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United States Department of Agriculture

Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine

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**SERVICE AND  
REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS  
1936**

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



UNITED STATES  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
WASHINGTON : 1937

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# United States Department of Agriculture

## BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

### SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

JANUARY—MARCH 1936

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## QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

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

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,  
Washington, February 6, 1936.

POSTMASTER:

MY DEAR SIR: Your attention is invited to the enclosed copy of the latest revision of Quarantine Order No. 45 of the United States Department of Agriculture, on account of the gypsy moth and the brown-tail moth. The changes

are indicated in the "Introductory Note" and "Summary" on page 1 of the enclosed copy, and you will please be governed accordingly. See paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Very truly yours,

C. B. EILENBERGER,  
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

B. E. P. Q.—386 (revised).

FEBRUARY 11, 1936.

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

In accordance with the proviso in Notice of Quarantine No. 45, as revised effective November 4, 1935, the following articles, the interstate movement of which is not considered to constitute a risk of moth dissemination, are exempted from the restrictions of the regulations of this quarantine:

Acacia cuttings (for ornamental use) (*Acacia* spp.).  
Banana stalks, when crushed, dried, and shredded.  
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.).  
Jerusalem-cherry (*Solanum capsicastrum*, *S. pseudocapsicum*, *S. hendersoni*).  
Mistletoe (*Phoradendron flavescens*, *Viscum album*, etc.).  
Oregon huckleberry (*Vaccinium ovatum*).  
Partridgeberry (*Mitchella repens*).  
Strawberry plants (*Fragaria* spp.).  
Trailing arbutus (*Epigaea repens*).  
Verbena (*Verbena* spp.).  
Wintergreen (*Gaultheria* spp., *Pyrola* spp.).

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

B. E. P. Q.—386 (second revision).

MARCH 12, 1936.

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

In accordance with the proviso in Notice of Quarantine No. 45, as revised effective November 4, 1935, the following articles, the interstate movement of which is not considered to constitute a risk of moth dissemination, are exempted from the restrictions of the regulations of this quarantine:

Acacia cuttings (for ornamental use) (*Acacia* spp.).  
Banana stalks, when crushed, dried, and shredded.  
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 of such materials.  
Jerusalem-cherry (*Solanum capsicastrum*, *S. pseudocapsicum*, *S. hendersoni*).  
Mistletoe (*Phoradendron flavescens*, *Viscum album*, etc.).  
Oregon huckleberry (*Vaccinium ovatum*).  
Partridgeberry (*Mitchella repens*).  
Strawberry plants (*Fragaria* spp.).  
Trailing arbutus (*Epigaea repens*).  
Verbena (*Verbena* spp.).  
Wintergreen (*Gaultheria* spp.) (*Pyrola* spp.).

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

**ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE  
(NO. 52)****INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS**

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,  
*Washington, February 21, 1936.*

**POSTMASTER:**

MY DEAR SIR: Your attention is invited to the inclosed copy of the latest revision of the pink bollworm quarantine and regulations (Quarantine Order No. 52 of the United States Department of Agriculture), by which you will please be governed. See paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Very truly yours,

C. B. EILENBERGER,  
*Third Assistant Postmaster General.*

B. E. P. Q.-388.

MARCH 1, 1936.

**ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS—APPROVAL OF ALTERNATIVE TREATMENTS FOR  
BALED LINT COTTON FROM HEAVILY INFESTED AREAS**

Pursuant to authority vested in the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, under regulation 8 of the Revised Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 52 (revised), approved December 4, 1935, effective December 5, 1935, which provides that baled lint, produced in a heavily infested area must be given both vacuum fumigation and either compression or roller treatment, unless and until the said Bureau shall approve some other treatment or treatments for the purpose; the Bureau, after having determined that either of the two following additional treatments affords adequate protection, hereby approves either of them as further alternative treatments for baled cotton originating in heavily infested areas and permits may be issued for the interstate movement of baled cotton so treated.<sup>1</sup>

1. When, under the supervision of an inspector the flat bale shall be enclosed in a steamtight chamber and subjected to a steam pressure of not less than 15 pounds to the square inch for not less than 3 minutes at a temperature of not less than 150° F. at a depth of 3 inches from the surface of the bale at all points and when this treatment is followed by standard or high-density compression.

2. When the lint of such bales has been passed between revolving rollers which, in the judgment of the inspector, are of adequate weight and are set sufficiently close to crush all cottonseed and kill any pink bollworms present, the bagging for such bales is kept uncontaminated, the platform and premises near to the bale press are clean and uncontaminated, and when the bales are moved directly from the press to a location which, in the judgment of the inspector, is adequately safeguarded against contamination.

Persons or firms wishing to avail themselves of these additional treatments should address the local inspector of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, or the Regional Headquarters, P. O. Box 798, San Antonio, Tex.

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

<sup>1</sup> This circular should not be construed to set aside or change any of the requirements regarding seed sterilization or prevention of contamination or other prerequisites for the issuance of permits on cotton products originating in regulated areas, except as specifically stated herein.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO DUTCH ELM DISEASE QUARANTINE  
(NO. 71)

## EXTEND ELM DISEASE CONTROL

(Press notice)

MARCH 31, 1936.

Extension of the Dutch elm disease quarantine to include 26 new townships in New Jersey and 13 new towns in New York was announced today (Mar. 31) by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace.

This extension, effective April 1, was made necessary by the finding in the new areas of a small number of trees which had become diseased. Any recent spread of Dutch elm disease which may have occurred cannot be definitely known until scouting starts again as the trees come into leaf, according to Lee A. Strong, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, who is in charge of the Department's campaign to save the American elm from destruction by this disease.

The following territory is added to the area previously regulated:

*New Jersey.*—Townships of Bethlehem, Clinton, Franklin, Lebanon, Readington, Tewksbury, and Union, in Hunterdon County; township of Madison, in Middlesex County; townships of Holmdel, Matawan, and Raritan, in Monmouth County; townships of Mount Olive and Washington, in Morris County; townships of Hardystown, Lafayette, Sparta, Vernon, and Wantage, in Sussex County; townships of Allamuchy, Franklin, Hope, Independence, Mansfield, Oxford, Washington, and White, in Warren County.

*New York.*—Towns of Blooming Grove, Chester, Highland, Monroe, Tuxedo, Warwick, and Woodbury, in Orange County; towns of Carmel, Phillipstown, Putnam Valley, and South East, in Putnam County; towns of Lewisboro and North Salem, in Westchester County.

The area previously regulated included the following cities, towns, boroughs, or other political subdivisions:

*Connecticut.*—Towns of Darien, Fairfield, Greenwich, New Canaan, Norwalk, Stamford, and Westport, in Fairfield County.

*New Jersey.*—Counties of Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Passaic, Somerset, and Union; townships of Princeton and West Windsor, and the city of Princeton, in Mercer County; townships of East Brunswick, Lincoln, Milltown, North Brunswick, Piscataway, Raritan, Roosevelt, Sayreville, South Brunswick, South River, and Woodbridge, boroughs of Dunellen, Highland Park, and Metuchen, and cities of New Brunswick, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, in Middlesex County; townships of Boonton, Chatham, Chester, Danville, Hanover, Jefferson, Mendham, Montville, Morris, Passaic, Pequannock, Randolph, Rockaway, and Roxbury, boroughs of Dover, Florham Park, and Mendham, and cities of Madison and Morristown, in Morris County.

*New York.*—Counties of Bronx, Kings, Nassau, New York, Queens, Richmond, and Rockland; towns of Bedford, Cortlandt, East Chester, Greenburg, Harrison, Mamaroneck, Mount Pleasant, Mount Vernon, New Castle, New Rochelle, North Castle, Ossining, Pelham, Poundridge, Rye, Scarsdale, Somers, White Plains, Yonkers, and Yorktown, in Westchester County.

## MODIFICATION OF DUTCH ELM DISEASE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

## INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The following modification of the Dutch elm disease quarantine regulations adds to the area designated as regulated, 7 townships in Hunterdon County; 1 township in Middlesex County; 3 townships in Monmouth County; 2 townships in Morris County; 5 townships in Sussex County, and 8 townships in Warren County, in the State of New Jersey. It also adds 7 towns in Orange County; 4 towns in Putnam County, and 2 towns in Westchester County, N. Y. This action was taken on the basis of intensive inspections made throughout the year which disclosed infections in areas contiguous to the previously regulated area.

AVERY S. HOYT,

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

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 71

(Approved Mar. 27, 1936; effective Apr. 1, 1936)

Under authority conferred by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), it is ordered that regulation 3 of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 71, on account of the Dutch elm disease, which were promulgated on February 20, 1935, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

REGULATION 3. REGULATED AREAS

In accordance with the provisos to Notice of Quarantine No. 71, the Secretary of Agriculture designates as regulated areas for the purpose of these regulations the counties, townships, towns, and cities listed below, including all cities, towns, boroughs, or other political subdivisions within their limits:

*Connecticut.*—Towns of Darien, Fairfield, Greenwich, New Canaan, Norwalk, Stamford, and Westport, in *Fairfield County*.

*New Jersey.*—Counties of Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union; townships of Bethlehem, Clinton, Franklin, Lebanon, Readington, Tewksbury, and Union, in *Hunterdon County*; townships of Princeton and West Windsor, and the city of Princeton, in *Mercer County*; townships of East Brunswick, Lincoln, Madison, Milltown, North Brunswick, Piscataway, Raritan, Roosevelt, Sayreville, South Brunswick, South River, and Woodbridge, boroughs of Dunellen, Highland Park, and Metuchen, and cities of New Brunswick, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, in *Middlesex County*; townships of Holmdel, Matawan, and Raritan, in *Monmouth County*; townships of Hardystown, Lafayette, Sparta, Vernon, and Wantage, in *Sussex County*; townships of Allamuchy, Franklin, Hope, Independence, Mansfield, Oxford, Washington, and White, in *Warren County*.

*New York.*—Counties of Bronx, Kings, Nassau, New York, Queens, Richmond, Rockland, and Westchester; towns of Blooming Grove, Chester, Highland, Monroe, Tuxedo, Warwick, and Woodbury, in *Orange County*; towns of Carmel, Phillipstown, Putnam Valley, and South East, in *Putnam County*.

This amendment shall be effective on and after April 1, 1936.

Done at the city of Washington this 27th day of March 1936.

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

[SEAL]

W. R. GREGG,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

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

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE,  
*Washington, D. C., March 27, 1936.*

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 Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 71, on account of the Dutch elm disease, effective on and after April 1, 1936. Under this modification, 26 townships in the State of New Jersey and 13 towns in the State of New York are added to the regulated area.

Copies of the amendment may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Washington, D. C.

W. R. GREGG,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

[Published in the following newspapers: The Times, New York, N. Y., Apr. 8, 1936; the News, Newark, N. J., Apr. 8, 1936.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE  
(NO. 48)

JAPANESE BEETLE ZONE WIDENS HERE AND THERE

(Press notice)

A revision of the Japanese beetle quarantine and regulations, which goes into effect March 16, is announced by Acting Secretary of Agriculture R. G. Tugwell. The revised regulations extend the regulated area to include additional territory in the States of Maine, Maryland, New York, and Virginia. This action was taken as a result of inspections during the past few years, which disclosed established infestations. Some outlying areas where Japanese beetle infestations have been found are not included in the regulated area because of assurance from the States concerned that adequate measures will be taken to prevent the spread of the pest therefrom.

The revised regulations also extend the restrictions on the interstate movement by refrigerator car or motor truck of all fruits and vegetables between June 15 and October 15 inclusive, to include such movement from the entire State of Delaware rather than from a part of the State as heretofore. Similar restrictions are also in effect with respect to the District of Columbia and certain areas in the States of Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Virginia.

Under the revision of the quarantine the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine is authorized to exempt from restrictions the articles and products covered thereby when he is convinced the movement involves no risk of spreading the Japanese beetle. The additions to the regulated territory are as follows:

*Maine.*—Towns of Auburn and Lewiston, in *Androscoggin County*; towns of Gorham, Gray, New Gloucester, Raymond, Standish, and Windham, in *Cumberland County*.

*Maryland.*—All of *Caroline County*, except election districts of American Corners (no. 8), Hillsboro (no. 6), and Preston (no. 4); election district of Freedom (no. 5) in *Carroll County*; election districts of LaPlata and White Plains in *Charles County*; election district of West Friendship (no. 3) in *Howard County*; all of *Prince Georges County*, except the election districts of Aquasco and Nottingham.

*New York.*—Towns of Caroline, Danby, Dryden, and Ithaca, and the city of Ithaca, in *Tompkins County*.

*Virginia.*—The magisterial district of Manchester, in *Chesterfield County*; *Culpeper County*; Magisterial districts of Centreville and Dranesville in *Fairfax County*; *Fauquier County*; magisterial districts of Fairfield, Tuckahoe, and Varina in *Henrico County*; *Loudoun County*; and magisterial districts of Brentsville, Gainesville, and Manassas in *Prince William County*. The regulated area now includes all of *Culpeper*, *Fairfax*, *Fauquier*, *Henrico*, *Loudoun*, and *Prince William Counties* as well as the counties previously under regulation.

REVISION OF QUARANTINE AND REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

An important change in the following revision of the Japanese beetle quarantine provides for exemption of certain products by administrative instructions issued by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, when in his judgment the nature of the growth or production, or the manufacture or processing of such products, is such that their interstate movement is not considered to constitute danger of spread of infestation.

The regulations have also been revised to include in the regulated area additional territory in the States of Maine, Maryland, New York, and Virginia. Some outlying areas where Japanese beetle infestations have been found are not included in the regulated area because of assurance from the States concerned that adequate measures will be taken to prevent the spread of the pest therefrom. The restrictions on the interstate movement by refrigerator car or motor truck of all fruits and vegetables from the District of Columbia and portions of the States of Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, between June 15 and October 15, inclusive, have been extended to apply to the entire State of Delaware.

## SUMMARY

Unless a certificate or permit has been issued, these regulations as now revised prohibit the interstate shipment of green corn on the cob, beans in the pod, bananas in entire bunches or in clusters of 25 or more, apples, peaches, blackberries, blueberries, huckleberries, or raspberries from any part of the regulated areas, and also prohibit (unless a certificate or permit has been issued) the interstate movement of all fruits and vegetables by refrigerator car or motor truck from the District of Columbia, the State of Delaware, and parts of the States of Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. Refrigerator cars used for loading fruits and vegetables, other than onions and potatoes, in such area must, prior to loading, be cleaned by the common carrier and kept tightly closed and sealed during the interval between cleaning and loading. Onions and potatoes must be fumigated in the car when such action is deemed necessary by the inspector, and doors and hatches of the cars must be closed or screened. For other details and exceptions see regulation 5.

The regulations also prohibit the interstate shipment of plants, sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure from any part of the regulated areas to or through any outside point throughout the year unless a Federal permit or certificate has been secured. Portions of plants and cut flowers are restricted interstate movement only between June 15 and October 15, inclusive. For details and exceptions see regulations 6 and 7.

The regulated areas include the District of Columbia, the entire States of Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Rhode Island, and parts of the States of Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia. The boundaries are shown in regulation 3.

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

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

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

## NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 48 (ELEVENTH REVISION)

(Approved Mar. 7, 1936; effective Mar. 16, 1936)

I, R. G. Tugwell, Acting 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, 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, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia, and the District of Columbia, effective on and after March 16, 1936. Hereafter, under the authority of said act of August 20, 1912, amended as aforesaid (1) fruits and vegetables; (2) nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock, and other plants; and (3) sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure shall not be shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved from any of said quarantined States or District into or through any other State or Territory or District of the United States in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations hereinafter made and amendments thereto: *Provided*,

That the restrictions of this quarantine and of the rules and regulations supplemental thereto may be limited to the areas in a quarantined State now, or which may hereafter be, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas when, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, the enforcement of the aforesaid rules and regulations as to such regulated areas shall be adequate to prevent the spread of the Japanese beetle: *Provided further*, That such limitations shall be conditioned upon the said State providing for and enforcing such control measures with respect to such regulated areas as, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be deemed adequate to prevent the spread of the Japanese beetle therefrom to other parts of the State: *And provided further*, That certain articles classed as restricted herein may, because of the nature of their growth or production or their manufactured or processed condition, be exempted by administrative instructions issued by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine when, in his judgment, such articles are considered innocuous as carriers of infestation.

Done at the city of Washington this 7th day of March 1936.

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

[SEAL]

R. G. TUGWELL,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

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

(Approved Mar. 7, 1936; effective Mar. 16, 1936)

##### REGULATION 1. DEFINITIONS

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

(a) *Japanese beetle*.—The insect known as the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica* Newm.), in any stage of development.

(b) The terms "infested", "infestation", and the like, relate to infestation with the Japanese beetle.

(c) *Quarantined area*.—Any State or District quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture to prevent the spread of the Japanese beetle.

(d) *Regulated area*.—Any area in a quarantined State or District which is now, or which may hereafter be, designated as such by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisos to Notice of Quarantine No. 48, as revised.

(e) *Fruits and vegetables*.—For the list of restricted fruits and vegetables see regulation 5.

(f) *Nursery and ornamental stock*.—Nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock, and all other plants, plant roots, cut flowers, or other portions of plants.

(g) *Sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure*.—Sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, or manure of any kind and as to either bulk movement or in connection with farm products or nursery and ornamental stock.

(h) *Certified sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure*.—Sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, or manure determined by the inspector as uninfested and so certified.

(i) *Certified greenhouse*.—A greenhouse or similar establishment which has complied to the satisfaction of the inspector with the conditions imposed in regulation 6. This term may apply also to potting beds, heeling-in areas, hotbeds, coldframes, or similar plots or to storage houses, packing sheds, or stores treated or otherwise safeguarded in manner and method satisfactory to the inspector.

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

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

## REGULATION 2. LIMITATION OF RESTRICTIONS TO REGULATED AREAS

Conditioned upon the compliance on the part of the State concerned with the provisos to Notice of Quarantine No. 48 (eleventh revision), the restrictions provided in these regulations on the interstate movement of plants and plant products and other articles enumerated in said notice of quarantine will be limited to such movement from the areas in such State now or hereafter designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas.

## REGULATION 3. REGULATED AREAS

In accordance with the provisos to Notice of Quarantine No. 48 (eleventh revision), the Secretary of Agriculture designates as regulated areas for the purpose of these regulations the States, District, counties, townships, towns, cities, election districts, and magisterial districts listed below, including all cities, towns, boroughs, or other political subdivisions within their limits:

*Connecticut.*—The entire State.

*Delaware.*—The entire State.

*District of Columbia.*—The entire District.

*Maine.*—County of York; towns of Auburn and Lewiston, in *Androscoggin County*; towns of Cape Elizabeth, Gorham, Gray, New Gloucester, Raymond, Scarborough, Standish, and the cities of Portland, South Portland, Westbrook, and Windham, in *Cumberland County*; and the city of Waterville, in *Kennebec 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 *Allegany County*; the city of Annapolis and election district no. 5, in *Anne Arundel County*; election districts nos. 1, 2, 3, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, in *Baltimore County*; all of *Caroline County* except election districts of Hillsboro (no. 6), American Corners (no. 8), and Preston (no. 4); the city of Westminster, and election district of Freedom (no. 5), in *Carroll County*; election districts of White Plains and LaPlata, in *Charles County*; election district of Cambridge (no. 7), in *Dorchester County*; election districts of Petersville (no. 12), and Brunswick (no. 25), in *Frederick County*; *County of Harford*, except election district of Marshall (no. 4); election districts of Elkridge (no. 1), Ellicott City (no. 2), and election district of West Friendship (no. 3), in *Howard County*, and the right of way of United States Highway No. 1 through the election district of Guilford (no. 6) in said county; all of *Prince Georges County* except the election districts of Nottingham and Aquasco; that part of Montgomery County located within the established boundaries of the so-called "Washington Suburban Sanitary District": towns of Easton and Oxford, in *Talbot County*; election districts of Sharpsburg (no. 1), Williamsport (no. 2), Hagerstown (nos. 3, 17, 21, 22, 24, and 25), Leitersburg (no. 9), Sandy Hook (no. 11), and Halfway (no. 26), in *Washington County*; election districts of Pittsburg (no. 4), Parsons (no. 5), Dennis (no. 6), Trappe (no. 7), Nutters (no. 8), Salisbury (no. 9), Delmar (no. 11), Camden (no. 13), Willards (no. 14), and Fruitland (no. 16), in *Wicomico County*.

*Massachusetts.*—The entire State.

*New Hampshire.*—Counties of Belknap, Cheshire, Hillsboro, Merrimack, Rockingham, Strafford, and Sullivan; towns of Brookfield, Eaton, 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 Columbia, Danube, Fairfield, Frankfort, German Flats, Herkimer, Litchfield, Little Falls, Manheim, Newport, Salisbury, Schuyler, Stark, Warren, and Winfield, and the city of Little Falls, in *Herkimer County*; towns of Caton, Corning, and Hornby, and the city of Corning, in *Steuben County*; towns of

Caroline, Danby, Dryden, and Ithaca, and the city of Ithaca, in *Tompkins County*; towns of Luzerne and Queensbury and the city of Glens Falls, in *Warren County*.

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

*Rhode Island*.—The entire State.

*Vermont*.—Counties of Bennington, Rutland, Windham, and Windsor.

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

*West Virginia*.—Town of Keyser and district of Frankfort, in *Mineral County*.

#### REGULATION 4. EXTENSION OR REDUCTION OF REGULATED AREAS

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

#### REGULATION 5. RESTRICTIONS ON THE MOVEMENT OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

##### SECTION A. CONTROL OF MOVEMENT

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

(i) No green corn on the cob, beans in the pod, bananas in entire bunches or in clusters of 25 or more, apples, peaches, blackberries, blueberries, huckleberries, or raspberries shall be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from any regulated area to or through any point outside thereof; and (ii) no fruits and vegetables of any kind shall be moved or allowed to be moved interstate via refrigerator car or motor truck from the District, counties, or city listed below to or through any point outside of the regulated areas:

*Delaware*.—The entire State.

*District of Columbia*.—The entire District.

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

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

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

*Virginia*.—County of Arlington.

(a) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of fruits and vegetables between October 16 and June 14, inclusive.

(b) No certificate will be required for the interstate movement of fruits and vegetables on a through bill of lading either from an area not under regulation through a regulated area to another nonregulated area, or from a regulated area through a nonregulated area to another regulated area, except that a certificate is required for interstate movement to Richmond, Va., or to the other regulated parts of Henrico County, Va., or to Waterville, Maine. No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of fruits and vegetables from the city of Richmond, Va., or from other parts of Henrico County, Va., or from Waterville, Maine, to points outside the regulated areas.

(c) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of fruits or vegetables when they shall have been manufactured or processed in such a manner that in the judgment of the inspector no infestation could be transmitted.

(d) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of any shipments of apples or peaches of less than 15 pounds to the shipment, or of bananas other than in entire bunches or in clusters of 25 or more.

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

(2) No restrictions are placed on the interstate shipment from the regulated areas of fruits and vegetables other than those mentioned above, except that any such interstate shipments of fruits and vegetables may be inspected by inspectors at any time or place inside or outside the regulated areas and when actually found to involve danger of dissemination of Japanese beetle to uninfested localities, measures to eliminate infestation may be required as a condition of further transportation or delivery.

#### SECTION B. CONDITIONS OF CERTIFICATION

Certificates may be issued for the interstate movement of fruits and vegetables to points outside the regulated areas between June 15 and October 15, inclusive, under one of the following conditions:

(1) When the fruits and vegetables, moving from a point in the regulated area other than the District, counties, or city listed in paragraph 1 (ii), of this regulation, or moving from such designated District, counties, or city other than by refrigerator car, have actually been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture and found free from infestation. The number of inspection points for such certification will be limited and their location determined by shipping needs and further conditioned on the establishment at such points of provisions satisfactory to the inspector for the handling and safeguarding of such shipments during inspection. Such inspection may be discontinued and certification withheld by the inspector during periods of general or unusual flight of the beetles.

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

(3) When the fruits and vegetables have originated outside of the regulated areas and are to be reshipped directly from freight yards, transfer points, or unloading docks within such areas, under provisions satisfactory to the inspector for the safeguarding of such shipments pending certification and reshipment. Certificates on this basis will be issued without inspection only in cases where, in the judgment of the inspector, the shipments concerned have not been exposed to infestation while within such freight yards, transfer points, or unloading docks.

(4) When the fruits and vegetables were grown in districts where the fact has been established to the satisfaction of the inspector that no infestation exists and are to be shipped directly from the farms where grown to points outside the regulated areas, or are shipped from infested districts where the fact has been established to the satisfaction of the inspector that the Japanese beetle has not begun or has ceased its flight.

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

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

#### REGULATION 6. RESTRICTIONS ON THE MOVEMENT OF NURSERY AND ORNAMENTAL STOCK

##### SECTION A. CONTROL OF MOVEMENT

Nursery and ornamental stock shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from the regulated areas to or through any point outside thereof, unless a certificate or permit shall have been issued therefor by the inspector, except as follows:

(1) True bulbs, corms, and tubers, when dormant, except for storage growth, and when free from soil, are exempt from the requirement of certification, except that this exemption does not apply to dahlia tubers.

(2) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of nursery and ornamental stock imported from foreign countries when reshipped from the port of entry in the unopened original container and labeled as to each container with a copy certificate of the country from which it was exported, a statement of the general nature and quantity of the contents, the name and address of the consignee, and the country and locality where grown.

(3) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement between October 16 and June 14, inclusive, of cut flowers, and of portions of plants without roots and free from soil (such as branches and twigs of trees and shrubs, scions, Christmas trees, holly, laurel, sphagnum moss, and parts of submerged aquatic plants without roots).

(4) No certificate or permit will be required for the interstate movement of nursery and ornamental stock when transported by a common carrier on a through bill of lading either from an area not under regulation through a regulated area, or from a regulated area through a nonregulated area to another regulated area.

#### SECTION B. CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE ISSUANCE OF CERTIFICATES AND PERMITS

For the purpose of certification of nursery and ornamental stock, nurseries, greenhouses, and other premises concerned in the movement of such stock will be classified as follows:

(1) *Class I.*—Nurseries, greenhouses, and other premises concerned in the movement of nursery and ornamental stock on or within approximately 500 feet of which no infestation has been found may be classified as class I. Upon compliance with the requirements of subsection (6) of this section, nursery and ornamental stock may be certified by the inspector for shipment from such premises without further inspection, and without meeting the safeguards prescribed as a condition of interstate shipment of plants originating in nurseries or greenhouses of class III.

(2) *Class III.*—(a) Nurseries, greenhouses, and other premises concerned in the movement of nursery and ornamental stock on which either grubs in the soil or one or more beetles have been found, will be classified as class III. Such classification also may be given to nurseries, etc., in localities known to be generally infested where one or more beetles or grubs are found in the immediate proximity (within approximately 500 feet) of such nurseries, etc., on adjacent property or properties. In the case of nursery properties, under single ownership and management, but represented by parcels of land widely separated, such parcels may be independently classified either as class I or class III upon compliance with such conditions and safeguards as shall be required by the inspector. Similarly, unit nursery properties, which would otherwise fall in class III, may be open to subdivision, for the purpose of rating such subdivisions in classes I or III, when in the judgment of the inspector such action is warranted by recent and scanty infestation limited to a portion of the nursery concerned: *Provided*, That the subdivision containing the infestation shall be clearly marked by boundaries of a permanent nature which shall be approximately 500 feet beyond the point where the infestation occurs.

