in a lightly infested area when produced in an authorized oil mill.

(b) *Cottonseed*.—A certificate may be issued for the interstate movement of cottonseed produced in a regulated area when it has been ginned in an approved gin and has been sterilized under the supervision of an inspector by heat treatment at a required temperature of 150° F. for a period of 30 seconds: *Provided*, That certificates may be issued for interstate movement of sterilized cottonseed originating in heavily infested areas only to contiguous regulated areas for processing in authorized oil mills.

(c) *Cottonseed hulls, cake, and meal*.—Certificates may be issued for the interstate movement of cottonseed hulls, cake, and meal produced from sterilized seed originating in a regulated area when these products have been processed in an authorized oil mill under the supervision of an inspector.

(d) *Seed cotton*.—The interstate movement of seed cotton will be allowed only from lightly infested areas into contiguous regulated areas for the purpose of ginning for which movement no permit is required.

(e) *Okra*.—Certificates may be issued for the interstate movement of okra under any one of the following conditions: (1) When inspected by an inspector and found to be free from infestation; (2) when produced under such conditions as to render it free from infestation; (3) when processed or treated in accordance with methods which may be determined and approved by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

(f) *Movement to contiguous infested area*.—No certificates are required for the interstate movement of restricted articles from a lightly infested area to a contiguous lightly or heavily infested area, or from a heavily infested area to a contiguous heavily infested area.<sup>7</sup>

This amendment shall be effective on and after November 20, 1939, and shall, on that date, supersede amendment No. 2, which became effective on September 25, 1939.

Done at the city of Washington this 15th day of November 1939.

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

[SEAL]

H. A. WALLACE,  
Secretary of Agriculture.

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

<sup>7</sup> Secs. 301.52-2 to 301.52-4 issued under authority of sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318; 39 Stat. 1165; 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 161.

## NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
Washington, D. C., November 15, 1939.

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 regulations supplemental to the pink bollworm quarantine (Quarantine No. 52), effective on and after November 20, 1939. The purpose of the amendment is to add to the regulated area the Texas counties of Concho, Tom Green, Irion, and those parts of Coke and Sterling Counties lying southwest of and including the right-of-way of Highway No. 87. 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 Arizona Republic, Phoenix, Ariz., November 28, 1939; the Journal, Albuquerque, N. Mex., November 27, 1939; the Chronicle, Houston, Tex., November 25, 1939.]

## INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,  
Washington, November 22, 1939.

*Postmaster:*

MY DEAR SIR: Attention is invited to the inclosed copy of Amendment No. 3 to the Revised Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 52 of the U. S. Department of Agriculture on account of the pink bollworm of cotton, effective November 20, 1939. The amendment extends the regulated areas to include the Texas counties of Concho, Irion, Mitchell, Sterling, Tom Green, and a part of Coke County. All postmasters in the quarantined areas will please be governed accordingly. See paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Very truly yours,

RAMSEY S. BLACK,  
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE  
QUARANTINE (NO. 72)

B. E. P. Q. 503

## ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS—MODIFYING THE RESTRICTIONS OF THE WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE QUARANTINE BY AUTHORIZING TREATMENT BY METHYL BROMIDE SOLUTION OF BALLED NURSERY STOCK NOT LARGER THAN 6 INCHES IN THICKNESS

NOVEMBER 21, 1939.

It has been determined after investigation by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture, that balled nursery stock can safely and successfully be treated with methyl bromide solution for the control of larvae of the white-fringed beetle (*Pantomorus leucoloma* Boh. and *P. peregrinus* Buch.).

## TREATMENT AUTHORIZED

Under the provisions of Regulation 5 (a) (Sec. 301.72-5) supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 72 (Sec. 301.72), the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine hereby authorizes, as a prerequisite to certification, the following method of treatment for balled plants, when carried out under the supervision of an authorized inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

## TYPE OF MATERIAL AUTHORIZED

The treatment shall be applied only to plants in soil balls not greater than 6 inches in diameter or greater than 6 inches in thickness when not spherical.

## TREATMENT METHOD

(a) The soil balls around the roots of plants must be buried in sand and plunged in boxes or trays approximately one foot deep, which are watertight.

(b) A 2-inch space filled with sand shall be provided between the soil balls, also above and beneath them.

(c) Such soil balls shall be treated with a solution of methyl bromide and alcohol at a concentration of 0.3 percent methyl bromide and 0.6 percent denatured ethyl alcohol by volume in water. The solution is to be prepared by first mixing the methyl bromide and alcohol together and then adding this mixture to the water and mixing thoroughly.

(d) The aqueous solution of methyl bromide and alcohol shall then be applied evenly over the surface of the sand around the plants at the rate of 40 gallons per 100 square feet of surface area by means of a sprinkling can or sprayer.

(e) After the required dosage has been applied, the soil balls shall remain embedded in the sand for a period of 24 hours.

(f) The temperature of the soil balls during the treatment shall not be lower than 70° F.

## DISCLAIMER

There has been no opportunity to test this treatment on many varieties of plants, and it is understood that no liability shall attach either to the United States Department of Agriculture or its employees in the event of injury to either plants or operators.

## CAUTION

Methyl bromide is a gas at ordinary temperatures. It is colorless and practically odorless, and in preparing the solution the operator should wear an approved gas mask. (Sec. 301.72-5c, issued under Sec. 301.72-5)

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

## REVOCATION OF CERTAIN OREGON PLANT QUARANTINES

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,  
Washington, November 28, 1939.

Oregon Plant Quarantine (Order No. 26-A Series), pertaining to the vetch weevil in other States, has been revoked, effective at once.

This amends the list of "Oregon State Plant Quarantines" dated June 23, 1937, published in the Postal Bulletin of July 27, 1937, and on page 44 of the August 1937 Supplement to the Postal Guide, and removes the Oregon restrictions on the acceptance of parcels containing vetch seeds.

Postmasters will please, therefore, make the proper correction and be governed accordingly.

RAMSEY S. BLACK,  
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

## PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

According to reports received by the Bureau during the period October 1 to December 31, 1939, penalties have recently been imposed by the proper authorities for violations of the Plant Quarantine Act, as follows:

## JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE

In the case of the *United States v. W. E. Moreland*, Fort Wayne, Ind., for transporting from Pittsburgh, Pa., to a point outside of the regulated area, two spruce trees without certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$1.

## 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. Rasario Gastelum	San Ysidro, Calif.	1 plant.	\$1
W. H. Goodall	do.	4 pieces of sugarcane	1
H. Bastien	do.	5 pieces sugarcane	1
Mrs. Angelina Torres	do.	18 pieces sugarcane	1
Gabriel Torres	Brownsville, Tex.	1 avocado	1
Roque Ramirez	do.	3 avocados	1
Lauriano Fuentes	do.	9 apples	1
Oncimo Espinosa	do.	3 plants	1
Felix Quintella	do.	5 avocado seed	1
Santos Grant	do.	5 bulbs	1
H. W. Whately	do.	8 guavas	1
Gonzalo Torres	do.	1 guava	1
Casmiro Ramirez	do.	12 oranges	1
R. A. Cortez	Eagle Pass, Tex	10 avocados	1
Otilo Belmares	do.	4 avocados	1
Mrs. Margarita Gloria	do.	1 orange	1
Emilia Rendon de Guitterez	do.	3 apples	1
Geo. M. Gonzales	do.	3 papayas	1
Carmen Ruiz Lopez	do.	1 plant	1
Hernandez V. de Guzman	do.	1 orange	1
Serevino Buenastro	do.	4 guavas and 1 cherimoya	1
Enrique Zarate	do.	4 guavas	1
Jesus Lopez	El Paso, Tex	22 guavas, 5 apples, and 1 orange	1
Raul Corona	do.	1 cherimoya	1
C. Martinez	do.	2 oranges and 1 apple	1
Jose Cortez	Hidalgo, Tex.	5 plants and 10 nodes sugarcane	1
Pablo Valenciano	do.	4 plants	1
Manuela Garza	do.	1 plant	1
Teresa Mendoza	do.	22 dahlia tubers	1
Eulogio Garza	do.	3 avocados	1
Jose A. Herrera	do.	6 avocados	1
Pedro Morales	do.	2 avocados	1
Santos Perez	do.	1 avocado	1
Amando Garza	do.	3 apples	1
Maymie Salazar	do.	1 avocado	1
Maria Morales	do.	12 plants	1
Felipe S. Rojas	do.	9 oranges	1
Horacia Balderas	do.	3 avocados	1
Gregorio Rodriguez	do.	5 guavas	1
C. Lopez	do.	2 oranges	1
W. P. Barton	do.	20 avocados	2
Nasario Orgin	do.	2 avocados	1
Pablo Garcia	do.	1 guava	1
A. Quijano	Laredo, Tex	2 plants	1
Dionicio Cisoneros	do.	2 avocados	1
Jose Perez	do.	28 sweet limes, 2 apples, 1 pear, 70 guavas, and 12 joints sugarcane.	2
Enriqueta Cantu	do.	3 avocados	1
Mrs. Anna Marie de Zaffereni	do.	2 pears	1
Maria Martinez	do.	4 avocados	1
Dolores Turner	do.	1 maypop	1
Jose Jiminez	do.	18 plants	1
Antonio Garcia	do.	6 plants	1
J. G. Blake	do.	5 oranges	1
Blaso Castillo	do.	2 guavas	1
Mrs. F. G. Blake	do.	8 plums	1
Fermine Lerne	do.	2 avocados	1
Marcial Hernandez	do.	1 apple, 1 orange, 7 sweet limes and 7 guavas.	1
Celina Casas	do.	3 avocados	1
Jose Rodriguez Cisneros	do.	7 sweet limes and 1 apple	1
Alyo Ortiz	do.	4 guavas	1
Mrs. Josefa Franco	do.	2 guavas	1
Mrs. Victoria Luna	do.	50 haws	1
Mrs. Adella de Luna	do.	100 haws	1
Aliada Alejandro	do.	4 guavas	1
Mrs. Sarafia Rodriguez	do.	1 orange	1
Delfina Sandejo	do.	3 guavas	1
Marie Paz Quintero	do.	6 sweet limes	1
Simon Rafel	do.	1 avocado	1
Mrs. Socorro Villa	do.	1 orange	1
Alfonso de la Rosa	do.	2 guavas	1
Mrs. F. S. Ardanez	do.	6 plants	1
Josefina Romero	do.	5 avocados	1
Cipriano Mendoza	do.	1 orange	1
Fazero Mendoza	do.	2 oranges	1
Luisa P. Montes	do.	6 plants	1
Orencio Martinez	do.	9 tangerines	1

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Garza Lopez	Laredo, Tex.	6 guavas	1
Maria Legura	do.	7 plants	1
Mrs. G. D. de Valdez	do.	3 oranges	1
S. E. Chiopella	do.	1 tangerine, 3 guavas, and 3 maypops.	1
Mrs. A. J. Butaud	do.	1 orange	1
F. Carranza	do.	3 tangerines	1
C. F. Fullerton	do.	19 tangerines and 1 orange	1
Clarence Delsmen	do.	2 oranges	1
F. A. Reich	do.	3 cherimoyas	1
Josefina Roble	do.	12 avocados and 7 guavas	1
Jesus Orpinel	do.	2 stalks sugarcane	1
Matteo Ferrazzano	do.	2 maypops	1
Mrs. Rosa Correles	do.	1 orange and 13 red haws	1
Conception Fuentes	do.	4 tangerines	1
Walter Lupe Sanchez	do.	1 sweet lime and 1 orange	1
W. B. Mayes	do.	2 oranges and 8 plants	1
Miss Yolanda Goona	do.	2 guavas	1
Francisco Duevas	do.	16 sweet limes	1
J. T. Woodbridge	do.	4 oranges and 4 tangerines	2
Guadalupe Jasso	do.	3 papayas and 1 plant	1
Abdon Herrera	do.	1 plant	1
Abelino Cruz	do.	3 plants and 2 oranges	2
Louis Castella Gomez	do.	3 apples	1
J. J. Purdy	do.	1 orange	1
Mrs. Simona Perez	do.	9 oranges and 2 guavas	1
Mrs. Maria Saldana	do.	2 oranges, 4 sweet limes, 7 guavas, 3 mameys, 2 cherimoyas, 2 sapotes and 1 maypop.	2

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City, Mexico).







## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

## LIST OF INTERCEPTED PLANT PESTS, 1939

(List of Pests Recorded During the Period July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939, Inclusive, as Intercepted in, on, or with Plants and Plant Products Entering United States Territory.)

## INTRODUCTION

The period covered by this report is the twenty-sixth year for which lists of interceptions have been issued. The detailed table showing pest interceptions from various countries is limited to species of particular interest or importance. Brief summaries indicate some of the commoner species noted during the course of inspection. Following the introduction are notes calling attention to some of the more interesting findings.

The records summarized in this report cover some of the 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.

Collections made late in the year are often included in the report for the following year, especially if not determined immediately. The data on which this paper is based are on file in Washington, D. C. In addition to routine reports and determinations by the personnel of this Bureau, State and customs officials furnish considerable information. Staffs of specialists maintained by the States of California and Florida and the Territory of Hawaii determine most of the interceptions made there, and specialists in the Bureau of Plant Industry determine a large part of the more difficult plant disease material.

The alleged origin of plant materials cannot be verified in all cases. Obviously doubtful items are either omitted or the origin is listed as unknown.

## NOTES ON INSECTS INTERCEPTED

## FRUITFLIES

The following fruitflies were intercepted: *Anastrepha distincta* in *Inga* sp. pod from Mexico;<sup>1</sup> *A. fraterculus* in orange from Brazil, peach from Mexico, and cherimoya from Peru; Mexican fruitfly (*A. ludens*) in apple, avocado, grapefruit, lemon, mango, orange, pear, pomegranate, quince, sour orange, sweet lime, and tangerine from Mexico; *A. mombinpraeoptans* in mango from Cuba, Jamaica, Mexico, and Puerto Rico, and yellow mombin and (larvae and puparia) in wrapping around this fruit from Puerto Rico; dark fruitfly (*A. serpentina*) in sapodilla from Colombia, mamey and sapote from Mexico, and orange from unknown locality; *A. striata* in guava from Mexico; *A. suspensa* in bitter orange and guava from Puerto Rico; *Anastrepha* sp. in mango from Bahamas, Haiti, Panama, Peru, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, and Venezuela, hog plum and mango from Colombia, mango and *Passiflora* sp. from Costa Rica, guava, Indian-almond, mango and in box in which mangoes had been kept in ship's stores from Cuba, sapodilla from Dominican Republic, mango and sapodilla from Guatemala, grapefruit and mango from Jamaica, fig, guava, mamey, mango, orange, peach, pear, plum, pomegranate, quince, sapote, and in refrigerator car loaded with mangoes from Mexico, and coco-plum from Virgin Islands; Mediterranean fruitfly (*Ceratitis capitata*) in loquat, orange, and (puparium) among fern fronds used as packing for loquats from Azores, allspice, date, pepper, and (puparia) in paper wrapping for peppers from Bermuda, orange from Brazil, avocado, coffee, fig, mango, and pepper from Hawaii, in tangerine (puparium) in paper wrapping for quince, and (puparia) in box containing orange, pomegranates, sweet limes, and tangerines from Italy (puparium), on paper wrapping for grapefruit from Palestine, and

<sup>1</sup> For details of interceptions mentioned in the text see lists under the countries named.

orange from Portugal and Spain; *Ceratitis* sp. (puparia) on paper wrapping for peach from Union of South Africa; melon fly (*Dacus cucurbitae*) in cucumber from Hawaii; olive fruitfly (*D. oleae*) in olive from Italy and (puparium) in olive in brine from unknown locality; *Epochra* sp. in currant from Mexico; celery fly (*Philophylla heraclei*) in celery from Germany; *Rhagoletis cerasi* in cherry from Italy; apple maggot (*R. pomonella*) in apple from Mexico; *Rhagoletis* sp. in black walnut and *Crataegus* sp. from Mexico and apple from Venezuela; papaya fruitfly (*Toxotrypana curvicauda*) in papaya from Panama; and trypetid (puparium) in rose hip from England, (larva) in globe artichoke from Italy, (adult) on medicinal herb and (larva) in orange from Mexico, and (adult) in airplane from unknown locality.

#### INSECTS OTHER THAN FRUITFLIES

Larvae of *Agromyza pinguis* (Agromyzidae) were intercepted in witloof leaves from Belgium. The citrus blackfly (*Aleurocanthus woglumi*) was taken on a lime leaf from the Bahamas and leaves of *Citrus* sp. from Cuba. *Aleyrodes brassicae* (whitefly) arrived on cabbage from England and cabbage and cauliflower from Italy. *Anaphothrips orchidii* (thrips) was intercepted on *Anthurium scherzerianum* from Japan. *Asterolecanium stentae* (Coccidae) was found on *Euphorbia* sp. from the Union of South Africa. *Baris lepidii* (Curculionidae) was taken in horseradish roots from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. *Bephrata cubensis* (Eurytomidae) was intercepted in cherimoya and soursop from Cuba and custard-apple and soursop from Puerto Rico. *Bouhelia maroccana* (Coccidae) arrived with cipollino bulbs from Morocco. The garlic weevil (*Brachymerus algirus*) was intercepted in a garlic bulb from Italy. *Bruchidius alferii* (Bruchidae) infested Egyptian clover from Czechoslovakia. *Bruchus tristivulus* was taken in *Lathyrus* spp. seed from Azores, France, Italy, Netherlands, and Turkey and vetch from Netherlands. The turnip gall weevil (*Ceutorhynchus pleurostigma*) was intercepted in turnips from Algeria, Denmark, England, France, Italy, Netherlands and Scotland and rutabagas from England and Netherlands. The Asiatic rice borer (*Chilo simplex*) arrived with rice straw from China, India, Japan Manchuria, and the Philippines. *Conotrachelus aguacatae* (Curculionidae) was found in avocados from Mexico. *Epicaerus cognatus* (Curculionidae) infested potatoes from Mexico. *Epinotia opposita* (Olethreutidae) was taken in string beans from Brazil and Mexico and lima beans from Mexico. Larvae of *Epipolaeus caliginosus* (Curculionidae) were intercepted in hop roots from England. *Eurycipitia vestitus* (Miridae) arrived with orchids from Guatemala. The West Indian sweetpotato weevil (*Euscepes postfasciatus*) was taken in sweetpotatoes from Brazil, Ecuador, Grenada, Puerto Rico, Trinidad, and Virgin Islands and yam from Jamaica. *Ezosoma lusitanica* (Chrysomelidae) was intercepted in cipollino bulbs from Morocco. *Hemimene juliana* (Olethreutidae) was taken in chestnut from Italy. *Laspeyresia splendana* (Olethreutidae) was intercepted in an acorn from England and chestnuts from Germany, Italy, Japan, Portugal, Switzerland, and Yugoslavia. *Leucaspis cockerelli* (Coccidae) was taken on sour limes from Dominica, and *L. loewi* was found on a pine needle from Germany. *Lygaeus gautemalanus* (Lygaeidae) arrived with an orchid (*Cattleya* sp.) from Venezuela. The East Indian bean pod borer (*Maruca testulalis*) was intercepted in string beans from Brazil, Dominican Republic, Hawaii, Japan, and Puerto Rico, lima beans from Cuba, pigeon pea from Puerto Rico, and on Mauna-Loa from Hawaii and from unknown locality. *Megastigmus pistaciae* (Callinomitidae) was taken with seed of *Pistacio* sp. from China and in the same host from Italy. *Moodna bisineulla* (Phycitidae) arrived in green corn on the cob from Mexico. *Mordellistena cattleyana* (Mordellidae) was intercepted in orchid leaves from Brazil and Colombia. *Naupactus xanthographus* (Curculionidae) was found in packing for grapes from Argentina. *Glonaspis penicillata* (Coccidae) infested bamboo from China and Fiji Islands. The yam weevil (*Palaeopus costicollis*) was taken in yams from Jamaica and the Philippines. The pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*) was intercepted in cotton bolls from Antigua and Jamaica, cottonseed from Egypt, Ethiopia, Haiti, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Mexico, and St. Kitts, seed cotton from Greece and Mexico, cotton lint from Mexico, (pupa) in raw cotton from St. Kitts, cottonseed in old bagging from Egypt, (fragment of adult) in cotton capsule from Antigua, in wad of seed cotton of unknown origin used as packing for earrings in the mail from England, and okra pod from the Virgin Islands. A larva of the vine moth (*Polychrosis botvana*) was intercepted on grape from Hungary. *Pseudococcus boninsis* (Coccidae) was found on sugarcane from Cuba, Madeira Islands, and Mexico. *Psylliodes chrysocephala* (Chrysomelidae) arrived with turnips from Denmark, England, France, and Netherlands and with broccoli and mustard from Italy. The red-banded thrips (*Selenothrips rubrocinctus*) was taken on rose

from Haiti. *Specularius erythrinae* (Bruchidae) was taken in seed of *Erythrina* sp. from Belgian Congo, Kenya, French Guinea, and Union of South Africa. The avocado seed moth (*Stenomoma catenifer*) was intercepted in avocados from Canal Zone, Ecuador, Honduras, and Mexico. *Ulopa reticulata* (Cicadellidae) arrived with heather from England and Scotland. The following insects were found in litter used as packing for trees from Poland: *Aphthona ovata*, *Cassida nobilis*, *Lema cyanella* (Chrysomelidae), and *Rhyardochromus chiragra* (Lygaeidae).

### NOTES ON PLANT DISEASES INTERCEPTED

Interceptions of plant diseases continued to include many that are of considerable economic importance. However, interceptions of citrus canker (*Bacterium citri*) dropped to 4 for the year, white pine blister rust (*Cronartium ribicola*) was intercepted once, and citrus black spot (*Phoma citricarpa*) was intercepted 3 times only, but lima bean scab (*Elsinoe phaseoli*) was intercepted 360 times.

Little or nothing is known regarding the economic importance of many of the more interesting interceptions. Attention is called to some of the diseases found in each of several groups, the pathogens being arranged alphabetically for convenient reference use.

#### BACTERIAL DISEASES

Citrus canker (*Bacterium citri*) was intercepted on lime from Java and Straits Settlements, on grapefruit from India, and on orange, origin unknown, in baggage from Canada. *Aplanobacter michiganense* and *Bacterium vesicatorium* continued to occur on peppers and tomatoes from Mexico. Fire blight (*Bacillus amylovorus*) was found on *Pyrus* from Japan, *Bacterium savastanoi* on olive from Portugal, and several other bacterial diseases more or less common in this country were found at times. It should be borne in mind that no provision is made for the routine determination of bacterial diseases.

#### FUNGOUS DISEASES

Intercepted fungi new to our interception files included *Alternaria violae* on violets from Mexico; *Ascochyta vodakii* on *Hepatica* from Poland; *Ascochyta grossulariae* on gooseberry from Germany; *Blennoria buxi* on box from Netherlands; *Cercospora angraci* on orchid from England; *C. lantanae* on lantana from Bermuda; *Colletotrichum crotalariae* on *Crotalaria* from St. Thomas, B. W. I.; *C. vincae* on *Vinca* from Bermuda; *Coniothyrium pyrinum* on apple from Mexico; *Cylindrosporium camelliae* on camellia from Japan; *C. castanicolum* on chestnut from Japan; *Cytospora vitis* on grape from Greece; *Diplodia henriquesiana* on orchid from Thailand and from Venezuela; *Discosia pini* on pine cone from Germany; *Epicoccum granulatum* on *Stanhopea* from Mexico; *Exobasidium oxycoeci* on azalea from India; *Fusarium orchidis* on orchid from Guatemala; *Gloeosporium coelogyne* on orchid from India; *G. cymbidii* on orchid from India; *G. epidendri* on orchid from Guatemala; *G. helicis* on ivy from Portugal; *G. lebbeck* on *Albizzia* from Bahamas; *G. odontoglossi* var. *macrospora* on orchid from Colombia and from Guatemala; *G. philodendri* (?) on orchid from Canal Zone; *G. phormii* on *Phormium* from New Zealand; *G. stanhopeae* on orchid from Costa Rica and from Mexico; *Helminthosporium tomato* on tomato from Mexico; *Leptosphaeria iwamotoi* on rice hulls from Japan; *Melampora abietis-capraearum* on willow from Mexico; *Meliola penzigi* on citrus from Japan; *Micropeltis applanata* on orchid from Venezuela; *Orbilia myristicae* on nutmeg from Ceylon; *Peronospora pisi* on peas from France and from Italy; *Pestalozzia coccolobae* on *Coccoloba* from Bermuda; *P. disseminata* on eucalyptus from Italy; *Phaeocryptopus nudus* on fir from Nova Scotia; *Phleospora maculans* on walnut from Mexico; *Phoma iridina* on iris from France; *P. russelliae* on *Russelia* from Syria; *P. stictica* on box from Netherlands; *P. tenuis* on camellia from Japan; *Phomopsis mali* on apple from Japan; *Phyllachora acaciae* on *Acacia* from Mexico; *Phyllosticta epigaeae* on trailing arbutus from Canada; *P. maculiformis* on chestnut from Germany; *Physolepora camptospora* on orchid from Mexico; *P. pandani* on *Pandanus* from Bermuda; *Pleospora ephedrae* on *Ephedra* from Japan; *Puccinia emaculata* on *Panicum* from Canada; *P. scirpi* on *Scirpus* from France; *P. shiraiana* on *Justicia* from Japan; *Ravenelia arizonica* on mesquite from Mexico; *Rhytisma erythrorum* on oak from Mexico; *Scirrhia rimosa* on *Phragmites* from Belgium; *Septoria hepaticae* on *Hepatica* from Norway; *S. lepidii* on *Lepidium* from Transcaucasia, U. S. S. R.; *S. limonium* (?) on lemon from Italy; *S. pastinacae* on parsnip from Denmark; *Sorosporium reilianum* on broomcorn from Hungary; *Sphae-*

*rella ephedrae* on *Ephedra* from Japan; *Trametes hydnooides* on tree from Venezuela; *Uredo oncidii* on orchid from Mexico; *Ustilago bromivora* on *Bromus* from Argentina; *U. vaillantii* on cipollino from Morocco; *U. vriesiana* on eucalyptus from Portugal; *Valsa leucostoma* on apple from France; and *Vermicularia phlogina* on phlox from Canada.

Among the fungi that were only partially determined because they did not seem to fit species known to occur on their hosts were *Ascochyta* sp. or *Stagonospora* sp. with spores unlike any of the described species, found on *Vicia fava* pod from France; *Cercospora* sp. (no species reported on host) on *Chamaesenna reticulata* from Mexico; *Coniothyrium* sp. (perhaps *C. oryzae* but spores narrower than in description) on rice hulls from Puerto Rico; *Coryneum* sp. (no species reported on host) on *Pyracantha* sp. foliage from Canada; *Cryptostictis* sp. (no species reported on host) on *Brabejum stellatifolium* from New Zealand; *Cytospora* sp. (no species reported on orchids) on *Epidendrum* sp. from Mexico; *Cytospora* sp. (no species reported on peonies) on *Paeonia moutan* from Japan; *Diatrypella* sp. (no species reported on host) on *Polyscias guilfoylei* from Bermuda; *Didymella* sp. (no species reported on peonies) on *Paeonia moutan* from Japan; *Didymosphaeria* sp. (no species reported on peonies) on *P. moutan* from Japan; *Didymosphaeria* sp. (no species reported on host) on *Freesia* sp. from Netherlands; *Gloeosporium* sp. (spores too long for *G. oncidii*) on *Oncidium pulvinatum* from Brazil; *Gloeosporium* sp. (spores too small for *G. laeliae*) on *Laelia purpurata*; *Gloeosporium* sp. (spores too small for either of species reported on *Stanhopea*) on *Stanhopea* sp. from Mexico; *Gymnosporangium* sp. (unlike species reported on host) on fruit of *Sorbus* sp. from Poland; *Helminthosporium* sp. (similar to unknown species previously found on tomatoes) on *Physalis* sp. from Mexico; *Marsonia* sp. (no species reported on host) on *Sophora secundiflora* from Mexico; *Melanconium* sp. (unlike described species) on *Cymbopogon citratus* from Puerto Rico; *Pestalozzia* sp. (no species reported on host) on *Brabejum stellatifolium* from New Zealand; *Pestalozzia* sp. (apparently undescribed but previously intercepted on orchids from Guatemala) on *Epidendrum* sp. from Mexico; *Phoma* sp. (apparently not reported on host) on *Galanthus* sp. from Netherlands; *Phyllosticta* sp. (unlike species reported on host) on *Codiaeum* sp. from Bermuda; *Pleospora* sp. (no species reported on host) on *Pyracantha* sp. from Canada; *Sclerotium* sp. (sclerotia unlike those of *S. gladioli*) on *Gladiolus* sp. from Netherlands; *Sclerotium* sp. (unlike species reported on host) on *Allium sativum* from Syria; *Septonema* sp. (may be *S. orchidophilum* but description does not mention the small connecting cells between spores) on *Cattleya deckeri* from Canal Zone; and *Uredo* sp. (apparently undescribed) on *Tournefortia* sp. from Wake Island.

Diseases found on seeds included ?*Ascochyta sophorae* on *Sophora* sp. from China; *Ascochyta* sp. on *Pyrethrum roseum* from England; *Cephalothecium roseum* on *Zea mays* from Argentina; *Claviceps paspali* on *Paspalum* sp. from Costa Rica; *Coniothyrium* sp. on *Jacaranda* from Mexico; *Diplodia cococarpa* var. *malaccensis* on husk of coconut; *Diplodia zeae* on *Zea mays* from Argentina; *Fusarium moniliforme* on *Zea mays* from Argentina; *Gloeosporium* sp. on seed head of *Pandanus* sp. from Bermuda; *Glomerella cingulata* on *Arenga* sp. from Leeward Islands; *Leptosphaeria iwamotoi* on hulls of *Oryza sativa* from Japan; *Leptothyrium* sp. on *Acer* sp. from Japan; *Nematospora* sp. on *Pistacia vera* from Italy; *Pestalozzia* sp. on *Podocarpus macrophylla* from Japan; *Phaeoseptoria oryzae* on hulls of *Oryza sativa* from Puerto Rico; *Phoma* sp. on *Fraxinus* sp. from Germany; *Phomopsis coeoes* on husk of coconut from St. Lucia; *Phomopsis* sp. on *Arenga* sp. from Leeward Islands; *Phomopsis* sp. on seed head of *Pandanus* sp. from Bermuda; *Phyllosticta* sp. on hulls of *Oryza sativa* from India; *Rhizopus* sp. on *Pistacia vera* from Italy; *Sclerotium oryzae* on rice from India (sclerotia on rice grains were not spherical as they are in the stems); *Sclerotium* sp. on *Castanea mollissima* from Japan; *Sclerotium* sp. on *Euonymus yedoensis* from England; *Tilletia horrida* on *Oryza sativa* from Netherlands East Indies; *Tilletia* sp. on *Triticum aestivum* from Argentina; *Ustilago bromivora* on *Bromus catharticus* from Argentina; and *Verticillium* sp. on hulls of *Oryza sativa* from Japan.

Other interceptions of fungi were of special interest because seldom found on imported plant material, or because on new hosts or from new countries of origin so far as our interception files were concerned. Among these interesting interceptions were *Albugo bliti* on *Amaranthus* from Cuba; *Botryosphaeria ribis* on *Chrysophyllum* from Jamaica; *Cercospora musae* on *Musa* from Guatemala, Honduras, Trinidad, and Venezuela; *Clithris quercina* on *Quercus* from Germany; *Colletotrichum orchidearum* on several genera of orchids from Australia, British Honduras,

Canal Zone, Colombia, Guatemala, and Japan; *Coniothyrium fuckelii* on *Citrus sinensis* from Italy; *Cytospora sacchari* on *Saccharum* from Syria; *Dendrodochium cattleyae* on *Cattleya* from Guatemala; *Elsinoe australis* on *Citrus* from Brazil; *Fabraea maculata* on *Cydonia* from Italy and Portugal; *Gloeosporium bidgoodii* on *Oncidium* from England and Haiti; *G. cattleyae* on *Cattleya* from Costa Rica and Guatemala; *G. dendrobii* on *Dendrobium* from the Philippines; *G. leguminum* on *Prosopis* from Mexico; *G. oncidii* on *Oncidium* from Colombia; *Helminthosporium curvulum* on *Capsicum* from Cuba; *Macrophoma oncidii* on *Dendrobium* from the Philippines and on *Vanda* from Thailand; *Marsonia juglandis* on *Juglans* from Yugoslavia; *Phaeoseptoria oryzae* on *Oryza* from Puerto Rico; *Phyllosticta auerswaldii* on *Buxus* from Netherlands; *P. hibisci* on *Hibiscus* from Bermuda; *P. saccardi* on *Rhododendron* from Germany; *Physalospora orchidearum* on genera of orchids from Colombia, Mexico, and Thailand; *Puccinia levis* on *Manisuris* from Mexico; *Septoria betae* on *Beta* from Mexico; *S. endiviae* on *Cichorium* from Italy; *S. lactucae* on *Lactuca* from Netherlands; *Uredo oncidii* on *Oncidium* from Mexico; and *Uromyces limonii* on *Statice* from France.

#### VIRUS DISEASES

No practicable means of detecting the presence of virus diseases in most imported plant material is known, but plants or plant parts with characteristic symptoms of some virus trouble are offered for entry sometimes. Mosaic was found on leeks from Germany and on peppers and squashes from Mexico, and 51 interceptions of mosaic were made on vegetables from Cuba. A number of specimens of spotted wilt were intercepted in shipments of tomatoes from Mexico.

#### NEMATODE INTERCEPTIONS

Nematode interceptions included *Aphelenchoides demani* on *Convallaria* from Netherlands; *A. fragariae* on *Begonia* from Yugoslavia, *Convallaria* from Germany and Netherlands, and *Iris* from Netherlands; *A. hodsoni* on *Narcissus* from Europe; *A. huntii* on *Zingiber* from Peru; *A. parietinus* on various hosts from Azores, Bermuda, Ceylon, China, Denmark, Dominican Republic, England, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Paraguay, and Portugal; *A. tenuicaudatus* on *Dioscorea* from Jamaica; *Aphelenchus avenae* on various hosts from Cuba, Egypt, England, France, Italy, Morocco, and Netherlands; *Cephalobus persegnis* on various plants from Bermuda, England, Germany, and Netherlands; *Ditylenchus dipsaci* in various hosts from Belgium, England, France, Germany, and Netherlands, and an interception in garlic from Straits Settlements which presumably originated elsewhere as *D. dispaci* does not occur in the tropics normally; *D. intermedius* (?) on *Rhynchosstylis* from Ceylon; *Heterodera marioni* on several unusual hosts for our interception files, in material from Canada, Germany, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, South Africa, and Switzerland; *Neocephalobus peruensis* (description based on this material) on *Zingiber* from Peru; and *Rotylenchus bradys* on *Dioscorea* from Jamaica.

#### COMMON PESTS INTERCEPTED

Many pests known to occur in this country are intercepted on imported plant material. Doubtless some of these represent strains not found here, but tests to ascertain such status are not practicable. While many of the interceptions of some of these common pests are not reported, enough are recorded to give a fairly representative sample of them. In this summary of these records the numbers following the names of the organisms indicate the number of countries of origin from which the pest was intercepted and the total number of interceptions recorded.

#### INSECTS

Common insects intercepted 10 or more times, and recorded, included *Acanthoscelides obtectus* (8—170), *Ahasverus advena* (19—95), *Anthonomus eugenii* (2—3,252), *Aonidiella aurantii* (16—621), *Aphis gossypii* (7—108), *A. rumicis* (4—10), *Araceerus fasciculatus* (10—22), *Aspidiotus camelliae* (8—23), *A. cyanophylli* (15—46), *A. hederac* (13—61), *A. lataniae* (17—249), *A. perniciosus* (6—33), *Aulacaspis pentagona* (7—16), *Brevicoryne brassicae* (6—30), *Carpocapsa pomonella* (12—60), *Cathartus quadricollis* (1—69), *Cerataphis lataniae* (12—34), *Chionaspis citri* (4—11), *Chrysomphalus aonidium* (24—3,176), *C. dictyospermi* (14—500), *Coccus hesperidum* (18—62), *Diaspis boisduvalii* (25—191), *D. bromeliae* (7—29), *D. echinocacti* (15—33), *Ephestia cautella* (9—15), *Gnori-*

*moschema operculella* (21—185), *Heliothis armigera* (8—2,538), *H. virescens* (6—102), *Heliothrips haemorrhoidalis* (6—14), *Howardia biclavata* (11—64), *Ischnaspis longirostris* (16—29), *Lasioderma serricornis* (14—131), *Lepidosaphes beckii* (41—3,292), *L. gloverii* (9—446), *L. ulmi* (16—54), *Macrosiphum solanifolii* (10—69), *Myzus persicae* (9—120), *Necrobia rufipes* (11—80), *Oryzaephilus surinamensis* (9—73), *Parlatoria pergandii* (17—1,618), *P. proteus* (17—57), *Pinnaspis aspidistrae* (3—19), *P. minor* (9—63), *Plodia interpunctella* (18—192), *Pseudococcus anodinum* (10—11), *P. brevipes* (10—134), *P. citri* (21—51), *P. mauritimus* (16—35), *P. nipae* (5—11), *Rhizoglyphus hyacinthi* (10—90), *Rhizopertha dominica* (5—16), *Rhopalosiphum pseudobrassicae* (4—55), *Saissetia hemisphaerica* (21—75), *S. nigra* (8—35), *S. oleae* (16—37), *Selenaspis articulatus* (20—70), *Sitodrepa panicea* (2—16), *Sitophilus oryzae* (18—730), *Sitotroga cerealella* (7—36), *Tenebroides mauritanicus* (8—23), *Thrips tabaci* (14—204), *Tribolium castaneum* (14—119), *T. confusum* (8—41), *Typhoea stercora* (14—66).

In addition to the listed species of common insects, there were 3,108 interceptions belonging to 677 different species which were not deemed to be of sufficient importance from the plant quarantine viewpoint to warrant listing them by species. Total of insects included in this paragraph, 23,019.

#### DISEASES

Common plant diseases intercepted 10 or more times, and recorded, included *Actinomyces cabies* (27—296), *Albugo candida* (7—102), *Alternaria brassicae* (8—51), *A. herculea* (14—25), *A. radicina* (8—19), *A. solani* (3—32), *Aspergillus niger* (24—188), *Bacillus carotovorus* (15—39), *Bacterium maculicola* (6—16), *B. marginatum* (8—454), *B. rhizogenes* (4—20), *B. tumefaciens* (7—37), *B. vesicatorium* (4—464), *Botrytis cinerea* (27—149), *Capnodium citri* (8—18), *Cephalothecium roseum* (20—41), *Ceratostomella adiposum* (1—46), *C. paradoxa* (19—194), *Cercospora beticola* (3—26), *C. capsici* (2—84), *C. rosicola* (3—31), *Cladosporium fulvum* (7—103), *Colletotrichum circinans* (6—56), *C. lindemuthianum* (7—15), *Coniothyrium fuckelii* (5—10), *Corticium vagum* (26—343), *Diaporthe phaseolorum* (4—54), *Diplocarpon rosae* (2—20), *Diplodia natalensis* (22—41), *D. zeae* (3—10), *Elsinoe fawcettii* (21—136), *E. phaseoli* (1—360), *Erysiphe graminis* (4—18), *Fusarium moniliforme* (4—11), *Gloeosporium limeticolum* (9—165), *Glomerella cingulata* (23—1,050), *Graphiola phoenicis* (2—11), *Helminthosporium allii* (8—316), *H. sativum* (7—23), *Heterodera marioni* (19—31), *Macrosporium tomato* (3—199), *Melanconium sacchari* (10—15), *Mycosphaerella brassicicola* (5—23), *M. pinodes* (4—22), *Oospora lactis parasitica* (5—52), *Penicillium digitatum* (15—101), *P. expansum* (8—15), *P. italicum* (13—24), *Peronospora parasitica* (7—14), *Pestalotzia guepini* (5—21), *Phoma destructiva* (4—461), *Phomopsis citri* (21—81), *P. verans* (5—142), *Phytophthora infestans* (17—191), *Puccinia graminis* (20—97), *P. menthae* (1—12), *P. rubigo-vera* (12—48), *Phythium debaryanum* (1—22), *Rhizopus nigricans* (38—387), *Sclerotinia gladioli* (3—414), *S. sclerotiorum* (16—59), *Sclerotium oryzae* (7—21), *S. rolfsii* (6—24), *Septoria apii* (12—39), *S. petroselinii* (7—32), *Spondylocladium atrovirens* (34—347), *Spongospora subterranea* (12—45), *Uromyces phaseoli typica* (1—21), *Venturia inaequalis* (27—203), *V. pyrina* (7—23), *Verticillium cinnabarina* (16—64).

Forty pathogens which are included in the list of common diseases for which at least some interceptions were recorded but which were recorded fewer than 10 times each during the year were intercepted a total of 187 times. Some additional species which have been included in past lists were not recorded at all during the year.

Total recorded interceptions of these common diseases, 8,511.

#### INCOMPLETELY DETERMINED PESTS

Owing to the nature of the material, many of the insects and plant diseases intercepted cannot be determined with accuracy. Some of this material has been partially determined and serves as the basis for the brief notes that follow.

#### INSECTS

Of the pests intercepted a total of 162 could be determined to family, subfamily, or tribe only. A total of 4,361 other lots of insect pests, determined to genus only, were distributed among 868 genera. The largest number of interceptions included under any one of these 868 genera is 172 under *Pseudococcus*, which arrived from

32 countries on 79 different hosts. Under *Agromyza* sp. there are records of 19 interceptions from 10 countries and 11 hosts. Under *Aspidiotus* sp. there are records of 41 interceptions from 26 countries and 38 hosts. Under *Bruchus* sp. there are records of 140 interceptions from 17 countries and 7 hosts. Under *Curculio* sp. there are records of 104 interceptions from 8 countries and 4 hosts. Under *Diatraea* sp. there are records of 61 interceptions from 6 countries and 2 hosts. Under *Diaspis* sp. there are records of 41 interceptions from 15 countries and 14 hosts. Under *Euxesta* sp. there are records of 111 interceptions from 18 countries and 26 hosts. Under *Frankliniella* sp. there are records of 134 interceptions from 9 countries and 40 hosts. Under *Gnorimoschema* sp. there are records of 87 interceptions from 1 country and 3 hosts. Under *Puto* sp. there are records of 24 interceptions from 3 countries and 12 hosts. Under *Taeniothrips* sp. there are records of 19 interceptions from 8 countries and 11 hosts.

#### DISEASES

Many of the findings of *Fusarium*, *Penicillium*, and some other common genera of pathogens are not taken to the laboratory for determination and are not recorded. However *Fusarium* sp. was found on 1,472 lots of material examined during the year, the number of countries and geographic subdivisions represented totaling 75. Sixteen other genera were represented by more than 25 collections of undetermined species. In addition, there were numerous undetermined virus disease interceptions in material from Cuba and Mexico particularly. Forty-eight genera are represented by a single undetermined interception each, and 48 others by fewer than 10 undetermined interceptions each. Interceptions of *Gloeosporium* determined to genus only totaled 218 on 60 hosts belonging to 50 genera and on material from 35 countries, every continent and numerous islands being represented. Undetermined interceptions of closely related genera were 19 of *Colletotrichum* sp. on 16 hosts belonging to 14 genera and from 14 countries and 10 of *Vermicularia* sp. on 6 host genera and species from 6 countries of origin. *Phoma* sp. was intercepted 80 times, on 28 hosts belonging to 22 genera and from 20 countries of origin in Europe, Asia, North America, South America, and some islands. The closely related genus *Phyllosticta* was intercepted 65 times on 34 hosts belonging to 33 genera and from 18 countries in Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, and various islands. *Sclerotium* sp. was intercepted 29 times on 16 hosts belonging to 14 genera and from 13 countries in Europe, Asia, Australia, North America, South America, and some islands. One hundred and twenty-five genera are included in this group of incompletely determined pathogens. Total of these interceptions, 4,685.

#### ENTOMOGENOUS FUNGI

Entomogenous fungi reported as found in the course of the inspection work included *Aschersonia cubensis* on unknown host on grapefruit from Puerto Rico; *Aschersonia* sp. on palm leaf from Mexico; *Cephalosporium lecanii* on *Coccus viridis* on coffee from Haiti and Jamaica and on gardenia from Cuba, and on *Coccus* sp. on Jamaica apple from Cuba and on sour lime from Bahamas; *Entomophthora* sp. on *Pseudococcus citri* on cacao from Jamaica; *Metarrhizium anisopliae* on Coleoptera pupae from Honduras; *Myriangiium duriae* on *Lepidosaphes beckii* on grapefruit from Cuba and on unknown hosts on lime from Mexico and orange from Trinidad, *Nectria diploa* on *Chrysomphalus aonidum* on grapefruit from Bahamas and Cuba, on *C. dictyospermi* on mango from Haiti, on *Lepidosaphes beckii* on grapefruit from Bahamas, British Honduras, and Cuba, on orange from Cuba and Jamaica and on tangerine from Cuba; *Sphaerostilbe aurantiicola* on unknown host on lime from Mexico; and *Verticillium heterocladium* on *Trialeurodes* sp. on *Anthurium* sp. from Trinidad.

## Geographic summary of interceptions listed in main table and interception totals

Country	Insects	Diseases	Country	Insects	Diseases
<b>Africa:</b>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<b>Europe—Continued.</b>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Africa .....	5	1	Spain .....	4	0
Algeria .....	4	1	Sweden .....	10	5
Belgian Congo .....	1	0	Switzerland .....	10	2
British West Africa .....	3	0	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics .....	3	2
Canary Islands .....	3	0	Yugoslavia .....	4	2
Egypt .....	6	8	<b>North America:</b>		
Ethiopia .....	1	1	Bermuda .....	44	7
French Cameroons .....	1	0	Canada .....	11	8
French Guinea .....	2	0	British Columbia .....	1	1
French West Africa .....	4	0	Nova Scotia .....	0	1
Gold Coast .....	1	0	Prince Edward Island .....	1	0
Kenya .....	1	0	<b>Central America:</b>		
Madeira Islands .....	3	0	British Honduras .....	4	1
Morocco .....	65	18	Canal Zone .....	23	2
Nigeria .....	1	0	Costa Rica .....	21	4
North Africa .....	0	1	Guatemala .....	83	11
Sierra Leone .....	1	0	Honduras .....	68	2
Union of South Africa .....	38	65	Nicaragua .....	5	0
West Africa .....	2	0	Panama .....	19	0
<b>Asia:</b>			Mexico .....	4,572	251
Burma .....	3	0	Newfoundland .....	5	0
China .....	22	2	West Indies .....	0	1
Federated Malay States .....	1	0	American Virgin Islands .....	2	0
French Indo-China .....	1	0	Antigua .....	11	0
India .....	19	4	Bahamas .....	13	3
Japan .....	210	61	Barbados .....	15	0
Malaya (British) .....	4	0	British West Indies .....	2	0
Manchuria .....	1	0	Cuba .....	475	22
Palestine .....	1	0	Dominica .....	3	0
Straits Settlements .....	8	3	Dominican Republic .....	20	20
Syria .....	0	2	Grenada .....	1	1
Thailand .....	3	4	Gua'neloupe .....	7	0
Turkey .....	30	0	Haiti .....	13	3
<b>Australasia:</b>			Jamaica .....	50	5
Australia .....	13	6	Montserrat .....	2	0
Bali Island .....	1	0	Puerto Rico .....	29	6
Ceylon .....	1	2	St. Kitts .....	6	0
Dutch East Indies .....	4	1	St. Lucia .....	11	1
Dutch New Guinea .....	1	0	St. Thomas .....	0	1
Fiji Islands .....	1	0	St. Vincent .....	2	2
Hawaii .....	86	1	Trinidad .....	19	2
Java .....	3	1	Virgin Islands .....	7	0
New Zealand .....	2	1	<b>South America:</b>		
Philippines .....	55	2	Argentina .....	12	1
Society Islands .....	1	0	Bolivia .....	1	0
Tahiti .....	2	1	Brazil .....	39	5
Tasmania .....	0	1	British Guiana .....	4	0
Victoria .....	1	0	Chile .....	6	2
<b>Europe:</b>			Colombia .....	56	7
Austria .....	2	0	Ecuador .....	4	0
Azores .....	9	1	Paraguay .....	0	1
Belgium .....	284	18	Peru .....	8	3
Bulgaria .....	1	0	Venezuela .....	38	4
Cyprus .....	2	1	<b>Total:</b>		
Czechoslovakia .....	17	0	Africa .....	142	95
Danzig .....	0	1	Asia .....	303	76
Denmark .....	11	5	Australasia .....	171	16
England .....	170	21	Europe .....	1,107	432
Europe .....	0	1	North America .....	5,345	355
Finland .....	0	1	South America .....	168	23
France .....	108	21	Unknown origin .....	10	2
Germany .....	56	83	<b>Total (common pests, p. 5)</b>	7,446	999
Great Britain .....	1	0	<b>Total (incompletely determined pests, p. 6)</b>	23,019	8,511
Greece .....	12	2	<b>Total insects</b>	4,523	4,685
Guernsey .....	1	0	<b>Total diseases</b>	34,988	14,195
Hungary .....	71	1	<b>Grand total</b>		49,183
Ireland .....	6	2			
Isle of Wight .....	1	0			
Italy .....	137	59			
Netherlands .....	50	192			
Norway .....	2	2			
Poland .....	9	2			
Portugal .....	6	6			
Scotland .....	120	2			

NOTE.—In addition to the countries named above, interceptions including those of common pests (p. 5) and of incompletely determined pests (p. 6) were made from Albania, American Samoa, Angola, Curaçao, Dutch Guiana, Iran, Iraq, Leeward Islands, Liberia, Lithuania, Martinique, Mozambique, Nevis, New Brunswick, New Caledonia, New Guinea, New South Wales, Rumania, Southwest Africa, Sunata, Surinam, Tobago, Tunis, Uganda, Uruguay, Wake Island, and Wales.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939, inclusive

[All findings marked with an asterisk indicate State inspection]

Country of origin and name of pest	Host <sup>1</sup>	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mall	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
AFRICA							
Insects:							
<i>Brachyepelus rubidus</i> (Nitidulidae)	<i>Lovea klaineana</i> (African walnut).	2					N. Y.
<i>Xyleborus affinis</i> (Scolytidae)	.....do.....	3					Do.
Diseases:							
<i>Rhizoctonia bataticola</i>	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweetpotato)	1					D. C.
ALGERIA							
Insects:							
<i>Bruchidius quinqueguttatus</i> (Bruchidae).	<i>Vicia faba</i> (fava bean)	2					N. Y.
<i>Ceutorhynchus pleurostigma</i> (turnip gall weevil).	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip)				1		Do.
<i>Parlatoria ziziphus</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Citrus nobilis deliciosa</i> (tangerine).				1		Do.
Diseases:							
<i>Uromyces fabae</i>	<i>Vicia faba</i> (fava bean)				1		Do.
AMERICAN VIRGIN ISLANDS							
Insects:							
<i>Targionia hartii</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp. (yam)	1					Do.
<i>Targionia sachari</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> (sugarcane).			1			P. R.
ANTIGUA							
Insects:							
<i>Asterolecanium charmoyi</i> (Coccidae)	Marantaceae		1				Mass.
<i>Asterolecanium miliaris longum</i> (Coccidae).	Bamboo		2				Do.
Do	.....do.....		1				N. Y.
Do	Marantaceae		1				Mass.
<i>Asterolecanium pseudomiliaris</i> (Coccidae).	Bamboo		1				N. Y.
<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i> (pink bollworm).	<i>Gossypium barbadense</i> (Sea Island cotton) (boll).		1				Mass.
Do	<i>Gossypium</i> sp. (cotton) (capsule).		1				Do.
<i>Setomorpha insectella</i> (Tineidae)	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp. (yam)			1			N. Y.
<i>Targionia hartii</i> (Coccidae)	.....do.....			1			Mass.
Do	.....do.....			1			N. Y.
ARGENTINA							
Insects:							
<i>Chrysomphalus paulistus</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Vitis</i> sp. (grape)	3					Do.
<i>Diabrotica speciosa</i> (Chrysomelidae)	Packing for plums	1					Do.
<i>Eritianus obscurinervis</i> (Cicadellidae).	Packing for grapes	1					Do.
<i>Gargaphia torresi</i> (Tingitidae)	.....do.....		1				Do.
<i>Naupactus xanthographus</i> (Curculionidae).	.....do.....		1				Do.
<i>Parlatoria oleae</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Prunus domestica</i> (plum)	4					Do.
<i>Saulaspis graphica</i> (Chrysomelidae)	Excelsior packing for grapes	1					Do.
Diseases:							
<i>Ustilago bromivora</i>	<i>Bromus catharticus</i>		1				Do.
AUSTRALIA							
Insects:							
<i>Crepidodera ferruginea</i> (Chrysomelidae).	<i>Festuca elatior</i> (tall fescue)		1				D. C.
<i>Crossotarsus lacordairei</i> (Platypodidae).	<i>Cryptocarya palmerstoni</i> (Queensland walnut).	1					N. Y.
<i>Lepidosaphes tuberculata</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Cymbidium lowianum</i> (orchid)		1				Hawaii.*
Do	<i>Cymbidium traceyanum</i> (orchid).			1			Calif.*
Do	.....do.....		1				Hawaii.*
<i>Phenacaspis eugeniae</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Liristona australis</i>		1				D. C.
Do	<i>Prostanthera lasianthos</i> (Victorian Christmas bush).			1			Wash.