(b) Upon compliance with subsections (3) and (6) of this section, nursery and ornamental stock may be certified by the inspector for shipment from such premises under any one of the following conditions: (i) That the roots shall be treated by means approved by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in manner and by method satisfactory to the inspector; or (ii) in the case of plants in which the root system is such that a thorough inspection may be made, that the soil shall be entirely removed from the stock by shaking or washing, or (iii) that it shall be shown by evidence satisfactory to the inspector that the plants concerned were produced in a certified greenhouse.

(3) Greenhouses of class III may be certified upon compliance with all the following conditions with respect to the greenhouses themselves and to all potting beds, heeling-in areas, hotbeds, coldframes, and similar plots:

(a) Ventilators, doors, and all other openings in greenhouses or coldframes on premises in class III shall be kept screened in manner satisfactory to the inspector during the period of flight of the beetle, namely, south of the northern boundaries of Maryland and Delaware between June 1 and October 1, inclusive, or north thereof between June 15 and October 15, inclusive.

(b) Prior to introduction into nurseries or greenhouses, sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, or manure taken from infested locations or which may have been exposed to infestation, must be sterilized or fumigated under the direction and supervision of, and in manner and by method satisfactory to the inspector. If such treated sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, or manure is not to be immediately used in such greenhouses, it must be protected from possible infestation in manner and by method satisfactory to the inspector.

(c) All potted plants placed in certified greenhouses of class III and all potted plants to be certified for interstate movement therefrom (i) shall be potted in certified soil; (ii) shall, if grown outdoors south of the northern boundaries of Maryland and Delaware at any time between June 1 and October 1, inclusive, or north thereof at any time between June 15 and October 15, inclusive, be kept in screened frames while outdoors; (iii) shall, if grown outdoors during any part of the year, be placed in beds in which the soil or other material shall have been treated in manner and by method approved by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine to eliminate infestation; and (iv) shall comply with such other safeguards as may be required by the inspector.

(4) Cut flowers and other parts of plants without roots or soil may be certified for movement either (a) when they have been inspected by an inspector and found free from infestation, or (b) when they have been grown in a greenhouse of class I or in a certified greenhouse of class III and are transported under such safeguards as will in the judgment of the inspector prevent infestation. (See also sec. A (3) of this regulation.)

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

(6) Nurserymen, florists, dealers, and others, in order to maintain their classified status, (a) shall restrict their purchases or receipts of nursery and ornamental stock, sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure within the regulated area to articles which have been certified under these regulations as to each such article and the said certificate shall accompany the articles when moved; (b) shall obtain approval of the inspector before such articles are received on their premises or moved from the open on their own premises into certified greenhouses; and (c) shall also report immediately in writing all purchases or receipts of such articles secured from within the regulated area. Nurserymen, florists, dealers, and others whose premises are classified as class III shall, in addition, report immediately on forms provided for that purpose all their sales or shipments of such articles both to points outside the regulated areas and to other classified nurseries or greenhouses within the regulated areas. Certification may be denied to any person who has omitted to make the report or reports required by this regulation, and such denial of certification shall continue until the information so omitted has been supplied.

(7) Nursery and ornamental stock imported from foreign countries and not reshipped from the port of entry in the unopened original container may be certified for movement under these regulations when such stock has been inspected by an inspector and found free from infestation.

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

## REGULATION 7. RESTRICTIONS ON THE MOVEMENT OF SAND, SOIL, EARTH, PEAT, COMPOST, AND MANURE

### SECTION A. CONTROL OF MOVEMENT

Sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from any point in the regulated areas to or through any point outside thereof unless a certificate or permit shall have been issued therefor by the inspector, except as follows:

(1) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of sand for construction purposes, nor of "bird gravel", "bird sand", or ground, dried imported peat in packages of 5 pounds or less to the package.

(2) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure imported from foreign countries when reshipped from the port of entry in the unopened original container and labeled as to each container with the country of origin, and when the shipment is further protected in manner or method satisfactory to the inspector.

(3) No certificate will be required for the interstate movement of sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure when transported by a common carrier on a through bill of lading either from an area not under regulation through a regulated area, or from a regulated area through a nonregulated area to another regulated area.

#### SECTION B. CONDITIONS OF CERTIFICATION

Certificates for the movement of sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure may be issued under any one of the following conditions:

(1) When the articles to be moved have originated in districts included in the regulated area, but in which neither beetles nor grubs in soil have been found.

(2) When the material consists of fresh manure or of mined, dredged, or other similar materials, and it has been determined by an inspector that no infestation could exist therein.

(3) When the material has been removed, under the supervision of an inspector, from a depth of more than 12 inches below the surface of the ground and either (a) is to be moved between October 16 and June 14, inclusive, or (b) is loaded and shipped at points where it has been determined by an inspector that no general infestation of adult beetles exists, or (c) when the cars and loading operations are protected by screening under the direction of and in manner and by method satisfactory to the inspector.

(4) When the material has been fumigated with carbon disulphide or otherwise treated under the supervision of and in manner and by method satisfactory to the inspector. Such fumigation or treatment will be required as a condition of certification of all sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure, except such as is loaded and shipped in compliance with paragraphs (1), (2), or (3) hereof.

#### REGULATION 8. CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE PROTECTION OF RESTRICTED ARTICLES FROM INFESTATION WHILE IN TRANSIT

Fruits and vegetables, nursery and ornamental stock, and sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure, moving interstate from or through the regulated areas to points outside thereof between June 15 and October 15, inclusive, shall at all times while they are in the regulated areas be screened, covered, or otherwise protected in manner or method satisfactory to the inspector for safeguarding the articles from infestation.

Trucks or other road vehicles transporting restricted articles may be sealed by the inspector at the point of inspection and all such seals shall remain intact as long as the vehicle is en route within the regulated area.

#### REGULATION 9. MARKING AND CERTIFICATION A CONDITION OF INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION

(a) Every car, vehicle, box, basket, or other container of the articles listed, the interstate movement of which is restricted in regulations 5, 6, and 7, shall be plainly marked with the name and address of the consignor and the name and address of the consignee and shall have securely attached to the outside thereof a valid certificate or permit issued in compliance with these regulations. In the case of lot shipments by freight, one certificate attached to one of the containers and another certificate attached to the waybill will be sufficient.

(b) In the case of bulk carload shipments by rail, the certificate shall accompany the waybill, conductor's manifest, memorandum, or bill of lading pertaining to such shipment and in addition each car shall have securely attached to the outside thereof a placard showing the number of the certificate or certificates accompanying the waybill.

(c) In the case of shipment by road vehicle, the certificates shall accompany the vehicle.

(d) Certificates shall be surrendered to the consignee upon delivery of the shipment.

#### REGULATION 10. GENERAL CONDITIONS GOVERNING INSPECTION AND ISSUANCE OF CERTIFICATES AND PERMITS

(a) Persons intending to move or allow to be moved interstate any of the articles the movement of which is restricted in regulations 5, 6, and 7, shall make application for inspection and certification as far as possible in advance of the probable date of shipment, specifying in the application the article and quantity to be shipped, method of shipment, name and address of the consignor, and name and address of the consignee.

(b) Applicants for inspection will be required to assemble the articles at such points as the inspector shall designate and so to place them that inspection may readily be made; if not so placed, inspection may be refused. All charges for storage, cartage, and labor incident to inspection, other than the services of the inspector, shall be paid by the shipper.

(c) Certificates and permits shall be used in connection with the transportation of only those articles intended to be covered thereby.

(d) Where the apparent absolute freedom from infestation of any of the articles enumerated cannot be determined by the inspector, certification will be refused.

(e) Permits may be issued for the interstate movement of restricted articles by truck or other road vehicle from a regulated area through a nonregulated area to another regulated area.

#### REGULATION 11. CANCELATION OF CERTIFICATES

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

#### REGULATION 12. INSPECTION IN TRANSIT

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

#### REGULATION 13. THOROUGH CLEANING REQUIRED OF TRUCKS, WAGONS, CARS, BOATS, AND OTHER VEHICLES AND CONTAINERS BEFORE MOVING INTERSTATE

Trucks, wagons, cars, boats, and other vehicles and containers which have been used in transporting any article covered by these regulations within the regulated areas shall not thereafter be moved or allowed to be moved interstate until they have been thoroughly swept and cleaned by the carrier at the point of unloading or destination.

#### REGULATION 14. SHIPMENTS BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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

These revised rules and regulations shall be effective on and after March 16, 1936, and shall supersede the rules and regulations promulgated May 29, 1935.

Done at the city of Washington this 7th day of March 1936.

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

[SEAL]

R. G. TUGWELL.  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

## APPENDIX

## PENALTIES

The Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, provides that no person shall ship or offer for shipment to any common carrier, nor shall any common carrier receive for transportation or transport, nor shall any person carry or transport from any quarantined State or Territory or District of the United States, or from any quarantined portion thereof, into or through any other State or Territory or District, any class of nursery stock or any other class of plants, fruits, vegetables, roots, bulbs, seeds \* \* \* or any other article \* \* \* specified in the notice of quarantine \* \* \* in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture. It also provides that any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, or who shall forge, counterfeit, alter, deface, or destroy any certificate provided for in this act or in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500, or by imprisonment not exceeding 1 year, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

## STATE AND FEDERAL INSPECTION

Certain of the quarantined States have promulgated or are about to promulgate quarantine regulations restricting intrastate movement supplemental to the Federal quarantine. These State regulations are enforced in cooperation with the Federal authorities. Copies of either the Federal or State quarantine orders may be obtained by addressing the United States Department of Agriculture, Glenwood Avenue and Henry Street, Bloomfield, N. J.

Subsidiary offices are maintained at the following locations:

- Fourth Floor, Customhouse, Boston, Mass.
- 1337 Dixwell Avenue, Hamden, Conn.
- Room 840, 641 Washington Street, New York, N. Y.
- Room 332, Post Office Building, Syracuse, N. Y.
- Lawrence Building, 13-15 Orient Way, or Box C, Rutherford, N. J.
- P. O. Box 1, Trenton, N. J., or Yardville Road, White Horse, N. J.
- Kotler Building, Main and High Streets, Glassboro, N. J.
- Frankford Arsenal, Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Warehouse No. 4, General Depot, United States Army, New Cumberland, Pa.
- Rooms 438 K and L, New Post Office Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Room 210, New Post Office Building, Dover, Del.
- Room 306, Post Office Building, Calvert and Fayette Streets, Baltimore, Md.
- Room 213, Broad-Grace Arcade Building, Richmond, Va.
- Room 217, New Federal Building, Granby Street and Brambleton Avenue, Norfolk, Va.

Arrangements may be made for inspection and certification of shipments from the District of Columbia by calling District 6350, Branch 2589, the inspection house of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Twelfth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

## GENERAL OFFICES OF STATES COOPERATING

- Department of Entomology, Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven, Conn.
- Board of Agriculture, Dover, Del.
- State horticulturist, Augusta, Maine.
- Department of Entomology, University of Maryland, College Park, Md.
- Division of Plant Pest Control, Department of Agriculture, State House, Boston, Mass.
- Deputy Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Durham, N. H.
- Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Trenton, N. J.

Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture and Markets, Albany, N. Y.

Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

Bureau of Entomology, Department of Agriculture, State House, Providence, R. I.

Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Montpelier, Vt.

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

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

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

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#### NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE,  
*Washington, D. C., March 7, 1936.*

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, has promulgated a revision of Notice of Quarantine No. 48 (eleventh revision), on account of the Japanese beetle, and of the rules and regulations (fourteenth revision) supplemental thereto, effective on and after March 16, 1936. Under this revision additional territory has been included in the regulated area in the States of Maine, Maryland, New York, and Virginia, and the restrictions on the interstate movement by refrigerator car or motor truck of all fruits and vegetables from the District of Columbia and portions of the States of Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, between June 15 and October 15, inclusive, have been extended to apply to the entire State of Delaware. Copies of the revised quarantine and regulations may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Washington, D. C.

R. G. TUGWELL,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

[Published in the following newspapers: The Hartford Times, Hartford, Conn., Mar. 19, 1936; the Journal, Wilmington, Del., Mar. 19, 1936; the Press-Herald, Portland, Maine, Mar. 20, 1936; the Sun, Baltimore, Md., Mar. 20, 1936; the Post, Boston, Mass., Mar. 20, 1936; the Manchester Union, Manchester, N. H., Mar. 23, 1936; the News, Newark, N. J., Mar. 21, 1936; the World-Telegram, New York, N. Y., Mar. 20, 1936; the Bulletin, Providence, R. I., Mar. 19, 1936; the News-Leader, Richmond, Va., March 19, 1936; the Gazette, Charleston, W. Va., Mar. 20, 1936; the Star, Washington, D. C., Mar. 20, 1936; the Free Press, Burlington, Vt., Mar. 21, 1936; and the Bulletin, Philadelphia, Pa., Mar. 19, 1936.]

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

REPRINT, WITH CORRECTED FOOTNOTES AND APPENDICES

#### INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The supply of the last revised edition of Notice of Quarantine No. 37 (effective Dec. 22, 1930) is exhausted and advantage has been taken of the opportunity thus offered to incorporate, into this reprint, the revised regulations 3 and 7, which became effective January 14, 1935. The name of the Bureau administering this quarantine is correctly given in regulation 7. The administrative organization referred to in the other regulations as the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration is now known as the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. Footnotes have been corrected and the appendices brought up to date. In all other respects this is a mere reprint of the edition issued in December 1930.

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

## NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 37

## NURSERY STOCK, PLANT, AND SEED QUARANTINE

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, and notice is hereby given, that there exist in Europe, Asia, Africa, Mexico, Central and South America, and other foreign countries and localities certain injurious insects and fungous diseases new to and not heretofore widely distributed within and throughout the United States, which affect and are carried by nursery stock and other plants and seeds, the words "nursery stock and other plants and seeds", including, wherever used in this notice and the rules and regulations supplemental hereto, field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits and other seeds of fruit and ornamental trees or shrubs, also field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants, and other herbaceous plants, bulbs, and roots, and other plants and plant products for, or capable of, propagation.

Now, therefore, I, D. F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, under the authority conferred by the act of Congress approved August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), do hereby declare that it is necessary, in order to prevent the further introduction into the United States of injurious insect pests and fungous diseases, to forbid, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental hereto, the importation into the United States of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from the foreign countries and localities named and from any other foreign locality or country.

On and after June 1, 1919, and until further notice, by virtue of said act of Congress approved August 20, 1912, the importation of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from the above named and all other foreign countries and localities, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental hereto, is prohibited.

This quarantine shall not apply to nursery stock and other plants and seeds covered by special quarantines and other restrictive orders now in force, a list of which is given in appendix A of the rules and regulations supplemental hereto, nor to the importation by the United States Department of Agriculture of nursery stock and other plants and seeds for experimental or scientific purposes.

Done in the District of Columbia this 18th day of November 1918.

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

[SEAL]

D. F. HOUSTON,  
Secretary of Agriculture.

REVISED RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE  
NO. 37, GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF NURSERY STOCK AND OTHER PLANTS  
AND SEEDS INTO THE UNITED STATES

[Effective on and after December 22, 1930, and superseding the regulations heretofore issued governing the importation of nursery stock]

REGULATION 1. DEFINITIONS

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

(a) *Nursery stock and other plants and seeds*: Field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits and other seeds of fruit and ornamental trees or shrubs; also field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants, and other herbaceous plants, bulbs, and roots, and other plants and plant products for, or capable of, propagation.

(b) *Field seeds*: Seeds of cereal, forage, and other field crops.

(c) *Vegetable seeds*: Seeds of garden vegetables and other truck crops.

(d) *Flower seeds*: Seeds of annual, biennial, or even perennial flowering plants which are essentially herbaceous, namely, plants which perish annually down to, and sometimes including, the root (i. e., soft, succulent plants).

(e) *Seeds of hardy perennial plants*: Seeds of woody or other plants which are not herbaceous and are either of a hardy and woody growth or are not killed to the ground in temperate zones.

(f) *Bulbs and corms*: Bulb—an enlarged subterranean bud with fleshy scales or coats (for example, tulips, Spanish iris); Corm—an enlarged fleshy base of a stem, bulb-like but solid (for example, gladiolus, cyclamen, crocus).

(g) *Plant roots, rhizomes, tubers*: Plant roots—the more or less fibrous roots of any plant (for example, fruit seedlings, ornamentals, lily of the valley pips); rhizomes—a root stock or subterranean stem, usually fleshy and rooted at the nodes (for example, German iris, *Aspidistra*); tuber—a thickened, fleshy subterranean branch having numerous buds or eyes (for example, potatoes).

(h) *New varieties*: A new variety is understood to mean a novelty, i. e., a new plant, variety, strain, type, or form, either recognized by the trade as such or so listed or described in catalogs, trade journals, or other publications, or duly and properly certified as such by the originator or introducer.

(i) *Necessary propagating stock*: Stock of old or standard varieties not available in this country and imported for the multiplication of the plants in question as a nursery or florist enterprise as distinguished from importations for the immediate or ultimate sale of the stocks actually imported.

(j) *Limited quantities*: As used in regulation 14 "limited quantities" is understood to mean such quantities as will supply any reasonable need for the establishment of commercial reproduction plantings or as may be necessary for the experimental, educational, or scientific purpose intended.

## REGULATION 2. PLANT PRODUCTS AND SEEDS FOR WHICH PERMIT IS NOT REQUIRED

Plant products capable of propagation, imported for medicinal, food, or manufacturing purposes, and field, vegetable, and flower seeds, except such products and seeds as are governed by special quarantines and other restrictive orders now in force and such as may hereafter be made the subject of special quarantines or restrictive orders,<sup>2</sup> may be imported without permit or other compliance with these regulations, when free from sand, soil, or earth: *Provided*, That any such articles may be made subject to entry only under permit and on compliance with the safeguards to be prescribed therein when it shall be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture that their entry for the purpose indicated may involve a risk of the introduction into the United States of injurious insect pests or fungous diseases. Such determination with respect to any such articles shall become effective after due notice.

## REGULATION 3. NURSERY STOCK, OTHER PLANTS AND PARTS OF PLANTS, INCLUDING SEEDS, FOR WHICH A PERMIT IS REQUIRED

(As revised Jan. 14, 1935; effective Jan. 14, 1935)

The following nursery stock, other plants and parts of plants, including seeds, not including, however, such other plants and parts of plants as are named in appendix A, which are governed by special quarantines and other restrictive orders now in force, nor such as may hereafter be made the subject of special quarantines, may be imported, without limitation as to quantity or use, from countries which maintain inspection (appendix B), under permit upon compliance with these regulations:

(1) Bulbs, corms, or root stocks (pips) of the following genera: *Lilium* (lily), *Convallaria* (lily-of-the-valley), *Hyacinthus* (hyacinth), *Tulipa* (tulip), and *Crocus*; and, until further notice, *Chionodoxa* (glory-of-the-snow), *Galanthus* (snowdrop), *Scilla* (squill), *Fritillaria*, *Muscari* (grape-hyacinth), *Ixia*, and *Eranthis* (winter aconite); and, on and after December 15, 1936, *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*.

<sup>2</sup> See appendix A to the Revised Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 37 for list of such quarantines and restrictive orders. In addition to the quarantines and restrictive orders listed, a notice issued May 8, 1930, specifies that all species of *Aglaonema* may be imported on and after June 1, 1930, only under the provisions of regulation 14.

(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.

#### REGULATION 4. APPLICATION FOR PERMITS FOR IMPORTATION OF NURSERY STOCK AND OTHER PLANTS AND SEEDS<sup>3</sup>

Persons contemplating the importation of nursery stock and other plants and seeds, the entry of which is permitted under regulation 3, shall first make application to the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration for a permit, stating in the application the exact designation of the nursery stock and other plants and seeds to be imported, the name and address of the exporter, the country and locality where grown, the port of entry, and the name and address of the importer in the United States to whom the permit should be sent.<sup>4</sup>

Applications for permits should be made in advance of the proposed shipments, but if, through no fault of the importer, a shipment should arrive before a permit is received the importation will be held in customs custody at the risk and expense of the importer for a period not exceeding 20 days pending the receipt of the permit.

Plant material refused entry shall, at the expense of the owner or his agent, either be removed from United States territory immediately or, at the direction of the owner or his agent, abandoned to the collector of customs for destruction.

Applications may be made by telegraph, in which case the information required above must be given.

With the exception of the products enumerated under regulation 2, permits are required for nursery stock and other plants and seeds entering the United States for immediate transportation in bond to foreign countries.

Applications for permit to import nursery stock and other plants and seeds from countries which do not maintain inspection must contain a definite statement of the quantity to be imported. Permits for importations from such countries, other than for tree seeds (see regulation 3), will be issued only to cover limited quantities and the permit will be valid only for a single importation. (See appendix B for list of countries which maintain inspection.)

#### REGULATION 5. DELIVERY IN BOND PENDING RECEIPT OF PERMIT WILL BE ALLOWED FOR SHIPMENT FROM COUNTRIES MAINTAINING INSPECTION

If the required permit be not at hand upon arrival of a shipment from a country which maintains inspection, and such shipment meets the requirements of regulations 7 and 8, it may be delivered to the importer, consignee, or agent for the proper care thereof upon the filing of a bond with approved sureties in double the invoice value (but in no case less than \$100), the condition of which shall be that the importation shall not be removed from the port of entry, but shall be redelivered to the collector of customs within 20 days from the date

<sup>3</sup> A post-office order dated May 27, 1913, as amended Dec. 16, 1913, prohibits the importation by mail of all growing or living plants, seeds, and other plant products for propagation, except field, vegetable, and flower seeds. All importations of nursery stock and other plants and seeds, other than field, vegetable, and flower seeds, must be made by freight or express. This order was modified by a post-office order under date of July 28, 1924, to provide, on request, for importation by mail of material imported under the provisions of regulations 3, 14, and 15, but only under special shipping tags secured from the Department of Agriculture and bearing the address, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture.

<sup>4</sup>Application form no. EQ—687, will be sent on request.

of arrival at the port, unless in the meantime the collector is presented with a proper permit; or, if the importer, consignee, or agent shall so elect, the goods may, so far as the Department of Agriculture is concerned, be retained in customs custody for a period not exceeding 20 days, pending the issuance of the permit, wholly at the risk and expense of the importer.

#### REGULATION 6. ISSUANCE OF PERMITS

On approval by the Secretary of Agriculture of an application for the importation of nursery stock and other plants and seeds a permit will be issued in quadruplicate. One copy will be furnished to the applicant for presentation to the customs officer at the port of entry, one copy will be mailed to the collector of customs, and one to the inspector of the Department of Agriculture at the port of entry, and the fourth will be filed with the application.

Permits shall be valid until revoked, unless otherwise specified therein, and will be issued for such ports as may from time to time be approved by the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration. The permit will be addressed to the collector of customs at the port for which it is issued.

#### REGULATION 7. CERTIFICATION, MARKING, FREEDOM FROM SAND, SOIL, OR EARTH, AND APPROVED PACKING MATERIAL

(As revised Jan. 14, 1935; effective Jan. 14, 1935)

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

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

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

Each case, box, or other container or covering of nursery stock and other plants and seeds offered for entry shall be plainly and correctly marked to show the number of the permit, the general nature and quantity of the contents, the district or locality and country where grown, the name and address of the exporter, and the name and address of the consignee: *Provided*, That all importations of plants authorized under regulation 14 shall be addressed to the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, at the port designated in the permit. In addition to the address, as indicated, such shipments shall be marked with the permit number and name of the importer.

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

All packing materials employed in connection with importations of nursery stock and other plants and seeds are subject to approval as to such use by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. Such packing material must

not previously have been used as packing or otherwise in connection with living plants, and except as provided in the preceding paragraph for bulbs, corms, seeds, and nuts, must be free from sand, soil, or earth, and must be certified as meeting these conditions by the duly authorized inspector of the country of origin.<sup>5</sup>

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

#### REGULATION 8. INSPECTION

In addition to the inspection at destination by the proper official of a State, Territory, or District of the United States, provided for in section 2 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, nursery stock and other plants and seeds imported under regulations 3 and 15 shall be subject as a condition of entry to such preliminary inspection as shall be required by the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration: *Provided*, That nursery stock and other plants and seeds imported under regulations 3 and 15 from countries which do not maintain inspection shall not be delivered to the importer or consignee until they have been examined by an inspector of the Department of Agriculture and found to be free from plant diseases and insect pests, or if infested, capable, in the judgment of the inspector, of being adequately safeguarded by disinfection.

#### REGULATION 9. DISINFECTION A CONDITION OF ENTRY

Nursery stock and other plants and seeds imported under regulations 3 and 15 shall be subject, as a condition of entry, to such disinfection as shall be required by the inspector of the Department of Agriculture. When disinfection is required, the nursery stock and other plants and seeds involved will be delivered to the permittee for disinfection upon the filing with the collector of customs of a bond in the amount of \$5,000, or in an amount equal to the invoice value if such value be less than \$5,000, but in no case to be less than \$100, with approved sureties, the condition of which shall be that the nursery stock and other plants and seeds shall be disinfected under the supervision of an inspector of the Department of Agriculture; that no case or other container thereof shall be broken, opened, or removed from the port of entry unless and until a written notice is given to such collector by an inspector of the Department of Agriculture that the nursery stock and other plants and seeds have been properly disinfected; and that the importation shall be redelivered to the collector of customs within 40 days from arrival at the port of entry. All charges incident to inspection and disinfection, other than the services of the inspector, shall be paid by the importer.

#### REGULATION 10. NOTICE OF ARRIVAL BY PERMITTEE

Immediately upon arrival of the nursery stock and other plants and seeds at the port of entry, the permittee shall submit in duplicate notice to the Secretary of Agriculture, through the collector of customs, on forms provided for that purpose, stating the number of the permit, date of entry, name of ship or vessel, the country and locality where grown, name of the foreign shipper, number of cases and marks and numbers on cases, the general nature and quantity of the nursery stock and other plants and seeds, the port of entry, and the name of the importer or broker at the port of entry.

#### REGULATION 11. NOTICE OF SHIPMENT BY PERMITTEE

After entry of the nursery stock and other plants and seeds and before removal from the port of entry for each separate shipment or consignment thereof the permittee shall notify the Secretary of Agriculture in duplicate, on forms provided for that purpose, stating the number of the permit, the date of entry, the port of entry, the customs entry number, name and address of the consignee to whom it is proposed to forward the shipment, the general nature and quantity of the nursery stock and other plants and seeds, the number of cases or other containers included in the shipment, and the case or container

<sup>5</sup> For detailed instructions relative to packing materials, including sterilized soil for bulbs, corms, seeds, and nuts, see B. E. P. Q.—369.

numbers and marks, together with the probable date of delivery for and route of transportation. A separate report is required for each ultimate consignee.

At the same time a copy of the notice to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be sent by the permittee to the duly authorized inspector or other officer of the State, Territory, or District to which the nursery stock and other plants and seeds are to be shipped. A list of such inspectors and officers is appended.