<sup>1</sup> 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, 1938, to June 20, 1939 inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mall	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
AUSTRALIA—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
<i>Platypus australis</i> (Platypodidae) ..	<i>Juglans</i> sp. (walnut) ..	1					Va.
<i>Platypus omnivorus</i> (Platypodidae) ..	<i>Cryptocarya palmerstoni</i> (Queensland walnut).	1					N. Y.
<i>Taeniothrips simplex</i> (gladiolus thrips).	<i>Gladiolus</i> sp.		1				Calif.*
<i>Tortricid</i> ..	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple) ..					1	Pa.
<i>Uleiota australis</i> (Cucujidae) ..	<i>Juglans</i> sp. (walnut) ..	1					Va.
<i>Xylothrips flavipes</i> (Bostrichidae) ..	<i>Cryptocarya palmerstoni</i>	1					N. Y.
Diseases:							
<i>Colletotrichum orchidearum</i> ..	<i>Miltonia</i> sp. (orchid) ..			1			Calif.*
<i>Mycosphaerella tuasnei</i> ..	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat) ..		2				D. C.
<i>Phoma citricarpa</i> ..	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange) ..					1	N. Y.
<i>Sphaeropsis malorum</i> ..	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>					1	Pa.
<i>Verticillium albo-atrum</i> ..	<i>Dahlia</i> sp		1				D. C.
AUSTRIA							
Insects:							
<i>Bruchidius villosus</i> (Bruchidae) ..	<i>Cytisus</i> sp. (broom) ..		2				Do.
AZORES							
Insects:							
<i>Aleyrodes azalae</i> (whitefly) ..	<i>Azalea</i> sp.			1			N. Y.
<i>Bruchus tristiculus</i> (Bruchidae) ..	<i>Lathyrus sativus</i> (grass pea)			1			Do.
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> (Mediterranean fruitfly).	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange)					1	Do.
Do ..	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i> (loquat) ..		3				Mass.
Do ..	do			1			N. Y.
Do ..	Among fern fronds used as packing for loquats.		1				Mass.
<i>Targionia bromeliae</i> (Coccidae) ..	<i>Ananas sativus</i> (pineapple)			1			N. Y.
Diseases:							
<i>Aphelenchoides parietinus</i>	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (dasheen)	1					Do.
BAHAMAS							
Insects:							
<i>Aleurocanthus woglumi</i> (citrus blackfly).	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime)					1	Fla.*
<i>Anastrepha</i> sp. (Trypetidae) ..	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango)			1			N. Y.
<i>Aspidiotus spinosus</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Achras zapota</i> (sapodilla)				1		Fla.*
<i>Comstockiella sabalis</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Sabal</i> sp. (palm)		1				D. C.
Do ..	do			1			N. Y.
<i>Cylas formicarius</i> (sweetpotato weevil).	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweetpotato)			1		1	Fla.*
<i>Frankliniella cephalica</i> (thrips)	<i>Rosa</i> sp.				1		Do.*
<i>Frankliniella cubensis</i> (thrips)	do				1		Do.*
<i>Frankliniella unicolor</i> (thrips)	do				1		Do.*
<i>Haplothrips gowdeyi</i> (thrips)	do				1		Do.*
<i>Targionia sacchari</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> (sugarcane).			1	1		N. Y.
<i>Vinsonia stellifera</i> (Coccidae)	Spice			1			Fla.*
Diseases:							
<i>Gloeosporium lebecki</i> ..	<i>Albizia lebecki</i> (lebek-tree) ..			1			N. Y.
<i>Pestalotia palmarum</i> ..	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> (coconut)	1					Do.
Do ..	<i>Sabal</i> sp.	1					Do.
BALI ISLAND							
Insects:							
<i>Heterostrychus aequalis</i> (Bostrichidae).	Wood ..			1			Do.
BARBADOS							
Insects:							
<i>Asterolecanium miliaris longum</i> (Coccidae).	Bamboo ..		1				Do.
<i>Asterolecanium pseudomiliaris</i> (Coccidae).	do ..		1				Do.
<i>Eriophyes plucheae</i> (mite) ..	<i>Pluchea odorata</i>		1				Mass.
<i>Fundella cristipennis</i> (Phycitidae) ..	<i>Cajanus indicus</i> (pigeon pea)		1				N. Y.
<i>Furcaspis bujormis</i> (Coccidae) ..	Herb ..		1				Mass.
<i>Lepidosaphes alba</i> (Coccidae) ..	<i>Manihot esculenta</i> (cassava) ..			1			Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
<b>BARBADOS—Continued</b>							
<b>Insects—Continued.</b>							
<i>Setomorpha irsectella</i> (Tineidae).....	<i>Cirsium</i> sp. (thistle).....		1				N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Thea sinensis</i> (tea bush).....		1				Do.
Do.....	<i>Theobroma cacao</i> (cacao).....		1				Pa.
<i>Targionia hartii</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp. (yam).....			3			Mass.
<i>Targionia sacchari</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> (sugarcane).....			1			Do.
<i>Vinsoria stellifera</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Laurus nobilis</i> (Grecian laurel).....		1				Do.
Do.....	do.....		1				N. Y.
<b>BELGIAN CONGO</b>							
<b>Insects:</b>							
<i>Speularius erythrinae</i> (Bruchidae).....	<i>Erythrina</i> sp.....		1				D. C.
<b>BELGIUM</b>							
<b>Insects:</b>							
<i>Acrolepia assectella</i> (Plutellidae).....	<i>Allium porrum</i> (leek).....					1	N. Y.
<i>Agromyza pinguis</i> (Agromyzidae).....	<i>Cichorium intybus</i> (witloof).....	84					Do.
<i>Aleyrodes azaleae</i> (whitefly).....	<i>Azalea</i> sp.....	1					D. C.
<i>Amphorophora azaleae</i> (aphid).....	do.....	3					Do.
<i>Apion poinonce</i> (Curculionidae).....	In case of wine with straw jackets mixed with vetch.....	1					Pa.
<i>Athous</i> sp. (Elateridae).....	<i>Begonia</i> sp.....		1				D. C.
<i>Bruchus lentis</i> (Bruchidae).....	<i>Lens esculenta</i> (lentil).....		1				N. Y.
<i>Ceutorhynchus</i> sp. (Curculionidae).....	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).....				1		Do.
<i>Dryocoetes autographus</i> (Scolytidae).....	<i>Picea</i> sp. (spruce).....	1					Do.
<i>Limothrips denticornis</i> (thrips).....	Moss used as packing.....		1				D. C.
<i>Napomyza lateralis</i> (Agromyzidae).....	<i>Cichorium intybus</i> (witloof).....	188					N. Y.
<i>Strophosoma melanogrammum</i> (Curculionidae).....	<i>Azalea indica</i> .....		1				D. C.
Do.....	Moss packing.....		1				Do.
<b>Diseases:</b>							
<i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> .....	<i>Iris</i> sp.....		1				Do.
<i>Scirrhia rimosa</i> .....	<i>Phragmites communis</i> (reed grass).....		1				N. Y.
<i>Sclerotinia minor</i> .....	<i>Cichorium intybus</i> (witloof).....	7					Do.
<i>Septoria azaleae</i> .....	<i>Azalea indica</i> .....	1					D. C.
Do.....	<i>Azalea</i> sp.....	1					Do.
<i>Thielaviopsis basicola</i> .....	<i>Cichorium intybus</i> (witloof).....	6					N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot).....					1	Ga.
<b>BERMUDA</b>							
<b>Insects:</b>							
<i>Asterolecanium militaris</i> (Coccidae).....	Bamboo.....			1			N. Y.
<i>Autographa</i> sp. (Noctuidae).....	<i>Apium graveolens</i> (celery).....	2					Mass.
Do.....	do.....	2					N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Dianthus</i> sp.....			1			Do.
Do.....	<i>Pelargonium</i> sp. (geranium).....			1			Do.
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> (Mediterranean fruitfly).....	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> (pepper).....		1				Do.
Do.....	Paper wrapping around peppers.....		1				Do.
Do.....	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> (date palm).....			1			Do.
Do.....	<i>Pimenta officinalis</i> (allspice).....			2			Do.
<i>Dialeurodes citri</i> (citrus whitefly).....	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime).....			1			Do.
<i>Diaprepes famelicus</i> var. (Curculionidae).....	<i>Rosa</i> sp.....			1			Do.
<i>Eriococcus araucariae</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Araucaria</i> sp.....			1			Do.
<i>Frankliniella cubensis</i> (thrips).....	<i>Gerberia</i> sp.....			1			Do.
<i>Frankliniella insularis</i> (thrips).....	<i>Hibiscus</i> sp.....			2	1		Do.
Do.....	<i>Passiflora</i> sp. (passion flower).....			2			Do.
Do.....	<i>Passiflora</i> sp. and <i>Hibiscus</i> sp.....				1		Do.
<i>Haplothrips gowdeyi</i> (thrips).....	<i>Gerberia</i> sp.....			1			Do.
Do.....	<i>Nerium oleander</i> (oleander).....			1			Do.
<i>Morganella longispina</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Carica papaya</i> (papaya).....			1			Do.
Do.....	<i>Nerium oleander</i> (oleander).....			1			Do.
<i>Prudenia</i> sp. (Noctuidae).....	<i>Apium graveolens</i> (celery).....	1					Mass.
Do.....	do.....	6					N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Dianthus</i> sp. (carnation).....			1			Do.
Do.....	<i>Phlox</i> sp.....				1		Do.
Do.....	<i>Rosa</i> sp.....				1		Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
<b>BERMUDA—Continued</b>							
<b>Insects—Continued.</b>							
<i>Taeniothrips simplex</i> (gladiolus thrips).....	<i>Amaryllis</i> sp.....			1			N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Gladiolus</i> sp.....		1				Mass.
Tineid.....	<i>Pandanus utilis</i> (screwpine).....			1			N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Polyscias guilfoylei</i> .....				5		Do.
<b>Diseases:</b>							
<i>Aphelenchoides parietinus</i> .....	<i>Lilium longiflorum</i> (Easter lily).....	1					Do.
<i>Cercospora lantanae</i> .....	<i>Lantana camara</i> .....			1			Do.
<i>Colletotrichum cincae</i> .....	<i>Vinca rosea</i> (Madagascar periwinkle).....			1			Do.
<i>Pestalotzia coccolobae</i> .....	<i>Coccolobis urifera</i> (sea-grape).....			1			Do.
<i>Phylloticta hibisci</i> .....	<i>Hibiscus</i> sp.....			1			Do.
<i>Phylospora pandani</i> .....	<i>Pandanus</i> sp.....			1			Do.
<i>Puccinia absinthii</i> .....	<i>Artemisia longifolia</i> .....			1			Do.
<b>BOLIVIA</b>							
<b>Insects:</b>							
<i>Tryporemnon</i> sp. (Curculionidae).....	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> (potato).....	1					D. C.
<b>BRAZIL</b>							
<b>Insects:</b>							
<i>Anastrepha fraterculus</i> (Trypetidae).....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....					1	Fla.*
<i>Anthonus</i> sp. (Curculionidae).....	<i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid).....	1					D. C.
<i>Aspidiotus latastei</i> (Coccidae).....	Orchid.....	1					Do.
<i>Asterolecanium aureum</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Cattleya guttata</i> (orchid).....	1					Do.
<i>Castnia</i> sp. (Castniidae).....	Orchid.....	1					Do.
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> (Mediterranean fruitfly).....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....					1	Pa.
<i>Coccus viridis</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Coffea</i> sp. (coffee).....	1					N. Y.
<i>Epinofia opposita</i> (Olethreutidae).....	<i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean).....					1	La.
<i>Eurytoma orchidearum</i> (orchid fly).....	<i>Cattleya labiata warneri</i> (orchid).....			1			D. C.
Do.....	<i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid).....	3					Do.
Do.....	Orchid.....	1					Do.
<i>Euscepes postfasciatus</i> (West Indian sweetpotato weevil).....	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweetpotato).....					3	La.
<i>Forficula auricularia</i> (European earwig).....	Orchid.....	1					D. C.
<i>Gymnaedrosoma</i> sp. (Olethreutidae).....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....					1	La.
<i>Maruca testulalis</i> (East Indian bean pod borer).....	<i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean).....					1	Do.
Do.....	do.....					1	N. Y.
<i>Mordellistena catterleyana</i> (Mordellidae).....	<i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid).....	1					D. C.
<i>Mordellistena</i> sp. (Mordellidae).....	<i>Cattleya labiata autumnale</i> (orchid).....	1					Do.
Do.....	<i>Cattleya labiata warneri</i> (orchid).....			1			Do.
Do.....	<i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid).....	8		1			Do.
<i>Parlatoria cinerea</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Citrus grandis</i> (grapefruit).....					1	Md.
<i>Pseudoaonidia triobitiformis</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Coffea</i> sp. (coffee).....	1					Calif.*
<i>Setomorpha insectella</i> (Tineidae).....	<i>Lilium</i> sp. (lily).....			1			La.
<i>Stephanoderes brasiliensis</i> (Scolytidae).....	<i>Lecythis zabucajo</i> .....	1					N. Y.
Tineid.....	<i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid).....	1					D. C.
<i>Wasmannia auropunctata</i> (ant).....	<i>Oncidium crispum</i> (orchid).....	1					Calif.*
<i>Zabrotes subfasciatus</i> (Bruchidae).....	Black bean.....					1	La.
<b>Diseases:</b>							
<i>Elsinoe australis</i> .....	<i>Citrus limetta</i> (sweet lime).....			1			N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....					2	Do.
Do.....	do.....					1	Pa.
<i>Glomerella cincta</i> .....	<i>Oncidium bicolor</i> (orchid).....			1			N. Y.
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>							
<b>Insects:</b>							
<i>Brachyrhinus rugosostriatus</i> (Curculionidae).....	Soil around roots of rhododendron.....	1					Wash.
<b>Diseases:</b>							
<i>Heterosporium echinulatum</i> .....	<i>Dianthus</i> sp. (carnation).....		1				Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Passage	Quarrels	Stores	
BRITISH GUIANA							
Insects:							
<i>Aspidiotus diffinis</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Drepanocarpus lunatus</i> .....		1				D. C.
<i>Furcaspis biformis</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Oncidium altissimum</i> (orchid).....	1					Do.
<i>Minthea rugicollis</i> (Lyctidae).....	<i>Loranthus theobromae</i> (bird vine).....		1				N. Y.
<i>Thyodrias contractus</i> (Dermestidae).....	<i>Secale cereale</i> (rye).....	1					Do.
BRITISH HONDURAS							
Insects:							
<i>Copturus</i> sp. (Curculionidae).....	<i>Swietenia mahogani</i> (mahogany).....	1					Do.
<i>Sitranus vulgaris</i> (Cucujidae).....	<i>Cedrus</i> sp. (cedar).....	1					Do.
<i>Xyleborus confusus</i> (Scolytidae).....	<i>Swietenia mahogani</i> .....	1					La.
<i>Xyleborus propinquus</i> (Scolytidae).....	do.....	1					Do.
Diseases:							
<i>Colletotrichum orchidearum</i> .....	<i>Laelia purpurata</i> (orchid).....			1			Calif.*
BRITISH WEST AFRICA							
Insects:							
<i>Cylas</i> sp. (Curculionidae).....	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweetpotato).....				3		Pa.
BRITISH WEST INDIES							
Insects:							
<i>Asterolecanium milaris longum</i> (Coccidae).....	Undetermined grass.....		1				D. C.
<i>Setomorpha insect-lla</i> (Tineidae).....	Dry herb.....		1				Do.
BULGARIA							
Insects:							
<i>Rhynchites</i> sp. (Curculionidae).....	<i>Prunus</i> sp.....		1				De.
BURMA							
Insects:							
<i>Callosobruchus analis</i> (Bruchidae).....	Bean.....		1				Do.
<i>Chrysomphalus dictyospermi</i> var. (Coccidae).....	<i>Dendrobium draconis</i> (orchid).....		1				Do.
<i>Furcaspis biformis</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Dendrobium aggregatum</i> (orchid).....	1					Hawaii.*
CANADA							
Insects:							
<i>Aleyrodes azalea</i> (whitefly).....	<i>Azalea</i> sp.....	1					Wash.
<i>Brachyrhinus rugosostriatus</i> (Curculionidae).....	Soil around roots of rhododendron.....	2					Do.
<i>Forficula auricularia</i> (European earwig).....	<i>Hibiscus</i> sp.....	1					Do.
<i>Myzus ornatus</i> (aphid).....	<i>Primula</i> sp.....		1				Calif.*
<i>Sitona lineata</i> (Curculionidae).....	Soil around roots of rhododendron.....	1					Wash.
<i>Stygnocoris pedestris</i> (Lygaeidae).....	<i>Rheum</i> sp. (rhubarb).....		1				D. C.
Tineid.....	<i>Rubus</i> sp. (raspberry).....		1				Wash.
Tortricid.....	<i>Rosa</i> sp.....		2				Mass.
Do.....	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> (European mountain rowan).....			1			Do.
Diseases:							
<i>Heterodera marioni</i> .....	<i>Gentiana acaulis</i> (stemless gentian).....	1					D. C.
<i>Phyllosticta epigaeae</i> .....	<i>Epigaea repens</i> (trailing arbutus).....		2				Mass.
<i>Pleospora herbarum</i> .....	<i>Fragaria americana</i> (white ash).....	1					N. Y.
<i>Puccinia emaculata</i> .....	<i>Panicum capillare</i> .....			1			Do.
<i>Pucciniastrum myrtilli</i> .....	<i>Rhododendron</i> sp.....			1			Wash.
<i>Rhytisma acerinum</i> .....	<i>Acer</i> sp. (maple).....		1				Mass.
<i>Vermicularia phlogina</i> .....	<i>Phlox subulata</i> (moss pink).....	1					N. Y.
CANAL ZONE							
Insects:							
<i>Conchaspis angracci</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Epidendrum hunterianum</i> (orchid).....		1				Calif.*
Do.....	<i>Epidendrum rousseanae</i> (orchid).....		1				Do.*
Do.....	<i>Lockhartia lunifera</i> (orchid).....		2				Do.*
Do.....	<i>Lockhartia pallida</i> (orchid).....		1				D. C.
Do.....	<i>Oncidium stipitatum</i> (orchid).....		1				Calif.*

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939, 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>Furcaspis biformis</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Epidendrum atropurpureum</i> (orchid).		1				Calif.*
Do.....	<i>Oncidium</i> sp. (orchid).....		1				D. C.
<i>Grylodes sigillatus</i> (Gryllidae).....	Orchid.....		1				Do.
<i>Lepidosaphes lastanthi</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton).....				1		Pa.
<i>Microcerotermes exiguus</i> (termite).....	<i>Brounea</i> sp.....		1				D. C.
<i>Pachymerus luteomarginata</i> (Bruchidae).	<i>Desmoncus polyacanthos</i> .....		1				Do.
<i>Phelomerus aberrans</i> (Bruchidae).....	<i>Cassia nodosa</i> .....		1				Do.
<i>Phelypera distigma</i> (Curculionidae).....	<i>Catleya deckeri</i> (orchid).....	1					Calif.*
<i>Pseudonidia clarigera</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Eugenia myrsifolia</i> (Australian brush-cherry).			1			D. C.
<i>Pseudonidia tesserata</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Bougainvillea</i> sp.....	1					Calif.*
<i>Stenoma catenifer</i> (avocado seed moth).	<i>Persea americana</i> (avocado).....					1	N. Y.
<i>Taeniothrips simplex</i> (gladiolus thrips).	<i>Gladiolus</i> sp.....			1			Do.
<i>Vinsonia stellifera</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Epidendrum ciliare</i> (orchid).....		1				Calif.*
Do.....	<i>Oncidium kramerianum</i> (orchid).		1				D. C.
Do.....	<i>Peristeria elata</i> (orchid).....		1				Calif.*
Do.....	<i>Stanhopea bucephalus</i> (orchid).....		1				Do.*
<i>Xyleborus propinquus</i> (Scolytidae).....	<i>Tabebuia donnell-smithii</i> (primavera).	1					La.
Diseases:							
<i>Colletotrichum orchidearum</i> .....	<i>Paphiopedilum longifolium</i> (orchid).		1				Calif.*
<i>Gloeosporium philodendri</i> .....	<i>Philodendron</i> sp.....		1				Do.*
CANARY ISLANDS							
Diseases:							
<i>Ascochyta lycopersici</i> .....	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> (tomato).	3					N. Y.
CEYLON							
Insects:							
<i>Parlatoria pseudaspidotus</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Vanda teres</i> (orchid).....		1				D. C.
Diseases:							
<i>Aphelenchoides parietinus</i> .....	<i>Rhynchosyilis retusa</i> (orchid).....	1					N. Y.
<i>Ditylenchus intermedius</i> .....	do.....	1					Do.
CHILE							
Insects:							
Olethreutid.....	<i>Amygdalus persica nectarina</i> (nectarine).	1					Do.
<i>Ptinus tectus</i> (Ptinidae).....	Bromeliaceae.....	1					Calif.*
Tortricid.....	<i>Amygdalus persica</i> (peach).....	2					N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Amygdalus persica nectarina</i> .....	1					Do.
Do.....	<i>Prunus domestica</i> (plum).....	1					Do.
Diseases:							
<i>Orilia myristicae</i> .....	<i>Myristica</i> sp. (nutmeg).....		1				Do.
<i>Rhizoctonia bataticola</i> .....	<i>Cucumis melo</i> (melon).....	1					Do.
CHINA							
Insects:							
<i>Callosobruchus chinensis</i> (Bruchidae).	<i>Phaseolus aureus</i> (mung bean).....	1					Mich.
<i>Chaetococcus bambusae</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Bambusa</i> sp.....	2					D. C.
<i>Chilo simplex</i> (Asiatic rice borer).....	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (rice).....	2					Mass.
<i>Colobicus marginatus</i> (Colydiidae).....	<i>Pueraria thumbergiana</i> (kudzu).....	1					Ill.
<i>Cylas fornicarius</i> (sweetpotato weevil).	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweetpotato).....			1	1		Calif.*
Do.....	do.....	4					Hawaii.*
<i>Forficula auricularia</i> (European earwig).....	<i>Aglaoema</i> sp.....	1					Wash.
<i>Lycotryx japonum</i> (Lycetidae).....	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (rice).....	1					Calif.*
<i>Megastigmus pistaciae</i> (Callimomidae).	<i>Pistacia</i> sp.....		1				D. C.
<i>Megastigmus</i> sp. (Callimomidae).....	<i>Cotoneaster</i> sp.....		2				Do.
Do.....	<i>Malus</i> sp.....			1			N. Y.
<i>Odonaspis penicillata</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Bambusa</i> sp.....	1					D. C.
<i>Odonaspis secreta</i> (Coccidae).....	do.....	1					Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939, 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> (grapefruit).....					1	Calif.*
<i>Popillia japonica</i> (Japanese beetle).....	Rice straw packing inside a case.	1					N. Y.
Diseases:							
<i>Aphelenchoides parietinus</i> .....	<i>Zingiber officinale</i> (ginger).....	2					Mass.
COLOMBIA							
Insects:							
<i>Acinaces lebasi</i> (Endomychidae).....	Orchid.....	1					D. C.
<i>Acrolophus</i> sp. (Tineidae).....	<i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid).....	1	1				Calif.*
Do.....	do.....	4					D. C.
Do.....	Orchid.....	1					Do.
Do.....	do.....	1					Tex.
<i>Anaphothrips orchidaceus</i> (thrips).....	<i>Achras sapota</i> (sapodilla).....			1			N. Y.
<i>Anastrepha serpentina</i> (dark fruitfly).....	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango).....			1			D. C.
<i>Anastrepha</i> sp. (Trypetidae).....	<i>Spondias mombin</i> (hog plum).....			1			Do.
Do.....	<i>Cattleya gigas</i> (orchid).....	1					Calif.*
<i>Aspidobothrys</i> sp. (Miridae).....	<i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid).....	2					D. C.
Do.....	do.....	1					Do.
<i>Asterolecanium aureum</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Achras sapota</i> (sapodilla).....			1			N. Y.
<i>Conotrachelus</i> sp. (Cureullionidae).....	<i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid).....	1					D. C.
<i>Cryphula affinis</i> (Lygaeidae).....	do.....	5					Do.
<i>Eurytoma orchidearum</i> (orchid fly).....	Orchid.....	1					Do.
<i>Fulvius quadrifidus</i> (Miridae).....	<i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid).....	1					Do.
<i>Furcaspis bifurcata</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Cattleya trianae</i> (orchid).....	1		1			Do.
<i>Geococcus lugubris</i> (Cydniidae).....	Orchid.....	1					Calif.*
<i>Icerya montserratensis</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid).....	1					D. C.
<i>Iridomyrmex iniquus</i> (ant).....	do.....	1					Do.
<i>Ischyomius chevolati</i> (Melandryidae).....	do.....	1					Do.
<i>Mordellistena cattleyana</i> (Mordellidae).....	<i>Cattleya gigas</i> (orchid).....	1					Calif.*
<i>Mordellistena</i> sp. (Mordellidae).....	<i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid).....	3	1				D. C.
Do.....	do.....	1					Wash.
<i>Orthaea vicinialis</i> (Lygaeidae).....	do.....	1					Do.
<i>Paralelodypsis</i> sp. (Cecidomyiidae).....	do.....	1					D. C.
<i>Pseudaonidia tessarata</i> (Coccidae).....	do.....	2					Do.
<i>Rhyncolus</i> sp. (Cureullionidae).....	do.....	1					Calif.*
<i>Stenoderus</i> sp. (Elateridae).....	do.....	1					D. C.
<i>Tentecoris bicolor</i> (Miridae).....	<i>Cattleya gigas</i> (orchid).....	1					Calif.*
Do.....	<i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid).....	1					D. C.
Tineid.....	<i>Cattleya gigas</i> (orchid).....	1					Calif.*
Do.....	<i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid).....	1					D. C.
Do.....	<i>Odontoglossum crispum</i> (orchid).....		1				Calif.*
<i>Trionymus sacchari</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Saccharum</i> sp.....			1			D. C.
<i>Trochoides americanus</i> (Endomychidae).....	<i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid).....	5					Do.
Do.....	Orchid.....	1					Do.
<i>Zophobas morio</i> (Tenebrionidae).....	<i>Cattleya gigas</i> (orchid).....	1					Calif.*
Do.....	<i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid).....	1					D. C.
Diseases:							
<i>Colletotrichum orchidearum</i> .....	do.....	1					Do.
Do.....	Orchid.....		1				Do.
<i>Gloeosporium odontoglossi macrospora</i> .....	<i>Odontoglossum crispum</i> (orchid).....		1				Calif.*
Do.....	<i>Odontoglossum</i> sp. (orchid).....		1				Do.*
<i>Gloeosporium oncidii</i> .....	<i>Oncidium superbiens</i> (orchid).....	2					Do.*
<i>Physalospora orchidearum</i> .....	do.....	1					Do.*
COSTA RICA							
Insects:							
<i>Aleurotrachelus</i> sp. (whitefly).....	<i>Pitcairnia valerii</i> .....		1				Do.*
<i>Anaphothrips orchidaceus</i> (thrips).....	Orchid.....	3					Tex.
<i>Anastrepha</i> sp. (Trypetidae).....	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango).....			1			Do.
Do.....	<i>Passiflora</i> sp.....				1		La.
<i>Asterolecanium aureum</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Cattleya dowiana</i> (orchid).....	1					D. C.
Do.....	<i>Oncidium kramerianum</i> (orchid).....		1				Calif.*
Do.....	<i>Oncidium kramerianum major</i> (orchid).....		1				D. C.
Do.....	Orchid.....		1				Do.
<i>Copturomorpha</i> sp. (Cureullionidae).....	<i>Mammea americana</i> (mamey).....			1			N. Y.
<i>Eurytoma orchidearum</i> (orchid fly).....	Orchid.....	1					D. C.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
<b>COSTA RICA—Continued</b>							
<b>Insects—Continued.</b>							
<i>Eurytoma</i> sp. (Eurytomidae).....	<i>Tillandsia compressa</i> .....		1				Calif.*
<i>Gypona</i> sp. (Cicadellidae).....	Orchid.....	1					Tex.
<i>Macrosiphum luteum</i> (aphid).....	do.....	1					Do.
<i>Myzus porosus</i> (aphid).....	<i>Rosa</i> sp.....			1			N. Y.
<i>Physonota</i> sp. (Chrysomelidae).....	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (rice).....	1					Do.
<i>Puto</i> sp. (Coccidae).....	<i>Stanhopea</i> sp. (orchid).....		1				Calif.*
<i>Setomorpha insectella</i> (Tineidae).....	<i>Cassia</i> sp.....		2				N. Y.
<i>Taeniothrips simplex</i> (gladiolus thrips).....	<i>Gladiolus</i> sp.....				1		La.
<b>Diseases:</b>							
<i>Claviceps paspali</i> .....	<i>Paspalum</i> sp.....	1					N. Y.
<i>Gloeosporium cattleyae</i> .....	<i>Cattleya dowiana</i> (orchid).....			1			Calif.*
Do.....	<i>Cattleya skinneri</i> (orchid).....			1			Do.*
<i>Gloeosporium stanhopeae</i> .....	<i>Stanhopea tigrina</i> (orchid).....			1			Do.*
<b>CUBA</b>							
<b>Insects:</b>							
<i>Aleurocanthus woglumi</i> (citrus blackfly).....	<i>Citrus</i> sp.....			1	1		Fla.*
<i>Amblystira fuscitarsis</i> (Tingitidae).....	<i>Brassica chinensis</i> (Chinese cabbage).....	1					N. Y.
<i>Anastrepha mombinpraeoptans</i> (Trypetidae).....	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango).....				1	1	La.
Do.....	do.....					1	N. Y.
<i>Anastrepha</i> sp. (Trypetidae).....	do.....			2			Fla.*
Do.....	In box in which mangoes had been kept.....					1	Do.*
Do.....	<i>Psidium guajava</i> (guava).....			1			Do.*
Do.....	<i>Terminalia catappa</i> (Indian-almond).....			1			Do.*
<i>Aspidiotus destructor</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Amygdalus communis</i> (almond).....			2			Do.*
Do.....	<i>Annona squamosa</i> (sugar-apple).....			1			Do.*
Do.....	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> (coconut).....			1			Do.*
Do.....	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana).....	6					Do.*
Do.....	Palm.....			1	1		Do.*
Do.....	<i>Psidium guajava</i> (guava).....			1			Do.*
Do.....	<i>Roystonea regia</i> (royal palm).....			1			D. C.
Do.....	do.....			8			Fla.*
<i>Aspidictus spinosus</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton).....			1			Do.*
Do.....	<i>Mammea americana</i> (mamey).....			3			Do.*
Do.....	Sapote.....			1			Do.*
<i>Aulacaspis major</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Salix humboldtiana</i> .....		1				D. C.
<i>Autographa</i> sp. (Noctuidae).....	<i>Brassica chinensis</i> (Chinese cabbage).....	4					N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Brassica juncea</i> (mustard).....	1					Do.
<i>Bephrata cubensis</i> (Eurytomidae).....	<i>Annona cherimola</i> (cherimoya).....				1		La.
Do.....	<i>Annona muricata</i> (soursop).....				2		Do.
<i>Bothrioderes dentatus</i> (Colydiidae).....	<i>Sweetenia mahoganyi</i> (mahogany).....	1					Do.
<i>Cerotoma ruficornis</i> (Chrysomelidae).....	<i>Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus</i> (lima bean).....	1					N. Y.
<i>Coccus viridis</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Chalcas</i> sp.....			1			Fla.*
Do.....	<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine).....			12	10		Do.*
<i>Conoderus</i> sp. (Elateridae).....	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> (tomato).....	1					La.
Do.....	do.....						N. Y.
<i>Crociosema plebeiana</i> (Olethreutidae).....	<i>Hibiscus esculentus</i> (okra).....	2					La.
Do.....	do.....	1					N. Y.
<i>Cylas formicarius</i> (sweetpotato weevil).....	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweetpotato).....					1	Ala.
Do.....	do.....					2	La.
Do.....	do.....					2	Md.
Do.....	do.....					2	N. Y.
<i>Dialeurodes citri</i> (citrus whitefly).....	<i>Fortunella japonica</i> (kumquat).....			1			Fla.*
<i>Diaphania</i> sp. (Pyraustidae).....	<i>Benincasa hispida</i> (hairy squash).....	1					N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Cucumis sativus</i> (cucumber).....	3					Do.
Do.....	<i>Cucurbita maxima</i> (squash).....	2					Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mall	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
<b>CUBA—Continued</b>							
<b>Insects—Continued.</b>							
<i>Diatraea</i> sp. (Pyralididae).....	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> (sugar-cane).			6			Fla.*
Do.....	do.....			2			N. Y.
<i>Dyscinctus picipes</i> (Scarabaeidae)...	<i>Ananas sativus</i> (pineapple).....	1					La.
<i>Ephesia</i> sp. (Phycitidae).....	do.....	39					Do.
Do.....	do.....	7					N. Y.
<i>Euzestus erithacus</i> (Colydiidae).....	do.....	1					La.
<i>Feltia</i> sp. (Noctuidae).....	<i>Brassica chinensis</i> (Chinese cabbage).	1					N. Y.
<i>Frankliniella cephalica</i> (thrips).....	<i>Dahlia</i> sp.....				1		Fla.*
Do.....	<i>Rosa</i> sp.....			4	1		Do.*
<i>Frankliniella cubensis</i> (thrips).....	<i>Dahlia</i> sp.....				3		Do.*
Do.....	<i>Rosa</i> sp.....			8	2		Do.*
<i>Frankliniella insularis</i> (thrips).....	<i>Dahlia</i> sp.....				1		Do.*
Do.....	<i>Rosa</i> sp.....				3		Do.*
<i>Frankliniella simplex</i> (thrips).....	do.....			1	3		Do.*
<i>Frankliniethrips vespiformis</i> (thrips).....	<i>Brassica chinensis</i> (Chinese cabbage).	6			1		Do.*
Do.....	<i>Brassica juncea</i> (mustard).....	2					N. Y.
<i>Glaephyria</i> sp. (Pyraustidae).....	<i>Ananas sativus</i> (pineapple).....	1					Do.
<i>Gynaikothrips uzeli</i> (thrips).....	<i>Ficus indica</i> .....				29		La.
Do.....	<i>Ficus</i> sp.....			1			N. Y.
Do.....	do.....				1		Fla.*
<i>Haplothrips gowdeyi</i> (thrips).....	<i>Ananas sativus</i> (pineapple).....	1					N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Dahlia</i> sp.....				2		Fla.*
Do.....	<i>Rosa</i> sp.....				3		Do.*
<i>Heliella phidilealis</i> (Pyraustidae).....	<i>Brassica chinensis</i> (Chinese cabbage).	39					Do.*
Do.....	<i>Brassica juncea</i> (mustard).....	28					N. Y.
<i>Keiferia lycopersicella</i> (tomato pin-worm).	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> (tomato).	2					Do.
Do.....	do.....	2					La.
<i>Lepidosaphes hawaiiensis</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Codiaeum</i> p. (croton).....			1			N. Y.
<i>Maruca testulalis</i> (East Indian bean pod borer).	<i>Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus</i> (lima bean).	96					Fla.*
<i>Nanus uniformis</i> (Curculionidae).....	do.....	1					N. Y.
<i>Orthaea servillei</i> (Lygaeidae).....	<i>Brassica chinensis</i> (Chinese cabbage).	1					Do.
<i>Phytophiza</i> sp. (Agromyzidae).....	do.....	19					Do.
Do.....	<i>Brassica juncea</i> (mustard).....	12					Do.
<i>Platynota rostrana</i> (Tortricidae).....	<i>Ananas sativus</i> (pineapple).....	1					Do.
Do.....	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> (tomato).	1					Do.
<i>Prodenia</i> sp. (Noctuidae).....	<i>Brassica chinensis</i> (Chinese cabbage).	2					Do.
Do.....	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> .....	1					Do.
Do.....	do.....	2					La.
<i>Pseudoamidia tessellata</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Mammea americana</i> (mamey).....			1			N. Y.
<i>Pseudococcus boninensis</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> (sugar-cane).			1			Fla.*
Do.....	do.....			1			Do.*
<i>Psyllodes</i> sp. (Chrysomelidae).....	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> (radish).....	3					N. Y.
<i>Pyroderes stigmatophora</i> (Cosmopterygidae).	<i>Ananas sativus</i> (pineapple).....	1					Do.
<i>Pyroderes</i> sp. (Cosmopterygidae).....	do.....	9					La.
Do.....	do.....	2					Do.
Do.....	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> (tomato).	1					N. Y.
<i>Pyropus</i> sp. (Curculionidae).....	<i>Brassica chinensis</i> (Chinese cabbage).	1					La.
Do.....	<i>Brassica juncea</i> (mustard).....	1					N. Y.
<i>Stephanoderes minutus</i> (Scolytidae).....	<i>Adansonia digitata</i> .....			1			Do.
<i>Systema basalis</i> (Chrysomelidae).....	<i>Brassica chinensis</i> .....	2					Mass.
Do.....	<i>Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus</i> (lima bean).	1					N. Y.
<i>Taeniothrips simplex</i> (eladiolus thrips).	<i>Rosa</i> sp.....				1		Do.
<i>Targionia bromeliae</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Ananas sativus</i> (pineapple).....	4					Fla.*
Do.....	do.....	1					Do.*

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939, 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 hartii</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp. (yam).....			1			N. Y.
<i>Targionia sacchari</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> (sugarcane). do.....			5	1		Fla.*
Do.....	do.....				1		N. Y.
Tineid.....	<i>Carica papaya</i> (papaya).....	2				1	La.
Do.....	do.....			1			N. Y.
<i>Trionymus sacchari</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> .....						Fla.*
<i>Xestoccephalus</i> sp. (Cicadellidae).....	<i>Brassica chinensis</i> (Chinese cabbage). do.....	1		1			N. Y.
<i>Xyleborus affinis</i> (Scolytidae).....	<i>Citrus grandis</i> (grapefruit).....	1					La.
<i>Xyleborus sacchari</i> (Scolytidae).....	<i>Cedrela</i> sp.....	1					N. Y.
Diseases:							
<i>Albugo bliti</i> .....	<i>Amaranthus</i> sp. (amaranth).....					1	Fla.*
<i>Aphelenchus avenae</i> .....	<i>Zingiber officinale</i> (ginger).....	1					N. Y.
<i>Ceratostomella fimbriata</i> .....	<i>Xanthosoma</i> sp. (malanga).....	2					Do.
<i>Cercospora hibisci</i> .....	<i>Hibiscus esculentus</i> (okra).....	1					Do.
<i>Colletotrichum jalcatum</i> .....	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> (sugarcane). do.....				6		Fla.*
<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i> .....	<i>Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus</i> (lima bean). do.....	3					N. Y.
<i>Helminthosporium curculum</i> .....	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> (pepper).....	1				2	Do.
<i>Mycosphaella citrullina</i> .....	<i>Cucumis sativus</i> (cucumber).....	2					Do.
<i>Physopella fici</i> .....	<i>Ficus carica</i> (fig).....			1			Fla.*
<i>Phytophthora terrestris</i> .....	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> (tomato). do.....	1					N. Y.
<i>Rhizoctonia bataticola</i> .....	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweetpotato).....					1	Fla.*
CYPRUS							
Insects:							
<i>Acanthoscelides spinipes</i> (Bruchidae). do.....	<i>Acacia farnesiana</i> .....		1				N. Y.
Diseases:							
<i>Myeloidis</i> sp. (Phycitidae).....	<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i> (carob).....	1					Do.
<i>Septoria citri</i> .....	<i>Citrus limonia</i> (lemon).....					1	Do.
CZECHOSLOVAKIA							
Insects:							
<i>Bruchidius alferii</i> (Bruchidae).....	<i>Trifolium alexandrinum</i> (Egyptian clover). do.....		1				D. C.
<i>Bruchidius trifolii</i> (Bruchidae).....	do.....		1				Do.
<i>Bruchus brachialis</i> (vetch bruchid). do.....	<i>Vicia villosa</i> (hairy vetch).....	1					Ala.
Do.....	do.....	3					Ga.
Do.....	do.....	1					N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Vicia</i> sp. (vetch).....	3					Ala.
Do.....	do.....	1					Ga.
<i>Bruchus viciae</i> (Bruchidae).....	<i>Vicia villosa</i> (hairy vetch).....	1					Ala.
<i>Coleophora</i> sp. (Coleophoridae).....	<i>Malus</i> sp.....	1					D. C.
<i>Curculio</i> sp. (Curculionidae).....	<i>Quercus</i> sp.....		1				Do.
<i>Dorytomus</i> sp. (Curculionidae).....	<i>Salix discolor</i> (pussy willow).....		1				Mass.
<i>Pyralis</i> sp. (Pyralidae).....	<i>Ribes</i> sp.....	1					D. C.
<i>Trionymus</i> sp. (Coccidae).....	<i>Rebutia</i> sp. (cactus).....		1				Calif.*
DANZIG							
Diseases:							
<i>Thielaviopsis basicola</i> .....	<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion).....					1	Mass.
DENMARK							
Insects:							
<i>Acrolepia assectella</i> (Plutellidae).....	<i>Allium porrum</i> (leek).....					1	N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> (cabbage). do.....					1	Pa.
<i>Bruchidius lividimanus</i> (Bruchidae).....	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i> (Scotch broom). do.....		1				D. C.
<i>Bruchidius villosus</i> (Bruchidae).....	do.....		1				Do.
Do.....	<i>Cytisus</i> sp.....		2				Do.
Do.....	<i>Laburnum</i> sp.....		1				Do.
Do.....	<i>Ulex</i> sp.....		1				Do.
<i>Ceutorhynchus pleurostigma</i> (turnip gall weevil). do.....	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).....					1	Md.
Do.....	do.....					1	Pa.
Do.....	do.....					1	Tex.
Do.....	do.....					1	Va.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
<b>DENMARK—Continued</b>							
Insects—Continued.							
<i>Lecanium coryli</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Malus</i> sp.....		1				D. C.
<i>Neustedia floccosa</i> (Coccidae).....	Forest litter packing material.....		1				Do.
<i>Psylliodes chrysocephala</i> (Chrysomelidae).	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).....				1		Md.
<i>Strophosoma melanogrammum</i> (Curculionidae).	Forest litter packing material.....		1				D. C.
Do.....	Packing around rose plant.....		1				Do.
<i>Strophosoma rufipes</i> (Curculionidae).	Forest litter packing material.....		1				Do.
<i>Tychius</i> sp. (Curculionidae).....	Packing around rose plant.....		1				Do.
Diseases:							
<i>Aphelenchoides varietinus</i> .....	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> (potato).....					1	Tex.
<i>Cumminsia sanovinea</i> .....	<i>Mahonia</i> sp.....		2				D. C.
<i>Septoria chrysanthemella</i> .....	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> sp.....				1		N. Y.
<i>Septoria pastinacae</i> .....	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i> (parsnip).....					1	Mass.
<b>DOMINICA</b>							
Insects:							
<i>Aspidiotus destructor</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango).....					1	Do.
<i>Coccus viridis</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime).....		1				Do.
<i>Leucospis cockerelli</i> (Coccidae).....	do.....		1				Do.
<b>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC</b>							
Insects:							
<i>Akindus atratus</i> (Cydnidae).....	<i>Melocactus</i> sp. (cactus).....		1				D. C.
<i>Anastrepha</i> sp. (Tryptetidae).....	<i>Achras sapota</i> (sapidilla).....			1			N. Y.
<i>Aspidiotus destructor</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> (coconut).....				1		Mass.
Do.....	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana).....		1				Fla.*
Do.....	<i>Palm</i> .....			1			Do.*
<i>Asterolecanium aureum</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Brassia</i> sp. (orchid).....		1				D. C.
<i>Diaphania</i> sp. (Pyraustidae).....	<i>Chayota edulis</i> (chayote).....		3				N. Y.
<i>Elaphion nanum</i> (Cerambycidae).....	<i>Guaiacum</i> sp.....		1				Do.
<i>Frankliniella insularis</i> (thrips).....	<i>Posa</i> sp.....			1			Do.
<i>Franklinothrips respiformis</i> (thrips).....	<i>Aster</i> sp.....			1			Do.
<i>Furcaspis biformis</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Oncidium luridum intermedium</i> (orchid).....		1				Hawaii.*
<i>Haplothrips gourdeii</i> (thrips).....	<i>Gerberia</i> sp.....				1		N. Y.
<i>Maruca testulalis</i> (East Indian bean pod borer).....	<i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean).....				1		La.
<i>Pinnaspis minor strachani</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> (coconut).....				1		Mass.
<i>Taeniothrips simplex</i> (gladiolus thrips).....	<i>Gladiolus</i> sp.....			1			N. Y.
<i>Vinsonia stellifera</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Brassia</i> sp. (orchid).....		1				D. C.
Do.....	Orchid.....		1				Do.
<i>Xyleborus propinquus</i> (Scolytidae).....	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango).....		1				N. Y.
Diseases:							
<i>Aphelenchoides parictinus</i> .....	<i>Xanthosoma</i> sp. (malanga).....		1				Do.
<i>Ceratostomella fimbriata</i> .....	do.....		19				Do.
<b>DUTCH EAST INDIES</b>							
Insects:							
<i>Orchidophilus aterrimus</i> (Curculionidae).....	<i>Oncidium leopardinum</i> (orchid).....			1			Hawaii.*
<i>Orchidophilus</i> sp. (Curculionidae).....	Orchid debris.....			1			Do.*
<i>Pinnaspis touzensii</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Vanda</i> sp. (orchid).....			1			Do.*
<i>Scleron ferrugineum</i> (Tenebrionidae).....	<i>Dendrobium macrostachyum</i> (orchid).....			1			Do.*
Diseases:							
<i>Tilletia horrida</i> .....	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (paddy rice).....		1				N. Y.
<b>DUTCH NEW GUINEA</b>							
Insects:							
Tineid.....	<i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid).....		1				D. C.
<b>ECUADOR</b>							
Insects:							
<i>Euscepes posifasciatus</i> (West Indian sweetpotato weevil).....	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweetpotato).....				1		N. Y.
<i>Stenomoma catenifer</i> (avocado seed moth).....	<i>Persea americana</i> (avocado).....			1			Calif.*
Do.....	do.....				1		Wash.
<i>Tanaostigma</i> sp. (Encyrtidae).....	Legume seed.....		1				D. C.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quartors	Stores	
EGYPT							
Insects:							
<i>Agriotes</i> sp. (Elateridae).....	Soil around turnips.....					1	Mass.
<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i> (pink bollworm).	<i>Gossypium</i> sp. (cottonseed)....	2	1				N. Y.
<i>Pselactus spadix</i> (Curculionidae)....	<i>Gossypium</i> sp. (cotton).....	1					Do.
<i>Pseudoanidia trilobitiformis</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Citrus limonia</i> (lemon).....					1	Pa.
Diseases:							
<i>Aphelenchus avenae</i> .....	<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion).....	1					N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> (potato)....					1	Mass.
<i>Botrytis allii</i> .....	<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion).....	5				1	N. Y.
ENGLAND							
Insects:							
<i>Acalypta parvula</i> (Tingitidae).....	Packing around plants.....		1				D. C.
<i>Agriotes</i> sp. (Elateridae).....	Soil around <i>Primula</i> plant.....		1				Do.
<i>Agromyza</i> sp. (Agromyzidae).....	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> sp.....			1			N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Radicula armoracia</i> (horseradish).					2	Mass.
<i>Aleyrodes brassicae</i> (whitefly).....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> (cabbage).					1	N. Y.
<i>Anuraphis cynariella</i> (aphid).....	<i>Cynara scolymus</i> (globe artichoke).					1	Mass.
<i>Apion carduorum</i> (Curculionidae).....	do.....					1	N. Y.
<i>Apion pomonae</i> (Curculionidae).....	<i>Vicia</i> sp. (vetch).....	1					Ill.
Do.....	do.....	1					Mass.
<i>Barynotus obscurus</i> (Curculionidae).....	Soil with lavender plants.....			1			D. C.
<i>Brachyrhinus</i> sp. (Curculionidae).....	Soil around roots of rhododendron.	2					Wash.
<i>Bregmatothrips iridis</i> (thrips).....	<i>Iris</i> sp.....	1	1				D. C.
<i>Bruchus affinis</i> (Bruchidae).....	<i>Lathyrus</i> sp.....		1				Do.
<i>Bruchus luteicornis</i> (Bruchidae).....	<i>Vicia</i> sp. (vetch).....	1					Md.
<i>Callosobruchus ademptus</i> (Bruchidae).	<i>Pueraria thunbergiana</i> (kudzu).		1				D. C.
<i>Ceutorhynchus pleurostigma</i> (turnip gall weevil).	<i>Brassica campestris</i> (rutabaga).					7	N. Y.
Do.....	do.....					4	Pa.
Do.....	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).....					1	Ala.
Do.....	do.....					9	La.
Do.....	do.....					3	Md.
Do.....	do.....					13	N. Y.
Do.....	do.....					4	Pa.
Do.....	do.....					16	Tex.
Do.....	do.....					2	Va.
Do.....	do.....					2	N. Y.
<i>Ceutorhynchus</i> sp. (Curculionidae).....	<i>Brassica campestris</i> (rutabaga).					2	N. Y.
Do.....	do.....					1	Tex.
Do.....	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).....					1	Ala.
Do.....	do.....					1	La.
Do.....	do.....					2	Md.
Do.....	do.....					6	N. Y.
Do.....	do.....					2	Pa.
Do.....	do.....					1	S. C.
Do.....	do.....					3	Tex.
Do.....	do.....					1	Va.
Do.....	do.....					1	Pa.
<i>Chaetopsis</i> sp. (Otitidae).....	do.....					1	D. C.
<i>Chionaspis salicis</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Fraxinus velutina</i> .....		1				La.
<i>Coreya cephalonica</i> (rice moth).....	<i>Arachis hypogaea</i> (peanut).....	1					D. C.
<i>Curculio</i> sp. (Curculionidae).....	<i>Quercus robur</i> (English oak).....		1				Do.
Do.....	<i>Quercus</i> sp.....		2				Do.
<i>Dialeurodes chittendeni</i> (rhododendron whitefly).	<i>Rhododendron</i> sp.....	3					Do.
<i>Dolopius marginatus</i> (Elateridae).....	<i>Dianthus</i> sp.....		1				Do.
<i>Epipolacus caliginosus</i> (Curculionidae).	<i>Humulus</i> sp.....		1				Do.
<i>Frankliniella intonsa</i> (thrips).....	<i>Sempervivum</i> sp. (houseleek)....		1				Do.
<i>Helophorus</i> sp. (Hydrophilidae).....	<i>Narcissus</i> sp.....			1			N. Y.
<i>Hepialus</i> sp. (Hepialidae).....	<i>Rheum</i> sp. (rhubarb).....				1		Tex.
<i>Laspeyresia splendana</i> (Olethreutidae).	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (acorn).....		2				D. C.
Do.....	do.....			1			Ill.
Do.....	do.....			1			Pa.
<i>Lecanium coryli</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Liquidambar orientalis</i> .....	1					D. C.
Do.....	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple).....		1				Do.
Do.....	<i>Salix</i> sp. (willow).....			1			N. Y.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1938, to June 20, 1939, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
<b>ENGLAND—Continued</b>							
<b>Insects—Continued.</b>							
<i>Leiosoma oblongulum</i> (Curculionidae)	Soil around primrose plant		1				D. C.
<i>Lepersinus frazini</i> (Scolytidae)	<i>Fraxinus</i> sp. (ash)	2					N. Y.
<i>Lepidosaphes tuberculata</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Cymbidium</i> sp. (orchid)	4					D. C.
<i>Limothrips denticornis</i> (thrips)	<i>Iris ruthenica</i>		1				Do.
<i>Merodon</i> sp. (Syrphidae)	<i>Narcissus</i> sp.			1			Ala.
<i>Micrelus ericae</i> (Curculionidae)	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (heather)		1				Mass.
<i>Mordellistena</i> sp. (Mordellidae)	<i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid)	1					D. C.
<i>Myzus ornatus</i> (aphid)	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> sp.			1			N. Y.
Do	<i>Clematis</i> sp.	1					D. C.
Do	<i>Crataegomespilus grandiflora</i>	1					Do.
Do	<i>Dianthus</i> sp. (carnation)		1				Do.
Do	<i>Fuchsia</i> sp.		1				Do.
Do	<i>Potentilla alpestris aurea-plena</i>		1				Do.
Do	<i>Primula</i> sp. (primrose)		1				Do.
Do	<i>Viola</i> sp.	1					Do.
<i>Myzus primulae</i> (aphid)	<i>Primula veris</i>		1				Do.
Do	<i>Primula</i> sp.		1				Do.
<i>Nargus anisolomoides</i> (Silphidae)	Soil around lily bulbs		1				Do.
<i>Neuroterus quercus-baccarum</i> (Cynipidae)	<i>Quercus robur</i> (English oak)			1			Do.
<i>Parlatoria oleae</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Prunus domestica</i> (plum)					1	Pa.
<i>Parlatoria pseudospidotus</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Vanda</i> sp. (orchid)	1					D. C.
<i>Phyllotreta</i> sp. (Chrysomelidae)	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip)					1	N. Y.
<i>Phytomyza atricornis</i> (Agromyzidae)	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> sp.				1		Do.
Psychid	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> (English holly)		1				D. C.
<i>Psylliodes chrysocephala</i> (Chrysomelidae)	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip)					1	La.
Do	do					1	Md.
Do	do					2	N. Y.
Do	do					1	Pa.
Do	do					1	Tex.
<i>Rhabdophaga</i> sp. (Cecidomyiidae)	<i>Salix</i> sp. (willow)			1			N. Y.
<i>Rhinocola ericae</i> (Psyllidac)	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (heather)		1				Wash.
<i>Rhopalosiphum tulipaeola</i> (aphid)	<i>Gладиолус</i> sp.		1				Do.
<i>Scaphisoma</i> sp. (Scaphidiidae)	<i>Primula</i> sp.		1				Calif.
<i>Sitona lineata</i> (Curculionidae)	Box of mixed herbaceous perennials	1					D. C.
<i>Taeniothrips atratus</i> (thrips)	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (heather)		1				Mass.
Do	<i>Tetragonia expansa</i> (New Zealand spinach)					1	N. Y.
<i>Taeniothrips ericae</i> (thrips)	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (heather)		1				D. C.
Do	do		1				Mass.
<i>Taeniothrips</i> sp. (thrips)	do		2				Wash.
<i>Thrips fuscipennis</i> (thrips)	<i>Lupinus</i> sp. (lupine)	1					D. C.
Tortricid	<i>Laurus nobilis</i> (Grecian laurel)				1		N. Y.
Do	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple)					1	Tex.
<i>Trialeurodes</i> sp. (whitefly)	<i>Mutisia decurrens</i>	1					D. C.
Trypetid	<i>Rosa</i> sp.		1				Do.
<i>Ulopa reticulata</i> (Cicadellidae)	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (heather)		1				Do.
Do	do		1				Wash.
<b>Diseases:</b>							
<i>Alternaria dianthi</i>	<i>Dianthus</i> sp.		1				D. C.
<i>Aphelochoides parietinus</i>	<i>Iris</i> sp.			1			Mass.
Do	<i>Petroselinum hortense</i> (parsley)					1	N. Y.
<i>Aphelochoides avenae</i>	<i>Iris</i> sp.			1			Mass.
<i>Botrytis galanthina</i>	<i>Narcissus</i> sp.		1				D. C.
<i>Cercospora angreci</i>	<i>Odontoglossum</i> sp. (orchid)	1					Do.
<i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i>	<i>Iris anglica</i> (English iris)		1				Do.
Do	<i>Iris</i> sp.			1			Mass.
Do	<i>Narcissus</i> sp.		2				D. C.
<i>Erysiphe polygoni</i>	<i>Clematis</i> sp.	1					Do.
<i>Gloeosporium bidgoodii</i>	<i>Oncidium kerstingii album</i> (orchid)		1				Hawaii.
<i>Hemileia oncidi</i>	<i>Oncidium</i> sp. (orchid)	1					D. C.
<i>Heterosporium echinulatum</i>	<i>Dianthus</i> sp. (carnation)		1				Wash.
<i>Phoma oleracea</i>	<i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i> (cauliflower)					1	N. Y.
Do	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> (cabbage)					1	Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939, 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>Phyllachora graminis</i> .....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat).....	1					Mass.
<i>Rhynchospora acerinum</i> .....	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (sycamore maple).....					1	N. Y.
<i>Sclerotinia fructicola</i> .....	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple).....					1	Pa.
<i>Septoria azaleae</i> .....	<i>Azalea indica</i> .....				1		N. Y.
<i>Verticillium albo-atrum</i> .....	<i>Dahlia</i> sp.....			1			Do.
ETHIOPIA							
Insects:							
<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i> (pink boll-worm).....	<i>Gossypium</i> sp. (cottonseed).....		1				D. C.
Diseases:							
<i>Puccinia anomala</i> .....	<i>Hordeum</i> sp.....		1				Do.
EUROPE							
Diseases:							
<i>Aphelenchoides hodsoni</i> .....	<i>Narcissus</i> sp.....			1			N. Y.
FEDERATED MALAY STATES							
Insects:							
<i>Parlatoria pseudaspidiotus</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Vanda</i> sp. (orchid).....	1					D. C.
FIJI ISLANDS							
Insects:							
<i>Odonaspis penicillata</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Bambusa</i> sp. (bamboo).....			1			Wash.
FINLAND							
Diseases:							
<i>Botrytis allii</i> .....	<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion).....					1	N. Y.
FRANCE							
Insects:							
<i>Agromyza</i> sp. (Agromyzidae).....	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).....					3	Do.
<i>Aleyrodes azaleae</i> (whitefly).....	<i>Azalea</i> sp.....			1			Do.
<i>Amorphophora azaleae</i> (aphid).....	do.....			1			Do.
<i>Anuraphis cynariella</i> (aphid).....	<i>Cynara scolymus</i> (globe artichoke).....					1	Do.
<i>Apion carduorum</i> (Curculionidae).....	do.....					1	Do.
<i>Apion ononicola</i> (Curculionidae).....	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).....					1	Do.
<i>Apion pomonae</i> (Curculionidae).....	<i>Vicia</i> sp. (vetch).....	4		1			Do.
<i>Arthrolips densatus</i> (Orthoperidae).....	<i>Juglans</i> sp. (walnut).....	1					Va.
<i>Baris</i> sp. (Curculionidae).....	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).....					1	Tex.
<i>Blastodacna</i> sp. (Cosmopterigidae).....	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple).....	3					D. C.
<i>Bruchidius villosus</i> (Bruchidae).....	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i> (Scotch broom).....		2				Do.
Do.....	<i>Laburnum alpinum</i> .....		2				Do.
<i>Bruchus luteicornis</i> (Bruchidae).....	<i>Vicia angustifolia</i> (vetch).....	1					La.
Do.....	<i>Vicia</i> sp. (vetch).....	4					Md.
<i>Bruchus rufipes</i> (Bruchidae).....	<i>Vicia sativa</i> (vetch).....	1					Ill.
Do.....	<i>Vicia</i> sp.....	1					Ala.
Do.....	do.....	1					Md.
Do.....	do.....	1					N. Y.
<i>Bruchus signaticornis</i> (Bruchidae).....	do.....	1					Wash.
<i>Bruchus tristriculus</i> (Bruchidae).....	<i>Lathyrus hirsutus</i> .....		1				D. C.
<i>Ceutorhynchus pleurostigma</i> (turnip gall weevil).....	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).....					1	La.
Do.....	do.....					4	N. Y.
Do.....	do.....					1	Tex.
<i>Ceutorhynchus</i> sp. (Curculionidae).....	do.....					17	N. Y.
<i>Cleonus mendicus</i> (Curculionidae).....	Excelsior packing.....	1					Do.
<i>Coleophora</i> sp. (Coleophoridae).....	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple).....	1					D. C.
Do.....	<i>Prunus</i> sp.....	1					Do.
Do.....	<i>Pyrus communis</i> (pear).....	1					Do.
<i>Colobicus marginatus</i> (Colydidae).....	<i>Juglans</i> sp. (walnut).....	1					Va.
<i>Curculio elephas</i> (Curculionidae).....	<i>Quercus suber</i> (cork oak).....		1				Calif.*
Do.....	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak).....	1					Do.*
<i>Dryocosmus australis</i> (Cynipidae).....	do.....		1				D. C.
<i>Dryomyia lichtensteini</i> (Itonididae).....	do.....		1				Do.
<i>Eriophyes macrorhynchus</i> (mite).....	<i>Acer</i> sp. (maple).....					1	N. Y.
<i>Euemerus</i> sp. (Syrphidae).....	<i>Allium ascalonicum</i> (shallot).....					1	Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
<b>FRANCE—Continued</b>							
<b>Insects—Continued.</b>							
<i>Forficula auricularia</i> (European earwig)	<i>Secale cereale</i> (rye)	1					N. Y.
<i>Helophorus</i> sp. (Hydrophilidae)	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip)					2	Do.
<i>Iridomyrmex melleus</i> (ant)	<i>Dendrobium</i> sp. (orchid)	1					D. C.
<i>Iridomyrmex melleus</i> var. (ant)	<i>Cypripedium aladin</i> (orchid)	1					Hawaii.*
Do	Moss packing for <i>Vanda caerulea</i> .	1					Do.*
<i>Laspeyresia</i> sp. (Olethreutidae)	<i>Quercus suber</i> (cork oak)		1				Calif.*
Do	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	1					Do.*
<i>Liothrips vaneeckei</i> (thrips)	<i>Lilium</i> sp. (lily)	6					N. Y.
<i>Lonchoptera</i> sp. (Lonchopteridae)	<i>Valerianella locusta oltioria</i> (corn salad)					1	Do.
<i>Magdalis</i> sp. (Curculionidae)	<i>Chaenomeles</i> sp.		1				D. C.
<i>Myelois</i> sp. (Phytitidae)	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> (date)			1			N. Y.
<i>Phyllotreta</i> sp. (Chrysomelidae)	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip)					1	Do.
<i>Phytomyza</i> sp. (Agromyzidae)	<i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i> (cauliflower).					2	Do.
<i>Psylliodes chrysocephala</i> (Chrysomelidae).	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip)					1	La.
Do	do					13	N. Y.
<i>Psylliodes</i> sp. (Chrysomelidae)	<i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i>					1	Do.
<i>Ptinus tectus</i> (Ptinidae)	<i>Vicia</i> sp. (vetch)	1					Wash.
<i>Taphropeltus contractus</i> (Lygaeidae).	Forest litter packing around fruit trees.	1					D. C.
<i>Thrips angusticeps</i> (thrips)	<i>Cichorium intybus</i> (escarole)					1	N. Y.
<i>Thrips fuscipennis</i> (thrips)	<i>Amygdalus persica</i> (peach)					1	Do.
<i>Tropistethus holosericeus</i> (Lygaeidae).	Forest litter packing around fruit trees.	1					D. C.
<i>Xylorechus rusticus</i> (Cerambycidae).	<i>Juglans</i> sp. (walnut)	1					Va.
<b>Diseases:</b>							
<i>Albugo tragopogonis</i>	<i>Tragopogon porrifolium</i> (salisfy).					1	N. Y.
<i>Aphelenchus avenae</i>	<i>Hyacinthus orientalis albulus</i> (Roman hyacinth).	1					Do.
<i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i>	<i>Iris</i> sp.	1					Calif.*
<i>Gloeodes pomigena</i>	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple)					1	Tex.
<i>Leptosphaeria heterospora</i>	<i>Iris</i> sp.		2				D. C.
<i>Macrophoma candollii</i>	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i> (box)			2			N. Y.
<i>Peronospora pisi</i>	<i>Pisum sativum</i> (pea)					1	Do.
<i>Phoma iridina</i>	<i>Iris</i> sp.		1				D. C.
<i>Phyllosticta rusciicola</i>	<i>Ruscus</i> sp. (butchersbroom)	1					Pa.
<i>Puccinia scirpi</i>	<i>Scirpus validus</i>			1			N. Y.
<i>Ramularia cynarae</i>	<i>Cynara scolymus</i> (globe artichoke).					1	Do.
<i>Sclerotium cepivorum</i>	<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion)					1	Do.
Do	<i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic)					1	Do.
<i>Sphaeropsis malorum</i>	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> (cherry-laurel).	1					Do.
<i>Uromyces fabae</i>	<i>Vicia</i> sp. (vetch)	2	1				Do.
<i>Uromyces limonii</i>	<i>Statice armeria</i> (thrift).	1					Do.
<i>Valsa leucostoma</i>	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple)	1					D. C.
<b>FRENCH CAMEROONS</b>							
<b>Insects:</b>							
<i>Xyleborus</i> sp. (Scolytidae)	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	1					N. Y.
<b>FRENCH GUINEA</b>							
<b>Insects:</b>							
<i>Specularius erythrinae</i> (Bruchidae)	<i>Erythrina</i> sp.		1				D. C.
Do	do		1				N. Y.
<b>FRENCH INDO-CHINA</b>							
<b>Insects:</b>							
<i>Pseudaonidia duplex</i> (camphor scale).	<i>Ananas sativus</i> (pineapple)	1					Hawaii.*
<b>FRENCH WEST AFRICA</b>							
<b>Insects:</b>							
<i>Pyrophorus</i> sp. (Elateridae)	<i>Loeca klaineana</i>	1					N. Y.
<i>Xyleborus</i> sp. (Scolytidae)	do	3					Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
GERMANY							
Insects:							
<i>Acrolepis assectella</i> (Plutellidae)	<i>Allium porrum</i> (leek)					1	N. Y.
<i>Agromyza</i> sp. (Agromyzidae)	<i>Radicula armoracia</i> (horse-radish).					2	Mass.
<i>Apion cracca</i> (Curculionidae)	<i>Vicia</i> sp. (vetch)	1					N. Y.
<i>Apion pomonae</i> (Curculionidae)	do	1					Md.
<i>Bruchidius villosus</i> (Bruchidae)	<i>Cytisus laburnum</i>	1					Do.
<i>Bruchus atomarius</i> (Bruchidae)	<i>Lathyrus sylvestris wagneri</i>		1				Pa.
<i>Bruchus brachialis</i> (vetch bruchid)	<i>Vicia villosa</i> (hairy vetch)		2				D. C.
Do	<i>Vicia</i> sp. (vetch)		9				Do.
Do	do		1				N. Y.
<i>Bruchus viciae</i> (Bruchidae)	do		1				D. C.
<i>Ceutorhynchus</i> sp. (Curculionidae)	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> (radish)					1	N. Y.
<i>Coleophora</i> sp. (Coleophoridae)	<i>Betula populifolia purpurea</i>		1				D. C.
Do	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple)	4					Do.
Do	<i>Quercus</i> spp		1				Do.
Do	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (acorn)		1				Mich.
<i>Elleschus</i> sp. (Curculionidae)	<i>Salix discolor</i> (pussy willow)		1				N. Y.
<i>Ernobius abietis</i> (Anobiidae)	<i>Picea</i> sp. (spruce)			2			Do.
<i>Frankliniella intonsa</i> (thrips)	<i>Posa</i> sp				1		Do.
<i>Gastrodes abietum</i> (Lygaeidae)	With conifer branches and cones.		1				D. C.
Do	<i>Picea</i> sp. (spruce)		1				N. Y.
<i>Hylemya</i> sp. (Anthomyiidae)	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> (radish)					1	Do.
<i>Hylurgops palliatus</i> (Scolytidae)	<i>Pinus</i> sp. (pine)	1					Va.
<i>Ischnodes sanguinicollis</i> (Elateridae)	In soil around azalea		1				D. C.
<i>Laspeyresia splendana</i> (Olethreutidae)	<i>Castanea</i> sp. (chestnut)		1	1			N. Y.
<i>Laspeyresia strobilella</i> (Olethreutidae)	<i>Picea</i> sp. (spruce)			3			Ill.
Do	do		1				Md.
Do	do		2				N. Y.
<i>Lecanium coryli</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Sorbus</i> sp. (mountain-ash)		1				D. C.
<i>Leucaspis loevi</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Pinus</i> sp. (pine)		1				N. Y.
<i>Ludius</i> sp. (Elateridae)	<i>Fragaria</i> sp. (strawberry)		1				La.
<i>Melanotus</i> sp. (Elateridae)	do		1				Do.
<i>Myzus ornatus</i> (aphid)	<i>Dahlia</i> sp.		1				Calif.*
<i>Ocnerosoma piniariella</i> (Hyponomeutidae)	<i>Pinus mugo</i> (Swiss mountain pine).			1			N. Y.
<i>Philophylla heraclei</i> (celery fly)	<i>Apium graveolens</i> (celery)					1	Pa.
<i>Rhopalosiphoninus tulipaella</i> (aphid).	<i>Radicula armoracia</i> (horse-radish).					1	Mass.
<i>Thrips fuscipennis</i> (thrips)	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (heather)		1				Pa.
Tortricid	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple)		1				D. C.
Do	<i>Pyrus communis</i> (pear)		1				Do.
Diseases:							
<i>Aphelenchoides fragariae</i>	<i>Convallaria majalis</i> (lily-of-the-valley).	12					N. Y.
Do	do	7					Do.
<i>Aphelenchoides parietinus</i>	<i>Ribes</i> sp.			1			Do.
<i>Aphelenchus avenae</i>	<i>Ribes grossularia</i> (English gooseberry).			1			Do.
<i>Ascochyta grossulariae</i>	<i>Ribes grossularia</i> (English gooseberry).			1			Do.
<i>Clitris quercina</i>	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	1					D. C.
<i>Cronartium rubicola</i>	<i>Ribes</i> sp.			1			N. Y.
<i>Discosia pini</i>	<i>Pinus strobus</i> (white pine)		1				Do.
<i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i>	<i>Convallaria majalis</i> (lily-of-the-valley).	15					Do.
Do	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> (potato)					1	Tex.
<i>Heterodera marioni</i>	<i>Aconitum lycocotnum</i> (wolfbane).		1				D. C.
Do	<i>Tragopogon reticulata</i>		1				Do.
<i>Lophodermium pinastri</i>	<i>Pinus mugo</i> (Swiss mountain pine).			1			N. Y.
<i>Pestalozzia macrotricha</i>	<i>Rhododendron</i> sp.	1					Do.
<i>Phyllosticta maculiformis</i>	<i>Castanea sativa</i> (Spanish chestnut).		1				Do.
<i>Phyllosticta saccardi</i>	<i>Rhododendron</i> sp.	1					Do.
<i>Pratylenchus pratensis</i>	<i>Convallaria majalis</i> (lily-of-the-valley).	28					Do.
Do	<i>Ribes</i> sp.			1			Do.
<i>Sclerotinia cinerea</i>	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple)			2			Do.
<i>Septoria azaleae</i>	<i>Azalea indica</i>				1		Do.
Do	<i>Azalea</i> sp.		1				D. C.
<i>Septoria chrysanthemella</i>	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> sp.				4		N. Y.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
<b>GOLD COAST</b>							
Insects: <i>Xyleborus affinis</i> (Scolytidae)	<i>Lovea klaineana</i> (tiger wood)	1					Va.
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>							
Insects: <i>Barynotus obscurus</i> (Curculionidae)	Soil around roots of snowdrop bulbs.		1				D. C.
<b>GREECE</b>							
Insects: <i>Bruchus rufipes</i> (Bruchidae)	<i>Vicia sativa</i> (vetch)		1				N. Y.
<i>Bruchus ulicis</i> (Bruchidae)	<i>Vicia</i> sp. (vetch)		1				Do.
<i>Cryptoblabes</i> sp. (Phycitidae)	<i>Punica granatum</i> (pomegranate).			1			Do.
<i>Melanotus</i> sp. (Elateridae)	Soil around roots of <i>Asparagus sprengeri</i> plant.			1			Do.
<i>Myelois</i> sp. (Phycitidae)	<i>Punica granatum</i> (pomegranate).			1			Do.
<i>Parlatoria oleae</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple)			2			Do.
<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i> (pink bollworm).	<i>Gossypium</i> sp. (seed cotton)		1				Ga.
Do	do		3				La.
<i>Thrips angusticeps</i> (thrips)	<i>Cynara scolymus</i> (globe artichoke).					1	N. Y.
Diseases: <i>Cytospora vitis</i>	<i>Vitis</i> sp. (grape)			1			Do.
<i>Septoria citri</i>	<i>Citrus limonia</i> (lemon)					1	Do.
<b>GRENADA</b>							
Insects: <i>Euseces postfasciatus</i> (West Indian sweetpotato weevil).	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweet potato)			1			Mass.
Diseases: <i>Ceratostomella fimbriata</i>	do			1			Do.
<b>GUADELOUPE</b>							
Insects: <i>Chrysomphalus dictyospermi</i> var. (Coccidae).	<i>Asparagus</i> sp. (fern)			1			P. R.
<i>Conchaspis angraeci</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Hibiscus</i> sp.			1			D. C.
<i>Furcaspis biformis</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Oncidium</i> sp. (orchid)	1					Do.
<i>Parlatoria crotonis</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton)			1			Do.
<i>Pinnaaspis minor strachani</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Hibiscus</i> sp.			1			Do.
<i>Pseudoparlatoria ostreata</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Antigonon</i> sp.			1			Do.
<i>Vinsonia stellifera</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Oncidium</i> sp. (orchid)	1					Do.
<b>GUATEMALA</b>							
Insects: <i>Acrolophus</i> sp. (Tineidae)	<i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid)	1					Do.
Do	Orchid	1					Calif.*
<i>Aleurodicus</i> sp. (whitefly)	<i>Odontoglossum</i> sp. (orchid)	1					D. C.
<i>Aleurotrachelus</i> sp. (whitefly)	<i>Lycaste cruenta</i> (orchid)	1					Calif.*
Do	<i>Odontoglossum grande</i> (orchid)	1					Do.*
<i>Anastrepha</i> sp. (Trypetidae)	<i>Achras sapota</i> (sapodilla)					1	La.
Do	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango)			1			Pa.
<i>Aspidiotus palmae</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana)	1					Fla.*
<i>Athous</i> sp. (Elateridae)	<i>Tabebuia donnell-smithii</i> (primavera).	1					N. Y.
<i>Aulonium bidentatum</i> (Colydiidae)	do	1					La.
Do	do	1					N. Y.
<i>Brentus mexicanus</i> (Brentidae)	do	1					Do.
<i>Chlaenobia</i> sp. (Scarabaeidae)	<i>Coffea</i> sp.	1					Tex.
<i>Conotrachelus</i> sp. (Curculionidae)	<i>Tabebuia donnell-smithii</i>	1					N. Y.
<i>Cosmopolites sordidus</i> (banana root borer).	With cashew, mangoes, and <i>Spondias</i> .			1			Pa.
<i>Cossonus canaliculatus</i> (Curculionidae).	<i>Tabebuia donnell-smithii</i> (primavera).	1					N. Y.
<i>Cossonus sulcirostris</i> (Curculionidae).	do	1					Do.
<i>Cryptorhynchus</i> sp. (Curculionidae).	Banana debris	1					La.
<i>Diplotaxis</i> sp. (Scarabaeidae)	<i>Coffea</i> sp.	1					Tex.
<i>Elaphidion</i> sp. (Cerambycidae)	<i>Tabebuia donnell-smithii</i>	1					N. Y.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
<b>GUATEMALA—Continued</b>							
<b>Insects—Continued.</b>							
<i>Eurhoptus</i> sp. (Curculionidae).....	<i>Stanhopea</i> sp. (orchid).....		1				Calif.*
<i>Eurygipita vestitus</i> (Miridae).....	Orchid.....			1			Do.*
Do.....	do.....	1					D. C.
<i>Euzestus erithacus</i> (Colydiidae).....	<i>Tabebuia donnell-smithii</i> .....	1					La.
<i>Hypsipyla grandella</i> (Phycitidae).....	<i>Swietenia mahogani</i> (mahogany).....	2					Do.
Do.....	<i>Tabebuia donnell-smithii</i> (primavera).....	1					Do.
Do.....	do.....	1					Do.
<i>Laemphloeus suturalis</i> (Cucujidae).....	<i>Laelia rubescens</i> (orchid).....	1					Calif.*
<i>Lecaniodiaspis dendrobii</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Cattleya aurantiaca</i> (orchid).....	1					D. C.
<i>Macrosiphum luteum</i> (aphid).....	<i>Cattleya boweringiana</i> (orchid).....	1					Calif.*
Do.....	<i>Cattleya skinneri</i> (orchid).....	1					Do.*
Do.....	<i>Epidendrum stamfordianum</i> (orchid).....	1		1			Do.*
<i>Metamasius sericeus</i> (silky cane weevil).....	Banana debris.....	1					Tex.
<i>Metamasius sericeus</i> var. (Curculionidae).....	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana).....	1					Md.
<i>Metamasius</i> sp. (Curculionidae).....	Banana debris.....	1					Tex.
<i>Mordellistena</i> sp. (Mordellidae).....	<i>Cattleya skinneri</i> (orchid).....	1					Calif.*
<i>Neoclytus caciucus</i> (Cerambycidae).....	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i> (lignumvitae).....	1					Do.*
<i>Parandra glabra</i> (Cerambycidae).....	<i>Tabebuia donnell-smithii</i> (primavera).....	1					N. Y.
Do.....	do.....	2					Do.
<i>Passalus</i> sp. (Passalidae).....	do.....	1					Do.
<i>Pazillus</i> sp. (Passalidae).....	do.....	1					La.
<i>Platypus exaratus</i> (Platypodidae).....	do.....	3					N. Y.
Do.....	do.....	5					Do.
<i>Platypus rugulosus</i> (Platypodidae).....	do.....	4					Do.
<i>Platypus</i> sp. (Platypodidae).....	do.....	1					Do.
<i>Platythyrea</i> sp. (ant).....	do.....	1					Do.
<i>Pyrophorus</i> sp. (Elateridae).....	do.....	1					Do.
<i>Sacium oberthuri</i> (Orthoperidae).....	do.....	1					La.
<i>Setomorpha insectella</i> (Tineidae).....	do.....	1					N. Y.
<i>Silvanus vulgaris</i> (Cuenjiidae).....	do.....	1					Do.
<i>Sosylus cursorius</i> (Colydiidae).....	do.....	2					Do.
<i>Stenomoma</i> sp. (Stenomomidae).....	<i>Annona muricata</i> (soursop).....				1		S. C.
<i>Tenebroides complicatus</i> (Ostomidae).....	<i>Tabebuia donnell-smithii</i> .....	1					N. Y.
<i>Tesserocerus dejeani</i> (Platypodidae).....	do.....	1					Do.
<i>Tesserocerus ericius</i> (Platypodidae).....	do.....	1					Do.
<i>Xyleborus affinis</i> (Scolytidae).....	do.....	3					Do.
<i>Xyleborus confusus</i> (Scolytidae).....	<i>Brosimum alicastrum</i> (breadnut).....	1					La.
Do.....	<i>Tabebuia donnell-smithii</i> .....	1					Do.
Do.....	do.....	4					N. Y.
<i>Xyleborus propinquus</i> (Scolytidae).....	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i> (lignumvitae).....	1					Do.
Do.....	<i>Tabebuia donnell-smithii</i> .....	1					La.
Do.....	do.....	6					N. Y.
<b>Diseases:</b>							
<i>Cercospora musae</i> .....	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana).....	3					Mass.
<i>Colletotrichum orchidearum</i> .....	<i>Odontoglossum grande</i> (orchid).....	1					Calif.*
Do.....	<i>Oncidium splendidum</i> (orchid).....	1					Do.*
<i>Dendrodochium cattleyae</i> .....	<i>Cattleya skinneri</i> (orchid).....	1					Do.*
<i>Fysarium orchidis</i> .....	<i>Oncidium splendidum</i> (orchid).....	1					Do.*
<i>Gloeosporium catleyae</i> .....	<i>Cattleya skinneri</i> .....	1					Do.*
<i>Gloeosporium epidendri</i> .....	<i>Epidendrum radiatum</i> (orchid).....	1					Do.*
<i>Gloeosporium odontoglossi macrospora</i> .....	<i>Odontoglossum grande</i> (orchid).....	1					Do.*
<i>Pestalozzia palmarum</i> .....	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> (coconut).....				1		Pa.
<b>GUERNSEY</b>							
<b>Insects:</b>							
<i>Myzus ornatus</i> (aphid).....	<i>Pelargonium</i> sp. (geranium).....			1			N. Y.
<b>HAITI</b>							
<b>Insects:</b>							
<i>Aleurocanthus</i> sp. (whitefly).....	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime).....			1			Do.
<i>Anastrepha</i> sp. (Trypetidae).....	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango).....			1			Do.
<i>Aspidiotus destructor</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Amygdalus communis</i> (almond).....			1			Fla.*