Should a consignee named in such a notice ship or deliver for shipment to any other State, Territory, or District such nursery stock and other plants or seeds before they have been inspected by a duly authorized State, Territory, or District inspector or officer, he shall, prior to such shipment, give like notices to the Secretary of Agriculture and to the duly authorized inspector or other officer of the State, Territory, or District to which the nursery stock and other plants and seeds are to be reshipped.

Nursery stock and other plants and seeds which have been once inspected and passed by a duly authorized State, Territorial, or District inspector or other officer, will be allowed to move interstate without restrictions other than those imposed on the interstate movement of domestic nursery stock.

#### REGULATION 12. MARKING A CONDITION OF INTERSTATE SHIPMENT OF NURSERY STOCK AND OTHER PLANTS AND SEEDS NOT INSPECTED

No person shall ship or deliver for shipment from one State, Territory, or District of the United States into any other State, Territory, or District any imported nursery stock and other plants and seeds, the case, box, package, crate, bale, or bundle whereof is not plainly marked so as to show the general nature and quantity of the contents, the name and address of the consignee, and the country and locality where grown, unless and until such imported nursery stock and other plants and seeds have been inspected and passed by the proper official of a State, Territory, or District of the United States.

#### REGULATION 13. CANCELATION OF PERMITS FOR VIOLATION OF REGULATIONS

Permits may be canceled and further permits refused for the importation of the products of any grower or exporter who has violated the Plant Quarantine Act or any rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, or for the importation of the products of any country whose inspection is found by the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration as the result of its examinations of importations therefrom to be merely perfunctory, or for importations by any permittee who fails to give any notice required by these rules and regulations, or for the giving of a false or incomplete notice, or the mislabeling of any shipment with intent to evade any provision of the Plant Quarantine Act or any rules and regulations thereunder.

#### REGULATION 14. SPECIAL PERMITS FOR IMPORTATION IN LIMITED QUANTITIES OF RESTRICTED PLANTS

Application may be made to the Secretary of Agriculture for special permits for the importation, in limited quantities and under conditions and safeguards to be prescribed in such permits, of nursery stock and other plants and seeds not covered by the preceding regulations, for the purpose of keeping the country supplied with new varieties and necessary propagating stock, or for any necessary experimental, educational, or scientific purpose: *Provided*, That this shall not apply to nursery stock and other plants and seeds covered by special quarantines and other restrictive orders now in force, nor to such as may hereafter be made the subject of special quarantines. A list of nursery stock and other plants and seeds covered by special quarantines and other restrictive orders now in force is given in Appendix A of these regulations.

The requirements of regulations 7, 8, 9, and 10, with respect to certification, marking, freedom from sand, soil, or earth, packing materials, inspection, disinfection, and notice of arrival shall apply also to importations authorized under special permits.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>6</sup> A special form of application (no. 207) must be filled out. This form will be sent on request. For mail entry of special permit material under regulation 14, see footnote 2 under regulation 4. Permits should be secured in advance. Material arriving without a permit is likely to be returned at once or destroyed. In certain instances, however, it may be handled as indicated in the second paragraph of regulation 4.

## REGULATION 15. PERMITS FOR THE IMPORTATION OF NURSERY STOCK AND OTHER PLANTS AND SEEDS FROM COUNTRIES CONTIGUOUS TO THE UNITED STATES

When it is deemed by the Secretary of Agriculture that the importation from countries contiguous to the United States of any class or classes of nursery stock and other plants and seeds the entry of which is not provided for under regulations 2 and 3 will not be attended by serious risk to the agriculture, horticulture, or floriculture of the United States, permits may be issued, on application, authorizing the entry of such nursery stock and other plants and seeds under such safeguards as may be prescribed in the permits: *Provided*, That importations under this regulation shall be limited to specific classes of nursery stock and other plants and seeds which can be considered as peculiar to or standard productions of such contiguous countries, as opposed to stock imported from foreign countries and held or grown on for later sale: *Provided further*, That this shall not apply to nursery stock and other plants and seeds governed by special quarantines and other restrictive orders, other than quarantine 37, now in force, nor to such as may hereafter be made the subject of special quarantines: *Provided further*, That in addition to the certificate required by regulation 7, the invoice covering nursery stock and other plants and seeds offered for entry under this regulation must be accompanied by a certificate of a duly authorized official of the country of origin, stating that the nursery stock and other plants and seeds proposed to be exported to the United States have been produced or grown in the country from which they are proposed to be exported:<sup>7</sup> *Provided further*, That cut flowers from the Dominion of Canada may be imported into the United States without permit or other restriction.

The above rules and regulations are hereby adopted and shall be effective on and after December 22, 1930, and shall supersede the rules and regulations governing the importation of nursery stock into the United States which were promulgated October 24, 1928, as amended July 29, 1929.

Done at the city of Washington this 17th day of December 1930.

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

[SEAL]

ARTHUR M. HYDE,  
Secretary of Agriculture.

## APPENDIX A

The entry of the following plant material for propagation is prohibited or restricted by specific quarantines and other restrictive orders now in force:

(a) Irish potatoes from all countries except the Dominion of Canada and Bermuda.

(b) All five-leaved pines and all species and varieties of the genera *Ribes* and *Grossularia* from each and every country of Europe and Asia and from the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland.

(c) Cottonseed (including seed cotton) of all species and varieties from any foreign locality and country.

(d) Seeds of the avocado or alligator pear from Mexico and the countries of Central America.

(e) Canes of sugarcane or parts thereof from all foreign countries.

(f) All citrus nursery stock (tribe Citrinae), including buds and scions from all foreign localities and countries.

(g) All pines not included in paragraph (b) from all European countries and localities.

(h) Seed and all other portions in the raw or unmanufactured state of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.), and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (*Euchlaena*), Job's tears (*Coix*), *Polytoca*, *Chinoachne*, and *Sclerachne*, from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan, and adjacent islands.

(i) All varieties of sweetpotatoes and yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.) from all foreign countries and localities.

<sup>7</sup> Application form no. E. Q.—687 for permit under this regulation will be sent on request.

(j) All species or varieties of banana plants (*Musa* spp.) from all foreign countries and localities.

(k) All varieties of bamboo seed, plants, or cuttings thereof, capable of propagation, including all genera and species of the tribe Bambuseae, from all foreign countries.

(l) Seed or paddy rice from all foreign countries and localities.

(m) Wheat from Australia, India, Japan, Italy, China, Union of South Africa, and Spain.

(n) Seed and all other portions in the raw or unmanufactured state of Indian corn or maize, broomcorn, sweet sorghums, grain sorghums, Sudan grass, Johnson grass, sugarcane, pearl millet, napier grass, teosinte, and Job's tears from all foreign countries and localities.

(o) All plants, cuttings, scions, and seeds of elm and related plants from the Continent of Europe.

#### APPENDIX B

LIST OF THE FOREIGN COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE PROVIDED FOR INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION IN CONFORMITY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT OF AUGUST 20, 1912

Australia.	Hong Kong.	Mexico.
Austria.	Hungary.	Morocco (French).
Azores.	Ireland.	New Zealand.
Barbados.	Italy.	Philippine Islands.
Belgium.	Jamaica.	Scotland.
Bermuda.	Japan.	Union of South Africa.
Brazil.	Java.	Spain.
British Guiana.	Leeward Islands:	Straits Settlements.
Canada.	Antigua.	Switzerland.
Cuba.	St. Christopher-	Trinidad.
Czechoslovakia.	Nevis.	Wales.
Denmark.	Dominica.	Windward Islands:
England.	Montserrat.	Granada.
France.	Virgin Islands.	St. Lucia.
Germany.	Grand Duchy of Luxem-	St. Vincent.
Guatemala.	burg.	
Holland.		

#### APPENDIX C

##### STATE INSPECTION OFFICIALS

Alabama: Chief, division of plant industry, Montgomery, Ala.

Arizona: State entomologist, Phoenix, Ariz.

Arkansas: Chief inspector, State plant board, Little Rock, Ark.

California: Chief, bureau of plant quarantine, State department of agriculture, Sacramento, Calif.

Colorado: Bureau of plant and insect control, Capitol Building, Denver.

Connecticut: State entomologist, New Haven, Conn.

Delaware. Plant pathologist, State board of agriculture, Dover, Del.

District of Columbia: United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Washington, D. C.

Florida: Quarantine inspector, State plant board, Gainesville, Fla.

Georgia: State entomologist, Atlanta, Ga.

Hawaii: Chief plant inspector, board of commissioners of agriculture and forestry, Honolulu, T. H.

Idaho: Director, bureau of plant industry, Boise, Idaho.

Illinois: Chief plant inspector, State Entomologist Building, Urbana, Ill.

Indiana: State entomologist, Indianapolis, Ind.

Iowa: State entomologist, Ames, Iowa.

Kansas, north: State entomologist, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kans.

Kansas, south: State entomologist, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans.

Kentucky: State entomologist, Lexington, Ky.

Louisiana: State entomologist, Baton Rouge, La.

Maine: State horticulturist, Augusta, Maine.

Maryland: State entomologist, College Park, Md.

- Massachusetts: Director, division of plant pest control, State House, Boston, Mass.
- Michigan: State inspector of orchards and nurseries, State department of agriculture, Lansing, Mich.
- Minnesota: State entomologist, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.
- Mississippi: Entomologist, State plant board, State College, Miss.
- Missouri: Plant officer, department of agriculture, Jefferson City, Mo.
- Montana: Chief, division of horticulture, Missoula, Mont.
- Nebraska: Nursery inspector, State department of agriculture, Lincoln, Nebr.
- Nevada: Director, division of plant industry, Reno, Nev.
- New Hampshire: Deputy commissioner of agriculture, Durham, N. H.
- New Jersey: Chief, bureau of plant industry, State department of agriculture, Trenton, N. J.
- New Mexico: Biologist, agricultural experiment station, State College, N. Mex.
- New York: Director, bureau of plant industry, department of agriculture and markets, Albany, N. Y.
- North Carolina: State entomologist, State department of agriculture, Raleigh, N. C.
- North Dakota: State entomologist, Fargo, N. Dak.
- Ohio: Chief, division of plant industry, State department of agriculture, Columbus, Ohio.
- Oklahoma: State plant board, Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 For seeds: Attention, seed analyst.  
 For other nursery stock: Attention, nursery inspector.
- Oregon: Chief, division of plant industry, Agriculture Building, Salem, Oreg.
- Pennsylvania: Director, bureau of plant industry, State department of agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.
- Puerto Rico: Chief plant quarantine inspector, care Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor, San Juan, P. R.
- Rhode Island: Chief, bureau of entomology, State House, Providence, R. I.
- South Carolina: Chief, division of entomology, Clemson College, S. C.
- South Dakota: State nursery inspector, Pierre, S. Dak.
- Tennessee: State entomologist, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.
- Texas: Chief inspector of nurseries, Austin, Tex.
- Utah: State agriculture inspector, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- Vermont: State nursery inspector, Burlington, Vt.
- Virginia: State entomologist, 1112 State Office Building, Richmond, Va.
- Washington: Supervisor of horticulture, Olympia, Wash.
- West Virginia: State department of agriculture, Charleston, W. Va.
- Wisconsin: State entomologist, Capitol Annex, Madison, Wis.
- Wyoming: State entomologist, State department of agriculture, Powell, Wyo.

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## ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO MEXICAN FRUIT FLY QUARANTINE (NO. 64)

SHIPPING SEASON FOR TEXAS CITRUS FRUIT EXTENDED TO MARCH 31

(Press notice)

JANUARY 13, 1936.

The season for shipping citrus fruit from Texas under the Mexican fruit fly quarantine regulations, which apply to Brooks, Willacy, Cameron, and Hidalgo Counties, has been extended provisionally to include March 31, 1936, Lee A. Strong, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, announced today. If conditions of reinfestation occur or if growers fail to observe sanitary requirements and fail to comply with clean-up restrictions, it may be necessary to set an earlier date. The shipping season normally closes—under the quarantine—in March.

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.

Mr. Strong pointed out that the United States Department of Agriculture desires to assist in every possible manner in the movement of the Texas citrus crop. At the same time there must be full appreciation of the Department's

responsibility to prevent the building up of infestation and the spread of the fruit fly. Mr. Strong hopes and believes that the growers will at all times realize the importance of full compliance with the clean-up regulations. Discovery of any infestation of the Mexican fruit fly, he said, will necessarily require immediate eradication and precautionary clean-up measures in any area which may be involved.

B. E. P. Q.-387

JANUARY 13, 1936.

**ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS—SHIPPING SEASON FOR TEXAS CITRUS FRUIT  
EXTENDED**

(Issued under regulation 7, sec. A, Federal Quarantine No. 64)

(Approved Jan. 13, 1936; issued Jan. 13, 1936)

The shipping season for citrus fruit under the Federal Mexican fruit fly quarantine (Notice of Quarantine No. 64) from the Counties of Brooks, Willacy, Cameron, and Hidalgo, in Texas, is hereby extended to the close of March 31, 1936, provided conditions of infestation or lack of observance of sanitary requirements and failure to comply with clean-up restrictions do not necessitate an earlier closing date.

The discovery of any infestation of this insect within the regulated area will of necessity require immediate eradication and precautionary clean-up measures in any area which may be involved.

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

**MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO PUERTO RICAN POSTMASTERS**

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,  
*Washington, D. C., March 10, 1936.*

**POSTMASTER:**

In a recent 1-day test made at the post office of New York, N. Y., there were received many parcels from a number of post offices in Puerto Rico containing green ginger, banana leaves, oranges, yams, and other plant materials which were accepted for mailing to the mainland of the United States in violation of Quarantine Orders Nos. 16, 30, 32, 47, 58, and 60, in that they were either prohibited from entry into the United States or were not accompanied with the required certificate of inspection.

A copy of each of the quarantine orders mentioned is inclosed, and you are requested to take such steps as will prevent the acceptance of any parcels mailed at your office in future addressed to the mainland of the United States which contain any of the plants or plant products quarantined by the various orders mentioned or which contain plant products which are not accompanied with the prescribed certificate.

When any unpermissible plants or plant products are discovered in such parcels or where parcels of the other plants and plant products referred to are not accompanied with the prescribed certificate of inspection, the parcels should be returned to the senders and their attention invited to the provisions of the quarantine orders mentioned, particularly the penalty for violation thereof, and they should be cautioned not to attempt to mail such matter to the mainland in future, except as provided therein.

Quarantine Order No. 30 was amended (effective Oct. 10, 1935), lifting the prohibition from yams and allowing the movement of these tubers to the mainland under the restrictions of Quarantine Order No. 58, but sweetpotatoes are still prohibited movement to the mainland.

Your cooperation in carefully watching for parcels of plant material which may be mailed at your office addressed to the mainland of the United States will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

C. B. EILENBERGER,  
*Third Assistant Postmaster General.*

## IMPORTATION OF PLANT PRODUCTS BY MAIL (T. D. 48181)

REVISED REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE JOINT TREATMENT OF SUCH IMPORTATIONS UNDER THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT BY PLANT QUARANTINE INSPECTORS, CUSTOMS OFFICERS, AND POSTMASTERS—T. D. 40363, T. D. 40753, AND T. D. 41562 SUPERSEDED.

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

*To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:*

1. Under various orders, quarantines, and regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture under authority of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, the entry into the United States of certain plants and plant products is prohibited or restricted. (See United States Official Postal Guide, July 1935, section 49, pages 233-234 and also articles 389 and 559 to 565 inclusive of the Customs Regulations of 1931.) As an aid in enforcing these or subsequent orders, quarantines, and regulations, provisions have been made by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture, concurrently with the Postal and Customs Services, to insure closer inspection of such importations.

2. Inspectors of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine and customs officers are stationed at the following post offices:

Atlanta, Ga.	Hidalgo, Tex.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Baltimore, Md.	Honolulu, T. H.	Port Arthur, Tex.
Bellingham, Wash.	Houston, Tex.	Portland, Oreg.
Blaine, Wash.	Jacksonville, Fla.	Presidio, Tex.
Boston, Mass.	Key West, Fla.	Rio Grande City, Tex.
Brownsville, Tex.	Laredo, Tex.	Roma, Tex.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Los Angeles, Calif.	St. Paul, Minn.
Calxico, Calif.	(including San Pedro)	San Diego, Calif.
Charleston, S. C.	Miami, Fla.	San Francisco, Calif.
Chicago, Ill.	Mobile, Ala.	San Juan, P. R.
Del Rio, Tex.	Naco, Ariz.	San Ysidro, Calif.
Detroit, Mich.	New Orleans, La.	Savannah, Ga.
Douglas, Ariz.	New York, N. Y.	Seattle, Wash.
Eagle Pass, Tex.	Nogales, Ariz.	Tampa, Fla.
El Paso, Tex.	Norfolk, Va.	Washington, D. C.
Galveston, Tex.	Pensacola, Fla.	

3. All parcel post or other mail packages from foreign countries which, either from examination or external evidence, are found to contain plants or plant products shall be dispatched for submission, or actually submitted, to the plant quarantine inspector (article 564 (e), Customs Regulations of 1931) at the most accessible of the foregoing places, who shall pass upon the contents, under the Plant Quarantine Act, and with the cooperation of the customs and postal officers, either (1) release the package from further plant-quarantine examination and indorse his decision thereon; or (2) divert it to Washington, D. C., San Francisco, Calif., or Seattle, Wash., for disposition. If so diverted, the plant-quarantine inspector shall attach to the package the yellow-and-green special mailing tag addressed to the proper quarantine station. The package should also be accompanied by customs card form 3511 and transmitted in accordance with the appropriate provisions of article 367 (a) (JR 12a) of the Customs Regulations of 1931.

4. The customs officers at San Francisco, Calif., Seattle, Wash., and Washington, D. C., shall keep a record of such packages as may be delivered to representatives of the Department of Agriculture, and upon the return thereof shall prepare mail entry to accompany the dutiable package and deliver it to the postmaster for delivery or onward dispatch; or in appropriate cases subject the shipment to formal customs-entry procedure.

5. The plant-quarantine inspector may require the entire shipment to be returned to the country of origin as a prohibited importation, in which event he shall indorse his action thereon and deliver the shipment over to the collector of customs, who shall in turn deliver it to the postmaster for dispatch to the country of origin. If the plant material, upon examination, is deemed dangerous to plant life, the collector of customs shall permit the plant-quarantine inspector to destroy immediately both the container and contents. In either case the plant-quarantine inspector shall notify the addressee of the action taken and the reason therefor. If the objectionable plant material forms only a portion of the contents of the mail package and in the judgment of the inspector the package can safely be delivered to the addressee, after removing and destroying the

objectionable material, such procedure is authorized. In the latter case the inspector shall place in the package a memorandum (B. E. P. Q. form 387) informing the addressee of the action taken by the inspector and describing the matter which has been seized and destroyed and the reasons therefor. (See T. D. 42952.) Mail packages received at San Juan, P. R., and Honolulu, T. H., shall be accorded treatment as herein prescribed at these two ports and not diverted to Washington, D. C., San Francisco, Calif., or Seattle, Wash.

6. Packages containing plants or plant products received in closed mail dispatches made up direct to post offices (located at a customs port at which no plant-quarantine inspector is stationed) not included in the foregoing list of post offices, or such packages which are forwarded to these post offices from the post office of original receipt without having received plant-quarantine examination, shall be forwarded by the collector of customs through the postmaster (accompanied by customs card form 3511 in the manner heretofore described) to the most accessible of the post offices listed above for treatment in accordance with the foregoing instructions. Packages discovered at post offices where no customs officer is located shall be forwarded by the postmaster under his official penalty envelope addressed to the collector of customs at the most accessible of the post offices listed for appropriate treatment as prescribed herein.

7. The provisions of T. D. 40363, T. D. 40753, and T. D. 41562 are hereby revoked and superseded.

8. The foregoing regulations have been approved by the Postmaster General and the Secretary of Agriculture.

JAMES H. MOYLE,  
*Commissioner of Customs.*

Approved February 25, 1936:

WAYNE C. TAYLOR,  
*Acting Secretary of the Treasury.*

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#### IMPORTATIONS BY MAIL—REGULATIONS (T. D. 48237)

REGULATIONS PERMITTING (1) MAIL IMPORTATIONS OF PLANT MATERIAL, AND (2) MAIL PARCELS IN TRANSIT INTENDED FOR OUTWARD DISPATCH BY PRIVATE AIR TRANSPORTATION AGENCIES, TO BE IMMEDIATELY EXPORTED, FREE OF DUTY, UNDER CUSTOMS SUPERVISION

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

*To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:*

(A) Shipments of plant material may be imported by mail for immediate exportation by mail, free of duty, subject to the following regulations, which have been approved by the Department of Agriculture and the Post Office Department:

1. Each shipment shall be dispatched in the mails from abroad, accompanied by a yellow and green special mail tag bearing the serial number of the permit for entry for immediate exportation or immediate transportation and exportation, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, and also the postal form of customs declaration.

2. Upon arrival, the shipment shall be detained by, or redispached to, the postmaster at Washington, D. C., San Francisco, Calif., Seattle, Wash., Honolulu, T. H., or San Juan, P. R., as may be appropriate, according to the address on the yellow and green tag, and there submitted to the customs officer and the Federal quarantine inspector (T. D. 40363). The merchandise shall under no circumstances be permitted to enter the commerce of the United States.

3. After inspection by the customs and quarantine officers, and with their approval, the addressee, or his authorized agent, shall repack and readdress the mail parcel under customs supervision; affix to the parcel the necessary postage, and comply with other mailing requirements, after which the parcel shall be delivered to the postmaster for exportation by mail pursuant to article 382 of the Customs Regulations of 1931. The contents of the original parcel may be subdivided and exported in separate parcels in like manner.

4. Each parcel imported shall be subject to the payment of the regular 10-cent customs clearance fee and the 5-cent delivery fee exacted by the postal service.

5. It will not be necessary to issue customs mail entry (Form 3419) nor to require formal entry of the shipments. Copies of customs Form 7513 shall be furnished the Comptroller and the Section of Customs Statistics at New York, respectively.

The mail shipments referred to shall be accorded special handling only at the five points specified in paragraph 2.

The foregoing procedure shall not affect the movement of plant material in the international mails in transit through the United States.

(B) In order to facilitate the transmission by air transportation of articles imported through the international mail service intended for immediate exportation through private air transportation agencies, the following regulations are promulgated with the concurrence of the Post Office Department:

1. Mail articles of foreign origin, addressed to, or in care of an air transportation agency in the United States (located at a customs port), containing merchandise intended for immediate exportation by such agency, may be exported free of duty, under customs supervision, subject to the following conditions: The postmaster shall, upon written authority of the addressee, and in the presence of a customs officer, rewrap and readdress the mail article, which should be retained in postal custody until a reasonable time before the departure of the exporting aircraft. Thereafter the postmaster shall have the article dispatched in postal equipment to the point of departure of the aircraft and delivered to the customs officer, who shall, in turn, deliver it on board the departing aircraft after the latter has cleared for a foreign destination.

2. If the mail article reaches the post office of address in the United States with mail entry attached, the latter should be forwarded to the Bureau of Customs, with report of the particulars of the exportation of the merchandise. It will not be necessary to prepare mail entry in cases where the article reaches the port of exportation unaccompanied thereby. Formal entry may be dispensed with at the port of exportation and Form 3509, if issued, should be forwarded to the Bureau of Customs with appropriate report.

JAMES H. MOYLE,  
*Commissioner of Customs.*

Approved March 20, 1936:

WAYNE C. TAYLOR,  
*Acting Secretary of the Treasury.*

P. Q. C. A.-306, Supplement No. 3.

MARCH 9, 1936.

#### PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND

The New Zealand Orchard and Diseases Act of September 13, 1928, defines "disease" as any of the diseases named in the first schedule to the act. In the prescribed forms of certificate set forth in P. Q. C. A.-306, certification of freedom from disease as above defined is required. The first schedule naming the declared diseases was not included in Circular P. Q. C. A.-306. It is now deemed desirable, for the guidance of plant quarantine inspectors, to present that list, as supplemented since its publication.

Regulation 13 of the regulations approved August 23, 1915, prescribes that if any fruits or plants are introduced or attempted to be introduced into New Zealand which, though accompanied by the certificates prescribed as necessary for such fruits or plants, are yet found on examination by an inspector to be infected with disease, such fruit or plants shall, together with any packages, wrappings, etc., containing the same, be dealt with as hereinafter provided:

Fruit, plants, or things infected with the diseases named in the twelfth schedule shall be held and fumigated.

Fruit, plants, or things infected with the diseases named in the thirteenth schedule shall be seized and destroyed.

Fruit, plants, or things infected with the diseases named in the fourteenth schedule shall be held and dipped.

Fruits, plants, and things infected with the diseases named in the fifteenth schedule shall either be reshipped at once by the importer to a place beyond schedule shall be seized and destroyed.

Since the pests named in the twelfth schedule represent chiefly coccids and mites which are believed susceptible to destruction on arrival in New Zealand

by approved methods of fumigation, and those comprising the fourteenth schedule represent parasitic fungi, which are regarded as susceptible to treatment with fungicides, their names, exceeding 100, have been omitted from the list.

For convenience of reference, the names of the pests and fungi included in the thirteenth and fifteenth schedules have been rearranged and revised by listing them alphabetically under their scientific names, corrected in accordance with the most recent determinations, and supplemented by the common names, if any, recognized in the United States, followed by those used in New Zealand, if they differ. These names are prefixed by the letter "a" to represent those included in the thirteenth schedule and by the letter "b" as representing those in the fifteenth schedule.

Shipments of plants and plant products infected or infested by any of the diseases and pests named in the following list should not be certified for exportation to New Zealand:

DECLARED PESTS AND DISEASES

- b. *Aegeria opalescens* Hy. Edw.=*Samenoidea opalescens*, western peach tree borer.
- b. *Aegeria tipuliformis* Cl., currant or gooseberry borer; currant clearwing.
- b. *Alternaria solani* (Ell. and Mart.) L. R. Jones and A. J. Grout, early blight of potato.
- a. *Anarsia lineatella* Zell., peach twig borer; peach moth.
- b. *Anguillulina dipsaci* (Kühn) Gerv. and Von Ben.=*Tylenchus devastatrix*, eelworm or nematode of stem or bulb.
- b. *Bacillus* spp., potato wet rot.
- a. *Bacillus amylovorus* (Burr.) Trev., fire blight of apple and pear.
- b. *Bacillus phytophthorus* O. Appel, potato blackleg.
- a. *Bacterium citri* (Hasse) Jehle, citrus canker.
- b. *Bacterium hyacinthi* Wak., yellow disease; bulb bacteriosis.
- b. *Bacterium solanacearum* E. F. Smith, potato bacterial wilt; bacteriosis.
- b. Bitter pit of apples, undetermined.
- a. *Blastodaena herellera* Dup.=*Laverna herellera*, pith moth; apple pith moth.
- b. *Cacoezia postvittana* Wlk., light brown apple moth.
- a. *Ceratitis capitata* Wied.=*Halterophora capitata*, Mediterranean or West Australian fruit fly.
- b. *Coniothecium chromatosporum* Cda., blister and fruit-cracking disease.
- b. *Corticium vagum* var. *solani* (B. and C.) Burt.=*Rhizoctonia solani*, potato stem rot; little potato; collar fungus; etc.
- a. *Cylas formicarius* Fab., sweetpotato weevil.
- a. *Dacus cucumis* Frogg., cucumber or melon fruit fly.
- a. *Dacus facialis* Coq., a fruit fly.
- a. *Dacus ferrugineus* Fab.=*Tephrytes tryoni*, mango or Queensland fruit fly.
- a. *Dacus kirki*, Frogg., a fruit fly.
- a. *Dacus melanotus* Coq.=*D. rarotongiensis*.
- a. *Dacus kirki* Frogg., a fruit fly.
- a. *Dacus psidii* Frogg.
- a. *Dacus (tongiae) tongiensis* Frogg., a fruit fly.
- a. *Dacus virgatus* Coq., a fruit fly.
- b. *Eumerus strigatus* Fallen, a bulb fly.
- b. *Fusarium lycopersici* Sacc., sleepy disease of potato.
- b. *Fusarium oxysporum* Schl., potato dry rot.
- b. *Gloeosporium venetum* Speg., raspberry anthracnose or spot.
- b. *Glomerella cingulata* (Ston.) Spauld. and Sch., bitter rot.
- b. *Gnorimoschema operculella* Zell.=(Lita) *Phthorimaea operculella*, potato tuber worm; potato moth.
- a. *Heliothis obsoleta* Fab., corn ear worm; tomato caterpillar.
- b. *Heterosporium echinulatum* (Berk.) Cke., carnation leaf spot; fairy-ring.
- b. *Hypholoma fasciculare* Fr., raspberry root rot.
- b. Lemon bacteriosis.
- a. *Lonchaea splendida* Loew, tomato fruit fly.
- b. Melanose (?)
- a. *Merodon equestris* Fab., narcissus bulb fly.
- b. *Mycosphaerella brassicicola* (Fr.) Lindau, ring spot; cabbage leaf spot.
- b. *Mycosphaerella tabifica* (P. and D.) Johns., dry heart rot; leaf spot of beets.
- b. *Nectria cinnabarina* (Tode) Fr. and N., canker of woody plants, coral spot.

- b. *Nectria galligena* Bres., European canker; apple canker.
- b. *Phoma citricarpa* McAlp., citrus anthracnose.
- b. *Phomopsis citri* Fawc., melanose or stem end rot.
- b. *Phylloxera vitifoliae* Fitch=*P. vastatrix*, grape phylloxera; vine louse.
- b. *Phytophthora infestans* (Mont.) D. By., late blight of potatoes.
- b. *Plowrightia morbosa* (Schw.) Sacc., black knot.
- b. *Polyporus cinnabarinus* (Jacq.) Fr.=*Polystictus cinnabarinus*, bark rot.
- b. *Pseudomonas campestris* (Pam.) E. F. Smith, black or soft rot of cabbage.
- b. *Pythiacystis citrophthora* Smith and Smith, lemon brown rot.
- a. *Rhagoletis pomonella* Walsh=*Trypeta pomonella*, apple maggot.
- a. *Rhizoglyphus hyacinthi* Bvd.=*R. echinopus*, bulb mite.
- a. *Rioxa musae* Frogg.=*Trypeta musae*, Island or New Hebrides fruit fly.
- b. *Sclerotinia bulborum* (Wak.) Rehm., onion and hyacinth sclerotinia.
- b. *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* (Lib.) Mass., watery soft-rot of carrot.
- b. *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc., potato wart disease.
- a. *Tephrytes xanthodes* Broun=*Dacus xanthodes*, Broun's fruit fly; pineapple fruit fly.
- b. *Tortrix excessana* Wlk.=*Cacoccia excessana*, leaf roll caterpillar.
- b. *Venturia pyrina* Aderh., pear scab.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. P. Q.-348, Supplement No. 3.

MARCH 2, 1936.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF CHILE

Decree No. 781, May 29, 1935, modifies paragraph (e) of article 5 of Supreme Decree No. 105, of February 11, 1935, regulating Decree Law No. 177 of December 31, 1924, in the following manner:

"(e) Peach trees originating in the United States of America, that are carriers of the diseases known as peach yellows, peach rosette, and little peach. Plants not attacked by these diseases may be introduced in conformity with the provisions contained in the present decree." (Diario Oficial de la Republica de Chile. LXIII, No. 17, 207, July 3, 1935, p. 2112.)

Paragraph (e) on page 4 of B. P. Q.-348 should be replaced by the revised paragraph (e) above quoted.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. P. Q.-357, Supplement No. 3.

FEBRUARY 28, 1936.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF ARGENTINA

SUPPLEMENTAL RESTRICTIONS ON SEED POTATOES

Following is the text, in translation, of decree No. 64961 of August 8, 1935, supplementing the decree of July 12, 1923, on the importation of seed potatoes into Argentina (see pp. 13 and 14, B. P. Q.-357):

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES

Article 1. Every shipment of seed potatoes introduced into Argentina shall be "certified seed potatoes", meaning thereby that they have been grown in cultures registered in the special service for the certification of seed potatoes, subject to preestablished regulations, and periodically inspected by the above-mentioned service, under Federal or State Departments of Agriculture or official experiment stations of the country of origin.

EACH CONTAINER MUST BEAR A COPY CERTIFICATE

Art. 2. Each container of certified seed potatoes shall have affixed thereto the certification ticket (tag) granted by the official service that certified the tubers.

## NAME OF VARIETY TO BE INDICATED

Art. 3. If the name of the variety of the potatoes is not inscribed on the certification tag, it must be stamped on the container.

Arts. 4 and 5. Transitory.

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

B. E. P. Q.-366, Supplement No. 3.

MARCH 2, 1936.

## PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

## IMPORTATION OF POTATOES FROM UNITED STATES NOT PERMITTED

As a precaution against the introduction of wart disease (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.) the importation of potatoes into Czechoslovakia during 1935 is prohibited from countries other than Italy, Hungary, Spain, and Yugoslavia.

Import permits may be granted, in exceptional cases, for consignments proceeding from the Netherlands, Canada, Germany, Poland, and Austria. (Ministerial Notification of Apr. 1, 1935.)

## SAN JOSE SCALE PROHIBITION EXTENDED

On the basis of precautionary measures against the introduction of San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.), the order of July 27, 1935, extends the prohibition against the importation of living plants, stocks, cuttings, and scions, as well as other cut plant parts with which the said goods have come in direct contact, and finally of barrels, cases, sacks, and other containers that have served to pack or hold such goods, to those proceeding from India, Portugal, Spain, and Yugoslavia, inasmuch as San Jose scale has invaded those countries.

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

B. E. P. Q.-370, Revised.

MARCH 9, 1936.

## PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, BRITISH MANDATE OF PALESTINE

Plant Protection Order No. 2, February 26, 1934, has been revised by Order No. 129 of September 5, 1935, as follows:

## IMPORTATION SUBJECT TO INSPECTION ON ARRIVAL

All plants not included in schedules I, II, and III to this order may be imported into Palestine, provided that they are first inspected by a plant inspector at the place of entry into Palestine and found free from diseases and pests.

## PLANTS FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES

All plants included in schedules I and III that are required for experimental or scientific purposes may be imported into Palestine, provided that the written permission of the director of agriculture and forests to import such plants is obtained at least 7 days before the date of importation.

## IMPORTATION OF SEED POTATOES RESTRICTED

No seed potatoes shall be imported into Palestine after October 1, 1935, save under and in accordance with the special conditions indicated in this order.

## SCHEDULE I

## IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

The importation of the following plants is prohibited, provided that any or all of them may be imported for experimental or scientific purposes and provided that the prohibition does not apply to preserved, pressed, or dried fruits:

*Annona* spp., custard apple.  
*Carica papaya* L., papaya, pawpaw.  
*Citrus* spp., other than citrus fruits from Egypt.  
*Ficus* spp., fig.  
*Gossypium* spp., cotton, other than ginned cotton.  
*Hibiscus* spp.  
*Lycopersicum esculentum* Mill., tomato, other than tomato fruit, the bona fide produce of Egypt.  
*Mangifera* spp., mango, other than mango fruit, the bona fide produce of Egypt.  
*Morus* spp., mulberry, plants only.  
*Musa* spp., bananas.  
 Palms, all species other than the fruit of the date palm.  
*Persca* spp., avocado.  
*Psidium guajava* L., guava, plants only.  
*Punica granatum* L., pomegranate, plants only.  
*Solanum melongena* L., eggplant.

## SCHEDULE II

## INSPECTION CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

The importation of the following plants is permitted, provided that each consignment is accompanied by a certificate that the plants are free (a) from all diseases and pests, and (b) in particular, from the diseases and pests indicated opposite the name of each plant respectively in the list below. The certificate must be signed by an officer of the phytopathological service (or any equivalent authority) in the country of origin.

*Plants and plant products*

Grapevines, *Vitis vinifera*.  
 Mango fruit, the bona fide produce of Egypt.

Citrus fruits from Egypt, Syria, or Cyprus.

All other fruits, vegetables, and plants from Egypt not included in schedule I.

Plums, quinces, apples, and pears, whether nursery stock or fruit, from Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Hawaii, Hungary, India, Japan, Mesopotamia, Mexico, New Zealand, Portugal, Rumania, South Africa, Spain, United States of America, and Yugoslavia, also apple, quince, and pear nursery stocks from countries other than those above mentioned.

*Plant pests*

*Phylloxera vitifoliae* Fitch; disease known as court noue or arricciamento.  
*Bacillus mangiferae* Doidge; the coccids:  
*Phenacoccus hirsutus* Green, hibiscus mealybug;  
*Chrysomphalus (ficus) aonidium* L., the Florida red scale or fig scale; all species of Trypetidae.

Consignments must be accompanied by a certificate stating that the grove from which the fruit was gathered on inspection proved free from *Phenacoccus hirsutus* Green, and *Chrysomphalus personatus* Comst., a masked scale. Only boxed fruit will be accepted and only through the ports of Jaffa and Haifa or Jerusalem railway station.

*Chrysomphalus (ficus) aonidium* L., the Florida red scale or fig scale;  
 (*Aonidiella*) *Chrysomphalus aurantii* Mask., the California red scale.  
*Chrysomphalus aonidium* L., and *Phenacoccus hirsutus* Green.

*Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst., San Jose scale. The following grades of fruit will be accepted without certificate: Fancy No. 1, Extra Fancy, and Fancy grades from United States of America, South Africa, New Zealand, and Australia.

Plants and plant products	Plant pests
Maize ( <i>Zea mays</i> L.) seed for sowing only. Seed beans.	<i>Sclerospora graminicola</i> (Sacc.) Schroet., downy mildew. <i>Colletotrichum lindemuthianum</i> (Sacc. and Magn.) Briosi and Cav., bean anthracnose.
Potatoes for consumption.	<i>(Phthorimaea) Gnorimoschema operculella</i> Zell., potato tuber worm, and <i>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</i> Say, the Colorado potato beetle.
Cabbage and cauliflower seeds.	<i>Bacterium campestre</i> (Pam.) E. F. Smith = <i>Pseudomonas campestris</i> , black rot of cabbage.
Fresh cherries.	<i>Rhagoletis cerasi</i> L., cherry fruit fly.
Fresh peaches.	<i>Clasterosporium carpophilum</i> (Lev.) Aderh., peach dieback.

## SCHEDULE III

## PLANTS FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES ADMITTED UNDER CERTIFICATION

The following plants, if required for scientific purposes, shall, in addition to the said written permission of the Director of Agriculture and Forests, be accompanied by a certificate that the plants are free; (a) From all diseases and pests, (b) in particular, from the diseases or pests indicated opposite the name of each plant, respectively, named below. The certificate must be signed by an officer of the phytopathological service (or any equivalent authority) in the country of origin.

Plants and plant products	Plant pests
Citrus nursery stock and budwood.	<i>(Cryptorhynchus) Sternochetus mangi-</i> (Hasse) Doidge, citrus canker; <i>Sphaceloma (fawcetti) citri</i> , citrus scab.
Mango stock or budwood.	<i>Bacillus mangiferae</i> Doidge, bacterial blight of mango; <i>Chrysomphalus personatus</i> Comst., masked scale; <i>Aonidiella aurantii</i> Mask.; and <i>Phenacoccus hirsutus</i> Green.
Mango fruit, not the bona-fide produce of Egypt.	<i>(Cryptorhynchus) Sternochetus mangiferae</i> Fab., mango weevil; <i>(Cryptorhynchus) Sternochetus gravis</i> Fab.; all species of Trypetidae.
Fig. ( <i>Ficus</i> spp.)	<i>Chrysomphalus (ficus) aonidium</i> L.; <i>C. personatus</i> Comst., masked scale.

Schedules IV and V concern the importer.

## SCHEDULE VI

## DISEASES FROM WHICH SEED POTATOES MUST BE FREE

Potato tuber worm, (*Phthorimaea*) *Gnorimoschema operculella* Zell.  
Colorado potato beetle, *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say.  
Wart disease, *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.  
Powdery scab, *Spongospora subterranea* (Walls.) Lang.  
Common scab, *Oospora (Actinomyces) scabies* Thaxt.  
Blackleg, *Bacillus phytophthorus* O. Appel.  
Any consignment of potatoes that on inspection is found to be infected with powdery scab or common scab to the extent of more than 10 percent of the total number of tubers will be considered as not free from disease and be liable to reexportation or destruction.

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

B. E. P. Q.-389

MARCH 11, 1936.

## PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG

The Nachrichtenblatt für den Deutschen Pflanzenschutzdienst XV: 1, January 1935, summarizes the decision of the Grand Duke of December 4, 1934. The summary, in translation, reads as follows:

## SPECIAL IMPORT AUTHORIZATION REQUIRED

A special authorization is required for the importation of the following articles: Potatoes, cereals of all kinds, fruits and vegetables of all kinds, greenhouse and open-air plants and shrubs.

## AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

Importation may be made only by rail and on the following highways: Diedenhofen-Friesingen, Diedenhofen-Mondoft, Deutsch-Oth-Esch-Alz, Trier-Wasserbillig, Rennig-Rennich, Arlon-Steinfort, Arlon-Oberpallen, Athus-Rodingen, Bastnach-Donkols, St. Bith-Wemperhardt, Stavelot-Wemperhardt, and Perl-Schengen.

## PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

However, the phylloxera regulations promulgated by the Order of August 20, 1886, prescribe that trees and plants from abroad must be accompanied by a certificate of competent authority affirming that they proceed from nurseries that are free from injurious insects and plant diseases. Otherwise, they are subject to inspection, and infested shipments may be reladen for return to the country of origin, disinfected, or burned.

## CERTIFICATE REQUIRED FOR POTATOES, TOMATOES, AND EGGPLANTS

The Order of September 24, 1923, prescribes that potatoes, and the fruits and plants of tomatoes and eggplants will be admitted to entry and transit only when accompanied by a certificate issued by the phytopathological service of the country of origin, affirming that those products proceed from a district free from the Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say) and from the potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.). Products grown in, and shipped from, a locality at least 20 kilometers from any infestation of *Leptinotarsa* are considered to be from an exempt district.

LEE A. STRONG,

*Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.*

B. E. P. Q.-390

MARCH 19, 1936.

## PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, BRITISH COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF SIERRA LEONE

This summary of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the British Colony and Protectorate of Sierra Leone 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 orders promulgated thereunder, 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.

AVERY S. HOYT,

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

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, BRITISH COLONY AND  
PROTECTORATE OF SIERRA LEONE

BASIC LEGISLATION

The Destructive Pests Ordinance of February 19, 1912, revision of 1925.

This ordinance empowers the Governor in council from time to time to make such orders as may appear expedient for preventing the introduction into the Colony of any insect, fungus, or other pest destructive to agricultural or horticultural crops or to trees or plants, and for preventing the spreading in the Colony of any such insect, fungus, or other pest.

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Trees, plants, soil, leaves, branches, stems, roots, seeds, or any other part of a tree or plant, or any packages or packing materials which have contained or been in contact with any such trees, plants, or parts thereof: Importation into the Colony prohibited from Central America, South America, and the West Indies, to prevent the introduction of the witches'-broom disease, *Marasmius perniciosus* Stabel (Order in Council No. 12, Sept. 29, 1930).

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Cocoa trees or plants (*Theobroma cacao* L.), or the leaves, branches, stems, roots, seeds, or fruit of any such trees or plants: May be imported only through the port of Freetown and such other ports as may be approved by the Governor, and only subject to inspection by the Director of Agriculture. If such plants or parts thereof are deemed likely to introduce any insect, fungus, or pest, the director may order their immediate destruction, or their disinfection under his supervision at the expense of the importer. (Order constituting the schedule to the Destructive Pests Ordinance of 1924.)

Citrus plants, including the leaves, branches, stems, roots, seeds, or fruits: May be imported only under the conditions prescribed for *Theobroma cacao*, in order to prevent the introduction of—

Diseases:

- Bacillus citrimaculans* Doidge, bacterial spot (South Africa).
- Bacterium citri* (Hasse) Doidge, citrus canker.
- Bacterium syringae* (Van Hall) E. F. Smith=*B. citrarcfaciens* H. A. Lee, blast.
- Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* Penz. and withertip.
- Gloeosporium limetticolum* (R. F. Clausen).
- Oidium* spp., mildew.

Pests:

- Aleurocanthus woglumi* Ashby, citrus blackfly.
- Aleurothrixus flocosus* Mask.
- (*Aonidiella*) *Chrysomphalus aurantii* Mask., California red scale.
- Ceratitis capitata* Wied., Mediterranean fruit fly.
- Chrysomphalus (ficus) aonidium* L., Florida red scale.
- Coccus pseudomagnoliarum* Kuw., coccid.
- Dialeurodes citri* Riley and Howard, citrus whitefly.
- Dialeurodes citrifolii* Morg., cloudy-winged whitefly.
- Icerya purchasi* Mask., cottony-cushion scale.
- Icerya seychellarum* Westw., coccid.
- Parlatoria ziziphus* Lucas, coccid.
- Phyllocoptes oleivorus* Ashm., citrus rust mite.
- Pseudococcus adonidium* L., long-tailed mealybug.
- Tylenchus semi-penetrans* Cobb, eelworm or nematode.

(Order in Council No. 5, Feb. 9, 1929.)

Banana plants, including the leaves, branches, stems, roots, seeds, or fruits: May be imported only under the conditions prescribed for *Theobroma cacao*, in order to prevent the introduction of "bunchy top"; Panama disease, *Fusarium cubense* R. F. Smith, strains other than those present in Sierra Leone.

(Order in Council No. 5, Feb. 9, 1929.)

Except as indicated under the captions "Importation Prohibited" and "Importation Restricted", there are no phytosanitary restrictions upon the importation of plants and plant products into the Colony or Protectorate of Sierra Leone.

B. E. P. Q.-391.

MARCH 19, 1936.

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

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

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector, in charge of Foreign Service Information, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the Plants (Injurious Pests) Ordinance, No. 37, of December 28, 1923, and orders promulgated thereunder, and reviewed by the Director of Agriculture of the Colony.

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

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

## PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS OF THE BRITISH GOLD COAST COLONY

## BASIC LEGISLATION

The Plants (Injurious Pests) Ordinance, December 28, 1923.

## CONCISE SUMMARY

## IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Nothing.

## IMPORTATION CONDITIONAL

Any plant from Central America, South America, and the West Indies: Importation subject to a license from the Director of Agriculture (Order No. 20 of 1930), to prevent the introduction of *Fusarium cubense* E. F. Smith, Panama disease, and *Marasmius perniciosus* Stahel, witches'-broom.

Cocoa (*Theobroma cacao* L.), cotton (*Gossypium* spp.), and rubber (*Hevea* spp.): Importation from any source subject to a license from the Director (Ordinance No. 37 of 1923) to prevent the introduction of *Marasmius perniciosus* Stahel, witches'-broom; *Heliothis obsoleta* Fab., corn ear worm; diseases likely to affect cocoa.

Cola (*Cola* spp.), and bananas (*Musa* spp.): Importation from any source subject to a license from the Director (Order No. 44 of 1926) to prevent the introduction of *Fusarium vasinfectum* Atk.; *Fusarium cubense* E. F. Smith, and diseases likely to affect cocoa.

## IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

All nursery stock, other plants, seeds, bulbs, fruits and vegetables, other than those above specifically mentioned, may be imported into this Colony from any country without plant quarantine restriction.

## ORDINANCE FOR THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF PESTS INJURIOUS TO PLANTS

(The Plants (Injurious Pests) Ordinance, Dec. 28, 1923)

## SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This ordinance may be cited as "The Plants (Injurious Pests) Ordinance, 1923" and shall become effective January 1, 1924.

## DEFINITIONS

SEC. 2. "Plant" includes tree, shrub, and any other vegetable growth, as also any part thereof.

"Declared plant" includes cocoa (*Theobroma cacao* L.), cotton (*Gossypium* spp.), and rubber (*Hevea* spp.) plants, as also any other plant which may be declared under section 3 to be a declared plant;

"Injurious pest" includes any disease, pest, fungus, parasite, insect, or animal, declared under section 3 to be an injurious pest;

"Prescribed port of entry" includes the ports of Accra and Secondee, as also any other port declared under section 3 to be a prescribed port of entry.

## POWER OF GOVERNOR TO DECLARE PLANTS

SEC. 3. It shall be lawful for the Governor by order under his hand:

- (1) To declare any plant to be a "declared plant";
- (2) To declare any disease, pest, fungus, parasite, insect, or animal, to be an injurious pest;
- (3) To declare any port of the Colony to be a "prescribed port of entry";
- (4) To prescribe any treatment of an injurious pest and any treatment or destruction of a declared plant to be a "prescribed treatment", for the purposes of this ordinance.

## ENTRY TO BE MADE AT A PRESCRIBED PORT

SEC. 4. No person shall import into the Colony any declared plant except at a prescribed port of entry, namely, Accra and Secondee.

## RESTRICTED MATERIALS

SEC. 5. (1) No person shall import into the Colony any of the following articles or materials except under license of the Director of Agriculture:

- (a) Declared plants;
  - (b) Wrappings, cases, packages, or other coverings which contain or have contained declared plants;
  - (c) Soil or earth;
  - (d) Wrappings, cases, packages, or other covering which contain or have contained soil or earth;
  - (e) Any article or material of whatever kind packed with such soil or plant.
- Paragraphs 2 and 3 relate to the character of licenses and authorize the seizure of shipments imported contrary to the regulations.

SECS. 6 to 14. Insular administration of the ordinance, penalties, etc.

## GOVERNOR EMPOWERED TO MAKE REGULATIONS

SEC. 15. It shall be lawful for the Governor in council to make regulations for the further, better, or more convenient effectuation of any of the provisions or purposes of this ordinance.

## PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

According to reports received by the Bureau during the period January 1 to March 31, 1936, penalties have recently been imposed by the proper Federal authorities for violations of the Plant Quarantine Act, as follows:

### 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
M. I. Garibay	Brownsville, Tex.	12 avocados	\$1.00
Albert Hernandez	do	1 papaya	1.00
Lupe Rodriguez	do	2 apples	1.00
Damacio Dominguez	do	1 mamey	1.00
C. A. Andrew	do	3 apples	2.90
Jesus Valencia	El Paso, Tex.	1 orange	1.00
Simon Caldera	do	14 guavas	1.00
J. Pineda	Laredo, Tex.	1 orange	1.00
Mrs. Jesus Maria Muno	do	5 potatoes	1.90
Ricardo Medina	do	1 orange	1.00
Valentine Santa Cruz	do	2 avocados	1.00
Lady (name unknown)	do	7 avocados	1.00
Mrs. Petra Martinez Sosa	do	9 avocados	1.00
Pedro Garza	do	2 oranges	1.00
Mrs. Antonio Maria de Valencio	do	1 guava	1.00
Mrs. Earl Myers	do	4 sweet limes	1.00
Gregorio Valdez	do	9 guavas and 3 avocados	1.00
Mrs. Adelia de Esebelo Martinez	do	8 plants	1.00
Moseo Mallonado	do	6 sweet limes	1.00
Mrs. Manuel Gonzales	do	40 plants	1.00
Agustin Solis	do	10 plants	1.00
Mrs. Jesus Herrera	do	6 guavas and 2 sweet limes	1.00
Emilio Vda de Avalos	do	2 plants	1.00
Alicia Garcia	do	4 sapotes	1.00
Mrs. L. B. de Lozano	do	3 avocados	1.00
Jesusa Garcia	do	5 avocados	1.00
Mrs. Pedro Rocha	do	2 oranges	1.00
Mrs. Jesus Valenzuela	do	12 avocados, 4 mangoes, and 3 oranges	1.00

## ORGANIZATION OF THE BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

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A. F. BURGESS, *in Field Charge, Gypsy Moth and Brown-Tail Moth Control (headquarters, Greenfield, Mass.).*

L. H. WORTHLEY, *in Field Charge, Japanese Beetle and Gypsy Moth and Brown-Tail Moth Quarantines, European Corn Borer Certification, and Dutch Elm Disease Eradication (headquarters, White Plains, N. Y.).*

R. E. McDONALD, *in Field Charge, Pink Bollworm and Thurberia Weevil Quarantines (headquarters, San Antonio, Tex.).*

B. L. BOYDEN, *in Field Charge, Date Scale Quarantine (headquarters, Indio, Calif.).*

P. A. HOIDALE, *in Field Charge, Mexican Fruit Fly Quarantine (headquarters, Harlingen, Tex.).*

A. C. BAKER, *in Field Charge, Fruit Fly Investigations (headquarters, Mexico City, Mexico).*

W. E. DOVE, *in Field Charge, Screw Worm Control (headquarters, Atlanta, Ga.).*

# United States Department of Agriculture

## BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

### SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

APRIL-JUNE 1936

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## QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

### ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO DATE-PALM SCALE QUARANTINE (NO. 6)

#### DATE-PALM SCALE QUARANTINE REVOKED

(Press notice)

JUNE 19, 1936.

The apparent eradication of the date-palm scale has led Secretary of Agriculture Wallace to revoke the Federal date-palm scale quarantine (no. 6), effective July 1, 1936. Under the quarantine, which was promulgated in March 1913, the interstate movement of date palms and date-palm offshoots was regulated from certain areas in California, Arizona, and Texas on account of the *Parlatoria* scale, an injurious date-palm scale insect.

Eradication of this pest, which has been the subject of a vigorous eradication campaign conducted cooperatively by the affected States and the United States Department of Agriculture for a number of years, has apparently now been effected, as intensive inspection of the previously infested areas has revealed no infestation since 1934, the infestation at that time being extremely light. It is therefore believed that domestic quarantine restrictions may be removed with respect to the *Parlatoria* scale with safety to the date-growing areas.

#### NOTICE OF LIFTING OF DATE-PALM SCALE QUARANTINE

(Effective on and after July 1, 1936)

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a result of intensive field inspection work, that there is, at the present time, no known infestation in the States of Arizona, California, and Texas or elsewhere in the continental United States by the *Parlatoria* scale (*Parlatoria blanchardi*), and it is the belief of the Department that Notice of Quarantine No. 6, on account of the *Parlatoria* scale (*Parlatoria blanchardi*) and the *Phoenicococcus* scale (*Phoenicococcus marlatti*), with regulations, which was promulgated March 1, 1913, and which became effective on March 24, 1913, as well as amendment no. 1 thereto, promulgated November 18, 1932, which eliminated all reference in the quarantine and regulations to the *Phoenicococcus* scale, may now be removed with safety to the country as a whole.