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
<b>HAWAII—Continued</b>							
<b>Insects—Continued.</b>							
<i>Bephrata</i> sp. (Eurytomidae).....	<i>Annona muricata</i> (sour sop).....			1			N. Y.
<i>Coccus viridis</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Coffea</i> sp.....			1			Fla.*
<i>Elaphidion</i> sp. (Cerambycidae).....	<i>Guanicum officinale</i> (lignum-vitae).....	1					N. Y.
<i>Frankliniella cubensis</i> (thrips).....	<i>Rosa</i> sp.....			1			Fla.*
<i>Heterothrips sericatus</i> (thrips).....	do.....			1			Do.*
<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i> (pink boll-worm).....	<i>Gossypium</i> sp. (cottonseed).....			1			N. Y.
<i>Selenothrips rubrocinctus</i> (red-banded thrips).....	<i>Rosa</i> sp.....				1		Fla.*
<i>Targionia bromeliae</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Ananas sativus</i> (pineapple).....					1	Va.
<i>Targionia sacchari</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> (sugarcane).....				1		Fla.*
Do.....	do.....				1		N. Y.
<b>Diseases:</b>							
<i>Colletotrichum falcatum</i> .....	do.....				1		Fla.*
<i>Gloeosporium bidgoodii</i> .....	<i>Oncidium</i> sp. (orchid).....			1			N. Y.
<i>Puccinia purpurea</i> .....	<i>Holcus sorghum</i> (sorghum).....		1				Do.
<b>HAWAII</b>							
<b>Insects:</b>							
<i>Adoretus sinicus</i> (Scarabaeidae).....	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> (coconut).....			1			Calif.*
Do.....	Flower leis.....			1			Do.*
<i>Aoniditella inornata</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Areca catechu</i> (betel palm).....	1					Do.*
Do.....	<i>Jasminum sambac</i> (Arabian jasmine).....		1	1			Do.*
<i>Attagenus undulatus</i> (Dermestidae).....	<i>Dianthus</i> sp.....			1			Do.*
<i>Autographa</i> sp. (Noctuidae).....	<i>Ananas sativus</i> (pineapple).....	1					Do.*
<i>Caryedon fuscus</i> (Bruchidae).....	<i>Cassia</i> sp.....			1			Do.*
Do.....	<i>Prosopis chilensis</i> (algaroba).....			1			Do.*
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> (Mediterranean fruitfly).....	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> (pepper).....					1	Do.*
Do.....	<i>Coffea arabica</i> (Arabian coffee).....			1			Do.*
Do.....	<i>Ficus indica</i> (fig).....				1		Do.*
Do.....	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango).....			3	2		Do.*
Do.....	<i>Persea americana</i> (avocado).....	1					Do.*
<i>Ceroplastes rubens</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Alyria olivaeformis</i> (maile).....			1			Do.*
Do.....	Unidentified lei.....			1			Do.*
<i>Chionaspis yanonensis</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....			1			Wash.
<i>Coccus viridis</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine).....			1			Calif.*
<i>Dacus cucurbitae</i> (mclon fly).....	<i>Cucumis sativus</i> (cucumber).....					3	Do.*
<i>Dialeurodes kirkaldyi</i> (whitefly).....	<i>Gardenia florida</i> .....				1	3	Do.*
Do.....	<i>Jasminum sambac</i> (Arabian jasmine).....			1			Do.*
<i>Ereunetis flavistriata</i> (sugarcane bud worm).....	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> (coconut).....			2			Do.*
<i>Ereunetis</i> sp. (Tineidae).....	<i>Ananas sativus</i> (pineapple).....	2		2			Do.*
Do.....	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> .....			1			Do.*
<i>Haplothrips gowdeyi</i> (thrips).....	<i>Anthurium</i> sp.....			1			Do.*
<i>Isorhinus</i> sp. (Curculionidae).....	<i>Gardenia</i> sp.....			1			Do.*
<i>Lampides baetica</i> (Lycaenidae).....	<i>Canavalia</i> sp.....			2			Do.*
Do.....	<i>Dioclea violacea</i> (Mauna-loa).....			5			Do.*
Do.....	Herbarium specimens, Mauna-loa included.....			1			Do.*
<i>Lepidosaphes auriculata</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton).....	1	2	2			Do.*
<i>Lepidosaphes unitoba</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Alyria olivaeformis</i> (maile).....			2			Do.*
<i>Maruca testulalis</i> (East Indian bean pod borer).....	<i>Dioclea violacea</i> (Mauna-loa).....			1	1		Do.*
Do.....	Herbarium specimens, Mauna-loa included.....			1			Do.*
Do.....	<i>Phascolus</i> sp. (string bean).....					1	Do.*
<i>Morganella maskelli</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Hibiscus</i> sp.....		1				Do.*
<i>Parlatoria crotonis</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton).....			1			Do.*
<i>Phenacaspis eugeniae</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> (coconut).....			1			Do.*
<i>Phenacaspis eugeniae sandwicensis</i> (Coccidae).....	do.....			1			Wash.
<i>Pseudoanidia clarigera</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Hibiscus</i> sp.....	1	1				Calif.*
<i>Pseudoanidia tesserata</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton).....		1				Do.*
Do.....	<i>Hibiscus</i> sp.....		1				Do.*
<i>Ripersia palmarum</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> (coconut).....	1		7	1		Do.*
<i>Sinozylon conigerum</i> (Bostrichidae).....	Unidentified tree.....	1					Do.*

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		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
<b>HAWAII—Continued</b>							
<b>Insects—Continued.</b>							
<i>Sternonchetus mangiferae</i> (mango weevil)	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango)			5	3		Calif.*†
<i>Taeniothrips hawaiiensis</i> (thrips)	<i>Dioclea violacea</i> (Mauna-Loa)			2			Do.*
Do	<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine)			1			Do.*
<i>Taeniothrips simplex</i> (gladiolus thrips)	<i>Gladiolus</i> sp			1			Do.*
<i>Xyleborus kraatzi</i> (Scolytidae)	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> (sugarcane)			1			Do.*
<b>Diseases:</b>							
<i>Uromyces alyziae</i>	<i>Alyxia olivaeformis</i> (maile)			1			Do.*
<b>HONDURAS</b>							
<b>Insects:</b>							
<i>Acanthoderes</i> sp. (Cerambycidae)	<i>Cedrus</i> sp. (cedar)	1					La.
Do	<i>Swietenia mahogani</i> (mahogany)	2					Do.
<i>Asterolecanium aureum</i> (Coccidae)	Orchid			1			D. C.
<i>Brentus mexicanus</i> (Brentidae)	<i>Cedrus</i> sp. (cedar)	1					La.
Do	<i>Tabebuia donnell-smithii</i> (primavera)	1					Do.
<i>Chalcolepidius</i> sp. (Elateridae)	<i>Cedrus</i> sp. (cedar)	1					Do.
Do	<i>Swietenia mahogani</i> (mahogany)	1					Do.
Do	<i>Tabebuia donnell-smithii</i> (primavera)	1					Do.
<i>Chrysomphalus dictyospermi</i> var. (Coccidae)	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango)				1		Mass.
<i>Coccus riridis</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine)			1			La.
<i>Colydodes gibbiceps</i> (Colydiidae)	<i>Swietenia mahogani</i> (mahogany)	1					Do.
<i>Conotrachelus</i> sp. (Curculionidae)	<i>Cedrus</i> sp. (cedar)	1					Do.
<i>Copturus</i> sp. (Curculionidae)	do	2					Do.
Do	<i>Swietenia mahogani</i> (mahogany)	4					Do.
<i>Dialeurodes</i> sp. (whitefly)	<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine)			1			Do.
<i>Discoloma humerale</i> (Discolomidae)	<i>Cedrus</i> sp. (cedar)	4					Do.
<i>Eubulus</i> sp. (Curculionidae)	<i>Swietenia mahogani</i> (mahogany)	3					Do.
<i>Fulrius</i> sp. (Miridae)	<i>Cedrus</i> sp. (cedar)	1					Do.
Do	<i>Tabebuia donnell-smithii</i> (primavera)	1					Do.
<i>Heilipus</i> sp. (Curculionidae)	<i>Persea americana</i> (avocado)				1		Ala.
<i>Homoecoma</i> sp. (Phycitidae)	<i>Tabebuia donnell-smithii</i>	1					La.
<i>Hypsipyta grandella</i> (Phycitidae)	<i>Cedrus</i> sp. (cedar)	4					Do.
<i>Liodema kirschi</i> (Tenebrionidae)	do	1					Do.
<i>Metamasius sericeus</i> (silky cane weevil)	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana)	1					Md.
<i>Metamasius sericeus carbonarius</i> (Curculionidae)	do	1					Do.
<i>Nasutitermes cornigera</i> (termite)	<i>Cedrus</i> sp. (cedar)	1					La.
Do	<i>Swietenia mahogani</i> (mahogany)	1					Do.
<i>Odonaspis saccharicaulis</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> (sugarcane)				1		Mass.
<i>Parillus</i> sp. (Passalidae)	<i>Cedrus</i> sp. (cedar)	1					La.
<i>Phelomerus aberrans</i> (Bruchidae)	<i>Cassia fistula</i> (golden-shower)			1			Do.
<i>Platytema subquadratum</i> (Tenebrionidae)	<i>Cedrus</i> sp. (cedar)	1					Do.
<i>Platypus</i> sp. (Platypodidae)	do	1					Do.
<i>Pyrophorus</i> sp. (Elateridae)	<i>Swietenia mahogani</i> (mahogany)	1					Do.
<i>Stenoma catenifer</i> (avocado seed moth)	<i>Persea americana</i> (avocado)				2		Ala.
<i>Stephanoderes</i> sp. (Scolytidae)	<i>Adansonia digitata</i> (baobab tree)			1			La.
<i>Targionia hartii</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp. (yam)				1		Mass.
<i>Trypanaeus proboscidius</i> (Histeridae)	<i>Cedrus</i> sp. (cedar)	1					La.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
<b>HONDURAS—Continued</b>							
<b>Insects—Continued.</b>							
<i>Xyleborus affinis</i> (Scolytidae).....	<i>Swietenia mahogani</i> (mahogany).....	1					La.
<i>Xyleborus confusus</i> (Scolytidae).....	<i>Cedrus</i> sp. (cedar).....	3					Do.
Do.....	<i>Swietenia mahogani</i> .....	2					Do.
<i>Xyleborus fuscatus</i> (Scolytidae).....	<i>Cedrus</i> sp. (cedar).....	1					Do.
<i>Xyleborus propinquus</i> (Scolytidae).....	do.....	2					Do.
<i>Xyleborus torquatus</i> (Scolytidae).....	do.....	3					Do.
<i>Xyleborus</i> sp. (Scolytidae).....	do.....	2					Do.
Do.....	<i>Swietenia mahogani</i> (mahogany).....	2					Do.
<i>Xylotrechus</i> sp. (Cerambycidae).....	<i>Tabebuia donnell-smithii</i> (primavera).....	1					N. Y.
<b>Diseases:</b>							
<i>Cercospora musae</i> .....	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana).....	1					Mass.
<i>Pestalozzia palmarum</i> .....	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> (coconut).....				1		N. Y.
<b>HUNGARY</b>							
<b>Insects:</b>							
<i>Bruchidius</i> sp. (Bruchidae).....	<i>Trifolium repens</i> (white clover).....		1				D. C.
Do.....	do.....		1				N. Y.
<i>Bruchus brachialis</i> (vetch bruchid).....	<i>Vicia villosa</i> (hairy vetch).....	6					Ala.
Do.....	do.....		2				D. C.
Do.....	do.....	2					Ga.
Do.....	do.....	1					La.
Do.....	do.....	4					Md.
Do.....	do.....	1					N. Y.
Do.....	do.....	8					Va.
Do.....	<i>Vicia</i> sp. (vetch).....	7					Ala.
Do.....	do.....		7				D. C.
Do.....	do.....	3	1				N. Y.
Do.....	do.....	1					Pa.
Do.....	do.....	4					S. C.
Do.....	do.....	4					Va.
<i>Bruchus rufipes</i> (Bruchidae).....	<i>Vicia sativa</i> (vetch).....	3					La.
<i>Bruchus viciae</i> (Bruchidae).....	<i>Vicia villosa</i> (hairy vetch).....	1					Ala.
<i>Diaspis visci</i> (Coccidac).....	<i>Juniperus</i> sp. (juniper).....	1					Calif.*
<i>Eurytoma onobrychidis</i> (Eurytomidae).....	<i>Onobrychis viciaefolia</i> .....		1				N. Y.
<i>Hypera</i> sp. (Curculionidae).....	<i>Vicia villosa</i> (hairy vetch).....	1					Va.
Do.....	<i>Vicia</i> sp. (vetch).....	1					Ala.
<i>Polychrosis botrana</i> (vine moth).....	<i>Vitis</i> sp. (grape).....			1			N. Y.
<i>Pycnomerus tenebrans</i> (Colydiidae).....	<i>Vicia villosa</i> (hairy vetch).....	1					Va.
<i>Pyrausta nubilalis</i> (European corn borer).....	<i>Iolcus sorghum</i> var. (broom-corn).....	4					Mass.
Do.....	do.....	4					N. Y.
<b>Diseases:</b>							
<i>Sorosporium reilianum</i> .....	do.....	1					Mass.
<b>INDIA</b>							
<b>Insects:</b>							
<i>Amblycerus robiniae</i> (Bruchidae).....	<i>Acacia</i> sp.....		1				D. C.
<i>Bruchidius</i> sp. (Bruchidae).....	<i>Albizia stipulata</i> .....		1				Do.
Do.....	<i>Ing</i> sp.....		1				Ill.
<i>Callosobruchus chinensis</i> (Bruchidae).....	Gram (paddy mixture).....					1	Mass.
Do.....	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (rice).....					1	Do.
Do.....	Paddy rice and chickpea.....					1	Do.
<i>Caryedon fuscus</i> (Bruchidae).....	<i>Prosopis juliflora</i> .....		1				D. C.
<i>Chilo simplex</i> (Asiatic rice borer).....	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (rice).....		1				Ill.
<i>Coccotrypes</i> sp. (Scolytidae).....	<i>Actinorhysis</i> sp. (palin).....		1				D. C.
<i>Curculio</i> sp. (Curculionidae).....	<i>Eugenia jambos</i> (rose-apple).....		1				Do.
Do.....	<i>Eugenia paniculata</i> .....		1				N. Y.
<i>Eurytoma</i> sp. (Eurytomidae).....	<i>Indigofera</i> sp.....		1				D. C.
<i>Furcaspis biformis</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Cymbidium lowianum</i> (orchid).....		1				Calif.*
Gelechiid.....	<i>Bambusa longispiculata</i> .....		1				D. C.
<i>Kytorhinus</i> sp. (Bruchidae).....	<i>Piptanthus nepalensis</i> .....		1				Do.
<i>Lepidosaphes tuberculata</i> (Coccidac).....	<i>Cymbidium lowianum</i> (orchid).....		1				Do.
<i>Lophocateres pusillus</i> (Siamese grain beetle).....	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (paddy rice) and <i>Cicer arietinum</i> (chickpea).....					1	Mass.
Tortricid.....	<i>Dendrobium nobile</i> (orchid).....		1				D. C.
<i>Trichius ornatus</i> (Scarabaeidae).....	<i>Cymbidium eburneum</i> (orchid).....	1					Calif.*



List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939, 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>Cryptoblabes</i> sp. (Phycitidae).....	<i>Citrus limonia</i> (lemon).....	1					N. Y.
Do.....	Excelsior packing for pomegranate.		1				Do.
Do.....	<i>Punica granatum</i> (pomegranate).		1	1			Do.
<i>Curculio elephas</i> (Curculionidae)....	<i>Castanea</i> sp. (chestnut).....					1	La.
<i>Dacus oleae</i> (olive fruitfly).....	<i>Olea europaea</i> (olive).....		6				Mass.
Do.....	do.....		1	3			N. Y.
Do.....	do.....		1				Pa.
<i>Depressaria</i> sp. (Oecophoridae).....	<i>Cynara scolymus</i> (globe artichoke).					1	N. Y.
<i>Eurytoma onobrychidis</i> (Eurytomidae).	<i>Onobrychis crista-galli</i>		1				D. C.
<i>Forficula auricularia</i> (European earwig).	<i>Vicia faba</i> (fava bean), <i>Amygdalus communis</i> (almond), and <i>Cicer</i> sp.			1			Mass.
<i>Frankliniella intonsa</i> (thrips).....	<i>Foeniculum</i> sp. (fennel).....					1	N. Y.
<i>Grapholita</i> sp. (Olethreutidae).....	<i>Amygdalus persica</i> (peach).....					1	Mass.
<i>Hemimeme juliana</i> (Olethreutidae)....	<i>Castanea</i> sp. (chestnut).....					1	La.
<i>Hypooborus ficus</i> (Scolytidae).....	<i>Ficus</i> sp.....			1			N. Y.
<i>Laspysresia splendana</i> (Olethreutidae).	<i>Castanea</i> sp. (chestnut).....					2	La.
Do.....	do.....	10					Mass.
Do.....	do.....		2	2			N. Y.
Do.....	do.....		1				Pa.
<i>Leptidosaphes ficus</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Ficus carica</i> (fig).....			3			N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Ficus</i> sp.....		2				D. C.
Do.....	do.....			3			N. Y.
<i>Leucaspis riccae</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Olea europaea</i> (olive).....		1				Do.
<i>Lizus</i> sp. (Curculionidae).....	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).....					1	Do.
<i>Mamestra brassicae</i> (Noctuidae).....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> (cabbage).					1	Do.
<i>Megastigmus pistaciae</i> (Callimomidae).	<i>Pistacia vera</i> (pistachio).....		1				Do.
<i>Megastigmus</i> sp. (Callimomidae).....	do.....		1				Do.
<i>Merodon</i> sp. (Syrphidae).....	<i>Scilla</i> sp. (squill).....		1				Do.
<i>Myeloides ceratoniae</i> (Phycitidae).....	<i>Punica granatum</i> (pomegranate).			1			Do.
<i>Orthezia urticae</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Vitis</i> sp. (grape).....		1				Calif.
<i>Parlatoria camelliae</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Camellia japonica</i> (camellia).....		1				D. C.
<i>Parlatoria oleae</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Amygdalus persica</i> (peach).....		1				Mass.
Do.....	do.....			1			N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple).....		2	3		2	Do.
Do.....	<i>Pyrus communis</i> (pear).....		1				D. C.
Do.....	do.....		2				N. Y.
<i>Parlatoria ziziphus</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Citrus limonia</i> (lemon).....					1	Calif.*
Do.....	do.....					1	La.
<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i> (pink bollworm).	<i>Gossypium</i> sp. (cottonseed).....		1				Calif.*
Do.....	do.....		1				D. C.
<i>Phytomyza</i> sp. (Agromyzidae).....	<i>Brassica oleracea bullata</i> (Savoy cabbage).					1	N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> (cabbage).					1	Do.
Do.....	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> (radish).....					1	Do.
<i>Pieris brassicae</i> (Pieridae).....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i>					1	Do.
<i>Phyllodes chrysocephala</i> (Chrysomelidae).	<i>Brassica juncea</i> (mustard).....					1	Do.
Do.....	<i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i> (broccoli).					1	Do.
<i>Pultarinia mesembryanthemi</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Mesembryanthemum</i> sp.....			1			Do.
<i>Pyrausta nubilalis</i> (European corn borer).	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple).....			1			Do.
<i>Rhagoletis cerasi</i> (Trypetidae).....	<i>Prunus</i> sp. (cherry).....					2	Mass.
Do.....	do.....					1	N. Y.
<i>Rhynchites cupreus</i> (Curculionidae)....	<i>Sorbus</i> sp. (sorbe apple).....		1				Do.
<i>Rhyparochromus praetextatus</i> (Lygaeidae).	<i>Ficus carica</i> (fig).....		1				D. C.
<i>Stephanitis pyri</i> (pear tingid).....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....			1			N. Y.
<i>Thrips angusticeps</i> (thrips).....	<i>Cynara scolymus</i> (globe artichoke).					2	Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1933, to June 30, 1939, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
<b>ITALY—Continued</b>							
<b>Insects—Continued.</b>							
<i>Thrips fuscipennis</i> (thrips).....	<i>Pittosporum</i> sp.....				1		N. Y.
<i>Trialeurodes</i> sp. (whitefly).....	<i>Laurus nobilis</i> (Grecian laurel).		2		2		Do.
Trypetid.....	<i>Cynara scolymus</i> (globe artichoke).					1	Do.
<b>Diseases:</b>							
<i>Alternaria dianthi</i> .....	<i>Dianthus</i> sp. (carnation).....			1			Do.
<i>Aphelenchus avenae</i> .....	<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion).....	1					Mass.
<i>Ascochyta lycopersici</i> .....	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> (tomato).					2	N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Solanum melongena</i> (eggplant).					3	Do.
<i>Coleosporium senecionis</i> .....	<i>Pinus halepensis</i> (aleppo pine)				1		Do.
<i>Cylindrosporium castanicolum</i> .....	<i>Castanea sativa</i> (Spanish chestnut).	1					Do.
<i>Exosporium palmivorum</i> .....	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> (date)				1		Do.
Do.....	<i>Phoenix</i> sp. (palm)				1		Do.
<i>Fabraea maculata</i> .....	<i>Cydonia oblonga</i> (quince)			1			Do.
<i>Fusicladium depressum</i> .....	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> (fennel)					3	Do.
<i>Fusicladium eriobotryae</i> .....	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i> (loquat)			1		1	Do.
<i>Glomerella cincta</i> .....	<i>Dracaena</i> sp.....				1		Do.
<i>Oidium euonymi-japonici</i> .....	<i>Euonymus japonicus</i>				3		Do.
<i>Peronospora pisi</i> .....	<i>Pisum sativum</i> (pea)					7	Do.
<i>Pestalozzia disseminata</i> .....	<i>Eucalyptus globosus</i>	1					Do.
<i>Pestalozzia macrotricha</i> .....	<i>Azalea</i> sp.....			1			Do.
<i>Phragmidium disciflorum</i> .....	<i>Rosa</i> sp.....			1			Do.
<i>Phyllosticta ruscicola</i> .....	<i>Ruscus</i> sp.....					7	Do.
Do.....	do	6					Pa.
<i>Pleospora herbarum</i> .....	<i>Aspidistra lurida</i> (aspidistra)			1			N. Y.
<i>Ramularia cynarae</i> .....	<i>Cynara scolymus</i> (globe artichoke).					1	Mass.
Do.....	do					1	N. Y.
<i>Sclerotium cepivorum</i> .....	<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion)					1	Pa.
<i>Septoria citri</i> .....	<i>Citrus limonia</i> (lemon)					1	N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange)			1			Do.
<i>Septoria endiviae</i> .....	<i>Cichorium intybus</i> (chicory)					1	Do.
<i>Septoria linonum</i> .....	<i>Citrus limonia</i> (lemon)					1	Pa.
<i>Uromyces cepulae</i> .....	<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion)					1	N. Y.
<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.
Do.....	<i>Vicia</i> sp. (vetch)	1					Do.
<i>Vermicularia dematium</i> .....	<i>Dianthus</i> sp. (carnation)			1			Do.
<b>JAMAICA</b>							
<b>Insects:</b>							
<i>Anastrepha mombinpraeoptans</i> (Trypetidae).	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango)					1	Ala.
Do.....	do				1		La.
Do.....	do			3			N. Y.
<i>Anastrepha</i> sp. (Trypetidae)	<i>Citrus grandis</i> (grapefruit)				1		Ala.
Do.....	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango)				1		Mass.
Do.....	do				4		N. Y.
<i>Aspidiotus spinosus</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Mammea americana</i> (mamey).			1	1		Fla.*
<i>Asterolecanium charmoysi</i> (Coccidae).	Herb leaf	1					N. Y.
<i>Asterolecanium miliaris</i> (Coccidae)	Bamboo			1	1		Do.
Do.....	Herb leaf			1			Do.
<i>Asterolecanium palmarum</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> (coconut)				1		Fla.*
<i>Chalcodermus</i> sp. (Curculionidae)	<i>Cicer arietinum</i> (chickpea)			1			N. Y.
<i>Chrysomphalus odoratoglossi</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Brassavola cordata</i> (orchid)	1					D. C.
<i>Coccus viridis</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Coffea</i> sp.....				1	1	Fla.*
Do.....	<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine).					1	Do.
<i>Eusecepes postfasciatus</i> (West Indian sweet potato weevil).	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp. (yam)				1		Mass.
<i>Frankliniella cephalica</i> (thrips)	<i>Rosa</i> sp.....				1		Fla.*
<i>Frankliniella insularis</i> (thrips)	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i> (snapdragon).				1		N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Rosa</i> sp.....				1		Do.
<i>Frankliniella melanommatus</i> (thrips)	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>				1		Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1933, to June 30, 1939, inclusive—Continued

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		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
<b>JAMAICA—Continued</b>							
<b>Insects—Continued.</b>							
<i>Farcaopsis bififormis</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Cattleya gigas</i> (orchid)	1					D. C.
Do	<i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid)	1					Do.
Do	Orchid			1			Fla.*
<i>Haplothrips gowdeyi</i> (thrips)	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i> (snapdragon)			1			N. Y.
<i>Myelois</i> sp. (Phycitidae)	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> (tamarind)			1			Do.
<i>Odonaspis inusitata</i> (Coccidae)	Bamboo			1			Fla.*
<i>Paleoopus costicollis</i> (yam weevil)	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp. (yam)			1			Mass.
Do	do			5			N. Y.
<i>Parlatoria psuedaspidiotus</i> (Coccidae)	Orchid	1					D. C.
<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i> (pink bollworm)	<i>Gossypium</i> sp. (cottonseed)		1				N. Y.
Do	<i>Gossypium</i> sp. (cotton) (boll)		1				Do.
<i>Targionia hartii</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp. (yam)			2			Do.
<i>Targionia quohogiformis</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Dendrophylax funalis</i>		1				Hawaii.*
Tineid	<i>Annona muricata</i> (soursop)			1			N. Y.
Do	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp. (yam)			1			Mass.
Tortricid	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> (coconut)	1					La.
<i>Vinsonia stellifera</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Broughtonia lilacina</i>		1				D. C.
Do	<i>Broughtonia sanguinea</i>	1					Do.
<b>Diseases:</b>							
<i>Aphelenchoides tenuicaudatus</i>	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp. (yam)			1			N. Y.
<i>Botryosphaeria ribis</i>	<i>Chrysophyllum cainito</i> (star-apple)			1			Do.
<i>Pratylenchus pratensis</i>	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp. (yam)			1			Mass.
Do	do			1			N. Y.
<i>Rotylenchus bradys</i>	do			1			Do.
<b>JAPAN</b>							
<b>Insects:</b>							
<i>Aleyrodes azaleae</i> (whitefly)	<i>Azalea</i> sp.	1					Wash.
<i>Anaphothrips orchidii</i> (thrips)	<i>Anthurium scherzerianum</i>	3					Hawaii.*
<i>Anomala cuprea</i> (Scarabacidae)	Excelsior packing for earthenware	1					Md.
<i>Antonina cravi</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Bambusa</i> sp. (bamboo)			1			Wash.
<i>Argyresthia</i> sp. (Hyponomeutidae)	<i>Juniperus</i> sp.			1		1	Do.
Do	<i>Fatsia</i> sp.				1		Do.
<i>Aspidiotus spinosus</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Aucuba japonica</i> (Japanese aucuba)				1		N. Y.
<i>Aspidiotus transparentis</i> (Coccidae)	Unidentified plant			1			Calif.*
<i>Aulacaspis cravii</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Pinus resinosa</i> (red pine)	1					Do.*
<i>Callidum rufipenne</i> (Cerambycidae)	<i>Pinus</i> sp. (pine)	1					Do.*
<i>Callosobruchus ademptus</i> (Bruchidae)	<i>Pueraria thunbergiana</i> (kudzu)	1	2				D. C.
Do	do	1					La.
Do	do	1					Md.
Do	do	2					N. Y.
Do	do	1	1				Pa.
Do	do	5					Wash.
<i>Callosobruchus chinensis</i> (Bruchidae)	<i>Phaseolus angularis</i> (adzuki bean)			1			Hawaii.*
Do	<i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean)		1				Wash.
<i>Carposina</i> sp. (Carposinidae)	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple)				1		Calif.*
Do	<i>Viburnum furcatum</i>	1					Wash.
<i>Ceroplastes rubens</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Citrus nobilis deliciosa</i> (Mandarin orange)					1	Do.
Do	<i>Fatsia japonica</i>				1		Do.
<i>Chilo simplex</i> (Asiatic rice borer)	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (rice)			5			Calif.*
Do	do		2				Hawaii.*
Do	do		1	2		3	Wash.
<i>Chionaspis vistariae</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Wisteria</i> sp.			1			Hawaii.*
<i>Chionaspis yanonensis</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Citrus limonia</i> (lemon)					1	Calif.*
Do	<i>Citrus nobilis</i> (king orange)	1			1	1	Do.
Do	<i>Citrus nobilis deliciosa</i> (Mandarin orange)					1	Do.*
Do	do	5					Wash.
Do	<i>Citrus nobilis deliciosa</i> (tangerine)	1					Do.
Do	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange)					2	Calif.*

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939, 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>Chrysomphalus bifasciculatus</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Citrus nobilis deliciosa</i> (Mandarin orange).	1					Wash.
<i>Chrysomphalus dictyospermi</i> var. (Coccidae)	do.	1					Do.
<i>Cryptorhynchus</i> sp. (Curculionidae)	<i>Pinus</i> sp. (pine)	5					Calif.*
<i>Curculio</i> sp. (Curculionidae)	<i>Camellia japonica</i> (camellia)		1				Wash.
Do	<i>Castanea</i> sp. (chestnut)	20		7			Calif.*
Do	do	6					Wash.
Do	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (acorn)			1			D. C.
Do	do		1				Wash.
<i>Earias</i> sp. (Noctuidae)	<i>Azalea</i> sp.				1		Calif.*
<i>Elaphidion</i> sp. (Cerambycidae)	<i>Cedrus</i> sp. (cedar)	1					Do.*
<i>Fiorinia vacciniae</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Camellia</i> sp.				1		Wash.
<i>Gnapholitha</i> sp. (Olethreutidae)	<i>Amygdalus persica</i> (peach)					1	Calif.*
<i>Laspeyresia splendana</i> (Olethreutidae)	<i>Castanea</i> sp. (chestnut)			1			Wash.
<i>Laspeyresia</i> sp. (Olethreutidae)	<i>Castanea molissima</i> (Chinese chestnut).	1					Wash.
Do	<i>Quercus</i> sp.		1				D. C.
<i>Lepidosaphes camelliae</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Camellia sasanqua</i>	1					Calif.*
<i>Lepidosaphes conchiformis</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Fraxinus japonica</i>		1				D. C.
<i>Lepidosaphes kamakurensis</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Camellia japonica</i> (camellia)	2					Wash.
<i>Lepidosaphes lasianthi</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton)				1		N. Y.
<i>Lepidosaphes pallida</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Juniperus</i> sp.			1			Wash.
<i>Liothrips vaneekei</i> (thrips)	<i>Lilium</i> sp. (lily)		1				Calif.*
Do	do					1	La.
Do	do					5	Md.
<i>Maruca testulalis</i> (East Indian bean pod borer).	<i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean)					1	Wash.
<i>Megastigmus borriesi</i> (Callimomidae)	<i>Abies sachalinensis</i> (Sakhalin fir).	1					Do.
Do	do		1				Calif.*
<i>Megastigmus</i> sp. (Callimomidae)	<i>Acer palmatum</i> (Japanese maple).	1					Wash.
<i>Melanotus</i> sp. (Elateridae)	<i>Lilium longiflorum giganteum</i>	2					Pa.
Do	<i>Lilium</i> sp. (lily)	2					N. Y.
Do	do	1					Wash.
Do	Soil around <i>Fatsia japonica</i> plants.				1		Do.
Olethreutid	<i>Acer palmatum</i> (Japanese maple).	1					Do.
Do	<i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean)					3	Do.
Do	<i>Podocarpus macrophylla</i> (yew podocarpus).	3					Do.
Do	<i>Podocarpus sinensis</i>	1					Do.
<i>Orthotomicus</i> sp. (Scolytidae)	<i>Pinus</i> sp. (pine)	1					Calif.*
<i>Pagria signata</i> (Chrysomelidae)	Sphagnum moss		1				Wash.
<i>Parlatoria camelliae</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Camellia japonica</i> (camellia)		2				D. C.
Do	do	5	1				Wash.
Do	<i>Camellia sasanqua</i>	1					Do.
Do	<i>Camellia</i> sp.	1					Do.
<i>Parlatoria pseudaspidotus</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Vanda teres andersoni</i> (orchid).		1				Hawaii.*
Do	<i>Vanda teres grandiflora</i> (orchid)		1				Do.*
<i>Parlatoria theae</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Acer tsumagaki</i>	1					Wash.
Do	<i>Viburnum dilatatum</i>		1				D. C.
<i>Parlatoria ziziphus</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Citrus grandis</i> (grapefruit)					1	Calif.*
<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i> (pink bollworm).	<i>Gossypium</i> sp. (cottonseed)		1				D. C.
<i>Phenacaspis aucubae</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Aucuba</i> sp.				1		Wash.
<i>Phyllobius</i> sp.	<i>Cupressus</i> sp.					1	Do.
Do	<i>Pinus</i> sp. (pine)					1	Do.
<i>Poliaspis pini</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Pinus densiflora</i> (Japanese red pine).					1	N. Y.
<i>Porthetria dispar</i> (gypsy moth)	<i>Juniperus</i> sp.				1		Wash.
<i>Prays</i> sp. (Hyponomeutidae)	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime)					1	Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1938, to June 20, 1939, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quartermen	Stores	
JAPAN—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
<i>Pseudaonidia duplex</i> (camphor scale)	<i>Camellia japonica</i> (camellia)	2					Wash.
Do	<i>Citrus grandis</i> (pomelo)			1			Calif.
Do	<i>Citrus limonia</i> (lemon)					1	Do.*
Do	<i>Citrus nobilis</i> (king orange)			1			Do.*
Do	<i>Citrus nobilis deliciosa</i> (Mandarin orange).					1	N. Y.
Do	do	4					Wash.
Do	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange)					2	Calif.*
Do	do					1	N. Y.
Do	<i>Citrus sinensis junos</i> (Japanese orange).					1	Do.
Do	do	1					Wash.
Do	<i>Citrus</i> sp.					1	N. Y.
Do	<i>Magnolia salicifolia</i>	1					Wash.
Do	<i>Shortia uniflora</i> (Nippon-bells)		1				Do.
Do	<i>Vitis</i> sp. (grape)	1					Do.
<i>Pseudaonidia paeoniae</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Camellia japonica</i> (camellia)	1					Calif.*
Do	do	1					Wash.
Do	<i>Camellia reticulata</i>	1					Calif.*
Do	<i>Camellia</i> sp.			1			Do.
<i>Pseudococcus pini</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Pinus</i> sp. (pine)		1				Hawaii.*
Psychid	<i>Juniperus</i> sp. (dwarf juniper)				1		Pa.
Do	<i>Juniperus</i> sp. (juniper)				1	2	Wash.
Do	<i>Pinus</i> sp. (pine)					1	Do.
<i>Ptinella testacea</i> (Ptiliidae)	<i>Lilium</i> sp. (lily)	1					N. Y.
<i>Ptinus tectus</i> (Ptinidae)	do	1					Wash.
<i>Pyrausta nubilalis</i> (European corn borer).	<i>Paeonia</i> sp.	1					Do.
Do	<i>Phascolus</i> sp. (string bean)					2	Do.
<i>Sipalus hypocrita</i> (Curculionidae)	<i>Pinus</i> sp. (pine)	1					Calif.*
Tortricid	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> sp.			1			Do.*
Do	do				1		Wash.
Do	<i>Citrus nobilis deliciosa</i> (Mandarin orange).	3					Do.
Do	<i>Euonymus radicans</i> (winter-creeper).			1			Do.
Do	<i>Paeonia</i> sp.	1					Calif.*
Do	<i>Sciadopitya</i> sp.				1		Wash.
Do	<i>Shortia</i> sp.		1				Do.
Diseases:							
<i>Alternaria citri</i>	<i>Citrus nobilis deliciosa</i> (Mandarin orange).	2					Do.
<i>Aphelenchoides parietinus</i>	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (taro)					1	La.
Do	do					1	Pa.
Do	<i>Lilium</i> sp. (lily)	1					Do.
<i>Bacillus amylovorus</i>	<i>Pyrus</i> sp.		1				D. C.
<i>Colletotrichum comelliae</i>	<i>Camellia sasanqua</i>	1					Calif.*
<i>Colletotrichum orchidearum</i>	<i>Angraecum falcatum</i>		1				Do.*
<i>Coryneum microstictoides</i>	<i>Paeonia montan</i>			2			Do.*
<i>Cylindrosporium camelliae</i>	<i>Camellia japonica</i> (camellia)	3					Do.*
Do	do	1	1				Do.*
Do	<i>Epigaea asiatica</i>	1					Wash.
<i>Erysiphe polygoni</i>	<i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean)					1	Do.
<i>Gymnosporangium haraezanum</i>	<i>Juniperus</i> sp. (juniper)				1		Do.
<i>Gymnosporangium japonicum</i>	do				1		Do.
<i>Heterodera marioni</i>	<i>Echinocactus inoenis</i> (cactus)		1				D. C.
Do	<i>Freesia armstrongii</i> (freesia)	1					Calif.*
Do	<i>Freesia refracta chapmani</i>	2					Do.*
Do	<i>Gymnocalcium denudatum</i> (cactus).		1				Do.*
Do	<i>Gymnocalcium platensis</i> (cactus).		1				Do.*
Do	<i>Mammillaria bombycina</i> (cactus).		1				Do.*
Do	<i>Thalictrum</i> sp.						Do.*
<i>Leptosphaeria iramotii</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (rice)		1				N. Y.
<i>Meliola penzigi</i>	<i>Citrus nobilis deliciosa</i> (Mandarin orange).	1					Wash.
Do	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange)				1		Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
JAPAN—Continued							
Diseases—Continued.							
<i>Mycosphaerella schoenoprasii</i> .....	<i>Allium fistulosum</i> (Welsh onion).					4	Pa.
Do.....	<i>Allium porrum</i> (leek).....					2	Md.
Do.....	do.....					2	N. Y.
Do.....	do.....					4	Pa.
<i>Pestalozeia neglecta</i> .....	<i>Euonymus radicans</i> .....				1		Wash.
<i>Pezizella lythri</i> .....	<i>Paeonia</i> sp.....	1					Do.
Do.....	<i>Shortia uniflora grandiflora</i> .....		1				D. C.
<i>Phoma tenuis</i> .....	<i>Camellia japonica</i> (camellia).....	4					Calif.*
<i>Phomopsis mali</i> .....	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple).....					1	Wash.
<i>Pleospora ephedrae</i> .....	<i>Ephedra sinica</i> .....		2				N. Y.
<i>Puccinia shiraiana</i> .....	<i>Justicia procumbens</i> .....		1				Do.
<i>Sclerotopsis testudinea</i> .....	<i>Paeonia moutan</i> .....	1		1			Calif.*
Do.....	<i>Paeonia suffruticosa</i> .....	1					Wash.
<i>Sphaerella ephedrae</i> .....	<i>Ephedra sinica</i> .....		1				N. Y.
<i>Stemphylium citri</i> .....	<i>Citrus nobilis deliciosa</i> (Mandarin orange).	4					Wash.
JAVA							
Insects:							
<i>Cocotrypes integer</i> (Scolytidae).....	<i>Licuala</i> sp.....		1				D. C.
<i>Parlatoria pseudaspidiolus</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Vanda</i> sp. (orchid).....		1				Do.
<i>Parlatoria ziziphus</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Citrus nobilis deliciosa</i> (tangerine).					1	Mass.
Diseases:							
<i>Bacterium citri</i> .....	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime).....					1	Do.
KENYA							
Insects:							
<i>Specularius erythrinae</i> (Bruchidae).....	<i>Erythrina</i> sp.....		1				Md.
MADEIRA ISLANDS							
Insects:							
<i>Chrysomphalus dictyospermi</i> var. (Coccidae).....	<i>Citrus</i> sp.....			1			N. Y.
<i>Coccus viridis</i> (Coccidae).....	do.....			1			Do.
<i>Pseudococcus boninsis</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> (sugarcane).			1			Do.
MALAYA (British)							
Insects:							
<i>Dinoderus bifoveolatus</i> (Bostrichidae).....	<i>Derris scandens</i> (Malay jewel vine).	3					Do.
<i>Minihea rugicollis</i> (Lyctidae).....	do.....	1					Do.
MANCHURIA							
Insects:							
<i>Chilo simplex</i> (Asiatic rice borer).....	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (rice).....	1					Md.
MEXICO							
Insects:							
<i>Acanthoscelides flexicaulis</i> (Bruchidae).....	<i>Pithecolobium flexicaule</i> (ebony).			1			Tex.
<i>Acrocercops sanctaerensis</i> (Gracilariidae).....	<i>Matricaria chamomilla coronata</i> (manzanilla).			1			Do.
<i>Aeolus pulchellus</i> (Elateridae).....	<i>Ananas sativus</i> (pineapple).....			1			Do.
<i>Agallia producta</i> (Cicadellidae).....	<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce).....			1			Do.
<i>Agromyza</i> sp. (Agromyzidae).....	<i>Astragalus mollissimus</i> (loco weed).	1					Do.
Do.....	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).....	1					Do.
Do.....	<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot).....			5			Do.
Do.....	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> (tomato).	11					Ariz.
Do.....	do.....	1					Tex.
Do.....	<i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean).....			1			Ariz.
<i>Allocoris incognita</i> (Cydniidae).....	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i> (snapdragon).	1		17			Tex.
Do.....	<i>Chrysanthemum parthenium</i> (feverfew).			1			Do.
Do.....	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> (tomato).	1					Do.
<i>Alpheias</i> sp. (Galleriidae).....	<i>Ananas sativus</i> (pineapple).....	6					La.
Do.....	do.....	21		1			Tex.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939, 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>Chrysanthemum</i> sp. ....			1			Tex.
Do .....	<i>Holcus sorghum</i> (sorghum) ..			1			Do.
<i>Anaphothrips orchidaceus</i> (thrips) ..	<i>Laelia</i> sp. (orchid) .....		1				Calif.*
Do .....	Orchid .....	7	1	1			Tex.
<i>Anasa tenebriosa</i> (Coreidae) .....	<i>Laelia</i> sp. (orchid) .....	1					Calif.*
<i>Anastrepha distincta</i> (Trypetidae) ..	<i>Inga</i> sp .....			1			Ariz.
<i>Anastrepha fraterculus</i> (Trypetidae) ..	<i>Amygdalus persica</i> (peach) ..			3			Tex.
<i>Anastrepha ludens</i> (Mexican fruit-fly).	<i>Citrus aurantium</i> (sour orange)			8			Do.
Do .....	<i>Citrus grandis</i> (grapefruit) ..			5			Do.
Do .....	<i>Citrus limetta</i> (sweet lime) ..			3			Do.
Do .....	<i>Citrus limonia ponderosa</i> (ponderosa lemon).			1			Do.
Do .....	<i>Citrus nobilis deliciosa</i> (tangerine).			1			Do.
Do .....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange) .....			1			Ariz.
Do .....	do .....					1	Fla.*
Do .....	do .....					2	La.
Do .....	do .....			217			Tex.
Do .....	<i>Cydonia oblonga</i> (quince) .....			2			Do.
Do .....	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple) .....			1			Do.
Do .....	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango) .....			1			Ariz.
Do .....	do .....			27			Tex.
Do .....	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango) (in railway car) (2 interceptions).						Do.
Do .....	<i>Persea americana</i> (avocado) ..			4			Do.
Do .....	<i>Punica granatum</i> (pomegranate).			3			Do.
Do .....	<i>Pyrus communis</i> (pear) .....			4			Do.
<i>Anastrepha mombinpraetoptans</i> (Trypetidae).	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango) ..			1			Do.
<i>Anastrepha serpentina</i> (dark fruit-fly).	<i>Manumea americana</i> (mamey) ..			4			Do.
Do .....	Sapote .....			2			Do.
<i>Anastrepha striata</i> (Trypetidae) ..	<i>Psidium guajara</i> (guava) .....			1			Ariz.
<i>Anastrepha</i> sp. (Trypetidae) .....	<i>Amygdalus persica</i> (peach) ..			2			Tex.
Do .....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange) .....			6			Do.
Do .....	<i>Cydonia oblonga</i> (quince) .....			7			Do.
Do .....	<i>Ficus carica</i> (fig) .....			1			Do.
Do .....	<i>Mammea americana</i> (mamey) ..			1			Do.
Do .....	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango) .....					1	La.
Do .....	do .....			12			Tex.
Do .....	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango) (in railway car) (2 interceptions).						Do.
Do .....	<i>Prunus domestica</i> (plum) .....			1			Do.
Do .....	<i>Psidium guajara</i> (guava) .....			7			Do.
Do .....	<i>Punica granatum</i> (pomegranate).			1			Do.
Do .....	<i>Pyrus communis</i> (pear) .....			5			Do.
Do .....	Sapote .....			3			Do.
<i>Anomala sticticoptera</i> (Scarabaeidae).	<i>Cephalocereus</i> sp. (cactus) ..	1					Calif.*
<i>Anthonomus mexicanus</i> (Curculionidae).	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> sp .....			1			Tex.
<i>Apheta inconspicua</i> (Membracidae).	Orchid .....	1	2				Calif.*
<i>Aspidiotus diffinis</i> (Coccidae) .....	<i>Cercidium floridium</i> .....			1			Tex.
Do .....	<i>Citrus limonia ponderosa</i> (ponderosa lemon).			2			Do.
<i>Asterolecanium aureum</i> (Coccidae) ..	<i>Laelia albida sulphurea</i> (orchid) ..	1					D. C.
<i>Autographa</i> sp. (Noctuidae) .....	<i>Beta vulgaris</i> (beet) .....	1					Tex.
Do .....	<i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i> (cauliflower).			1			Do.
Do .....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> (cabbage).			4			Do.
Do .....	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip) .....	2					Do.
Do .....	<i>Brassica</i> sp. (mustard) .....	14					Do.



List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939, 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>Epicaerus cognatus</i> (Curculionidae)	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> (potato)			9			Tex.
<i>Epilachna varivestis</i> (Mexican bean beetle)	<i>Beta vulgaris cicla</i> (Swiss chard)	1					Do.
Do	Orchid			1			Ariz.
Do	<i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean)			1			Tex.
<i>Epinotia opposita</i> (Olethreutidae)	<i>Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus</i> (lima bean)	2					Do.
Do	<i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean)	1		2			Ariz.
Do	do	4		9			Tex.
<i>Epochra</i> sp. (Trypetidae)	<i>Ribes</i> sp. (currant)			1			Do.
<i>Eucnecerus anthrenoides</i> (Dermestidae)	Daisy			1			Do.
<i>Endiagopus pulcher</i> (Curculionidae)	<i>Prosopis</i> sp. (mesquite)	1					Do.
<i>Euschistus obscurus</i> (Pentatomidae)	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i> (snapdragon)			2			Do.
<i>Frankliniella cephalica</i> (thrips)	Daisy	1					Do.
Do	<i>Polygonum tuberosum</i> (tuberoses)			1			Do.
Do	<i>Rosa</i> sp.			1			Do.
<i>Frankliniella difficilis</i> (thrips)	do				1		Fla.*
<i>Frankliniella fortissima</i> (thrips)	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i> (snapdragon)	1		7			Tex.
Do	<i>Dianthus</i> sp. (carnation)	2		3			Do.
Do	<i>Lilium longiflorum</i> (Easter lily)			1			Do.
Do	<i>Lilium</i> sp. (lily)			1			Do.
Do	<i>Rosa</i> sp.			2			Do.
<i>Frankliniella williamsi</i> (thrips)	<i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i> (cauliflower)			7			Do.
Do	<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce)			2			Do.
Do	<i>Zea mays</i> (corn)			30			Do.
<i>Furcaspis biformis</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Chamaedorea elegans</i> (palm)		1				D. C.
Do	<i>Cystopteris</i> sp.		1				Do.
<i>Galerucella</i> sp. (Chrysomelidae)	<i>Colletia</i> sp.			3			Tex.
Do	<i>Fragaria</i> sp. (strawberry)	1					Do.
Do	<i>Radicula nasturtium-aquaticum</i> (watercress)			1			Do.
Do	<i>Ribes</i> sp. (currant)			1			Do.
<i>Gerstaeckeria mutillaria</i> (Curculionidae)	<i>Mammillaria setosa</i> (cactus)		1				Calif.*
<i>Gnorimoschema gudmanella</i> (Gelechiidae)	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> (pepper)	8		1			Ariz.
Do	do	3		7			Tex.
Do	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> (tomato)	6					Ariz.
<i>Graphocephala</i> sp. (Cicadellidae)	<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine)	4					Tex.
<i>Grapholitha</i> sp. (Olethreutidae)	<i>Aretostaphylos</i> sp. (manzanita)			1			Do.
Do	<i>Cydonia oblonga</i> (quince)			3			Do.
Do	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple)			2			Do.
Do	<i>Pyrus communis</i> (pear)			1			Do.
<i>Gymnococcus agarium</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Agave</i> sp.		1				Calif.*
<i>Haplothrips gowdeyi</i> (thrips)	<i>Gladiolus</i> sp.			1			Tex.
Do	Orchid	1					Do.
<i>Hypsipyla grandella</i> (Phycitidae)	<i>Cedrela</i> sp.	1					N. Y.
<i>Keiferia lycopersicella</i> (tomato pinworm)	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> (tomato)	1314		529			Ariz.
Do	do	2					Calif.*
Do	do	72		571			Tex.
<i>Laemophloeus suturalis</i> (Cucujidae)	Log	1					Do.
<i>Laspeyresia membrana</i> (Olethreutidae)	<i>Prosopis</i> sp. (mesquite)			3			Do.
<i>Lepidosaphes philococcus</i> (Coccidae)	Cactus			1			Do.
Do	<i>Cephalocereus chrysacanthus</i> (cactus)		1				D. C.
Do	<i>Mutillolacactus geometricans</i> (cactus)	1					Tex.
<i>Lichtensia lutea</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton)			4			Do.
<i>Liavrocoris quirilliana</i> (Lygaeidae)	<i>Fragaria</i> sp. (strawberry)	2					Do.
Do	<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce)			1			Do.
Do	<i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean)			1			Do.
<i>Lithophorus ornatus</i> (Colydiidae)	<i>Prosopis</i> sp. (mesquite)	5		3			Do.
<i>Lygus championi</i> (Miridae)	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> sp.			1			Do.
<i>Lygus cristatus</i> (Miridae)	Daisy			1			Do.