Now, therefore, I, H. A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred by the Plant Quarantine Act, approved 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 said Notice of Quarantine No. 6 and the amendment thereto upon the States of Arizona, California, and Texas, and do also hereby remove and revoke the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, such removal and revocation to take effect on July 1, 1936.

Done at the city of Washington this 11th day of June 1936.

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

[SEAL]

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

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,  
Washington, June 30, 1936.

*Postmaster.*

MY DEAR SIR: Your attention is invited to the enclosed notice of the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, lifting the date-palm scale quarantine.

This quarantine (no. 6) was promulgated in March 1913 to regulate the interstate movement of date palms and date-palm offshoots from certain areas in California, Arizona, and Texas, on account of the *Parlatoria* scale, an injurious date-palm scale insect. By order of the Secretary of Agriculture, under date of June 11, 1936, quarantine no. 6 was revoked, effective July 1, 1936, and thereafter becomes noneffective.

You will please be governed accordingly.

Very truly yours,

C. B. EILENBERGER,  
*Third Assistant Postmaster General.*

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

B. E. P. Q. 392

#### PLANT IMPORTATIONS BY MAIL

APRIL 13, 1936.

Experience has shown that many packages containing plant material restricted as to entry by foreign plant quarantines are daily being received in the mails without permit authorization for such entry, or in violation of a prohibition against the importation. Obviously, a large proportion of these packages are sent without any knowledge of the quarantine restrictions. At

the same time an increasing tendency is noted toward the use of the mails for authorized importations.

A convenient means was established several years ago for the orderly entry under permit of restricted plant material by mail when provision exists for entry by this means. Special mailing tags are provided for the material under permit, and these tags are to be transmitted to the sender. Instructions in four languages for sending the packages accompany the tags. Packages addressed by these tags are routed direct to the inspection station indicated on them and, after the material has passed inspection, are released to go forward to destination without the payment of additional postage.

Packages containing restricted plant material not sent forward in this manner are liable to be returned to the country of origin. However, to accord a more sympathetic treatment toward the addressee who has a package containing material of this character addressed to him but who has no permit for the entry or whose sender did not follow the instructions and use a special mailing tag, an opportunity will be given the addressee to apply for a permit to import such of the material as may be enterable by mail. Should the addressee fail to take advantage of this opportunity, disposition will be made of the package in accordance with existing postal, customs, and plant quarantine regulations covering the procedure.

Persons importing seeds of woody perennial plants are cautioned to apply for and receive a permit and mail tags and, in turn, supply the sender with these tags, if they are planning to import such seeds by mail. Field, vegetable, and flower seeds, when free from soil, unless prohibited or restricted entry by special quarantines, do not require a permit for importation. Flower seeds are defined as seeds of annual, biennial, or even perennial flowering plants, which are essentially herbaceous, namely, plants which perish annually down to, and sometimes including, the roots.

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

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE 37, NURSERY STOCK, PLANT, AND SEED QUARANTINE, WITH REVISED RULES AND REGULATIONS (T. D. 44600, AS AMENDED BY T. D. 47515, SUPERSEDED) (T. D. 48257)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,  
*Washington, D. C., April 17, 1936.*

*To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:*

Notice of Quarantine 37, with revised rules and regulations applicable to nursery stock, plants, and seeds from certain foreign countries, has been reprinted by the United States Department of Agriculture as of January 1936, so as to include amendment 2 (T. D. 47515). It also includes footnote corrections and brings the appendices up to date.

Copies of the reprinted Notice of Quarantine will be sent to all collectors of customs for their information and guidance.

The number of this Treasury decision should be noted as a marginal reference for article 559 (a) of the Customs Regulations of 1931.

JAMES H. MOYLE,  
*Commissioner of Customs.*

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

B. E. P. Q. 394 (Supersedes P. Q. C. A. 274)

##### LIST OF TRUE BULBS, CORMS, AND TUBERS

(Exempted under regulation 6, sec. A (1), Quarantine No. 48)

JUNE 1, 1936.

The accompanying list of bulbs, corms, and tubers is issued for the information of inspectors of the Bureau who are assigned to the enforcement of the regulations of the Japanese beetle quarantine. It is believed that the information will

also be useful to shippers within the regulated areas. Regulation 6, section A (1), under Quarantine No. 48, reads as follows:

"True bulbs, corms, and tubers, when dormant, except for storage growth, and when free from soil, are exempt from the requirement of certification, except that this exemption does not apply to dahlia tubers."

The key letter in parentheses before each name indicates whether the variety in question is a true bulb, corm, or tuber, (B) standing for true bulb, (C) for corm, and (T) for tuber. Plant roots of a bulbous nature not given on this list are, in most cases, fleshy rhizomes and are therefore not exempt from certification. (C) *Acidanthera*, (T) *Alstroemeria*, (B) *Amaryllis*, (C) *Amorphophallus* (devilstongue), (B) *Anemone* (bulbous), (C) *Antholyza*, (C) *Babiana*, (T) *Begonia* (tuberous-rooted), (T) *Boussingaultia* (Madeira vine), (C) *Brodiaea*, (B) *Bulbocodium*, (C) *Calochortus* (Mariposa lily or globe-tulip), (B) *Camassia* (wild hyacinth), (B) *Chionodoxa* (Glory-of-the-Snow), (B) *Colchicum* (autumn crocus), (T) *Colocasia* (*Caladium esculentum* and fancy-leaved varieties), (B) *Cooperia* (evening-star and rainlily), (B) *Crinum*, (C) *Crocus*, (C) *Cyclamen*, (C) *Dierama*, (T) Cinnamon vine (*Dioscorea batatas*), (T) *Eranthis* (winter aconite), (B) *Erythronium* (troutlily or dog's-tooth violet), (B) *Eucharis* (amazonlily), (C) *Freesia*, (B) *Fritillaria* (fritillary), (B) *Galanthus* (snowdrop), (B) *Galtonia* (*Hyacinthus candicans*) (summer hyacinth), (C) *Gladiolus*, (T) *Gloxinia* (see *Sinningia*), (B) *Hippeastrum* (house-amarlyllis), (B) *Hyacinthus* (hyacinth, Dutch and Roman), (B) *Hymenocallis* (spiderlily), (B) *Iris*, bulbous (Dutch, Spanish, and English), (B) *Ismene* (see *Hymenocallis*), (B) *Ixia*, (B) *Ixiolirion*, (B) *Lachenalia* (cape-cowslip), (B) *Lapeyrousia* (*Anomatheca*), (B) *Leucojum* (snowflake), (B) *Lilium* (lily bulbs, imported and domestic), (B) *Lycoris* (cluster-amarlyllis), (B) *Milla* (Mexican star), (B) *Muscari* (grape and feathered hyacinths), (B) *Narcissus* (daffodil, jonquil), (B) *Nerine*, (B) *Ornithogalum* (Star-of-Bethlehem), (B) *Oxalis*, (B) *Pancreatum*, (B) *Polyanthes* (tuberose), (B) *Puschkinia*, (T) *Ranunculus*, (B) *Scilla* (squill, star hyacinth), (T) *Sinningia speciosa* (gloxinia), (C) *Sparaxis* (wandflower), (B) *Spreckelia* (St. James lily), (B) *Sternbergia*, (B) *Tigridia* (tiger flower or shellflower), (C) *Tritonia* (*Montbretia*), (B) *Tulipa* (tulip), (B) *Vallota* (scarboro-lily), (B) *Watsonia* (buglelily), (T) *Zantedeschia* (*Richardia*) (calla, white, yellow, spotted; arum-lily), and (B) *Zephyranthes* (zephyrlily).

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 395

LIST OF ARTICLES EXEMPT FROM CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE

JUNE 1, 1936.

In accordance with the proviso in Notice of Quarantine No. 48, as revised, effective March 16, 1936, the following articles, the interstate movement of which is not considered to constitute a risk of Japanese beetle dissemination, are exempted from the restrictions of the regulations of this quarantine:

Balsam pillows, when composed of balsam needles only.

Cut orchids.

Dyed moss and dyed sand, when heat treated, and when so labeled on the outside of each container of such materials.

Floral designs or "set pieces", including wreaths, sprays, casket covers, and all formal florists' designs other than bouquets and cut flowers.

Greensand or greensand marl, when treated and so labeled on the outside of each container of such materials.

Herbarium specimens, when dried, pressed, and treated, and when so labeled on the outside of each container of such materials.

Imported peat, when shipped in the unopened original container and labeled as to each container with the country of origin.

Manure, peat, compost, or humus, when dehydrated and either shredded, ground, pulverized, or compressed, and when so labeled on the outside of each commercial container of such materials.

Orchid plants, when growing exclusively in *Osmunda* fiber.

Mushroom spawn, in brick, flake, or pure culture form.

Osmunda fiber, osmundine, or orchid peat (*Osmunda cinnamomca* and *O. claytoniana*).

Resurrection plant or bird's-nest moss (*Selaginella lepidophylla*).

Sheet moss (*Calliergon schriberii* and *Thuidium recognitum*).

Sphagnum moss, bog moss, or peat moss, when dried and baled (Sphagnaceae).

Submerged aquatic plants, including—

*Cryptocoryne* spp.

Eelgrass or tape grass (*Vallisneria spiralis*).

False loosestrife (*Ludwigia malacitii*).

Fish grass, Washington plant, or fanwort (*Cabomba caroliniana*).

Hornwort or coontail (*Ceratophyllum demersum*).

Water milfoil (*Myriophyllum* spp.).

Water weed, ditch moss, water thyme, or anacharis (*Elodea canadensis*).

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

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

B. E. P. Q. 393

**ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS—TREATMENT REQUIREMENTS REMOVED AS A CONDITION FOR INTERSTATE SHIPMENT OF BALED LINT AND LINTERS, AND PRODUCTS THEREOF PRODUCED OR MANUFACTURED FROM STERILIZED COTTONSEED, FROM THE PINK BOLLWORM REGULATED AREA IN FLORIDA**

(Issued under regulations 8, 9, 10, and 11 of Quarantine No. 52—domestic)

APRIL 13, 1936.

In accordance with the authorizations contained in regulations 8, 9, 10, and 11 of Quarantine No. 52 (domestic), on account of the pink bollworm, notice is hereby given that baled cotton lint, baled cotton linters, and products thereof produced or manufactured from sterilized cottonseed may be moved interstate from the regulated area in Florida without restriction, other than that a permit issued by the United States Department of Agriculture must be secured and attached to the articles or shipping papers in accordance with the methods prescribed in regulation 15 of said quarantine.

The removal of treatment requirements for the above-mentioned products is considered safe due to the fact that no pink bollworm infestation has been found in the regulated area of Florida during the 1935 season.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

## ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO DUTCH ELM DISEASE QUARANTINE (NO. 71)

### INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,  
Washington, D. C., April 27, 1936.

Postmaster:

MY DEAR SIR: Your attention is invited to the enclosed copy of the latest revision of Quarantine Order No. 71 of the United States Department of Agriculture, extending the Dutch elm disease quarantine, by which you will be governed. See paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Very truly yours,

C. B. EILENBERGER,  
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

## MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

## TERMINAL INSPECTION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

## PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS ADDRESSED TO PLACES IN IDAHO

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,  
*Washington, June 1, 1936.*

The State of Idaho has reestablished places for terminal inspection under the provisions of the act of March 4, 1915, embodied in section 596, Postal Laws and Regulations, of the following plants and plant products:

"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: *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."

All postmasters are, therefore, informed that packages containing any plants or plant products addressed to places in the State of Idaho may be accepted for mailing only when plainly marked so that the contents may be readily ascertained by an inspection of the outside thereof. The law makes the failure so to mark such parcels an offense punishable by a fine of not more than \$100.

Postmasters within the State of Idaho shall be governed strictly by the provisions of paragraphs 3, 4, 5, and 6, section 596, Postal Laws and Regulations, in the treatment of all packages addressed for delivery at their offices containing any of the plants or plant products above described as subject to terminal inspection.

Inspection service is maintained at the places in Idaho named below, and all postmasters in that State shall, after receiving the required postage therefor, under the provisions of section 596, Postal Laws and Regulations, send to the nearest inspection point each package containing plants or plant products subject to terminal inspection:

Blackfoot.	Jerome.	Pocatello.
Boise.	Lewiston.	Rathdrum.
Bonnets Ferry.	Moscow.	Rupert.
Burley.	Nampa.	St. Anthony.
Caldwell.	New Plymouth	Sandpoint.
Emmett.	Parma.	Twin Falls.
Idaho Falls.	Payette.	Weiser.

Owing to the perishable character of plants and plant products, the packages containing such matter must be given prompt attention.

Any failure of compliance with the foregoing instructions or with the provisions of section 596, Postal Laws and Regulations, coming to the attention of any postmaster should be reported to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Classification.

C. B. EILENBERGER,  
*Third Assistant Postmaster General.*

## ADDITIONAL PLANT-INSPECTION PLACE IN OREGON

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,  
*Washington, June 9, 1936.*

Postmasters in the State of Oregon are informed that provision has been made for the terminal inspection of plants and plant products at Warren, Columbia County, and this place should, therefore, be added to the list of places within the State of Oregon 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.

C. B. EILENBERGER,  
*Third Assistant Postmaster General.*

## INSPECTION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS FROM ABROAD

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,  
*Washington, April 9, 1936.*

Under various orders, quarantines, and regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture under authority of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, the entry into the United States of certain plants and plant products is prohibited or restricted. (See United States Official Postal Guide, July 1935, sec. 49, pp. 233-234 and also arts. 389 and 559 to 565 inclusive of the Customs Regulations of 1931.) As an aid in enforcing these or subsequent orders, quarantines, and regulations, provisions have been made by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture, concurrently with the Postal and Customs Services, to insure closer inspection of such importations.

Inspectors of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine and customs officers are stationed at the following post offices:

Atlanta, Ga.	Hidalgo, Tex.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Baltimore, Md.	Honolulu, Hawaii	Port Arthur, Tex.
Bellingham, Wash.	Houston, Tex.	Portland, Oreg.
Blaine, Wash.	Jacksonville, Fla.	Presidio, Tex.
Boston, Mass.	Key West, Fla.	Rio Grande City, Tex.
Brownsville, Tex.	Laredo, Tex.	Roma, Tex.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Los Angeles, Calif. (in-	St. Paul, Minn.
Calexico, Calif.	cluding San Pedro).	San Diego, Calif.
Charleston, S. C.	Miami, Fla.	San Francisco, Calif.
Chicago, Ill.	Mobile, Ala.	San Juan, P. R.
Del Rio, Tex.	Naco, Ariz.	San Ysidro, Calif.
Detroit, Mich.	New Orleans, La.	Savannah, Ga.
Douglas, Ariz.	New York, N. Y.	Seattle, Wash.
Eagle Pass, Tex.	Nogales, Ariz.	Tampa, Fla.
El Paso, Tex.	Norfolk, Va.	Washington, D. C.
Galveston, Tex.	Pensacola, Fla.	

The procedure agreed to is as follows:

All parcel post or other mail packages from foreign countries which, either from examination or external evidence, are found to contain plants or plant products shall be dispatched for submission, or actually submitted to the plant quarantine inspector (art. 564 (e), Customs Regulations of 1931) at the most accessible of the foregoing places, who shall pass upon the contents, under the plant quarantine act, and with the cooperation of the customs and postal officers, either (1) release the package from further plant quarantine and examination and endorse his decision thereon; or (2) divert it to Washington, D. C., San Francisco, Calif., or Seattle, Wash., for disposition. If so diverted, the plant quarantine inspector shall attach to the package the yellow-and-green special mailing tag addressed to the proper quarantine station. The package shall also be accompanied by customs card form 3511 and transmitted in accordance with the appropriate provisions of article 367 (a) (JR 12a) of the Customs Regulations of 1931.

The customs officers at San Francisco, Calif., Seattle, Wash., and Washington, D. C., shall keep a record of such packages as may be delivered to representatives of the Department of Agriculture, and upon the return thereof shall prepare mail entry to accompany the dutiable package and deliver it to the postmaster for delivery or onward dispatch; or in appropriate cases subject the shipment to formal customs entry procedure.

The plant quarantine inspector may require the entire shipment to be returned to the country of origin as a prohibited importation, in which event he shall endorse his action thereon and deliver the shipment over to the collector of customs, who shall in turn deliver it to the postmaster for dispatch to the country of origin. If the plant material, upon examination, is deemed dangerous to plant life, the collector of customs shall permit the plant quarantine inspector to destroy immediately both the container and contents. In either case the plant quarantine inspector shall notify the addressee of the action taken and the reason therefor. If the objectionable plant material forms only a portion of the contents of the mail package and in the judgment of the inspector the package can safely be delivered to the addressee, after removing and destroying the objectionable material, such procedure is authorized. In the latter case the inspector shall place in the

package a memorandum (B. E. P. Q. Form 357) informing the addressee of the action taken by the inspector and describing the matter which has been seized and destroyed and the reasons therefor. Mail packages received at San Juan, P. R., and Honolulu, Hawaii, shall be accorded treatment as herein prescribed at these two ports and not diverted to Washington, D. C., San Francisco, Calif., or Seattle, Wash.

Packages containing plants or plant products received in closed mail dispatches made up direct to post offices (located at a customs port at which no plant quarantine inspector is stationed) not included in the foregoing list of post offices or such packages which are forwarded to these post offices from the post office of original receipt without having received plant quarantine examination, shall be forwarded by the collector of customs through the postmaster (accompanied by customs card form 3511 in the manner heretofore described) to the most accessible of the post offices listed above for treatment in accordance with the foregoing instructions. Packages discovered at post offices where no customs officer is located shall be forwarded by the postmaster under his official penalty envelope addressed to the collector of customs at the most accessible of the post offices listed for appropriate treatment as prescribed herein.

HARLEE BRANCH,  
*Second Assistant Postmaster General.*

B. P. Q. 357, Supplement No. 3

**PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF ARGENTINA**

**SUPPLEMENTAL RESTRICTIONS ON SEED POTATOES**

FEBRUARY 28, 1936.

Following is the text, in translation, of decree no. 64961, of August 8, 1935, supplementing the decree of July 12, 1923, on the importation of seed potatoes into Argentina (pp. 13 and 14, B. P. Q. 357):

**CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES**

ARTICLE 1. Every shipment of seed potatoes introduced into Argentina shall be "certified seed potatoes", meaning thereby that they have been grown in cultures registered in the special service for the certification of seed potatoes, subject to preestablished regulations, and periodically inspected by the above-mentioned service, under Federal or State Departments of Agriculture or official experiment stations of the country of origin.

**EACH CONTAINER MUST BEAR A COPY CERTIFICATE**

ART. 2. Each container of certified seed potatoes shall have affixed thereto the certification ticket (tag) granted by the official service that certified the tubers.

**NAME OF VARIETY TO BE INDICATED**

ART. 3. If the name of the variety of the potatoes is not inscribed on the certification tag, it must be stamped on the container.

ARTS. 4 and 5. Transitory.

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

B. P. Q. 360, Supplement No. 1

**PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, ISLAND OF CYPRUS**

MAY 23, 1936.

The order in council, no. 1643, June 21, 1935, of the Governor of Cyprus, amends order in council no. 1421, April 23, 1931, by substituting the following form of phytosanitary certificate for the one originally prescribed (see p. 8 of Circular B. P. Q. 360):

This is to certify that<sup>1</sup> the living plants or plant products/a sample of the living plants or plant products/included in the consignment, of which particulars

<sup>1</sup> Strike out what is not applicable.

are given below<sup>1</sup> were/was thoroughly examined on the \_\_\_\_\_, (date)  
 by \_\_\_\_\_, a duly authorized official of the \_\_\_\_\_ (name of the  
 (name of inspector) (name of the  
 \_\_\_\_\_, and found to be healthy, no evidence of the presence of any injurious  
 inspection service)  
 insect, pest, or disease having been found<sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in/on them,  
 and that the consignment (including the packing) covered by this certificate<sup>1</sup>  
 has/have not been treated in the following manner (e. g., fumigated with  
 \_\_\_\_\_, disinfected with \_\_\_\_\_)<sup>1</sup> prior/imme-  
 diately subsequent to inspection.

Inspected/not inspected in the field by a duly authorized inspector on  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (date)

\_\_\_\_\_  
 (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 certificates attached (details of any special certificate in respect of  
 imports specifically scheduled by the importing country).

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

B. E. P. Q. 368, Supplement No. 1

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF POLAND

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATES

APRIL 11, 1936.

According to article 11 of the decree of the Polish Minister of Finance on  
 Customs Procedure, October 4, 1933 (see p. 9 of B. E. P. Q. 368), the certificates  
 mentioned in articles 1, 2, 3, and 5 of that decree must be issued either in the  
 Polish language or in that of the exporting country. The customs office has the  
 right to require a translation into Polish of a certificate in a foreign language.

When Circular B. E. P. Q. 368 was prepared, the Polish texts of those certi-  
 ficates were not available; they have now been received from the Polish Ministry  
 of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, which states that the English translation  
 has no official status and that the official text is that in the Polish language.

For the convenience of inspectors the texts of those certificates are here  
 presented in both English and Polish.

PRESCRIBED POTATO CERTIFICATE

Country of origin \_\_\_\_\_

No. \_\_\_\_\_

*Certificate of health and origin for potatoes*

(Valid 30 days from date of issue)

The undersigned \_\_\_\_\_ (full name and official title)  
 certifies that the shipment of potatoes described below was inspected and:

(1) Is free from the following-named diseases and pests, as well as from the  
 eggs and larvae of such pests;

Wart disease, *Synchytrium endobioticum*; powdery scab, *Spongospora subter-  
 ranea*; Colorado potato beetle (*Doryphora*), *Leptinotarsa decemlineata*; potato

<sup>1</sup> Strike out what is not applicable.

tuber worm, (*Phthorimaca*) *Gnorimoschema operculella*; and the potato nematode, *Heterodera schachtii rostochiensis*;

(2) Was grown in a locality free from the said diseases and pests and at least 20 km from the nearest place where the wart disease has been determined, and 50 km from the nearest place where the Colorado beetle is known to occur;

(3) Was shipped in new, unused containers, without packing;

(4) Was shipped in containers provided with seals in a railroad car bearing the inscription: (insert inscription);

(5) All articles employed in packing (containing) the potatoes included in the shipment are free from the diseases and pests (including eggs and larvae) named in paragraph (1).

#### Description of shipment

Weight of shipment -----  
 Number and kind of containers -----  
 Marks on containers -----  
 Railroad car numbers -----  
 Varietal names of potatoes -----  
 Administrative district -----  
 Name and address of shipper -----  
 Name and address of consignee -----  
 Date -----  
 [SEAL] -----  
 (Signature)

Wzór świadectwa zdrowia i pochodzenia ziemniaków.

Kraj pochodzenia -----

No -----

#### ŚWIADECTWO ZDROWIA I POCHODZENIA ZIEMNIAKÓW

(Ważne w ciągu 30 dni od daty wystawienia)

Niżej podpisany<sup>2</sup> ----- (full name and official title) zaświadcza, że ziemniaki, zawarte w niżej oznaczonej przesyłce, zostały zbadane i że:

(1) Są wolne od następujących chorób i szkodników oraz jajek i larw tych szkodników: rak ziemniaczany (*synchytrium endobioticum*) parch próś zysty (*Spongospora subterranea*), chrząszcz Colorado (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata*), mól ziemniaczany (*Phthorimaca operculella*) i mątwik ziemniaczany (*Heterodera schachtii rostochiensis*);

(2) Zostały wyprodukowane w miejscowości wolnej od powyższych chorób i szkodników i odległej co najmniej 20 km od najbliższego miejsca, w którym stwierdzono raka ziemniaczanego (*Synchytrium endobioticum*) i 50 km od najbliższego miejsca, w którym stwierdzono chrząszcza Colorado (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata*);

(3) Są w nowym nieużywanym opakowaniu<sup>3</sup> bez opakowania

(4) Są w opakowaniu opatrzonym<sup>3</sup> plombą z napisem ----- w wagonie opatrzonym

(5) Wszelkie przedmioty, użyte do opakowania zawartych w przesyłce ziemniaków, są wolne od wymienionych pod p. (1) chorób i szkodników oraz jajek i larw tych szkodników.

#### Opis przesyłki

Waga przesyłki -----  
 Liczba i rodzaj opakowania -----  
 Znaki (Signum) na opakowaniu -----  
 Nr. wagonie -----  
 Odmiana ziemniaków -----  
 Okręg administracyjny -----  
 Nazwisko i adres wysyłającego -----  
 Nazwisko i adres odbiorcy -----  
 [PIECZĘĆ] ----- dnia ----- 19\_\_\_ r.  
 Podpis -----

<sup>2</sup>Nazwisko, imię i charakter urzędowy funkcjonariusza służby ochrony roślin.

<sup>3</sup>Nieodpowiadające przesyłce ----- skreślić.

## PRESCRIBED CERTIFICATE FOR PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

Country of origin -----  
 No. -----

*Certificate of health and origin for plants*

(Valid 30 days from date of issue)

The undersigned ----- (full name and official title) certifies that the (description of plants and plant products) included in this shipment, and all the articles serving as packing therefor, have been inspected and are:

(1) Free from the diseases and pests (including eggs and larvae of the latter) named in Appendix V (Appendix A to this summary) to the decree of October 4, 1933, on Customs Procedure (Dziennik Ustaw R. P. No. 77/552), and were produced in an establishment free from those diseases and pests;

(2) <sup>4</sup>The nursery products included in the shipment were produced in a locality free from wart disease, *Synchytrium endobioticum*; and

(3) <sup>4</sup>The earth contained in the shipment originated in ground not infected with wart disease.

*Description of shipment*

Weight of shipment -----  
 Quantity and kind of containers -----  
 Marks on containers -----  
 Railroad car numbers -----  
 Administrative district -----  
 Name and address of shipper -----  
 Name and address of consignee -----  
 Date -----  
 [SEAL] -----  
 (Signature)

Wzór świadectwa zdrowia i pochodzenia roślin.  
 Kraj pochodzenia -----  
 No. -----

## ŚWIADECTWO ZDROWIA I POCHODZENIA ROŚLIN

(Ważne w ciągu 30 dni od daty wystawienia)

Niżej podpisany,<sup>5</sup> ----- (full name and official title), zaświadcza, że zawarte w przesyłce<sup>6</sup> (description of plants and plant products) oraz wazelkie przedmioty służące do ich opakowania zostały zbadane i że:

(1) Są wolne od chorób i szkodników oraz jajek i larw szkodników wymienionych w załączniku III do rozporządzenia Ministra Skarbu z dnia 9 października 1934 r. o przepisach wykonawczych do rozporządzenia Prezydenta Rzeczypospolitej z dnia 27 października 1933 r. o prawie celnem i zostały wyprodukowane w zakładzie (na plantacji) wolnym (nej) od powyższych chorób i szkodników;

(2) Zawarte w przesyłce wytwory produkcji roślinnej zostały wyprodukowane w miejscowości wolnej od raka ziemniaczanego (*Synchytrium endobioticum*).<sup>7</sup>

(3) Zawarta w przesyłce ziemia nie pochodzi z terenu zarażonego rakiem ziemniaczanym (*Synchytrium endobioticum*).