List, by countries of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939, 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>Macrosiphum luteum</i> (aphid).....	<i>Catasetum</i> sp. (orchid).....	1					Calif.*
Do.....	<i>Laelia autumnalis albiflora</i> (orchid).....	1					Do.*
Do.....	Orchid.....	1					Do.*
Do.....	do.....	1					D. C.
Do.....	do.....	3					Tex.
<i>Marmara</i> sp. (Gracilaridae).....	Cactus.....			2			Do.
Do.....	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> (pepper).....	13					Ariz.
Do.....	<i>Persea americana</i> (avocado).....	12		555			Tex.
Do.....	<i>Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus</i> (lima bean).....	3					Ariz.
Do.....	do.....	1					Tex.
<i>Metamasius sericeus</i> (silky cane weevil).....	Banana debris.....	10					Do.
<i>Metamasius sericeus carbonarius</i> (Curculionidae).....	do.....	2					Do.
Do.....	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana).....	1					La.
<i>Micrapate scapularis</i> (Bostrichidae).....	Unidentified wood.....	1					Ariz.
<i>Monalhia monotropidia</i> (Tingitidae).....	Orchid.....			1			Tex.
<i>Moodia bisinuella</i> (Phycitidae).....	<i>Zea mays</i> (corn).....			7			Do.
<i>Mordellistena</i> sp. (Mordellidae).....	<i>Beta vulgaris cicla</i> (Swiss chard).....			1			Do.
Do.....	<i>Laelia</i> sp. (orchid).....		2				Calif.*
Do.....	<i>Oncidium</i> sp. (orchid).....		1				Do.*
<i>Mermidea cubrosa</i> (Pentatomidae).....	Orchid.....			1			Ariz.
Do.....	do.....		1				Calif.*
<i>Myelois</i> sp. (Phycitidae).....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....			2			Tex.
<i>Naucleus pusio</i> (Mordellidae).....	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> sp.....			1			Do.
<i>Neocattarus vegetus</i> (Lygaeidae).....	Orchid.....			1			Do.
<i>Neuroctenus litigiosus</i> (Aradidae).....	<i>Prosopis</i> sp. (mesquite).....	1					Do.
<i>Nysius monticola</i> (Lygaeidae).....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> (cabbage).....			2			Do.
<i>Oedionychis biarcuata</i> (Chrysomelidae).....	<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine).....	1					Do.
<i>Ojatulena duodecemstriata</i> (Olethreutidae).....	<i>Prosopis</i> sp. (mesquite).....			3			Do.
Olethreutid.....	<i>Amygdalus persica</i> (peach).....			1			Calif.
Do.....	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> (pepper).....	9					Ariz.
Do.....	<i>Crataegus</i> sp. (tejocote).....			1			Tex.
Do.....	<i>Crataegus</i> sp. (thorn apple).....			1			Do.
Do.....	<i>Echeveria</i> sp.....	1					Do.
Do.....	<i>Hibiscus esculentus</i> (okra).....			1			Do.
Do.....	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> (tomato).....			1			Ariz.
Do.....	<i>Passiflora</i> sp. (granadilla).....			2			Tex.
Do.....	<i>Pithecellobium</i> sp.....			1			Do.
Do.....	<i>Prosopis</i> sp. (mesquite).....			2			Do.
Do.....	<i>Tagetes florida</i> (marigold).....			1			Do.
<i>Oplomus mundus</i> (Pentatomidae).....	Orchid.....			1			Do.
<i>Oplomus pulcher</i> (Pentatomidae).....	do.....	1					Do.
<i>Opsiis stactogalus</i> (Cicadellidae).....	<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce).....			1			Do.
<i>Orthezia praelonga</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Juglans</i> sp. (walnut).....			1			Ariz.
<i>Parlatoria cinerea</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime).....	1					Calif.*
<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i> (pink bollworm).....	<i>Gossypium</i> sp. (cotton) (lint).....			1			Tex.
Do.....	<i>Gossypium</i> sp. (cottonseed).....			1			Do.
Do.....	<i>Gossypium</i> sp. (cottonseed) (in railway car) (2 interceptions).....						Do.
Do.....	<i>Gossypium</i> sp. (seed cotton).....			2			Do.
<i>Pelonomus obscurus</i> (Dryopidae).....	Dry medicinal herb.....			1			Do.
Phaloniid.....	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> (pepper).....	9		1			Ariz.
<i>Physonota eucalypta</i> (Chrysomelidae).....	<i>Stanhopea</i> sp. (orchid).....	1					Calif.*
<i>Physonota mexicana</i> (Chrysomelidae).....	<i>Laelia</i> sp. (orchid).....	1					Do.*
<i>Physorhinus frontalis</i> (Elatерidae).....	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).....	1					Tex.
<i>Placosternus difficilis</i> (Cerambycidae).....	<i>Prosopis</i> sp. (mesquite).....	4		1			Do.
<i>Plagiodera flosculosa</i> (Chrysomelidae).....	Orchid.....	1					Calif.*

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939, 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>Platynota stultana</i> (Tortricidae) . . . . .	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> (pepper) . . . . .	96		3			Ariz.
Do . . . . .	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> (tomato) . . . . .	4		1			Do.
Do . . . . .	<i>Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus</i> (lima bean) . . . . .	1					Do.
<i>Platypus rugulosus</i> (Platypodidae) . . . . .	<i>Tabebuia donnell-smithii</i> (primavera) . . . . .	1					N. Y.
<i>Pseudaonia tessera</i> (Coccidae) . . . . .	<i>Pedilanthus palmeri</i> . . . . .		1				Calif.*
<i>Pseudococcus boninsis</i> (Coccidae) . . . . .	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> (sugarcane) . . . . .			2			Tex.
Psychid . . . . .	<i>Ananas sativus</i> (pineapple) . . . . .	5					Do.
Do . . . . .	<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine) . . . . .			1			Do.
<i>Ptychopoda</i> sp. (Geometridae) . . . . .	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> sp. . . . .			3			Do.
Do . . . . .	<i>Citrus maxima</i> (shaddock) . . . . .			1			Do.
Do . . . . .	<i>Gossypium</i> sp. (cotton) (boll) . . . . .			1			Do.
Do . . . . .	Herb . . . . .	3		32			Do.
Do . . . . .	Medicinal weed . . . . .	1					Do.
Do . . . . .	<i>Tagetes florida</i> (marigold) . . . . .	1		26			Do.
<i>Pulo mericanus</i> (Coccidae) . . . . .	<i>Laelia anceps</i> (orchid) . . . . .	1					Calif.*
Do . . . . .	<i>Laelia</i> sp. (orchid) . . . . .	1					Do.*
Do . . . . .	<i>Odontoglossum citrosimum</i> (orchid) . . . . .	1					Do.*
Do . . . . .	<i>Odontoglossum</i> sp. (orchid) . . . . .	1					Do.*
Do . . . . .	<i>Oncidium</i> sp. (orchid) . . . . .	1					Do.*
Do . . . . .	Orchid . . . . .	3					Do.*
Do . . . . .	<i>Stanhopea</i> sp. (orchid) . . . . .	2					Do.*
<i>Phagoletis pomonella</i> (apple maggot) . . . . .	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple) . . . . .			2			Tex.
<i>Phagoletis</i> sp. (Trypetidae) . . . . .	<i>Crataegus</i> sp. (haw) . . . . .			1			Do.
Do . . . . .	<i>Juglans nigra</i> (black walnut) . . . . .			1			Ariz.
Do . . . . .	do . . . . .			1			Tex.
<i>Setomorpha insectella</i> (Tineidae) . . . . .	<i>Cephalocereus senilis</i> (old-man cactus) . . . . .	1					Do.
<i>Stenoma catenifer</i> (avocado seed moth) . . . . .	<i>Persea americana</i> (avocado) . . . . .			9			Do.
<i>Taeniothrips simplex</i> (gladiolus thrips) . . . . .	<i>Gladiolus</i> sp. . . . .	3		7			Do.
Do . . . . .	<i>Posa</i> sp. . . . .			1			Do.
<i>Temnochila metallica</i> (Ostomidae) . . . . .	Log . . . . .	1					Do.
<i>Thecia</i> sp. (Lycanidae) . . . . .	<i>Ananas sativus</i> (pineapple) . . . . .	1					La.
Do . . . . .	do . . . . .	7					Tex.
Do . . . . .	do . . . . .	4		1			Do.
Tortricid . . . . .	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> (pepper) . . . . .	18		1			Ariz.
Do . . . . .	do . . . . .	1					Tex.
Do . . . . .	<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine) . . . . .	2					Do.
Do . . . . .	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> (tomato) . . . . .	1					Ariz.
Do . . . . .	do . . . . .	1		1			Tex.
<i>Trachytalis isabellina</i> (Membracidae) . . . . .	Orchid . . . . .		1				Calif.*
<i>Trialeurodes varia</i> (whitefly) . . . . .	<i>Pelargonium</i> sp. (geranium) . . . . .			1			Ariz.
<i>Trichopepla californica</i> (Pentatomidae) . . . . .	<i>Laelia</i> sp. (orchid) . . . . .	1					Calif.*
Trypetid . . . . .	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange) . . . . .			1			Tex.
Do . . . . .	Medicinal herb . . . . .			1			Do.
<i>Xyleborus propinquus</i> (Scolytidae) . . . . .	<i>Ananas sativus</i> (pineapple) . . . . .	1					Do.
Do . . . . .	<i>Tabebuia donnell-smithii</i> (primavera) . . . . .	1					N. Y.
<i>Zabrotes subfasciatus</i> (Bruchidae) . . . . .	Bean . . . . .	1					Ariz.
Do . . . . .	do . . . . .			22			Tex.
Diseases:							
<i>Alternaria violae</i> . . . . .	<i>Viola</i> sp. (violet) . . . . .			1			Do.
<i>Aplano bacter michiganense</i> . . . . .	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> (pepper) . . . . .			2			Do.
Do . . . . .	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> (tomato) . . . . .	2		83			Do.
<i>Botrytis squamosa</i> . . . . .	<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion) . . . . .			1			Do.
<i>Ceratostomella fimbriata</i> . . . . .	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweetpotato) . . . . .			1			Do.
<i>Cercospora atricincta</i> . . . . .	<i>Zinnia</i> sp. . . . .			2			Do.
<i>Clasterosporium diffusum</i> . . . . .	<i>Licoria pecan</i> (pecan) . . . . .			2			Do.
<i>Colletotrichum gossypii</i> . . . . .	<i>Gossypium</i> sp. (cotton) (boll) . . . . .			1			Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
MEXICO—Continued							
Diseases—Continued.							
<i>Colletotrichum orchidearum</i> .....	<i>Stanhopea bucephalus</i> (orchid)		1				Calif.*
Do.....	<i>Stanhopea</i> sp. (orchid)	1	1				Do.*
<i>Colletotrichum phomoides</i> .....	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> (pepper)			1			Tex.
Do.....	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> (tomato).			3			Do.
Do.....	<i>Physalis</i> sp. (husk tomato)			1			Do.
<i>Coniethyrium pyrinum</i> .....	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple)				1		Do.
<i>Cylindrosporium chrysanthemi</i> .....	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> sp.			10			Do.
<i>Cylindrosporium juglandis</i> .....	<i>Juglans</i> sp. (walnut)			1			Do.
<i>Epicoccum granulatum</i> .....	<i>Stanhopea bucephalus</i> (orchid)		1				Calif.*
<i>Erysiphe cichoracearum</i> .....	<i>Cucurbita pepo</i> (pumpkin)			1			Tex.
<i>Erysiphe polygoni</i> .....	<i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean)			2			Do.
Do.....	<i>Pisum sativum</i> (English pea)			4			Do.
<i>Gloeosporium leguminum</i> .....	<i>Prosopis</i> sp. (mesquite)			2			Do.
<i>Gloeosporium stanhopeae</i> .....	<i>Stanhopea bucephalus</i> (orchid)		1				Calif.*
<i>Glomerella cincta</i> .....	Orchid		1				D. C.
<i>Helminthosporium tomaio</i> .....	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> (tomato).			1			Tex.
<i>Heterodera marioni</i> .....	<i>Astrophytum myriostigma</i> potosina.		1				Calif.*
Do.....	<i>Echeveria agavoides</i> .....	1	1				Do.*
Do.....	<i>Echeveria potosina</i> .....		1				Do.*
Do.....	<i>Echeveria secunda</i> .....	1					Do.*
Do.....	<i>Echinocactus tamaniense</i> (cactus).	1					Do.*
Do.....	<i>Echinocactus tetragona</i> .....	1					Do.*
Do.....	<i>Pachyphytum virens</i> .....		1				Do.*
<i>Macrosporium commune</i> .....	<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion)			2			Tex.
<i>Melanospora abietis-capraearum</i> .....	<i>Salix</i> sp. (willow)			1			Do.
<i>Peronospora parasitica</i> .....	<i>Brassica</i> sp. (mustard)			1			Do.
<i>Pestalozzia conspicua</i> .....	<i>Stanhopea bucephalus</i> (orchid)		1				Calif.*
<i>Pheospora multumaculans</i> .....	<i>Juglans regia</i> (English walnut)			3			Tex.
Do.....	<i>Juglans</i> sp. (walnut)			7			Do.
<i>Phyllachora acaciae</i> .....	<i>Acacia farnesiana</i> (huisache)			1			Do.
<i>Phyllachora graminis</i> .....	<i>Paspalum plicatum</i> (grass)	1					Mass.
<i>Phusalospora camptospora</i> .....	<i>Stanhopea</i> sp. (orchid)	2					Calif.*
<i>Phusalospora orchidearum</i> .....	<i>Epidendrum</i> sp. (orchid)		1				Do.*
Do.....	<i>Oncidium</i> sp. (orchid)		1				Do.*
Do.....	<i>Stanhopea bucephalus</i> (orchid)		1				Do.*
Do.....	<i>Stanhopea</i> sp. (orchid)		3				Do.*
<i>Phytophthora capsici</i> .....	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> (green pepper).	1					Ariz.
<i>Phytophthora mexicana</i> .....	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> (tomato).	15					Do.
<i>Phytophthora phaseoli</i> .....	<i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean)			2			Do.
<i>Phytophthora terrestris</i> .....	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i>	8					Do.
Do.....	<i>Solanum melongena</i> (eggplant)	2					Do.
<i>Pratylenchus pratensis</i> .....	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> (potato)			1			Tex.
<i>Puccinia chloridis</i> .....	<i>Chloris virgata</i>	1					N. Y.
<i>Puccinia levis</i> .....	<i>Manisuris rugosa</i>			1			Do.
<i>Puccinia purpurea</i> .....	<i>Holcus halepensis</i> (Johnson) grass).			2			Tex.
<i>Puccinia tagetica</i> .....	<i>Tagetes floridana</i> (marigold)		1				Do.
<i>Ravenelia arizonica</i> .....	<i>Prosopis</i> sp. (mesquite)			1			Do.
<i>Rhizina erythrosporum</i> .....	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	1					Do.
<i>Septoria betae</i> .....	<i>Beta vulgaris cicla</i> (Swiss chard)	1					Do.
Spotted wilt.....	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> (tomato).	17					Ariz.
<i>Thielaviopsis basicola</i> .....	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweetpotato)			1			Tex.
<i>Trematosphaeria cactorum</i> .....	<i>Echinocactus mathesonii</i> (cactus)		1				Calif.*
<i>Uredo oncidii</i> .....	<i>Oncidium cavendishianum</i> (orchid).	4					Do.*
<i>Virus (mosaic)</i> .....	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> (pepper)	29					Ariz.
Do.....	<i>Cucurbita maxima</i> (squash)			1			Tex.
MONTSERRAT							
Insects:							
<i>Rhina scrutator</i> (Curculionidae).....	Herb.....		1				Mass.
<i>Vinsonia stellifera</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Laurus nobilis</i> (Grecian laurel)		1				Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1933, to June 30, 1939, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
MOROCCO							
Insects:							
<i>Bouhella maroccana</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Muscari comosum</i> (cipollino)	3					N. Y.
<i>Erosora lusitânica</i> (Chrysomelidae)	do	58					Do.
<i>Merodon</i> sp. (Syrphidae)	do	4					Do.
Diseases:							
<i>Aphelenchus avenae</i>	do	1				1	Do.
<i>Uromyces fabae</i>	<i>Vicia faba</i> (fava bean)						Do.
<i>Ustilago vaillantii</i>	<i>Muscari comosum</i>	16					Do.
NETHERLANDS							
Insects:							
<i>Agriotes</i> sp. (Elateridae)	<i>Sinningia</i> sp.		1				D. C.
<i>Anophorophora azaleae</i> (aphid)	<i>Azalea</i> sp.	2					Do.
<i>Aspidiotus zonatus</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Quercus robur</i> (English oak)		1				Do.
<i>Athous</i> sp. (Elateridae)	<i>Hosta subcordata</i>	1					Do.
<i>Brachyrhinus</i> sp. (Curculionidae)	<i>Astilbe</i> sp.	1					Do.
<i>Bruchus affinis</i> (Bruchidae)	<i>Lathyrus odoratus</i> (sweet pea)	1					Ill.
<i>Bruchus brachialis</i> (vetch bruchid)	<i>Vicia</i> sp. (vetch)	1					N. Y.
<i>Bruchus tritriculus</i> (Bruchidae)	<i>Lathyrus odoratus</i>	1					Pa.
Do	<i>Vicia sativa</i> (vetch)	1					N. Y.
<i>Callosobruchus ademptus</i> (Bruchidae)	<i>Pueraria thunbergiana</i> (kudzu)		1				D. C.
Do	do	1					Ill.
Do	<i>Pueraria</i> sp.		2				Do.
<i>Cutiorhynchus pleurostigma</i> (turnip gall weevil)	<i>Brassica campestris</i> (rutabaga)					1	N. Y.
Do	do					1	Pa.
Do	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip)					4	La.
Do	do					2	Md.
Do	do					1	N. Y.
Do	do					1	S. C.
<i>Emphytus cinctus</i> (sawfly)	<i>Rosa chinensis manetti</i>	2					N. Y.*
<i>Eumerus</i> sp. (Syrphidae)	<i>Hyacinthus</i> sp.	1					Va.
Do	<i>Narcissus</i> sp.	1					Calif.*
Do	do	1					Oreg.
Do	do	2					Pa.
<i>Forficula auricularia</i> (European earwig)	<i>Colchicum</i> sp. (autumn-crocus)	1					D. C.
Do	<i>Narcissus</i> sp.	1					Do.
<i>Kakothrips robustus</i> (thrips)	<i>Pisum sativum</i> (pea)					2	N. Y.
<i>Liothrips vaneekei</i> (thrips)	<i>Lilium martagon</i> (martagon lily)	1					Do.
<i>Merodon</i> sp. (Syrphidae)	<i>Leucjum</i> sp. (snowflake)	1					Do.
Do	<i>Narcissus</i> sp.	1					Calif.*
Do	do	2					Mass.
Do	do	1					Oreg.
Do	do	3					Pa.
<i>Myzus ornatus</i> (aphid)	<i>Anthemis sancta johannis</i>	1					D. C.
Do	<i>Helleborus</i> sp.	1					Do.
<i>Psylliodes chrysocephala</i> (Chrysomelidae)	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip)					1	La.
<i>Scolytus multistriatus</i> (Scolytidae)	<i>Ulmus</i> sp. (elm)	1					N. Y.
<i>Stephanoderes hampei</i> (coffee berry borer)	<i>Coffea</i> sp. (coffee)		1				Minn.
<i>Trionymus peregrinus</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Haemanthus albiflos</i> (white bloodlily)		1				D. C.
Diseases:							
<i>Albugo candida</i>	<i>Lunaria</i> sp. (honesty)	1					Pa.
<i>Aphelenchoides de mani</i>	<i>Conwallaria majalis</i> (lily-of-the-valley)	1					N. Y.
<i>Aphelenchoides fragariae</i>	do	1					Do.
Do	<i>Iris alata</i>	1					D. C.
Do	<i>Iris bucharia</i>		1				Do.
<i>Aphelenchoides parietinus</i>	<i>Conwallaria majalis</i>	1					N. Y.
Do	<i>Dahlia</i> sp.		1				D. C.
Do	<i>Fritillaria imperialis</i> (crown-imperial)	1					N. Y.
Do	<i>Galanthus</i> sp. (snowdrop)	1					Do.
Do	<i>Helenium</i> sp. (sneczeweed)	1					D. C.
Do	<i>Hyacinthus</i> sp.	1					N. Y.
Do	<i>Lilium tenuifolium</i> (coral lily)	1					Do.
Do	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> (potato)					1	Do.
Do	<i>Tritonia</i> sp.		1				D. C.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
NETHERLANDS—Continued							
Diseases—Continued.							
<i>Aphelenchus avenae</i> .....	<i>Chionodoxa lucilea</i> .....	1					N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Fritillaria imperialis</i> (crown-imperial).	2					Do.
Do.....	<i>Lilium tenuifolium</i> .....	1					Do.
Do.....	<i>Scilla sibirica</i> (Siberian squill)	1					Do.
<i>Blennoria buxi</i> .....	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i> (box)	1					Calif.*
<i>Botrytis galanthina</i> .....	<i>Galanthus</i> sp. (snowdrop)	2					Md.
Do.....	do.....	2					Mass.
Do.....	do.....	1					Mich.
Do.....	do.....	40					N. Y.
Do.....	do.....	1					Pa.
Do.....	do.....	1					Va.
<i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> .....	<i>Chionodoxa gigantea alba</i>		1				D. C.
Do.....	<i>Chionodoxa luciliae</i> (glory-of-the-snow).	4					N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Colchicum autumnale major</i> .....	1					D. C.
Do.....	<i>Colchicum</i> sp.....	1					Do.
Do.....	<i>Convallaria majalis</i> (lily-of-the-valley).	1					N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Hyacinthus</i> sp.....	1					Pa.
Do.....	<i>Iris anglica</i> (English iris)	7					D. C.
Do.....	<i>Iris</i> sp.....	6					Calif.*
Do.....	do.....	57	2				D. C.
Do.....	<i>Muscari azureum</i> .....	1					N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Muscari botryoides alba</i> .....	1					Do.
Do.....	<i>Muscari botryoides</i> (grape hyacinth).	2					Do.
Do.....	<i>Scilla sibirica</i> (Siberian squill)	3					Do.
Do.....	<i>Tigridia</i> sp.....	1	1				D. C.
<i>Ezobasidium oryococi</i> .....	<i>Azalea indica</i> .....	1					Do.
<i>Ezobasidium vaccinii</i> .....	do.....			1			N. Y.
<i>Heterodera marioni</i> .....	<i>Acer crataegifolium</i> (hawthorn maple).	1					D. C.
<i>Macrophoma candollei</i> .....	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i> (box)	1					Calif.*
Do.....	do.....			1			N. Y.
<i>Mycosphaerella schoenoprasi</i>	<i>Allium porrum</i> (leek)					1	Do.
<i>Penicillium cyclopium</i> .....	<i>Colchicum</i> sp. (autumn-crocus)	1					Do.
<i>Penicillium hirsutum</i> .....	do.....	1					Do.
<i>Pestalozzia rhododendri</i> .....	<i>Rhododendron</i> sp.....	1					D. C.
<i>Phoma stictica</i> .....	<i>Buxus</i> sp.....	1					Calif.*
<i>Phyllosticta auerswaldii</i> .....	do.....	2					Do.*
<i>Physalospora malorum</i> .....	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple)	1					Ill.
<i>Pratylenchus pratensis</i> .....	<i>Convallaria majalis</i> (lily-of-the-valley).	3					N. Y.
<i>Sclerotinia cinerea</i> .....	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple)	1					Do.
Do.....	<i>Prunus domestica</i> (plum)			1			Do.
<i>Sclerotium semen</i> .....	<i>Iris anglica</i> (English iris)	1					D. C.
<i>Septoria azaleae</i> .....	<i>Azalea</i> sp.....	6					Do.
<i>Septoria gladioli</i> .....	<i>Gladiolus</i> sp.....	1					Wash.
<i>Septoria lactucae</i> .....	<i>Lactuca sativa longifolia</i> (Romaine lettuce)					1	N. Y.
<i>Septoria ornithogalli allii</i>	<i>Allium porrum</i> (leek)					1	Do.
<i>Urocystis colchici</i> .....	<i>Colchicum autumnale major</i> .....	1					D. C.
Do.....	<i>Colchicum</i> sp.....	3					Do.
<i>Verticillium albo-atrum</i> .....	<i>Dahlia</i> sp.....	1					Do.
<i>Volutella buxi</i> .....	<i>Buxus</i> sp.....	1					Calif.*
NEWFOUNDLAND							
Insects:							
<i>Argyrotaenia</i> sp. (Tortricidae)	<i>Vaccinium</i> sp. (blueberry)	1					N. Y.
<i>Megastigmus</i> sp. (Callimomidae)	<i>Abies balsamea</i> (balsam fir)	1					Do.
Olethreutid	<i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i> (lingonberry).	1					Ill.
Do.....	do.....	1					Mass.
Do.....	<i>Vaccinium</i> sp. (blueberry)	1					Ill.
NEW ZEALAND							
Insects:							
<i>Ptinus tectus</i> (Ptinidae)	<i>Beilschmiedia</i> sp.....		1				Calif.*
<i>Trionymus diminutus</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Phormium tenax</i> (New Zealand flax).	1					N. Y.
Diseases:							
<i>Gloeosporium phormii</i> .....	<i>Phormium colensoi</i> .....	1					Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
<b>NICARAGUA</b>							
Insects:							
<i>Boroxylon burgdorfti</i> (Scolytidae).....	<i>Swietenia mahogani</i> (mahogany).....	1					La.
<i>Conchaspis angraci</i> (Coccidae).....	Orchid.....		1				Calif.*
<i>Neoclytus cactus</i> (Cerambycidae).....	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i> (lignum-vitae).....	1					Do.*
<i>Pseudanidia tesserata</i> (Coccidae).....	Orchid.....		1				Do.*
<i>Xyleborus confusus</i> (Scolytidae).....	<i>Enterolobium cyclocarpum</i> (guanacaste).....	1					N. Y.
<b>NIGERIA</b>							
Insects:							
<i>Forficula senegalensis</i> (earwig).....	Unknown bulb.....		1				Ill.
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>							
Diseases:							
<i>Rhizoctonia bataticola</i> .....	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweetpotato).....		1				D. C.
<b>NORWAY</b>							
Insects:							
<i>Adelges strobilobius</i> (Phylloxeridae).....	<i>Picea</i> sp. (spruce).....			1			N. Y.
<i>Taeniothrips ericae</i> (thrips).....	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (heather).....		1				Wash.
Diseases:							
<i>Pratylenchus pratensis</i> .....	<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot).....					1	Tex.
<i>Septoria hepaticae</i> .....	<i>Hepatica triloba</i> .....			1			N. Y.
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>							
Diseases:							
<i>Phaeocryptopus nudus</i> .....	<i>Abies balsamea</i> .....			1			Mass.
<b>PALESTINE</b>							
Insects:							
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> (Mediterranean fruitfly).....	On paper wrapper around grapefruit.....					1	N. Y.
<b>PANAMA</b>							
Insects:							
<i>Anastrepha</i> sp. (Trypetidae).....	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango).....			1			Calif.*
Do.....	do.....			3			N. Y.
<i>Cleozona pulchra</i> (Cerambycidae).....	<i>Tabebuia donnell-smithii</i> (primavera).....	1					Do.
<i>Coccus viridis</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid).....	1					Calif.*
<i>Conotrachelus</i> sp. (Curculionidae).....	Palm seed.....	1					Do.*
<i>Coryca cephalonica</i> (rice moth).....	<i>Gossypium</i> sp. (cottonseed).....		1				La.
Do.....	do.....		1				N. Y.
<i>Furcaspis biformis</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Epidendrum atropurpureum</i> (orchid).....	1					Calif.*
<i>Metamasius sericeus</i> (silky cane weevil).....	Banana debris.....	1					La.
Do.....	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana).....	1					Calif.*
<i>Mirotermes panamensis</i> (termite).....	<i>Swietenia mahogani</i> (mahogany).....	1					La.
<i>Mordellistena</i> sp. (Mordellidae).....	Orchid.....		1				Calif.*
<i>Nasutitermes ephratae</i> (termite).....	<i>Dalbergia retusa</i> (coco-bolo).....	1					N. Y.
<i>Targionin hartii</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp. (yam).....					1	Do.
<i>Toxotrypana curvicauda</i> (papaya fruitfly).....	<i>Carica papaya</i> (papaya).....			1			La.
<i>Vinsonia stellifera</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Epidendrum atropurpureum</i> (orchid).....	1					D. C.
<i>Xyleborus confusus</i> (Scolytidae).....	<i>Tabebuia donnell-smithii</i> (primavera).....	1					N. Y.
<b>PARAGUAY</b>							
Diseases:							
<i>Aphelenchoides parietinus</i> .....	Orchid.....			1			Do.
<b>PERU</b>							
Insects:							
<i>Anastrepha fraterculus</i> (Trypetidae).....	<i>Annona cherimola</i> (cherimoya).....			1			Do.
<i>Anastrepha</i> sp. (Trypetidae).....	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango).....			1			Do.
<i>Aspidiotus diffinis</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Philodendron</i> sp.....		1				D. C.
<i>Aspidiotus spinosus</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango).....			1			N. Y.
<i>Eucactophagus</i> sp. (Curculionidae).....	Orchid.....	1					Calif.*
<i>Setomorpha insectella</i> (Tineidae).....	<i>Iris</i> sp.....			1			Do.
Do.....	<i>Zephyranthes</i> sp.....	1					Do.*
<i>Stegasta bosquella</i> (Gelechiidae).....	Seed.....		1				D. C.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1938, to June 20, 1939, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
<b>PERU—Continued</b>							
Diseases:							
<i>Aphelenchoides huntii</i> .....	<i>Zingiber</i> sp.....		1				Calif.*
<i>Necephalobus peruensis</i> .....	do.....		1				Do.*
<i>Rhizoctonia bataticola</i> .....	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweetpotato)			1			Do.*
<b>PHILIPPINES</b>							
Insects:							
<i>Aonidiella comperci</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> (coconut)	1					Do.*
<i>Aonidiella inornata</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango)	1					Hawaii.*
<i>Aonidiella orientalis</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> (coconut)	1					Do.*
Do.....	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	1					Do.*
<i>Aspidiotus destructor</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	1					Do.*
Do.....	<i>Nephelium</i> sp. (rambutan)	1					Do.*
<i>Aspidiotus palmae</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	1					Guam.
<i>Bitoma parallela</i> (Colydiidae).....	<i>Anisoptera thurifera</i> (palosapis)	1					N. Y.
Blastobasid.....	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp. (yam)			1			Hawaii.*
<i>Chilo simplex</i> (Asiatic rice borer).....	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (rice)	1				1	La
<i>Chrysomphalus rossi</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Phalaenopsis schilleriana</i> (orchid)			2			Calif.*
Do.....	<i>Phalaenopsis</i> sp. (orchid)	1					Do.*
Do.....	do.....		1				Wash.
<i>Coptosoma cincta</i> (Pentatomidae).....	<i>Sophora tomentosa</i>		1				Mass.
<i>Dermestes peruvianus</i> (Dermestidae).....	<i>Phalaenopsis</i> sp.	1					Calif.*
<i>Dialeurodes decempuncta</i> (whitefly)	<i>Nephelium mutabile</i>	1					Hawaii.*
<i>Dinoderus bifoveolatus</i> (Bostrichidae).....	<i>Derris</i> sp.	1					N. Y.
<i>Diocalandra stigmaticollis</i> (Curculionidae).....	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> (coconut)	1					Hawaii.*
<i>Haplothrips melaleucus</i> (thrips).....	<i>Renanthera monachica</i> (orchid)		1				Do.*
<i>Lepidosaphes tubulorum</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	1					Calif.*
<i>Orchidophilus aterrimus</i> (Curculionidae).....	<i>Dendrobium superbum</i> (orchid)		1				Do.*
Do.....	<i>Grammatophyllum multiflorum</i> (orchid)		1				Hawaii.*
Do.....	<i>Phalaenopsis schilleriana</i> (orchid)		1				Calif.*
Do.....	<i>Phalaenopsis</i> sp. (orchid)	1					Do.*
Do.....	<i>Rhynchosyglis retusa</i> (orchid)	1					Hawaii.*
<i>Palaeopus costicollis</i> (yam weevil).....	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp. (yam)			1			Do.*
<i>Parlatoria pseudaspidotus</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Vanda teres</i> (orchid)		2				Calif.*
Do.....	do.....		1	1			Hawaii.*
Do.....	<i>Vanda</i> sp. (orchid)		2				D. C.
<i>Parlatoria ziziphus</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Citrus limonia</i> (lemon)					1	Calif.*
<i>Pinnaspis townsendi</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Dendrobium victoria-regina</i> (orchid)	1					Hawaii.*
Do.....	<i>Vanda tricolor</i> (orchid)		1				Do.*
<i>Pseudonidia curculiginis</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Cymbidium finlaysonianum</i> (orchid)		1				D. C.
<i>Pseudonidia trilobitiformis</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Nephelium</i> sp.	1					Hawaii.*
<i>Pseudococcus lilacinus</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Aerides lawrenciae</i> (orchid)		1				Calif.*
Do.....	<i>Dendrobium aphrodite</i> (orchid)	1					Hawaii.*
Do.....	<i>Dendrobium schuetzei</i> (orchid)	1					Do.*
Do.....	<i>Dendrobium superbum topazicum</i>	1					Do.*
Do.....	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango)	1					Do.*
Do.....	<i>Phalaenopsis amabilis</i> (orchid)		1				Calif.*
Do.....	<i>Phalaenopsis aphrodite</i> (orchid)		1				Do.*
Do.....	<i>Vanda sanderiana</i> (orchid)	1					Hawaii.*
<i>Sinoxylon anale</i> (Bostrichidae).....	<i>Derris</i> sp.	1					N. Y.
<i>Sternochetus mangiferae</i> (mango weevil).....	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango)					1	Calif.*
<i>Tadius erirhinoides</i> (Curculionidae).....	<i>Saccobium</i> sp.	1					Hawaii.*
<i>Targionia hartii</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp. (yam)			1			Do.*
Tineid.....	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> (coconut)	1					Do.*
Do.....	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp. (yam)			3			Do.*
Diseases:							
<i>Gloeosporium dendrobii</i> .....	<i>Dendrobium taurinum</i> (orchid)		1				Calif.*
<i>Macrophoma oncidii</i> .....	<i>Dendrobium aureum</i> (orchid)	1					Do.*