*Opis przesyłki*

Waga przesyłki -----  
 Liczba i rodzaj opakowania -----  
 Znak (Signum) no opakowaniu -----  
 Nr. wagonu -----  
 Okręg administracyjny -----  
 Nazwisko i adres wysyłającego -----  
 Nazwisko i adres odbiorcy -----  
 [PIECZĘĆ] ----- dnia ----- 19\_\_\_ r.  
 Podpis -----

<sup>4</sup> Strike out the clause that does not apply to the shipment.

<sup>5</sup> Nazwisko, imię i charakter urzędowy funkcjonariusza służby ochrony roślin.

<sup>6</sup> Wyszczególnić zawarte w przesyłce wytwory produkcji roślinnej.

<sup>7</sup> Nieodpowiadające przesyłce ----- skreslić.



B. E. P. Q. 374, Supplement No. 1

**PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, PRESIDENCY OF ANTIGUA,  
BRITISH WEST INDIES**

MAY 12, 1936.

The proclamation of March 4, 1936, supersedes that of March 8, 1935.

The new proclamation remains effective for 1 year from March 4, 1936.

The provisions of the new proclamation are identical with those of the proclamation of March 8, 1935.

LEE A. STRONG,

*Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.*

B. E. P. Q. 396

**PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**

JUNE 1, 1936.

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

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector, in charge of Foreign Information Service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from his translations of the original texts, and reviewed by the Secretaria de Estado de Agricultura, Industria y Comercio of the Dominican Republic.

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

LEE A. STRONG,

*Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.*

**PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**

**BASIC LEGISLATION**

Third sentence of article 49 of the Constitution of the Republic, and law no. 938 of May 23, 1928, as amended.

**DEFINITIONS**

For the purpose of these quarantine orders, decrees, and laws, the term "The Department" means the Department of Agriculture and Commerce of the Dominican Republic, and the term "The Secretary" means the Secretary of State for the Department of Agriculture and Commerce of that Republic.

**LAW GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF PLANT MATERIAL**

*Import permit required.*—Law no. 938, May 23, 1928, section 1, prohibits the introduction into the Republic from any exterior source, through any maritime or frontier port, of any plant material, such as plants and seeds of any kind intended for propagation, unless the introducer possesses a special permit, signed by the Secretary, indicating the quantity, kind, origin, and other identifying data deemed necessary. The regulations promulgated by decree no. 1287, May 24, 1935, under law no. 938, prescribe that the importer shall apply to the Department of Agriculture of the Dominican Republic for a permit to import plant material and that such material shall be inspected on arrival.

*Authorized ports of entry.*—Section 2 of law no. 938, as amended by law no. 906, May 23, 1935, designates Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris, Barahana, and Puerto Plata as the exclusive ports for the introduction of such plant material.

## SPECIAL ORDERS, DECREES, AND LAWS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF PLANT MATERIAL

The Government of the Dominican Republic controls the importation of plants and plant products by the following special orders, decrees, and law, under the authority of law no. 938. These are arranged as nearly as practicable in chronological sequence.

## PRODUCTS WHOSE IMPORTATION IS RESTRICTED OR PROHIBITED

## IMPORTATION OF COTTONSEED PROHIBITED EXCEPT FROM THE UNITED STATES

Executive Order No. 80, of September 17, 1917, prescribes that: The importation of cottonseed into the Dominican Republic is at present prohibited, except from the United States. Cottonseed from that country must be certified by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture as being free from contagious organisms and insect pests. No cottonseed that is not so certified will be permitted to enter the Dominican Republic. This action is taken to prevent the introduction of contagious plant diseases and of insect pests from foreign countries.

Executive Order No. 508, of June 2, 1920, amends order no. 80 by prescribing that cottonseed may not be imported from the United States unless it is also accompanied by a certificate issued by the United States Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine affirming that the seed proceeds from a district not infested by the boll weevil (*Anthonomus grandis* Boh.).

## IMPORTATION PROHIBITED OF COCONUTS FROM PUERTO RICO

Executive Order No. 4, of June 10, 1919, prescribes that:

ARTICLE 1. Owing to the existence in Puerto Rico of the bud-rot disease (*Phytophthora palmivora* Butler) of the coconut palm, the importation of coconuts from that island into the Dominican Republic is for the present prohibited.

ART. 2. To protect the domestic coconut palm cultures, no species of coconut may be imported from any other place or country without previous authorization by the Department.

## IMPORTATION OF EMPTY SACKS RESTRICTED OR PROHIBITED

Decree No. 203, of July 16, 1925, as amended by no. 1224 of November 19, 1929, and no. 310 of January 5, 1932, to prevent the introduction of diseases and insect pests injurious to agriculture, prescribes that:

ARTICLE 1. The introduction into the territory of the Republic is prohibited of any kind of empty sacks which have contained fruits and plant products, as well as of material derived from such used sacks.

ART. 2. Any such sacks, or material derived therefrom, imported in contravention of this decree will be held by the customs for reexportation or burning within 7 days of the date of arrival, at the expense of the importer.

Provided, that new sacks, which were used for the first time for the exportation of maize (decree no. 1224 of Nov. 19, 1929), or starch (decree no. 310 of Jan. 5, 1932), in quantity equal to those exported, and under a mark registered by the Department, which permits their identification, may be imported if accompanied by a fumigation certificate issued by competent authority.

## PERMIT REQUIRED TO IMPORT SUGARCANE

Decree no. 494 of July 26, 1926, prescribes that a permit be obtained from the Secretary of Agriculture of the Dominican Republic to import sugarcane.

## POTATO REGULATIONS

*Importation from certain countries prohibited.*—Decree no. 971 of June 8, 1928, as amended by decree no. 1079 of December 31, 1928, and no. 822 of September 12, 1933, to prevent the introduction of potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.), and Colorado beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say), prescribes that:

ARTICLE 1. The importation is prohibited of potatoes proceeding directly or indirectly from any European country except Spain (decrees nos. 1079 and 822), and from Miquelon, St. Pierre, Newfoundland, and South Africa, in which the existence of potato wart has been announced.

ART. 2. *Importation permitted under certification.*—The introduction of potatoes is permitted from countries not mentioned in the preceding article when each shipment is accompanied by a certificate of the official plant protection service of the country of origin, certifying that the product was examined and that in the district where it was grown neither potato wart nor Colorado beetle exists.

#### IMPORTATION OF BANANA PLANTS AND FRUITS PROHIBITED FROM FIJI ISLANDS AND PUERTO RICO

Decree no. 1122 of May 6, 1929, in virtue of the existence in the Fiji Islands and Puerto Rico of the banana root borer (*Cosmospolites sordidus* Germ.), whose entry into this country is to be prevented, the importation is prohibited of plants, parts of plants, and fruits of any variety of banana or plantain from those sources.

#### INTRODUCTION OF INJURIOUS INSECTS AND ANIMALS RESTRICTED

Decree no. 1162 of June 6, 1929, to prevent the introduction of insects and animals harmful to agriculture, prescribes that:

ARTICLE 1. The importation is prohibited of any species of insects or animals that may be prejudicial to the national agriculture, unless a permit has been issued in advance by the Secretary to the interested person. Such permit shall indicate the class, order, family, tribe, genus, subgenus, if any, and the species to which the insect or animal belongs, that he wishes to import, as well as the country of origin.

#### IMPORTATION OF CONIFERS PROHIBITED

Decree no. 1185 of September 20, 1929, to prevent the introduction into the Republic of diseases of the pine known as rusts, caused by *Uredinales*, which exist in America and Europe, the importation is prohibited of living plants of any class of conifer.

#### IMPORTATION OF PADDY RICE PROHIBITED

Decree no. 119 of April 25, 1931, to prevent the introduction of certain insect pests and plant diseases of rice from various countries, prescribes that:

ARTICLE 1. The introduction of paddy rice from any exterior source, and by any means, is prohibited.

ART. 2. Excepted from this prohibition are small quantities of seed rice consigned to the Department exclusively for experimental culture.

The inspector of plants and seeds will disinfect such seed rice before delivering it to the departmental consignee.

#### RICE DISEASES AND PESTS EXISTING IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

This decree lists the following insect pests and diseases as attacking rice crops in foreign countries:

##### *Insects*

- Chilo plejadellus* Zinek (rice stalk borer).
- Chilo simplex* Butl. (Asiatic rice borer).
- Diabrotica duodecimpunctata* Fab. (spotted cucumber beetle).
- Diabrotica soror* Lec. (western spotted cucumber beetle).
- Diatraea saccharalis* Fab. (sugarcane borer).
- Diatraea venosata* Wlk. (spotted borer).
- Eutheola rugiceps* Lec. (sugarcane beetle).
- Haplothrips japonicus* Matsumura (thrips).
- Haplothrips oryzae* Matsumura (thrips).
- Laphygma frugiperda* S. and A. (fall armyworm).

*Lissorhoptrus simplex* Say (rice water weevil).  
*Oxya velox* Fab. (Acrididae).  
*Oxya vicina* Fab. (Acrididae).  
 (*Parnara*) *Chapra mathias* Fab. (rice skipper).  
*Solubea pugnar* Fab. (Pentatomidae).  
*Systema frontalis* Fab. (Chrysomelidae).

#### Diseases

*Piricularia (oryzae) grisea* (Cke.) Sacc. (rice blast).  
*Tilletia horrida* Tak. (rice smut).  
*Ustilaginoides virens* (Cke.) Tak. (rice green smut).

*Importation of rice straw and other wastes prohibited.*—Decree no. 792 of August 7, 1933, for the protection of rice cultures in particular and of agriculture in general, prescribes that:

ARTICLE 1. The entry through the ports of the Republic is prohibited of straw and other wastes of rice used as packing material for any kind of imported merchandise.

#### IMPORTATION OF CITRUS, ACACIA, CASUARINA, AND ROSA PROHIBITED FROM CERTAIN COUNTRIES

Decree no. 810 of August 30, 1933, to prevent the introduction of the cottony cushion scale (*Icerya purchasi* Mask.), which is distributed in various countries, including Australia, Cuba, Mexico, Puerto Rico, and the United States, prescribes that:

ARTICLE 1. The introduction is prohibited of living plants, or parts thereof, of *Citrus* spp., *Acacia* spp., *Casuarina* spp., and rose plants in general, from any source, unless accompanied by an official certificate of the plant-protection service of the country of origin, affirming that the plants or parts of plants listed in the shipping documents have been inspected and found free from the pest *Icerya purchasi* Mask. in any stage of development.

ART. 2. The inspectors of sanidad vegetal (plant health) will subject all plants or parts of plants of the above-mentioned genera or other species which are hosts of *Icerya purchasi* Mask., to inspection, and in case this parasite is found upon them in any stage they will proceed to destroy all infested plant material.

B. E. P. Q. 397

#### PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, COLONY OF GRENADA, BRITISH WEST INDIES

JUNE 1, 1936.

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

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant-quarantine inspector, in charge of foreign information service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the plant-protection ordinance of June 1, 1906, and the proclamations and regulations promulgated thereunder, and reviewed by the agricultural authority of the colony.

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

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

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, COLONY OF GRENADA, BRITISH WEST INDIES

BASIC LEGISLATION

The plant quarantine ordinance of June 1, 1906 (no. 7 of 1906).  
The noxious weeds ordinance of March 23, 1912 (no. 2 of 1912).

SUMMARY<sup>10</sup>

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Coconut plants (*Cocos nucifera* L.):<sup>10</sup> Importation into the colony prohibited from any place out of the colony, to prevent the introduction of the red-ring disease (*Aphelenchus cocophilus* Cobb) (proclamation of Apr. 4, 1919, p. 4).

Sugarcanes and sugarcane plants (*Saccharum officinarum* L.): Importation from Barbados, directly or indirectly, prohibited (except with the special sanction of the Governor in Council), to prevent the introduction of the mosaic or yellow mottling disease (proclamation of Jan. 5, 1921).

Sugarcanes and sugarcane plants (*Saccharum officinarum* L.) from Trinidad, British West Indies: Importation prohibited of all varieties, except the Uba sugarcane plant when imported by the Agricultural Department of Grenada, to prevent the introduction of the mosaic or yellow mottling disease (proclamation of May 30, 1924).

Banana plants (suckers), *Musa* spp., from all places except the Leeward Islands (Anguilla, Antigua, Barbuda, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, Redonda, St. Kitts, and the Virgin Isles, British West Indies), St. Vincent, and Barbados:<sup>10</sup> Importation prohibited to prevent the introduction of the Panama wilt disease (*Fusarium cubense* E. F. Sm.) (proclamation of Dec. 14, 1922, p. 4).

Cacao plants (*Theobroma cacao* L.), parts thereof, and cacao beans from Trinidad, British West Indies: Importation, directly or indirectly, prohibited to prevent the introduction of the Surinam witches-broom disease (*Marasmius perniciosus* Stahel) (proclamation of Oct. 24, 1928).

All succulent fruits (including apple, apricot, cherry, citrus, grape, guava, mango, nectarine, peach, pear, and plum):<sup>10</sup> Importation prohibited from Africa, America (Central and South), Australia, Azores, Bahamas, Bermuda, Cape Verde, France, Greece, Hawaii, Italy, Madeira, Malta, Palestine, Spain, and Turkey, to prevent the introduction of the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitidis capitata* Wied.).

The importation of such fruits from countries other than those above named is prohibited unless each shipment is accompanied by a certificate of origin affirming that the fruit was not grown in any area infested by the Mediterranean fruit fly and that it did not pass through any area so infested (proclamation of Sept. 10, 1930, as amended by the proclamation of Feb. 8, 1932).

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Coconuts in the husk (*Cocos nucifera* L.) imported into Grenada are subject to immediate treatment with efficient fungicides and to planting under quarantine conditions; then to be kept under observation by the superintendent of agriculture. Any resulting plants suspected of disease may be destroyed<sup>10</sup> (proclamation of Apr. 14, 1919, p. 4).

Cottonseed and seed cotton: Importation from St. Vincent, British West Indies, prohibited, except under license given by the Governor or the superintendent of agriculture and subject to the provisions and conditions of such license (proclamation of Feb. 4, 1924).

Lime plants (*Citrus aurantifolia* Swingle), and parts thereof, including the fruits:<sup>10</sup> Importation prohibited from all countries and places, except with the special sanction of the Governor in Council, to prevent the introduction of withertip disease (*Glocosporium limetticolum* Clausen) (proclamation of July 1, 1925, p. 4).

<sup>10</sup> Concerns the United States. Except as thus indicated, there are no restrictions upon the entry into Grenada of plants and plant products of the United States and no phytosanitary inspection certificate is prescribed.

## PLANT PROTECTION ORDINANCE

(June 1, 1906)

As defined by this ordinance, "plants" includes growing plants, cuttings, buds, and grafts, bulbs, roots, seeds, and berries, also fruits and vegetables; "port of entry" means the port of St. Georges and any other port or place in the colony designated by the Governor for the importation of plants.

The ordinance empowers the Governor in Council, by proclamation, to prohibit or to restrict the importation of plants as above defined, either generally or with respect to any country or place. He is also authorized to seize prohibited "plants" offered for entry into the colony; to apply such treatment to imported "plants" as may be deemed necessary at the expense of the importer; and to make rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions and intentions of the ordinance.

## NOXIOUS WEEDS ORDINANCE

(Mar. 23, 1912)

This ordinance empowers the Governor, with the consent of the legislative council, to make, modify, or revoke regulations to prevent the introduction into the colony, or the sale of any plant, seed, or grain that is likely to propagate or spread the growth of noxious weeds.

B. E. P. Q. 398

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 PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, FRENCH COLONY OF NEW CALEDONIA AND DEPENDENCIES

JUNE 1, 1936.

This summary of the plant quarantine import restrictions of the French colony of New Caledonia and its dependencies has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that colony.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector, in charge of foreign information service of the Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from his translation of decree no. 103 C. January 27, 1934.

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

LEE A. STRONG,

*Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.*


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 PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, FRENCH COLONY OF NEW CALEDONIA

(Including the Futuna, Alofi, Huan, Loyalty, and Wallis Islands, and the Isle of Pines)

GOVERNOR'S DECREE No. 103 C, JANUARY 27, 1934

## IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

ARTICLE 1. The importation into New Caledonia and its dependencies of roots, seeds, flower bulbs, earth, and vegetable manures, and other similar goods, as well as packing materials that have served for their transportation, is subject to the following restrictions:

## PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

ART. 2. The products named in the preceding article must be accompanied by a shipper's declaration and a certificate issued by the competent authority of the place of origin, and in certain cases visaed by the consular authority, wherein it is stated that in the country of origin no injurious diseases or parasites are present in the kinds of products imported.

## DISINFECTION MAY BE REQUIRED

ART. 3. The imported products, in order to be admitted into the colony, without reference to their origin, may be subjected to disinfection, for which the administration of the colony will establish regulations.

All imported plants, grains, or products which on arrival are found to be infected or attacked by parasites must be destroyed at the expense of the importers.

## ENTRY UNRESTRICTED

ART. 4. Agricultural and horticultural products, kitchen vegetables, grains, and fruits intended for consumption are free from the preceding provisions.

ART. 5. Seeds intended for food purposes are not subject to any special regulation.

## IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

ART. 6. The importation of coconuts, seed hulls of coconut palms, and basket-making goods of coconut palm leaves that originate outside the archipelago of New Caledonia and the Loyalty Islands into New Caledonia and its dependencies is absolutely prohibited. Every product of this kind that is seized on arrival in Noumea shall be destroyed by burning.

## POTATOES MUST BE CERTIFIED

ART. 7. Potatoes will be admitted to entry only when accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by an authorized official of the exporting country and affirming that they were inspected on shipment and were free from any kind of pest.

Tubers found on entry to be infected are to be returned or destroyed.

B. E. P. Q. 399

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PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, PRESIDENCY OF DOMINICA,  
BRITISH WEST INDIES

JUNE 1, 1936.

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

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant-quarantine inspector, in charge of foreign information service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the plants-protection ordinance, 1927, and proclamations promulgated thereunder, and reviewed by the agricultural superintendent of the Botanic and Agricultural Department of Dominica.

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

LEE A. STRONG,

*Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.*

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PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, PRESIDENCY OF DOMINICA, BRITISH  
WEST INDIES

## BASIC LEGISLATION

Plants-protection ordinance, 1927, approved April 23, 1927.

SECTION 1. This ordinance may be cited as the plants-protection ordinance, 1927.

## DEFINITIONS

SEC. 2. In this ordinance, unless the context otherwise requires:

"Disease" means any disease affecting trees, shrubs, or herbs caused by or consisting in the presence of any pathogenic animal or vegetable organism which the Governor may declare to be a disease within the meaning of this ordinance.

"Pest" includes any parasitic, epiphytic, or other animal or vegetable organism, and also any insect or other invertebrate animal (in any stage) affecting or injurious to trees, shrubs, or herbs, which the Governor may declare to be a pest within the meaning of this ordinance.

"Tree", "shrub", "herb", respectively, include the fruit or any product of any tree, shrub, or herb, and the roots, trunks, stems, branches, fruits, leaves, or other parts thereof severed from any tree, shrub, or herb, including emptied pods or husks.

Section 3 empowers the Governor to appoint a chief inspector and as many inspectors as may be necessary.

Section 4 authorizes the Governor to rent or lease land for the purposes of the ordinance.

Sections 5 and 6 authorize the Governor to prohibit, or to permit under conditions specified by him, the importation of plants, parts of plants, plant products, soil, packing material, things, and substances, and to seize, destroy, or otherwise deal with material entered in violation of a proclamation.

#### IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

(Proclamation no. 12, Aug. 5, 1932)

Importation into the presidency is absolutely prohibited of the articles named in the first schedule to this proclamation from the countries named therein, with all earth and soil packed therewith and all packages, coverings, wrappings, and containers.

The importation of the articles named in the second schedule is prohibited from all countries, together with all earth and soil packed therewith, and all packages, coverings, wrappings, and containers, unless and until the prescribed conditions shall have been complied with: *Provided*, That all fruit and vegetables that may be imported into the presidency from the British Isles, Canada, and the British West Indies shall be accompanied by a certificate from a responsible authority in the country of export, stating that the product does not originate in a prohibited country.

#### FIRST SCHEDULE—ARTICLES ABSOLUTELY PROHIBITED

Banana (*Musa* spp.), fruit of: Importation prohibited from all countries except Barbados and the islands of the Leeward Island Colony (Anguilla, Antigua, Barbuda, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, Redonda, St. Kitts, and the Virgin Islands), to prevent the introduction of injurious diseases.

Lime (*Citrus aurantifolia* Swingle), fruit of: Importation prohibited from Bahamas, Bermuda, British Guiana, St. Lucia, Trinidad, and all other countries, except the other islands of the British West Indies not mentioned in this paragraph, to prevent the introduction of injurious diseases.

All other fruits except plantains, nuts, dried, canned, candied, or other processed fruits: Importation prohibited from Bahamas, Bermuda, British Guiana, and all other countries, except the British Isles, Canada, British West Indies, and the United States of America, to prevent the introduction of the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata* Wied.).

All vegetables except onions, potatoes, canned or processed vegetables: Importation prohibited from the same sources as fruits to prevent the introduction of the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata* Wied.).

Johnson grass (*Holcus halepensis* L.): Importation prohibited from all countries to prevent the introduction of this noxious weed.

Soil: Importation prohibited from all countries to prevent the introduction of injurious pests and diseases.

#### SECOND SCHEDULE—IMPORTATION CONDITIONALLY PROHIBITED FROM ALL COUNTRIES

Sugarcane, sugarcane seedlings and plants, and all parts of the cane: Importation prohibited unless under license granted by the Governor to prevent the introduction of mosaic diseases (virus).

Banana plants and parts thereof: Importation prohibited unless under license granted by the Governor to prevent the introduction of injurious pests and diseases.

Citrateae, rooted plants and parts thereof: Importation prohibited unless under license from the Governor and unless accompanied by a certificate signed

by a responsible inspecting officer stating that the district from which such plants originate has not been affected by, or has been free for the preceding 2 years from, citrus canker (*Bacterium citri* Hasse).

Lime (*Citrus aurantifolia* Swingle), fruit of: Importation prohibited unless under license granted by the Governor to prevent the introduction of injurious diseases. (This applies to the islands of the West Indies other than those named above under the same caption.)

Cottonseed, cotton lint, and seed cotton, and all packages, coverings, bags, or other articles that have been used to contain those products: Importation prohibited unless under license granted by the Governor to prevent the introduction of pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saund.).

Sprouted coconuts and coconuts in the husk (*Cocos nucifera* L.): Importation prohibited unless under license granted by the Governor to prevent the introduction of injurious diseases.

Cocoa plants (*Theobroma cacao* L.) and parts thereof: Importation prohibited, unless under license granted by the Governor, to prevent the introduction of witches' broom (*Marasmius perniciosus* Stahel).

(Proclamation no. 3, Feb. 20, 1934)

Except as indicated above, plants and plant products originating in the United States may be exported to Dominica, British West Indies, without an inspection certificate or other restriction, but such products may be inspected on arrival and, if deemed necessary, subjected to treatment or destroyed.

B. E. P. Q. 400

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#### PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF PORTUGAL

JUNE 1, 1936.

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

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant-quarantine inspector, in charge of foreign information service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from his translations of the original texts of decree no. 22389, March 29, 1933, and decree no. 20535, November 20, 1931, of the Portuguese Ministry of Agriculture, and reviewed by the Direcção Geral dos Serviços Agrícolas of that ministry.

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

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

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#### PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF PORTUGAL

##### BASIC LEGISLATION

Decree No. 12740, November 26, 1926, article 2, paragraph 2.

Decree No. 15331, April 9, 1928, article 1.

##### SUMMARY

##### IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Elms (*Ulmus* spp.) from any source: Importation prohibited to prevent the introduction of the Dutch elm disease (*Graphium ulmi* Schwarz) (decree no. 22389, Mar. 29, 1933, art. 5, p. 3.)

Potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum* L.) from America: Importation prohibited to prevent the introduction of the Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say) (decree no. 20535, Nov. 20, 1931, art. 2, p. 5).

Potatoes from the island of Madeira: Importation into the Azores prohibited to prevent the introduction of *Bacterium solanacearum*, E. F. Sm., bacterial wilt (decree no. 22389, Mar. 29, 1933, art. 6, p. 5).

#### IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Living plants or parts thereof for propagation from extra-European countries: Importation subject to a previous authorization from the Direcção Geral dos Serviços Agrícolas. Phytosanitary certificate of competent authority required with each shipment (decree no. 22389, Mar. 29, 1933, arts. 2 and 3, p. 2). See paragraphs (a) to (g) of article 3 for special certification for certain groups of plant material.

Seeds of horticultural, field, or forest plants, from any country, or living plants or parts thereof for propagation from any European country: May be imported without a previous authorization, if accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate of competent authority of the country of origin (decree no. 22389, Mar. 29, 1933, arts. 1 and 3, pp. 2 and 3).

Fruits from any source: Importation into continental or insular Portugal subject to inspection on arrival especially for scale insects, San Jose scale in particular (decree no. 22389, Mar. 29, 1933, art. 9, p. 4).

Potatoes from sources other than America: Phytosanitary certificate of competent authority of country of origin affirming freedom of the source from potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.), and Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say) (decree no. 20535, Nov. 20, 1931, art. 3, p. 5).

#### GENERAL REGULATIONS

(Decree no. 22389, Mar. 29, 1933; Diário do Governo, I: 75, Apr. 1, 1933, pp. 447-449)

#### PLANT MATERIAL NOT SUBJECT TO AN IMPORT AUTHORIZATION

ARTICLE 1. The importation is permitted from European or extra-European countries, without previous authorization, of seeds of horticultural, field, and forest plants, and of living plants and parts thereof for propagation (stocks, wild plants, scions, rhizomes, bulbs, tubers) from European countries, except those mentioned in articles 5 and 6.

#### PLANT MATERIAL SUBJECT TO SPECIAL IMPORT AUTHORIZATION

ART. 2. The importation into the mainland or the adjacent islands of living plants or parts thereof for propagation (stocks, cuttings, scions, rhizomes, tubers, and bulbs) from extra-European countries, whether or not those countries belong to Portugal, except the adjacent islands, is subject to a special authorization of the Direcção Geral dos Serviços Agrícolas.

#### PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

ART. 3. Shipments of living plants, or parts of living plants, intended for propagation, must be accompanied by phytosanitary certificates indicating origin, issued by authorities of the official phytosanitary inspection service of the country of origin. These must indicate the names of shippers and consignees, the exact description of the goods, marks, quantity, weight, and phytosanitary condition and, in particular, with respect to:

(a) Alfalfa (*Medicago sativa* L.), a declaration that they are free from dodder seeds (*Cuscuta trifolii*, *C. gronovii*, *C. suaveolens*, etc.).

(b) Beans (*Vicia faba* L.) and peas (*Pisum sativum* L. and *Lathyrus odoratus* L.), a declaration of freedom from broomrape seed (*Orobanche crenata*, *O. minor*, etc.).

(c) Rooted plants, cuttings, bulbs, tubers, rootstocks, and other parts of plants that have been in contact with soil; a declaration that they were grown in ground free from potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.) and located at least 5 km from any focus of that disease.

(d) Rooted pear trees, cuttings, scions, or buds, the same declaration as in (c); also that in the locality of growth fire blight (*Bacillus amylovorus* (Burr.) Trev.) does not occur.

(e) Rooted chestnut trees (*Castanea* spp.) scions, or buds, in addition to the declaration of paragraph (c), another to the effect that chestnut canker

(*Endothia parasitica* (Murr.) And. and And.) does not occur in the locality in which the trees were grown, and that no planting or grove of chestnut trees attacked by the ink disease (*Phytophthora cambivora* (Petri) Buis) exists within at least 5 km of the place of growth.

(f) Grapevines, cuttings, or scions, in addition to declaration (c) one to the effect that the material proceeded from vines free from the virus disease known in France as "court-nous."

(g) Potatoes, tomatoes, and eggplants (*Solanum tuberosum*, *Lycopersicon esculentum*, and *S. melongena*), all the data prescribed by decree no. 20535 of November 20, 1931, and the regulations approved by decree no. 21172 of April 27, 1932.

#### PLANTS MUST BE FREE FROM SOIL

ART. 4. Rooted plants, bulbs, rhizomes, and tubers, must be free from earth, and, according to the case, be packed in sphagnum moss, or peat.

ART. 5. The importation of elms (*Ulmus* spp.) is prohibited.

ART. 6. The importation into the Azores of potatoes from Madeira is prohibited.

#### ALL IMPORTED PLANT MATERIAL SUBJECT TO INSPECTION

ART. 7. All plants or parts of plants imported into continental or insular Portugal for propagation are subject to inspection.

#### AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

(1) Inspection is effected in the customs offices of Lisbon, Oporto, Ponta Delgada, Horta, Angra do Heroismo, and Funchal.

(2) Seeds of plants, except alfalfa, pea and bean seeds, are free from inspection.

(3) Exceptionally, the entry of plants may be effected at customs offices other than those above named on permission of the Direction-General of Customs at the request of the Direction-General of Agriculture, which will send one or more inspectors to make the necessary inspection.

(4) The merchandise will be delivered to the consignee only after he has presented to the customs the duplicate of the phytosanitary certificate issued by the Chief of the Division of Phytopathological Inspection, or by one of the officials referred to in this article.

#### FUMIGATION MAY BE REQUIRED ON ARRIVAL

ART. 8. All plants, and especially apple, orange, olive, and other fruit trees, must be fumigated by the phytopathological inspection service before delivery to the consignee, provided that the inspectors deem it necessary.

#### FRUITS INSPECTED FOR SCALE

ART. 9. Fruits imported into the mainland or the adjacent islands will be inspected in customs offices and released only when found entirely free from exotic coccids, and especially from San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.).

#### POTATO IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

(Decree no. 20535, Nov. 20, 1931; Diario do Governo 1<sup>o</sup> Serie, no. 268, Nov. 20, 1931)

ARTICLE 1. The importation of potatoes into continental Portugal and the adjacent islands (Azores and Madeira) is permitted only when the potatoes originate in and proceed from a country possessing properly organized phytopathological services.

#### IMPORTATION OF AMERICAN POTATOES PROHIBITED

ART. 2. The importation of American potatoes is expressly prohibited through any port of continental Portugal or the adjacent islands.

ART. 3. Shipments of potatoes from other countries must be accompanied by an inspection certificate affirming freedom of place of growth from potato wart and Colorado potato beetle.

Since potatoes may not be imported from the United States into Portugal, the remaining regulations under this decree are omitted.

## PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF SPAIN

JUNE 12, 1936.

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

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant-quarantine inspector in charge of foreign information service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from his translations of the original texts of the Spanish decrees and orders and reviewed by the Spanish National Phytopathological Service, Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce (Servicio Nacional de Fitopatología, Ministerio de Agricultura, Industria y Comercio).

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

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## PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF SPAIN

## BASIC LAW

(Law on the extermination of crop pests and protection against the same, May 21, 1908)

## CONCISE SUMMARY

Since the orders of April 19, 1929 (p. 4) and April 20, 1932 (p. 5), practically constitute an absolute embargo against the importation of plants and fresh plant products from the United States into Spain, reference to those orders alone is necessary, except with respect to the unrestricted material covered by the law of May 21, 1908, articles 22 and 32. (See item under "Importation unrestricted.")

## IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

*Phylloxera vitifoliae* Fitch: Introduction of viable eggs, larvae, and pupae into nonphylloxerated provinces of Spain prohibited unless enclosed in glass vials or tubes hermetically sealed (law of May 21, 1908, art. 27).

Grapevines and dry stems: Importation into Spain and adjacent islands prohibited (law of May 21, 1908, art. 29).

Trees, shrubs, and plants from countries that do not adhere to the International Phylloxera Convention and are infested with phylloxera may not be imported into nonphylloxerated provinces (law of May 21, 1908, art. 31).

Chestnut (*Castanea* spp.) and its products, from China and Japan to prevent the introduction of chestnut canker, *Endothia parasitica* (Murr.) And. and And. (order of Dec. 21, 1922).

Live plants and parts thereof, including seeds, attacked by injurious parasites.

Live insects injurious to plants, including eggs, larvae, pupae, and nymphs of such insects.

Cultures of bacteria and fungi injurious to plants.

Soils or other materials containing parasites injurious to plants, when the soils, etc., accompany living plants.

Containers that have served for the transportation of the above-mentioned products: Importation prohibited (decree of June 20, 1924, art. 1).

Fresh fruits, living plants, and parts thereof, including cuttings, scions, etc., of fruits: Importation prohibited from Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Portugal, United States, and Union of South Africa, to prevent the introduction of the injurious plant pests and diseases named in the order of April 19, 1929, as extended by the decree of August 14, 1934. (See pp. 4 and 5.)

Cottonseed and seed cotton from Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Japan, Mexico, and the United States, to prevent the introduction of the boll weevil, *Anthonomus*

*grandis* Boh., and the pink bollworm, *Pectinophora gossypiella* Saund. (orders of Apr. 19, 1929, and Nov. 5, 1923; see pp. 4 and 5).

Coconut fiber (decree of Oct. 31, 1931, see p. 7).

Potatoes, their leaves, stems, and peelings, to prevent the introduction of the Colorado potato beetle, *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say, from France, Germany, Poland, and other European countries infested by the Colorado potato beetle (order of Nov. 3, 1931).

Plant parasites against which certification is required (order of Apr. 20, 1932; see pp. 5 et seq.).

Banana plants or parts thereof: Importation into the Territory of the Canary Islands of plants or parts thereof, of *Musa* spp. from any source prohibited.

Living plants, straw, and other by-products, and other articles of plant origin, such as trunks, roots, leaves, used supports—even though exported from Madeira as fuel—as a precaution against the introduction of the banana root borer (*Cosmopolites sordidus* Germ.) (order of May 28, 1934).

#### IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

*Phylloxera vitifoliae* Fitch, viable eggs, larvae, and pupae: Importation and transportation in viable condition permitted into nonphyloxerated Provinces only in glass vials or tubes hermetically sealed with sealing wax (law of May 21, 1908, art. 27).

Grapevines and cuttings thereof, of American species, may be imported into nonphyloxerated Provinces only under a special authorization of the respective provincial agricultural council (law of May 21, 1908, and order of Dec. 31, 1909, as amended by that of Dec. 14, 1914).

Trees, shrubs, and plants of all kinds except grapevines, from countries which do not adhere to the Berne Convention, may be imported into or through non-phyloxerated Provinces only when accompanied by a shipper's declaration of origin and a phylloxera certificate (law of May 21, 1908, art. 30, par. 3; this applies only to plant material proceeding from countries in which phylloxera does not occur; art. 31).

Cottonseed: Importation and distribution must be passed upon by the State Cotton Commissary. Prohibited from Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Japan, Mexico, and the United States (orders of Nov. 5, 1923, and Apr. 19, 1929).

Ornamentals with a minimum quantity of soil adhering to the roots, admitted from Belgium, France, and the Netherlands under certification (orders of Nov. 8, 1929, June 28, 1930, and Nov. 9, 1931).

Potatoes: Each shipment to be accompanied by a certificate affirming that the tubers were grown in a locality free from potato wart, *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc., and that the place is situated not less than 20 km from any crop attacked by that disease (order of June 4, 1928). Also a prohibition against importation of potatoes from France, Germany, and other countries infested with the Colorado potato beetle, *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say (order of Nov. 3, 1931).

Mushroom spawn: Phytosanitary certificate required affirming that the manure used for growing the spawn was sterilized before being sown, that the sowing was made from a pure culture of mushrooms, and that the product contains no pathogenic organisms injurious to crops (order of Nov. 18, 1931, see p. 8).

Living plants and parts thereof, including seeds, fresh or dried fruits, fresh vegetables, cereals, dried legumes, etc., must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate affirming freedom from the parasites named in the order of April 20, 1932, pages 5 et seq. The order of March 6, 1929, contains a list of products subject to certification.

Dried fruits imported through Hamburg, when forwarded to Spain, must be accompanied by a copy of the original phytosanitary certificate and by a new one issued by the phytopathological officials of the port of Hamburg (order of May 16, 1933, see p. 7).

#### IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

Seeds, dried plants properly prepared for herbariums, cut flowers, and products other than grapevines (art. 22, law of May 21, 1908) may enter Spain without other restrictions than those resulting from measures to prevent the spread of diseases other than phylloxera, except as provided in article 30 (law of May 21, 1908, art. 32).

## PRECAUTIONS AGAINST THE INTRODUCTION OF SPECIFIED PARASITES

(Royal order no. 976, of Apr. 19, 1929; Gaceta de Madrid, no. 114, Apr. 24, 1929)

## IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

ARTICLE 1. From April 25, 1929, in order to prevent the introduction into Spain of the plant parasites later specified, the importation of products originating in the following-named countries is prohibited:

Japan, United States of America, Canada, and New Zealand.—All kinds of fresh fruits, and the plants, shoots, scions, etc., of all fruits, and mulberry trees, as a protection against the insect pests:

*Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst., the San Jose scale.

*Aulacaspis pentagona* Targ., white peach scale.

*Dialeurodes citri* Riley and Howard, citrus whitefly.

*Popillia japonica* Newm., Japanese beetle.

And against the cryptogams:

*Bacillus amylovorus* (Burr.) Trev., fire blight or pear blight.

*Phyllosticta solitaria* E. and E., apple blotch.

*Bacterium citri* Hasse, citrus canker.

Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Japan, Mexico, and the United States of America: Seed cotton and cottonseed, the cultures of which are attacked by the cotton boll weevil, *Anthonomus grandis* Boh., and the pink bollworm, *Pectinophora gossypiella* Saund. (see also order of Nov. 5, 1923, restricting the entry of cottonseed).

## EXTENSION OF THE PROHIBITION

(Decree of Aug. 14, 1934; Gaceta de Madrid, no. 228, Aug. 16, 1934)

ARTICLE 1. As a preventive measure against the introduction into, transit through, and distribution of San Jose scale, *Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst., in Spain, the importation is prohibited of all kinds of fresh fruits, as well as living plants and parts thereof (scions, buds, greenhouse plants, etc.), which originate in, or proceed from Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Portugal, and South Africa.

NOTE.—Since the San Jose scale is widely distributed in the United States this decree is undoubtedly applicable.

## PARASITES AGAINST WHICH CERTIFICATION IS REQUIRED

(Order of Apr. 20, 1932; Gaceta de Madrid, no. 115, Apr. 24, 1932)

In connection with the order of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, no. 624, of March 1, 1932, concerning a list of diseases and enemies of plant cultures, against which Spain especially desires to be protected, and to which certificates issued by the French phytopathological service are to be adjusted with respect to shipments of living plants directed to Spain: This ministry has resolved to transmit the list of insects, fungi, and bacteria whose presence in consignments of plant products from any source, which are shipped to Spain, or whose existence in the countries of origin will determine the prohibition of the importation of the plants, their fruits, seeds, or parts which those parasites attack, and of articles that may serve as vehicles of infection.

Certificates of official phytopathological services of the various countries that export plant products and living plants to Spain must affirm the non-existence in the respective country of the diseases or pests caused by the agencies named in the said list.

List of insects, fungi, and bacteria whose presence in consignments of plants and plant products exported to Spain or whose existence in the countries of origin will determine the prohibition of the plants, their fruits, seeds, or parts which those parasites attack, and materials that may serve as vehicles of infection.

## INSECT PESTS

(*Aleyrodes*) *Dialeurodes citri* Ashm., citrus whitefly, and other species of the same genus.

*Anthonomus grandis* Boh., boll weevil.

(*Aonidiella*) *Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst., San Jose scale, on fresh fruits of any kind.

*Coccus viridis* Green, green scale, on coffee fruits and citrus plants.

*Epitrix cucumeris* Harr., potato flea beetle.

*Icerya purchasi* Mask., cottony-cushion scale.

(*Laspeyresia*) *Grapholitha molesta*, oriental fruit moth, in fresh fruits.

*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say, Colorado potato beetle on potatoes and other solanaceous plants.

*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saund., pink bollworm.

*Popillia japonica* Newm., Japanese beetle.

(*Saskiaspis*) *Aulacaspis pentagona* Targ., white peach scale on apple (*Malus sylvestris* L.), apricot (*Prunus armeniaca*), cherry (*Prunus* spp.), cherry-laurel (*Laurocerasus* spp.), grape (*Vitis* spp.), jessamine (*Jasminum* spp.), locust (*Robinia* spp.), mulberry (*Morus* spp.), peach (*Amygdalus persica* L.), pear (*Pyrus communis* L.), poplar, Canadian (*Populus deltoides* Marsh), sophora (*Sophora japonica* L.), spindle tree or burningbush (*Euonymus*), white beam (*Sorbus aria* Cranz.), willow (*Salix* spp.), cacao pods (*Theobroma cacao* L.).

*Sesamia calamistis* Hmps., stalk borer of maize and millet.

Exotic fruit flies.

#### FUNGI AND BACTERIA

*Ascochyta chlorospora* Speg., shot hole and fruit spot of *Prunus*.

*Bacillus amylovorus* (Burr.) Trew., fire blight, on plants and fruits of apple, pear, quince, and other cultivated or wild Pomaceae.

*Bacterium citri* Hasse, citrus canker, on citrus plants and fruits.

*Ceratostomella (Graphium) ulmi* (Schwarz) Buisman, Dutch elm disease.

*Corticium koleroga* (Cke.) v. Hoeh., koleroga.

*Corticium salmonicolor* B. and Br., pink disease, on citrus plants, parts thereof, fruits, and peelings.

*Diaporthe perniciosa* Marchal, fruit tree canker.

*Endothia parasitica* (Murr.) And. and And., chestnut canker.

*Fusarium cubense* E. F. Sm., Panama disease, banana wilt, on plants and fruits of *Musa* and *Ananas*.

*Guignardia bidwellii* (Ellis) V. and R., black rot of grape, on rooted and unrooted cuttings of American and European grapes.

*Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae* Schw., apple rust, on plants and fruits of apple and *Juniperus virginiana*.

*Neofabraea malicorticis* (Cordley) Jackson, black-spot canker of apple, on plants and fruits of apple, pear, and quince.

*Phyllosticta solitaria* E. and E., apple blotch, on plants and fruits of *Malus*.

*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc., potato wart, on potato tubers; fruits and green parts of all Solanaceae, including tomatoes, eggplants, and peppers.

*Thielaviopsis paradoxa* (De Seyn.) v. Hoeh., black rot of sugarcane on plants and fruits of *Musa* and *Ananas*.

#### A COPY OF ORIGINAL CERTIFICATE REQUIRED FOR DRIED FRUITS IMPORTED AT HAMBURG

(Order of May 16, 1933; Gaceta de Madrid, no. 143, May 23, 1933)

Under reservation of the suspension of this order if the condition of shipments makes it advisable, shipments of dry or desiccated fruits proceeding from the port of Hamburg will be admitted into Spain only when accompanied by a copy of the phytosanitary certificate issued by authorized technical officials of the country of origin for each lot forming the shipment; these certificates must be verified by the German technical officials of the port of Hamburg.

In addition, each such shipment must be accompanied by a phytopathological inspection certificate issued by the Hamburg technical officials. Finally, these shipments must be found in a satisfactory condition upon inspection by the Spanish National Phytopathological Service.

#### IMPORTATION OF COCONUT FIBER PROHIBITED

(Decree of Oct. 31, 1931; Gaceta de Madrid, no. 305, Nov. 1, 1931)

Prohibits the importation of coconut fiber into Spain, in order to assist the esparto grass industry.

## CERTIFICATION OF MUSHROOM SPAWN REQUIRED

(Order of Nov. 18, 1931; Gaceta de Madrid, no. 325, Nov. 21, 1931)

Each shipment of mushroom spawn offered for importation into Spain must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by an official of the phytopathological authority of the country of origin, affirming that the manure used for growing the spawn was sterilized before sowing (the method of disinfection being stated); further, that the sowing was made from a pure culture of mushrooms (*Agaricus campestris* L.), and that the product contains no pathogenic organisms injurious to crops.

B. E. P. Q. 402

## PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA

JUNE 13, 1936.

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

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector, in charge of foreign information service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from his translations of the original texts of regulations promulgated to prevent the introduction into Austria of phylloxera, San Jose scale, the apple maggot or fruit fly, Colorado potato beetle, potato wart, and other injurious insects and diseases.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct, but it is not intended to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

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

## SUMMARY OF THE PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA

## OBJECTS OF AUSTRIAN PLANT-QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS

The plant-quarantine restrictions of the Republic of Austria are designed to prevent the introduction into and distribution in Austria of phylloxera (*Phylloxera vastatrix vitifoliae* Fitch), San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.), apple maggot or fruit fly (*Rhagoletis pomonella* Walsh), Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa (Doryphora) decemlineata* Say), potato wart (*Chrysophlyctis endobiotica*, Syn. *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.), and of other injurious insects and diseases.

## BASIC LAWS

International Phylloxera Convention of November 3, 1881 (R. G. Bl. no. 105 of 1882).

Customs law of June 10, 1920, article 2 (St. G. Bl. no. 250, 1920).

Federal law of July 12, 1929, part II, articles 12 and 13 (B. G. Bl. no. 252, 1929).

## CONCISE SUMMARY

## IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Grapevine stocks and all parts of the grapevine, as well as composts, used props, and supports, phylloxera eggs, and live insects: Importation prohibited from any country to prevent introduction of phylloxera (International Phylloxera Convention of Nov. 3, 1881; ministerial decrees of July 15, 1882, May 1, 1883, Jan. 24, 1890, and Nov. 8, 1896). See page 4.

Plants and plant products attacked by injurious plant pests and diseases: Importation and transit prohibited (decree of July 18, 1932, art. 1; B. G. Bl. 222, 1932). See pages 5 and 6.

Potatoes, rooted plants with soil, bulbs, tubers, rhizomes, and corms, tomatoes, eggplants, and strawberries, previously used packing material, earth, and manure from the United States, Belgium, and continental European France: Importation prohibited throughout the year (decree of July 18, 1932, as amended by that of Dec. 19, 1935; B. G. Bl. 222, 1932; see arts. 11 and 14, p. 8).

Fresh potatoes: Importation and transit prohibited from countries in which wart disease occurs, to prevent the introduction and spread of that disease (decree of Jan. 9, 1930, art. 1; B. G. Bl. no. 25, 1930).

#### IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Plants, shrubs, and other cultures, including scions, cuttings, etc.: Importation permitted if shipment is accompanied by a shipper's declaration and a certificate affirming freedom from phylloxera in the prescribed form (International Phylloxera Convention of Nov. 3, 1881, and ministerial decrees of July 15, 1882, May 1, 1883, Jan. 24, 1890, and Nov. 8, 1896). See page 4.

Fruit trees and berry-bearing shrubs (deciduous), and other deciduous trees and shrubs, including stocks, scions, and cuttings: Importation permitted if shipment accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate and a disinfection certificate to prevent the introduction of San Jose scale and other injurious pests and diseases (decree of July 18, 1932, art. 5; B. G. Bl. 222, 1932). See page 6.

Plants other than those indicated in the preceding item: Shipments must be accompanied by an inspection certificate affirming freedom from San Jose scale and other injurious pests and diseases (decree of July 18, 1932, art. 6; B. G. Bl. 222, 1932). See page 7.

Plants with balls of earth: Importation and transit permitted of shipments from the United States, Canada, and France (not including Corsica and French overseas colonies) if accompanied by certificates affirming not only freedom from San Jose scale, but also from the Colorado beetle and other injurious insects (decree of July 18, 1932, art. 6 (2); B. G. Bl. 222, 1932). See page 7.

Vegetables and truck crops other than potatoes, tomatoes, eggplants, and strawberries may be imported from the United States, Belgium, and continental European France from November 15 to March 14 only (decree of July 18, 1932, as amended by that of Dec. 19, 1935; see arts. 12 and 16, pp. 8 and 9).

Fresh apples and pears: Importation permitted from any country only when certified as free from San Jose scale and apple fruit fly (decree of July 18, 1932, art. 8; B. G. Bl. 222, 1932). See page 7.

Fresh potatoes grown in south European and north African countries and islands may be transported through France for importation into Austria if accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate and certificate of origin (decree of July 18, 1932, art. 11 (3); B. G. Bl. 222, 1932).

Potatoes, eggplants, and tomatoes from France: Importation and transit permitted under certification of freedom from Colorado potato beetle (decree of June 15, 1929; B. G. Bl. 206, 1929).

Fresh potatoes from countries in which wart does not occur: Importation and transit permitted under prescribed conditions if certified as to origin and freedom from wart and other injurious diseases (decree of Jan. 9, 1930, art. 2; B. G. Bl. 25, 1930).

Seed potatoes: Importation by rail permitted from any country not infested with Colorado potato beetle under certificate of origin and health and guaranty that they are select seed potatoes (decree of Jan. 9, 1930, art. 4; B. G. Bl. 25, 1930).

#### IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

Cut flowers, seeds, bulbs, fruits (except grapes, apples, and pears), and vegetables: Importation and transit unrestricted (International Phylloxera Convention of Nov. 3, 1881, and ministerial decrees of July 15, 1882, May 1, 1883, Jan. 24, 1890, and Nov. 8, 1896; see also decree of July 18, 1932, art. 8). See page 5.

Cut flowers, fresh fruits (except grapes, apples, and pears), and other fruits, preserved or dried fruits, vegetables, root crops, tubers (potatoes), bulbs, rhizomes, and other subterranean plants, as well as seeds, are not affected by articles 5 to 9 of the decree of July 18, 1932 (see art. 10 of that decree). See page 7.

Dried or processed plant products: Importation and transit not affected by articles 11 to 13 of decree of July 18, 1932 (art. 10 of that decree and art. 3 of the decree of June 15, 1929). See pages 7 and 8.

## RESTRICTIONS ON ACCOUNT OF PHYLLOXERA

Based upon the International Phylloxera Convention of Berne, November 3, 1881, the following restrictions were promulgated by the ministerial decrees of July 15, 1882, May 1, 1883, January 24, 1890, and November 8, 1896.

## IMPORTATION AND TRANSIT OF GRAPEVINES PROHIBITED

The importation into and transit through Federal territory is prohibited from any country of:

- Grapevines, including stocks and cuttings, with or without roots.
- Grapevine stems, dry or fresh, whole or parts, leaves.
- Any shipment containing leaves or stems of grapevines.
- Composts, used props or supports, phylloxera eggs, or live insects.

## IMPORTATION AND TRANSIT OF TABLE GRAPES PERMITTED

The importation and transit are permitted of table grapes in well-packed boxes, cases, or baskets, as well as in barrels of any size, which are easy to open for inspection, if free from grapevine stems and leaves.

## IMPORTATION OF PLANTS AND PARTS THEREOF PERMITTED UNDER RESTRICTION

*Shipper's declaration and phylloxera certificate required*

Plants, shrubs, and other cultures, including scions, cuttings, etc., from nurseries, gardens, greenhouses, hotbeds, orangeries, etc., except the grapevine, may be imported under the following conditions:

1. Those products must be securely packed in such a manner that the necessary inspections can be made.

2. Each consignment must be accompanied by a shipper's declaration furnishing the following data:

(a) Affirming that the entire contents of the consignment are from his establishment.

(b) Indicating the destination and the address of the consignee.

(c) Affirming that the consignment contains no grapevines.

(d) Indicating whether or not the consignment includes plants with earth on the roots.

(e) Bearing the signature of the shipper.

3. Each consignment must be accompanied also by an inspection certificate issued by a competent authority of the country of origin certifying—

(a) That the plants are from ground separated from any grapevine stocks by at least 20 meters, or by some obstacle to the roots deemed sufficient by competent authority.

(b) That the ground itself contains no grapevines.

(c) That the place has not been used as a depot for grapevines.

(d) That if stocks infested with phylloxera have been grown there, their complete extirpation has been effected by repeated toxic applications and investigations for a period of 3 years, insuring the total destruction of these insects and of roots.

## CUT FLOWERS, SEEDS, BULBS, FRUITS (EXCEPT GRAPES), AND VEGETABLES, IMPORTATION AND TRANSIT UNRESTRICTED

The importation and transit of cut flowers, seeds, and bulbs free from earth, grape seeds, wine, fruits of any kind (except grapes), and vegetables is unrestricted by the phylloxera regulations, and entry may be made through any customs port of entry (see also art. 8, decree of July 18, 1932, on apples and pears, p. 7).

## GENERAL RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

The following restrictions upon the importation into, and transit through, the Federal territory of Austria were imposed by decree no. 222 of the Federal Minister of Agriculture and Forestry in cooperation with the Minister of Finance, of July 18, 1932, B. G. Bl. no. 222, of 1932), as amended by decree no. 483, effective January 1, 1936 (B. G. Bl., no. 131, Dec. 19, 1935), on the basis of

article 2 of the customs law of June 10, 1920 (St. G. Bl. no. 250, of 1920), and of article 12 of the plant protection law of July 12, 1929 (B. G. Bl. no. 252, of 1929).

SHIPMENTS ATTACKED BY PLANT PESTS OR DISEASES, IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

ARTICLE 1. The importation into, or transit through, Austrian Federal territory is prohibited of shipments of any kind, from foreign countries, which are attacked by an injurious plant pest or disease, and which may cause the introduction of such a pest or disease.

Articles 2 and 3 prescribe that all plant-quarantine requirements shall be met at the frontier port of entry and provide for the inspection of shipments from foreign countries.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS CONCERNING PARTICULAR PLANT PESTS AND DISEASES

POTATO WART AND PHYLLOXERA

Article 4 prescribes that the special provisions for protection against potato wart and phylloxera shall not be affected by this decree.