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
<b>POLAND</b>							
<b>Insects:</b>							
<i>Agriotes</i> sp. (Elateridae).....	<i>Dianthus</i> sp.....			1			N. Y.
<i>Aphihona ovata</i> (Chrysomelidae).....	Forest litter packing around shrubs.		1				D. C.
<i>Bruchus rufipes</i> (Bruchidae).....	<i>Vicia</i> sp. (vetch).....			1			N. Y.
<i>Cassida nobilis</i> (Chrysomelidae).....	Packing around fruit trees.....	1					D. C.
<i>Lecanium coryli</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Amygdalus persica</i> (peach).....	1					Do.
Do.....	<i>Malus</i> sp.....		1				Do.
Do.....	<i>Populus lindleyana</i> .....		1				Do.
<i>Iema cyanella</i> (Chrysomelidae).....	Forest litter packing around shrubs.		1				Do.
<i>Rhyarochromus ch'ragra</i> (Lygaeidae).....	Packing around fruit trees.....	1					Do.
<b>Diseases:</b>							
<i>Ascochyta rodakii</i> .....	<i>Hepatica acutiloba</i> .....	1					N. Y.
<i>Ramularia tulasnei</i> .....	<i>Fragaria</i> sp. (strawberry).....			1			Do.
<b>PORTUGAL</b>							
<b>Insects:</b>							
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> (Mediterranean fruit fly).....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....			2			Do.
<i>Chrysomphalus dictyospermi</i> var. (Coccidae).....	<i>Hedera helix</i> (English ivy).....			1			Do.
<i>Laspeyresia splendana</i> (Olethreutidae).....	<i>Castanea</i> sp. (chestnut).....	2					Do.
<i>Xylonites retusus</i> (Bostrichidae).....	Twig used as wrapping for waste.	1					Do.
<b>Diseases:</b>							
<i>Aphelenchoides parietinus</i> .....	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (dasheen).....	1					Do.
<i>Bacterium savastanci</i> .....	<i>Olea europaea</i> (olive).....			1			Do.
<i>Botrytis allii</i> .....	<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion).....					1	Do.
<i>Fabraea maculata</i> .....	<i>Cydonia oblonga</i> (quince).....			1			Do.
<i>Gloeosporium helicii</i> .....	<i>Hedera helix</i> (English ivy).....			1			Do.
<i>Ustilago trisetiana</i> .....	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.....			1			Do.
<b>PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND</b>							
<b>Insects:</b>							
<i>Ceutorhynchus punctiger</i> (Curculionidae).....	In package containing roses, ferns, and soil.		1				Mass.
<b>PUERTO RICO</b>							
<b>Insects:</b>							
<i>Anastrepha mombinpraecipans</i> (Trypetidae).....	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango).....			1	2		N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Spondias mombin</i> (yellow mombin).....			1			Do.
<i>Anastrepha suspensa</i> (Trypetidae).....	<i>Citrus aurantium</i> (bitter orange).....			1			Do.
Do.....	<i>Psidium guajava</i> (guava).....			2			Pa.
<i>Anastrepha</i> sp. (Trypetidae).....	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango).....			1			N. Y.
<i>Aspidiotus herculennus</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Spondias mombin</i> (jobo).....			1			Do.
<i>Asterolecanium militaris</i> (Coccidae).....	Bamboo.....	1					Do.
<i>Bephrata cubensis</i> (Eurytomidae).....	<i>Annona muricata</i> (soursoap).....			1			Do.
Do.....	<i>Annona reticulata</i> (custard-apple).....			1			Do.
<i>Coccis viridis</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Coffea</i> sp. (coffee).....			1	1		Do.
<i>Euscepes postfasciatus</i> (West Indian sweetpotato weevil).....	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweetpotato).....			1			Do.
<i>Frankliniella insularis</i> (thrips).....	<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i> (lemon-grass).....	1					Do.
<i>Haplothrips gowdeyi</i> (thrips).....	<i>Gladiolus</i> sp.....				1		Do.
<i>Lachnopus curripes</i> (Curculionidae).....	Unknown leaf.....		1				Do.
<i>Ligyris cuniculus</i> (Scarabaeidae).....	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> (sugarcane).....			1			Do.
<i>Maruca testulalis</i> (East Indian bean pod borer).....	<i>Cajanus indicus</i> (pigeon pea).....			1			Do.
Do.....	<i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean).....					2	Ala.
<i>Phyllophaga portoricensis</i> (Scarabaeidae).....	Soil around cactus plant.....			1			N. Y.
<i>Targionia bromeliae</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Ananas sativus</i> (pineapple).....	1					Fla.*
<i>Targionia hartii</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp. (yam).....			1			N. Y.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
PUERTO RICO—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
<i>Targionia succhari</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Capriola dactylon</i> (Bermuda grass).		1				D. C.
Do.....	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> (sugarcane).				1		Fla.*
Do.....	do.....			1			N. Y.
Tineid.....	<i>Apium graveolens</i> (celery).					1	Tex.
Diseases:							
<i>Colletotrichum cajani</i> .....	<i>Cajanus indicus</i> (pigeon pea)	1		1			N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Cicer arietinum</i> (chickpea)			1			Do.
<i>Pestalozzia palmarum</i> .....	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> (coconut)	1					Do.
<i>Phaeoseptoria oryzae</i> .....	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (rice)	1					Do.
<i>Puccinia urbaniana</i> .....	<i>Valerianodes</i> sp.			1			Do.
ST. KITTS							
Insects:							
<i>Dysdercus jamaicensis</i> (Pyrrhocoridae).	Herb.....		1				Mass.
<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i> (pink bollworm).	<i>Gossypium</i> sp. (cottonseed)		1				Ill.
Do.....	<i>Gossypium barbadense</i> (sea-island cotton).		1				Mass.
<i>Setomorpha insectella</i> (Tineidae)	<i>Rumex</i> sp. (sorrel)		1				Do.
<i>Vinsonia stellifera</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Citrus</i> sp.		1				Do.
Do.....	<i>Laurus nobilis</i> (Grecian laurel).		1				Do.
ST. LUCIA							
Insects:							
<i>Anastrepha</i> sp. (Trypetidae)	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango)					1	Do.
<i>Diaprepes abbreviatus</i> <i>doublieri</i> (Curculionidae).	Herb.....		1				Do.
<i>Lepidosaphes lasianthi</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton)				4		Do.
<i>Parlatoria crotonis</i> (Coccidae)	do.....				3		Do.
<i>Targionia hartii</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp. (yam)			1			Do.
Tortricid.....	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime)	1					Do.
Diseases:							
<i>Phomopsis cocoes</i> .....	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> (coconut)					1	N. Y.
ST. THOMAS							
Diseases:							
<i>Colletotrichum crotalariae</i> .....	<i>Crotalaria</i> sp.			1			Do.
ST. VINCENT							
Insects:							
<i>Aganactesis indecora</i> (Pyralidae)	<i>Cassia fistula</i> (golden-shower)			1			Mass.
<i>Pinnaspis minor strachani</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Solanum melongena</i> (eggplant)					1	Do.
Diseases:							
<i>Ceratostomella fimbriata</i> .....	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweetpotato)					1	Do.
<i>Pratylenchus pratensis</i> .....	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp. (yam)			1			Do.
SCOTLAND							
Insects:							
<i>Apion pomonae</i> (Curculionidae)	<i>Vicia</i> sp. (vetch)	2					Ala.
<i>Ceutorhynchus pleurostigma</i> (turnip gall weevil).	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip)					1	Pa.
<i>Frankliniella intonsa</i> (thrips)	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (heather)		2				N. Y.
<i>Gelechia ericetella</i> (Gelechiidae)	do.....		1				Md.
Do.....	do.....		5				N. Y.
<i>Lecanium coryli</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Tilia</i> sp.		1				D. C.
<i>Micrelus ericae</i> (Curculionidae)	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>		2				Mass.
Do.....	do.....		1				Mich.
Do.....	do.....		48				N. Y.
Olethreutid.....	do.....		1				Do.
<i>Peronea mixtana</i> (Tortricidae)	do.....		1				Do.
<i>Rhinocola ericae</i> (Psyllidae)	do.....		1				D. C.
<i>Stygnocoris pedestris</i> (Lygaeidae)	do.....		1				Ill.
<i>Taeniothrips atratus</i> (thrips)	do.....		1				D. C.
Do.....	do.....		17				N. Y.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
SCOTLAND—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
<i>Taeniothrips ericae</i> (thrips)	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>		2				D. C.
Do	do		1				Md.
Do	do		2				Mass.
Do	do		1				Mich.
Do	do		1				Minn.
Do	do		14				N. Y.
Do	do		4				Pa.
<i>Thrips flarus</i> (thrips)	do		1				N. Y.
<i>Thrips fuscipennis</i> (thrips)	do		1				Do.
Tortricid	do		3				Do.
Do	<i>Humulus</i> sp. (hop)		1				Do.
<i>Utopa reticulata</i> (Cicadellidae)	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>		4				Do.
Diseases:							
<i>Septoria gladioli</i>	<i>Gladiolus</i> sp.		2				Wash.
SIERRA LEONE							
Insects:							
<i>Targionia hartii</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp. (yam)				1		Pa.
SOCIETY ISLANDS							
Insects:							
<i>Crophorus humeralis</i> (Nitidulidae)	<i>Barringtonia speciosa</i>		1				D. C.
SPAIN							
Insects:							
<i>Bruchus luteicornis</i> (Bruchidae)	<i>Vicia</i> sp. (vetch)		1				Md.
<i>Ceratitidis capitata</i> (Mediterranean fruitfly).	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange)					1	Pa.
<i>Limothrips angulicornis</i> (thrips)	<i>Cichorium intybus</i> (witloof)					1	N. Y.
<i>Parlatoria ziziphus</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>					1	Mass.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS							
Insects:							
<i>Aspidiotus destructor</i> (Coccidae)	Palm				1		Do.
<i>Lepidosaphes lasianthi</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton)				1		Do.
<i>Parlatoria pseudaspidotus</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Vanda cooperi</i> (orchid)		1				Hawaii.*
Do	<i>Vanda teres</i> (orchid)		1				D. C.
Do	<i>Vanda</i> sp. (orchid)		1				Do.
<i>Parlatoria ziziphus</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime)					1	Mass.
Do	<i>Citrus grandis</i> (pomelo)					1	Do.
<i>Prays citri</i> (Philippine orange moth)	do					1	Do.
Diseases:							
<i>Bacterium citri</i>	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i>					1	Do.
<i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i>	<i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic)					1	Do.
<i>Phoma citricarpa</i>	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange)					1	Do.
SWEDEN							
Insects:							
<i>Bruchus brachialis</i> (vetch bruchid)	<i>Vicia</i> sp. (vetch)		1				Ala.
<i>Bruchus loti</i> (Bruchidae)	<i>Lathyrus roseus</i>		1				D. C.
<i>Elasmotethus interstinctus</i> (Pentatomidae).	<i>Abies</i> sp. (fir)		1				N. Y.
<i>Lecanium coryli</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Sorbus oligodonta</i>		1				D. C.
<i>Micrelus ericae</i> (Circulionidae)	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (heather)		2				N. Y.
<i>Taeniothrips ericae</i> (thrips)	do		1				Do.
<i>Thrips flarus</i> (thrips)	do		2				Do.
Tortricid	<i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i> (lingonberry).		1				Mass.
Diseases:							
<i>Botrytis allii</i>	<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion)					1	Wash.
<i>Colletotrichum atramentarium</i>	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> (potato)					1	Ga.
<i>Fusicladium orbiculatum</i>	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> (European mountain-ash).	1					N. Y.
<i>Pratylenchus pratensis</i>	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>					1	Pa.
<i>Trocytis cepulae</i>	<i>Allium cepa</i>					1	Wash.
SWITZERLAND							
Insects:							
<i>Bruchidius villosus</i> (Bruchidae)	<i>Genista</i> sp. (broom)		1				D. C.
<i>Bryaxis puncticollis</i> (Pselaphidae)	Packing with pear cuttings		1				Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1933, to June 30, 1939, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mall	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
SWITZERLAND—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
<i>Frankliniella intonsa</i> (thrips)	<i>Narcissus</i> sp.	2					N. Y.
<i>Laspeyresia splendana</i> (Olethreutidae)	<i>Castanea</i> sp. (chestnut)	1					Calif.*
<i>Orthezia cataphracta</i> (Coccidae)	Lichens used as packing for cut rhododendrons.	1					N. Y.
<i>Psylla rhododendri</i> (Psyllidae)	<i>Rhododendron</i> sp.	2					Do.
<i>Taeniothrips pictipes</i> (thrips)	do	1					Do.
<i>Thrips robustus</i> (thrips)	<i>Gentiana</i> sp. (gentian)	1					D. C.
Diseases:							
<i>Heterodera marioni</i>	<i>Edraianthus</i> sp.	1					Do.
<i>Pucciniastrum myrtilli</i>	<i>Azalea</i> sp.	1					Pa.
SYRIA							
Diseases:							
<i>Cytospora sacchari</i>	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> (sugarcane).			1			N. Y.
<i>Phoma russelliae</i>	<i>Russelia equiseti</i>			1			Do.
TAHITI							
Insects:							
<i>Aspidiotus destructor</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> (coconut)					1	Hawaii.*
Tineid	do					1	Do.*
Diseases:							
<i>Diplodia cococarpa malaccensis</i>	do			1			Mass.
TASMANIA							
Diseases:							
<i>Physalospora malorum</i>	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple)					1	Pa.
THAILAND							
Insects:							
<i>Parlatoria pseudaspidiotus</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Vanda</i> sp. (orchid)		1				Calif.*
<i>Pinnaaspis townsendi</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Vanda caerulea</i> (orchid)		1				D. C.
<i>Vinsonia stellifera</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Cypridium philippinense</i> (orchid).		1				Calif.*
Diseases:							
<i>Diplodia henricusiana</i>	Orchid		1				D. C.
<i>Diplodia paraphysaria</i>	do		1				Do.
<i>Macrophoma oncidii</i>	<i>Vanda caerulea</i> (orchid)		1				Calif.*
<i>Physalospora orchidearum</i>	do		1				Do.*
TRINIDAD							
Insects:							
<i>Asterolecanium milaris longum</i> (Coccidae)	Bamboo		1				N. Y.
<i>Aulacaspis mangiferae</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango)					1	Md.
<i>Conotrachelus</i> sp. (Curculionidae)	<i>Theobroma cacao</i> (cacao)			1			La.
<i>Eusepeus postfasciatus</i> (West Indian sweetpotato weevil).	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweetpotato)					4	Do.
<i>Furcaspis biformis</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Oncidium sprucei</i> (orchid)		1				D. C.
Do	<i>Schomburgkia crista</i> (orchid)		1				Do.
<i>Gymnandrosoma</i> sp. (Olethreutidae)	<i>Theobroma cacao</i> (cacao)			1			La.
<i>Laspeyresia</i> sp. (Olethreutidae)	do			1			Do.
Olethreutid	<i>Coffea</i> sp. (coffee)			1			Do.
Do	<i>Theobroma cacao</i>			1			Do.
<i>Pinnaaspis minor strachani</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Hibiscus</i> sp.		1		2		P. R.
<i>Targionia hartii</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp. (yam)			1			N. Y.
<i>Targionia sacchari</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> (sugarcane).		1				Do.
<i>Vinsonia stellifera</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Stanhopea</i> sp. (orchid)			1			D. C.
Diseases:							
<i>Cercospora musae</i>	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana)			1			N. Y.
<i>Hemileia oncidii</i>	<i>Oncidium maculatum</i> (orchid)			1			Do.
TURKEY							
Insects:							
<i>Amphicerus bimaculatus</i> (Bostrichidae)	Unknown root		1				D. C.
<i>Bruchidius biguttatus fulvipennis</i> (Bruchidae)	Undetermined seed			1			Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
<b>TURKEY—Continued</b>							
<b>Insects—Continued.</b>							
<i>Bruchidius bimaculatus</i> (Bruchidae)	<i>Medicago sativa</i> (alfalfa)			1			D. C.
Do	<i>Medicago</i> sp.			2			Do.
<i>Bruchidius rillosus</i> (Bruchidae)	Legume seed			3			Do.
<i>Bruchus atomarius</i> (Bruchidae)	<i>Vicia</i> spp. (vetch)			1			Do.
<i>Bruchus brachialis</i> (vetch bruchid)	<i>Lathyrus</i> sp.			1			Do.
Do	<i>Vicia</i> spp. (vetch)			2			Do.
<i>Bruchus dentipes</i> (Bruchidae)	<i>Vicia</i> sp. (vetch)			2			Do.
<i>Bruchus emarginatus</i> (Bruchidae)	do			1			Do.
<i>Bruchus ervi</i> (Bruchidae)	<i>Lens esculenta</i> (lentil)			1			Do.
<i>Bruchus hamatus</i> (Bruchidae)	<i>Vicia</i> sp. (vetch)			2			Do.
<i>Bruchus laticollis</i> (Bruchidae)	<i>Lathyrus</i> sp.			1			Do.
Do	Legume seed			2			Do.
<i>Bruchus lentis</i> (Bruchidae)	<i>Lens esculenta</i> (lentil)			1			Do.
<i>Bruchus signaticornis</i> (Bruchidae)	do			1			Do.
<i>Bruchus tristiculus</i> (Bruchidae)	<i>Lathyrus odoratus</i> (sweet pea)			1			Do.
Do	<i>Lathyrus</i> sp.			2			Do.
<i>Bruchus tristis</i> (Bruchidae)	do			2			Do.
Do	<i>Vicia</i> sp. (vetch)			1			Do.
<i>Haplothrips distinguendus</i> (thrips)	<i>Stipa</i> sp.	1					Do.
<b>UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA</b>							
<b>Insects:</b>							
<i>Amblycerus robiniae</i> (Bruchidae)	<i>Acacia adansonii</i>		1				N. Y.
<i>Asterolecanium stentae</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Euphorbia</i> sp.		1				D. C.
<i>Ceratitis</i> sp. (Trypetidae)	On paper wrapper around peach			1			N. Y.
<i>Chionaspis euphorbiae</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Euphorbia triangulus</i>		1				D. C.
<i>Chionaspis subnudata</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Stapletonia woodii</i>		1				Do.
<i>Diaplochelus longipes</i> (Scerbaeiidae)	<i>Protea</i> sp.		1				N. Y.
<i>Frankliniella schultzei</i> (thrips)	<i>Ornithogalum thyrsoides</i> (chinkerichee)		1				Md.
Do	do		13				N. Y.
<i>Haplothrips nigricornis</i> (thrips)	do		7				Do.
Notodontid	do		1				Do.
<i>Phlyctinus callosus</i> (Curculionidae)	Paper wrapper around grapes	1					Do.
<i>Specularius erythrinae</i> (Bruchidae)	<i>Erythrina</i> sp.		1				D. C.
Do	do		1				N. Y.
<i>Sternochetus mangiferae</i> (mango weevil)	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango)				1		Mass.
<i>Taeniothrips fumosa</i> (thrips)	<i>Ornithogalum thyrsoides</i>		2				N. Y.
Tortricid	<i>Narcissus</i> sp.		1				Tex.
Do	<i>Ornithogalum thyrsoides</i>		3				N. Y.
Do	do		1				Pa.
<b>Diseases:</b>							
<i>Heterosporium ornithogali</i>	do		4				Mass.
Do	do		1				Mich.
Do	do		1				Minn.
Do	do		8				N. Y.
Do	do		12				Pa.
Do	do		2				Wash.
<i>Puccinia ornithogali-thyrsoides</i>	do		2				Md.
Do	do		4				Mass.
Do	do		1				Mich.
Do	do		1				Minn.
Do	do		22				N. Y.
Do	do		7				Pa.
<i>Stemphylium citri</i>	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange)				1		Wash.
<b>UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS</b>							
<b>Insects:</b>							
<i>Baris lepidii</i> (Curculionidae)	<i>Radicula armoracia</i> (horseradish)				3		N. Y.
<b>Diseases:</b>							
<i>Botrytis allii</i>	<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion)				1		Do.
<i>Septoria lepidii</i>	<i>Lepidium campestre</i>		1				Ill.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
<b>VENEZUELA</b>							
Insects:							
<i>Acanthoscelides birae</i> (Bruchidae)	<i>Bixa orellana</i>		1				D. C.
<i>Anastrepha</i> sp. (Trypetidae)	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango)			1			N. Y.
<i>Aspisoma costatum</i> (Lampyridae)	<i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid)	1					D. C.
Do	Orchid	1					P. R.
<i>Aspisoma costatum</i> var. (Lampyridae)	<i>Cattleya</i> sp.	1					D. C.
<i>Asterolecanium aureum</i> (Coccidae)	Orchid	1					P. R.
<i>Coccus mangiferae</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango)			1			Pa.
<i>Conchaspis angraeci</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Cattleya</i> sp.	1					D. C.
Do	Orchid			1			P. R.
<i>Epopterus ocellatus</i> (Endomychidae)	do	1					D. C.
<i>Eurytoma orchidearum</i> (orchid fly)	<i>Cattleya</i> sp.	9					Do.
Do	Orchid			4			P. R.
<i>Furcaspis biformis</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Cattleya</i> sp.	1					D. C.
Do	Orchid	1					Do.
Do	do			2			P. R.
<i>Lecaniodiaspis dendrobii</i> (Coccidae)	do	1					D. C.
<i>Lygaeus guatemalanus</i> (Lygaeidae)	<i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid)	1					Do.
<i>Macrosiphum luteum</i> (aphid)	<i>Cattleya mossiae</i> var. (orchid)	2					N. Y.
Do	Orchid			1			Fla.*
<i>Mordellistena</i> sp. (Mordellidae)	<i>Cattleya</i> sp.	1					D. C.
Psychid	do	1					Do.
<i>Pulvinaria psidii</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine)			1			Fla.*
<i>Rhagoletis</i> sp. (Trypetidae)	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple)	1					Do.*
<i>Tenthexoris bicolor</i> (Miridae)	<i>Cattleya mossiae</i> var.	1					N. Y.
Do	<i>Cattleya</i> sp.	1					D. C.
Diseases:							
<i>Cercospora musae</i>	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana)	1					N. Y.
<i>Diplodia henriquesiana</i>	Orchid	1					D. C.
<i>Micropeltis appianata</i>	<i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid)	1					Do.
<i>Trametes hydnoides</i>	Broad leaf	1					Do.
<b>VICTORIA</b>							
Insects:							
<i>Taeniothrips simplex</i> (gladiolus thrips)	<i>Gladiolus</i> sp.	1					Wash.
<b>VIRGIN ISLANDS</b>							
Insects:							
<i>Anastrepha</i> sp. (Trypetidae)	<i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i> (coco-plum)		1				N. Y.
<i>Eusepeus postfasciatus</i> (West Indian sweetpotato weevil)	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweetpotato)		1				Do.
<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i> (pink boll-worm)	<i>Hibiscus esculentus</i> (okra)		1				Do.
<i>Pinnaspis minor strachani</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Punica granatum</i> (pomegranate)		1				Do.
<i>Targionia hartii</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp. (yam)		2				Do.
<i>Targionia sacchari</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> (sugarcane)		1				Do.
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>							
Insects:							
<i>Colobicus marginatus</i> (Colydiidae)	<i>Lorea klaineana</i> (African walnut)	1					Do.
<i>Xyleborus affinis</i> (Scolytidae)	do	1					Do.
<b>WEST INDIES</b>							
Diseases:							
<i>Ceratosomella fimbriata</i>	<i>Xanthosoma</i> sp. (malanga)			1			N. Y.
<b>YUGOSLAVIA</b>							
Insects:							
<i>Blastodactna</i> sp. (Cosmopterygidae)	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple)		1				D. C.
<i>Bruchus brachialis</i> (vetch bruchid)	<i>Vicia villosa</i> (hairy vetch)		1				N. Y.
<i>Porficula auricularia</i> (European earwig)	Package containing dry herbs and clothing		1				Pa.
<i>Laspeyresia splendana</i> (Olethreutidae)	<i>Castanea</i> sp. (chestnut)			1			N. Y.
Diseases:							
<i>Aphelenchoides fragariae</i>	<i>Begonia</i> sp.			1			Do.
<i>Marssonina juglandis</i>	<i>Juglans regia</i> (Persian walnut)	1					Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
UNKNOWN ORIGIN							
Insects:							
<i>Altica luzonica</i> (Chrysomelidae).....	In quarters of Clipper.....				1		Hawaii.*
<i>Anastrepha serpentina</i> (dark fruit-fly).	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....			1			La.
<i>Callosobruchus chinensis</i> (Bruchidae)	On empty shelf in dry stores.....					1	Wash.
<i>Dacus oleae</i> (olive fruitfly).....	<i>Olea europaea</i> (olive).....					1	Pa.
<i>Geotomus pygmaeus</i> (Cydnidae).....	In quarters of Clipper.....				1		Guam.
<i>Lophocateres pusillus</i> (Siamese grain beetle).	do.....				1		Do.
<i>Maruca testulalis</i> (East Indian bean pod borer).	do.....				1		Do.
<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i> (pink bollworm).	<i>Gossypium</i> sp. (seed cotton).....		1				N. Y.
<i>Perkinsiella saccharicida</i> (sugarcane leafhopper).	In quarters of Clipper.....				1		Hawaii.*
Trypetid.....	In quarters of airplane.....				1		Fla.*
Diseases:							
<i>Bacterium citri</i> .....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....			1			Wash.
<i>Phoma citricarpa</i> .....	<i>Citrus nobilis</i> (King orange).....					1	Calif.*







# United States Department of Agriculture

## BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

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