SAN JOSE SCALE AND APPLE FRUIT FLY, INSPECTION CERTIFICATE AND DISINFECTION REQUIRED

ART. 5. (1) The importation from any country into Federal territory of deciduous fruit trees and berry-bearing shrubs, as well as of other deciduous trees and shrubs, including stocks, slips, cuttings, and scions thereof, is permissible only when each shipment—

- (1) Is accompanied by a certificate issued by the official plant-protection service of the exporting country declaring that: (a) Upon inspection it has been found free from injurious plant pests and diseases; and (b) in the exporting country an effective disinfection with hydrocyanic-acid gas was carried out, in connection with which each plant or package (bale, basket, packet, etc.) was provided with a seal of the official plant-protection service (the impression of which is to be borne by the certificate) in such a manner that a substitution of the plants for others is precluded; and
- (2) The shipment corresponds to those conditions.

CERTIFICATES REQUIRED WITH PLANTS OTHER THAN THOSE MENTIONED IN ARTICLE 5 (1)

ART. 6. (1) Without prejudice to the exception in article 10, each shipment of living plants and parts of plants, other than those indicated in article 5 (1), must be accompanied by a certificate issued by the plant-protection service of the exporting country affirming that upon inspection they were found free from San Jose scale and other injurious pests and diseases.

(2) However, shipments of rooted plants and parts of plants with balls of earth fall also under the provisions of article 12.

IMPORTATION BY RAIL, WATER, AND MAIL PERMITTED

ART. 7. The importation of shipments of all the kinds referred to in articles 5 and 6 is permitted by rail, water, and mail only.

INSPECTION CERTIFICATE REQUIRED FOR APPLES AND PEARS

ART. 8. The importation of apples, pears, and refuse or waste from those fruits, from any country into Federal territory, is permissible only when each shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by the plant-inspection service of the country of origin affirming that, upon inspection, they were found free from San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus*) and apple fruit fly or maggot (*Rhagoletis pomonella*).

TRANSIT RESTRICTIONS

ART. 9. (1) The provisions of articles 5 (1), 6, 7, and 8 apply also to transit traffic through Federal territory.

(2) The transit of shipments of the kinds indicated in articles 5, 6, and 8, which, when effected by rail, ship, or mail, is exempt from the special import restrictions when such shipments are transported in closed, undamaged containers or wrappers, or in sealed cars on a through bill of lading from one foreign country to another.

#### UNRESTRICTED PRODUCTS

ART. 10. The traffic restrictions of articles 5 to 9 do not apply to cut flowers, fresh fruits (other than apples and pears), and other fruits, preserved fruits, dried fruits, vegetables, root crops, tubers (potatoes), bulbs, rhizomes, and other subterranean parts of plants, as well as seeds.

#### RESTRICTIONS ON ACCOUNT OF THE COLORADO POTATO BEETLE

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED OF SUBTERRANEAN PLANT PARTS, INCLUDING POTATOES, ALSO OF TOMATOES, EGGPLANTS, AND STRAWBERRIES, FROM UNITED STATES, CANADA, BELGIUM, AND CONTINENTAL EUROPEAN FRANCE

ART. 11. The importation and transit of fresh potatoes, rooted plants (parts of plants) with balls of earth, bulbs, tubers, rhizomes, and corms, as well as tomatoes, eggplants, and strawberries from certain countries, to be named (see art. 16), that are already invaded by the Colorado beetle or menaced by it, into or through the Federal territory is prohibited throughout the year.

ART. 12. The importation and transit of other vegetables and truck crops from the above-named countries into or through the Federal territory is for the present permitted only from November 15 to March 14.

ART. 13. The importation and transit of shipments of the kinds indicated in articles 11 and 12, which are only transported in transit through the countries referred to in article 11, but which do not originate there, are permitted into or through the Federal territory without regard to the provisions of the potato wart law and the decree promulgated thereunder, for the present only from November 15 to March 14 and on condition that their origin is apparent from the freight documents or from a phytosanitary certificate of origin issued by the plant protection service of the country of origin or a special declaration of a customs authority of a railroad or port.

PREVIOUSLY USED PACKING MATERIALS, EARTH, AND MANURE ENTRY AND TRANSIT PROHIBITED

ART. 14. Wrappers and materials of any kind which have served for packing or storing the products, or refuse thereof, referred to in articles 11 and 12, leaves and other refuse (peelings), as well as earth, manure, and compost, from the countries named in Article 16, are excluded from entry into, and transit through, the Federal territory.

#### DRIED OR PROCESSED PLANT PRODUCTS IMPORTATION AND TRANSIT NOT RESTRICTED

ART. 15. The traffic restrictions of articles 11 to 13 do not apply to shipments of dried products and processed foods, such as dried potatoes, potato flour, canned tomatoes, and vegetables, etc.

#### COUNTRIES IN WHICH COLORADO BEETLE OCCURS

ART. 16. As countries (localities) which are now infested by the Colorado potato beetle (art. 11), the United States of America, Canada, Belgium, and continental European France are so declared.

When necessary, the foregoing regulations may be extended to other countries that may become infested or menaced by that pest.

#### CLEARANCE OF TRANSIT SHIPMENTS

ART. 17. Any shipment affected by this decree, which is intended by the shipper for transit, may be cleared through the customs in the Federal territory only when it is treated, in accordance with the corresponding kind of shipment among those mentioned in articles 5, 6, 8, 12, and 13, and the above-described certificate, or an import permit may be produced in particular cases for such a shipment.

## CERTIFICATE REQUIRED IN GERMAN AND IN THE LANGUAGE OF COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

ART. 18. (1) The official certificate prescribed in this decree must be furnished both in the language of the country of origin and in German, or be provided with a certified translation in German. The date of the certificate shall not be more than 3 weeks prior to the date of shipment.

## DIVERSION OF SHIPMENTS TO PREVENT INTRODUCTION OF SAN JOSE SCALE AND APPLE FRUIT FLY

ART. 19. The Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry may divert the entry and transit of shipments governed by the preceding regulations, if through them an introduction of San Jose scale or apple fruit fly is to be apprehended.

ART. 20. Penalties.

ART. 21. Revocation of earlier decrees.

B. E. P. Q. 403 (supersedes P. Q. C. A. 301)

## PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF FRANCE

JUNE 13, 1936.

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

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant-quarantine inspector in charge, foreign information service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from his translations of the texts of the appropriate French legislation.

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

LEE A. STRONG,

*Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.*

## PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF FRANCE

## BASIC LEGISLATION

Law of December 17, 1814, article 34. San Jose scale.

Law of July 15, 1878, and of August 2, 1879, prohibiting the importation of potatoes.

Law of June 21, 1898, prohibiting the importation of certain products.

Law of July 15, 1921, prohibiting the importation of grape seedlings.

Law of July 13, 1922, prohibiting the importation and transit of potatoes.

Law of July 20, 1927, requiring the coloring of foreign clover seeds.

Law of January 11, 1932, prescribing the standards of purity and germinability for grass seeds.

## SUMMARY

The importation of living plants and parts of plants except seeds from the United States into France is prohibited by the decree of March 8, 1932, as amended; the importation of potatoes from the same source is prohibited by the decree of July 13, 1922, article 1.

The entry of fresh fruits from the United States also is governed by the decree of March 8, 1932, as amended.

The importation of forage-crop seeds is restricted by the law of July 20, 1927, the decree of November 18, 1927, and the order of July 5, 1933; and the importation of chestnut seeds is prohibited by the decree of November 26, 1930. The importation of other seeds is unrestricted.

The above are the only French plant-quarantine import restrictions with which United States exporters and shippers need be concerned. These restrictions and prohibitions are indicated in the summary by footnotes.

#### IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Grapevines, cuttings, leaves, used supports, composts, and molds (decree of May 15, 1882); dry grapevines and cuttings (Circular No. 1619 and decree of July 8, 1882): Importation prohibited from any source to prevent the introduction of phylloxera.

Woody plants from Italy (except conifers, palms, cacti, and citrus plants, which may enter throughout the year; fresh cut flowers for perfumery, herbaceous and semiligneous plants, which may enter from November 1 to May 1, inclusive; the cut flowers and plants enumerated may enter throughout the year if accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate): Importation prohibited to prevent the introduction of the scale *Diaspis pentagona* Targ. However, woody plants, except apricot, almond, bignonia, catalpa, cherry, *Euonymus europaeus*, *Prunus laurocerasus*, lilac, peach, plum, and sophora, whose importation and transit are absolutely prohibited, may enter from November 15 to April 15 if found free from that scale (Circular No. 4454, Oct. 25, 1913).

Chestnut—Living plants, fruits, and seeds from the Far East and from countries that have not taken measures against the chestnut-bark disease or canker (*Endothia parasitica* (Murr.) And. and And.):<sup>11</sup> Importation prohibited to prevent the introduction of that disease. (Letter of the Minister of Agriculture, Mar. 26, 1921.) The above does not apply to Italy (Journ. Off. Oct. 4, 1921). See page 12.

Plants of the genera *Abies*, *Picea*, *Pinus*, *Pseudotsuga*, and *Tsuga* from any source:<sup>11</sup> Importation prohibited to prevent the introduction of a needle cast (*Rhabdochline pseudotsugae* Syd.) (decree of Nov. 26, 1930). See page 12.

Living plants and parts thereof from Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Chile, China, Hawaii, Hungary, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Portugal, Rumania, Union of South Africa, and the United States:<sup>11</sup> Importation prohibited to prevent the introduction of San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.) (decree of Mar. 8, 1932, as amended by the ministerial orders of Apr. 8, June 23, Aug. 2, Nov. 2, 1932, and Sept. 22, 1934). See page 6.

Forest products from Czechoslovakia which may serve as carriers of the nun moth (*Lymantria monacha* L.) (decree of Dec. 1, 1921, and letter of Minister of Agriculture, Nov. 30, 1921).

Potatoes from any country: Importation prohibited if found on arrival in France to be infested with the wart disease (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.) (decree of Dec. 19, 1910, and Circular No. 4129, May 4, 1911).

Potatoes from the United States:<sup>11</sup> Importation prohibited to prevent the introduction of the Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say) (decree of July 13, 1922, art. 1). See page 9.

Potatoes, tomatoes, eggplants, living plants, tubers, rhizomes, bulbs, bulbils, root crops, and fresh vegetables from Germany and Great Britain.

Potatoes, tomatoes, eggplants, and fresh vegetables from the Netherlands;<sup>12</sup> potatoes from Spain: Importation prohibited to prevent the introduction of the Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say) (decree and order of Apr. 18, 1932; decree of May 21 and May 23, 1932, and decree of Jan. 17, 1933).<sup>13 14</sup>

<sup>11</sup> Items bearing this footnote number affect products of the United States.

<sup>12</sup> The portion of the decree of Apr. 18, 1932, concerning living plants, flower bulbs, and root crops from the Netherlands was revoked by the decree of May 21, 1932, leaving effective the prohibition against fresh vegetables and potatoes from that country. However, the order of Oct. 14, 1935, authorizes the importation and transit of fresh vegetables from that source during the period Oct. 15 and Mar. 15.

<sup>13</sup> However, exceptionally, the importation of seed potatoes may be permitted from the above-named countries under conditions established by the Minister of Agriculture (decree and order of Apr. 18, 1932).

<sup>14</sup> The decree of June 30, 1934, revokes that of Mar. 1, 1934, and provides for the importation of selected and unselected seed potatoes from Great Britain under the conditions established by the decree of Jan. 17, 1933, on the basis of certification by the plant protection authorities of that country, namely, a special authorization in advance. The certificate must affirm that the potatoes were grown more than 75 km from the nearest infestation of Colorado potato beetle and that the shipment was inspected and found free from plant-feeding insects and other pests liable to propagate in agricultural districts and orchards.

*Cuscuta* (dodder) seeds and forage crop seeds containing *Cuscuta*:<sup>15</sup> Importation from any source prohibited (decree of Feb. 21, 1908). See page 10.

Mixed grass seeds for forage crops, and grass seeds that are unfit for sowing:<sup>15</sup> Importation from any source prohibited (law of Jan. 11, 1932). See pages 10 to 12.

#### IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Seedlings of shrubs, other than those of the grapevine: To be accompanied by a shipper's declaration of origin and a phylloxera certificate issued by a competent authority of the country of origin (Phylloxera Convention of Berne, Nov. 3, 1881, art. 3; decree of Aug. 28, 1882). Since the importation of any living plants is prohibited from Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Chile, China, Hawaii, Hungary, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Portugal, Rumania, Union of South Africa, and the United States, the above is not applicable to those countries.

Woody plants from Italy: See the same item under "Importation prohibited" for exceptions to the prohibition.

Living plants, fruits, and seeds of chestnut (*Castanea* spp.) from Italy: May be imported into France only when accompanied by a certificate of origin; a precaution against the introduction of chestnut canker (*Endothia parasitica* (Murr.) And. and And.) (decree of Mar. 8, 1921, and notice in Journ. Off. Oct. 4, 1921).

Fresh fruits and vegetables from the United States must be free from infestation by the Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say)<sup>15</sup> (decree of July 13, 1922, art. 2). See page 9.

Fresh fruits from countries in which San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.) is known to occur, namely, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Chile, China, Hawaii, Hungary, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Portugal, Rumania, Union of South Africa, and the United States:<sup>15</sup> Will be admitted into France only when accompanied by an inspection certificate issued by the government of the country of origin (the Federal Government of the United States) affirming freedom from diseases and pests, and especially from San Jose scale.

The finding of that pest in a shipment of fresh fruit may result in its rejection or fumigation at the importer's expense. A certificate of origin must accompany every shipment of fresh fruits from other countries (decrees of Mar. 8 and 15, 1932; orders of Apr. 8, May 9, June 23, Aug. 2, and Nov. 2, 1932, and July 22, 1933; decree of Apr. 5, 1933). See page 7.

Seed potatoes: May be imported from Germany, Great Britain, Netherlands, and Spain, only under special import permits granted upon application to the French Ministry of Agriculture (decree of July 13, 1922, art. 2).

Coniferous plants of genera other than *Abies*, *Picea*, *Pinus*, *Pseudotsuga*, and *Tsuga*:<sup>16</sup> May be imported only when accompanied by a certificate issued by the competent official plant-protection service of the country of origin attesting that the shipment does not include plants of the above-named genera, and that the plants and cultures from which they came had been inspected and found free from needle cast (*Rhabdochline pseudotsugae* Syd.) (decree of Nov. 26, 1930). See page 12.

Forage-crop seeds, such as alfalfa, red clover, white clover, alsike clover, yellow-sand clover, birdsfoot trefoil, and hairy lotus, may be imported into France only when free from dodder seeds (*Cuscuta* spp.)<sup>16</sup> (decree of Feb. 21, 1908), but provision is made for the entry of seeds after the removal of the dodder seeds (circulars nos. 4020 and 4066). See page 10.

Seeds of clover (*Trifolium pratense*) and alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*) may be imported only when at least 5 percent of the seed has been artificially colored to show its foreign origin<sup>16</sup> (law of July 20, 1927, and decree of Nov. 18, 1927). See page 10. Procedure for coloring clover seeds (order of July 5, 1933).

Grass seeds that meet the prescribed standards of purity and germinability may be imported into France<sup>16</sup> (law of Jan. 11, 1932). See pages 10 to 12. Method of sampling grass seeds prescribed (decree of June 13, 1933). See page 12.

Seeds other than forage crop, coniferous, and chestnut seeds may be imported into France without restriction, as provided in article 2 of the Phylloxera Convention of Berne, November 3, 1881, to which France subscribed.<sup>16</sup>

<sup>15</sup> See footnote no. 11.

<sup>16</sup> See footnote no. 11.

The same applies also to wine, grape seeds, vintage grapes in tightly closed barrels, grape marc in closed casks or barrels, table grapes in securely closed but easily opened boxes or baskets, and cut and potted flowers, except as restricted when coming from Italy.

Cut flowers imported by airplane may enter only through Le Bourget, Paris (notice to importers, published July 1, 1932).

#### SAN JOSE SCALE RESTRICTIONS

##### IMPORTATION OF ALL LIVING PLANTS FROM THE UNITED STATES AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES PROHIBITED ON ACCOUNT OF SAN JOSE SCALE

(Decree of Mar. 8, 1932, as amended by ministerial orders of Apr. 8, June 23, Aug. 2, Nov. 2, 1932, and July 23, 1933, and the decree of Apr. 5, 1933)

The entry into and transit through France are prohibited of living plants, and living parts of plants (trees, shrubs, nursery products, cuttings, and other parts of plants), including fresh fruits, as well as the containers and packing materials serving, or having served, to transport such products, originating in or proceeding from the United States of America: *Provided*, That the above-named products, when intended for study and research, may be imported under permits granted by the Minister of Agriculture, who will prescribe the conditions of importation.

The same prohibition is applicable to other countries in which the presence of San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.) has been determined, namely: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Chile, China, Hawaii, Hungary, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Portugal, Rumania, Spain, and the Union of South Africa.

##### RESTRICTIONS ON THE ENTRY OF FRESH FRUITS

###### *Certification of freedom from San Jose scale required*

By derogation of the prohibition to enter fresh fruits into France from the above-named countries and the United States, in which San Jose scale is known to occur, the importation is authorized of certain categories of fruits maintained in the countries of origin in such a manner as to give every assurance that they are not carriers of *Aspidiotus perniciosus*, under the conditions and through the customs offices authorized by the Minister of Agriculture.

###### *Plants and fresh fruits from countries not infested by San Jose scale*

Each shipment must be accompanied by a certificate of origin issued by a competent administrative authority of the country of origin. If there is occasion to do so, orders of the Ministry of Agriculture will indicate the plants and parts of plants for which such a certificate is not required (decree of Apr. 5, 1933).

##### CONDITIONS OF ENTRY

The decree of March 15, 1932, regulating that of March 8, 1932, as modified by the ministerial orders of April 8, May 9, June 23, August 2, and November 2, 1932, prescribes:

ARTICLE 1. The entry into France of fresh fruits originating in and proceeding from Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Chile, China, Hawaii, Hungary, Japan, Mexico, Portugal, New Zealand, Rumania, Union of South Africa, and the United States of America, is authorized on condition—

(a) That the products are accompanied by a phytosanitary inspection certificate, issued by competent authority of the country of origin, absolutely guaranteeing that the fruits are not carriers of San Jose scale.

(A notice to importers, published in the Journal Officiel of May 4, 1932, requires the shipper to obtain the certificate in duplicate, one copy to accompany the corresponding shipment, and the other to be addressed to the Minister of Agriculture, 78 Rue de Varenne, Paris, under the stamp of the plant protection service. In this connection the French Minister of Agriculture will accept only certificates issued by the United States Department of Agriculture for shipments of fresh fruits produced in and proceeding from the United States.)

(b) That a phytosanitary inspection be effected on the arrival of the fruits in France by an inspector of the service of plant protection, who will grant full

clearance if the fruits are found healthy or will order their destruction or relaying in the contrary case.

ART. 2 *Citrus fruits*.—Until further notice citrus fruits are admitted into France on simple presentation of the certificate prescribed by article 1.

ART. 3. *Transit of plants and fresh fruits*.—This article has been modified and amplified by the order of July 24, 1933, as follows:

The transit through French territory of living plants and living parts of plants (including trees, shrubs, nursery products, cuttings, and other plant parts, as well as fresh fruits originating in or proceeding from countries contaminated by San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.) is authorized under the following conditions:

That transportation shall be effected in sealed cars; the products must be packed in substantial containers which do not permit leakage, shipment in bulk being prohibited; entry shall be made through the customs at Marseille, Bordeaux, Dunkerque, Le Havre, Kehl-Strasbourg, St. Louis, Cerbere, and Hendaye; no transshipment is permitted at the point of entry on a land frontier, and direct transshipment must be made from ship to car at maritime ports without storage on the dock.

*Authorized ports of entry for fruits*.—The entry into and transit through France of these fruits may take place only through the ports of Le Havre, Bordeaux, Marseille, and Dunkerque. (As amended by the decree of May 9, 1932.)

#### PHYLLXERA RESTRICTIONS

Since the decree of March 8, 1932, prohibits the importation into France of living plants or parts thereof from countries infested by San Jose scale, the phylloxera restrictions do not concern those countries insofar as living plants or parts thereof are concerned. The phylloxera regulations do not restrict the importation of seeds, but special restrictions are imposed on the importation of clover and grass seeds.

#### IMPORTATION OF POTATOES PROHIBITED

(Decree of July 13, 1922, art. 1)

The entry into and transit through France is prohibited of potatoes and leaves and refuse of that plant coming directly or indirectly from the United States of America, a country in which the existence of the Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say) has been determined. The prohibition extends to cases, barrels, sacks, and other containers serving or having served to transport the above mentioned products.

#### IMPORTATION OF INFESTED PLANTS AND FRUITS PROHIBITED

The same prohibition is applicable to shipments of fruits and of plants other than potatoes, leaves, and refuse of that plant, as well as to material that has served to transport or contain them, when the presence of *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* is determined in the said shipments. To that end they are subjected on their entry into France to a special examination.

(Since the importation of potatoes from the United States is prohibited on account of the Colorado potato beetle, the restrictions on account of potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.) are omitted.)

#### RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF SEEDS

Although article 2 of the Phylloxera Convention of Berne, November 3, 1881, provides for the importation of seeds without restriction from the standpoint of phylloxera, certain classes of seeds are placed under restriction to prevent the introduction of dodder (*Cuscuta* spp.).

#### IMPORTATION OF DODDER SEEDS PROHIBITED

(Decree of Feb. 21, 1908)

The importation into France of seeds of the plant parasite, dodder (*Cuscuta* spp.), is prohibited.

That prohibition applies also to forage-crop seeds that upon inspection are found to contain dodder seeds; especially alfalfa (*Medicago sativa* L.), red

clover (*Trifolium pratense* L.), white clover (*T. repens* L.), alsike clover (*T. hybridum* L.) kidney vetch (*Anthyllis vulneraria* L.), birdsfoot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus* L.), and timothy (*Phleum pratense* L.).

Any mixture of seeds containing any of the above-mentioned species is passable under special inspection; but if that operation reveals the presence of *Cuscuta*, the entry of the mixture into France is prohibited.

The method of sampling alfalfa and clover seeds is prescribed in the order of March 10, 1908; the same order provides also for resampling and a second analysis. Circular no. 4020, August 13, 1910, provides for the removal of dodder seeds.

#### COLORING OF IMPORTED CLOVER AND ALFALFA SEED REQUIRED

(Law of July 20, 1927)

The entry is prohibited, excluding warehouse and transit, of red clover (*Trifolium pratense*) and alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*) seed that has not been artificially colored in the proportion of at least 5 percent, to disclose its foreign origin.

Seeds that have not been colored before exportation to France may be colored under the supervision of the Customs Service at the expense of the interested persons (decree of Nov. 18, 1927).

#### RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF GRASS SEEDS

ARTICLE 1. *Prohibited grass seeds.*—The importation into France is prohibited of:

(1) Mixed grass seeds for forage purposes.

(2) Grass seeds intended for forage, but which are unfit for sowing.

ART. 2. *Unfit grass seeds.*—The following are deemed unfit for sowing:

(1) Grass seeds containing more than 5 percent of tender brome grass (*Bromus mollis* L.) or of annual fescue grasses (*Festuca section vulpia*).

(2) Grass seeds that do not attain the following minimal percentages of purity and germinability:

Species	Purity	Germinability
	Percent	Percent
<i>Agrostis</i> spp., bentgrass.....	50	50
<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> L., meadow foxtail.....	50	45
<i>Anthoranthum odoratum</i> L., sweet vernal grass.....	70	50
<i>Avena elatior</i> = <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> (L.) Mert. and Koch, tall oatgrass.....	70	50
<i>Avena flavescens</i> = <i>Trisetum flavescens</i> (L.) Beauv., golden oatgrass.....	50	45
<i>Bromus pratensis</i> = <i>B. commutatus</i> Schra. l., meadow brome grass.....	70	50
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> L., crested dogtail grass.....	80	60
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i> L., orchard grass.....	70	50
<i>Festuca ovina</i> L., sheep's fescue.....	70	50
<i>Festuca pratensis</i> = <i>F. elatior</i> L., meadow fescue.....	80	60
<i>Festuca rubra</i> var. <i>heterophylla</i> Mutel., various-leaved fescue.....	65	50
<i>Holcus lanatus</i> L., velvet grass.....	40	60
<i>Lolium italicum</i> = <i>L. multiflorum</i> Lam., Italian ryegrass.....	80	60
<i>Lolium perenne</i> L., English ryegrass.....	80	60
<i>Lolium perenne</i> var. <i>pacyi</i> Sturtev., Pacey ryegrass.....	80	60
<i>Phleum pratense</i> L., timothy.....	80	70
<i>Poa nemoralis</i> L., wood meadow grass.....	70	50
<i>Poa pratensis</i> L., Kentucky bluegrass.....	70	50

Tolerance for difference of analysis, 6 percent of the cultural value.

ART. 3. *Invoice and certificate of analysis.*—Shipments of the above-named grass seeds will enter France without other examination than the official sampling by the service for the repression of frauds when accompanied by—

(a) A duplicate of the seller's invoice indicating the exact botanical species and the percentages of purity and germinability;

(b) An international certificate of analysis, when it shall be instituted. Meantime, reports of analysis issued by a State station will be admitted.

ART. 4. In case of bad faith of shippers or importers, the privilege of delivery without inspection may be withdrawn. Moreover, the importer will be justiciable under the law of August 1, 1905, on frauds. Expenses of all kinds for the

control and inspection of grass seeds imported into France will be collected from the declarants by the customs in accordance with a tariff established by the Minister of Agriculture. Declarants will be required to permit the free drawing of samples of grass seeds necessary for control and analysis (law of Jan. 11, 1932; Journ. Off. Jan. 15, 1932).

#### SAMPLING OF GRAMINEOUS SEEDS

The decree of June 13, 1933, prescribes that in the application of the law of January 11, 1932, gramineous forage-crop seeds declared for importation and unaccompanied by the documents mentioned in article 3 of that law, will be subject, prior to removal, and at the importer's expense, to inspection and analysis intended to verify their identity, purity, and germinability.

#### RESTRICTIONS ON ACCOUNT OF CHESTNUT BLIGHT

The importation into and transit in France are prohibited of living plants, fruits, and seeds of chestnuts coming directly or indirectly from the Far East, as well as from countries which have not taken protective measures against the disease caused by the fungus *Endothia parasitica*.

Derogations from this prohibition may be authorized by the Minister of Agriculture (decree of Mar. 8, 1921).

NOTE.—Up to the present, since no country has taken sufficient protective measures (Italy excepted), this prohibition is applicable, until further orders, to all sources except Italy (letter of the Minister of Agriculture, Mar. 26, 1921).

#### ABIES, PICEA, PINUS, PSEUDOTSUGA, AND TSUGA IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

The entry into France is prohibited of plants and parts of plants belonging to the genera *Abies*, *Picea*, *Pinus*, *Pseudotsuga*, and *Tsuga* as being capable of introducing the needle cast disease (*Rhabdocline pseudotsugae*) (decree of Nov. 26, 1930).

B. E. P. Q. 404

#### PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, BRITISH INDIA

JUNE 13, 1936.

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

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant-quarantine inspector, in charge, foreign-information service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the text of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, approved February 3, 1914, as amended, and that of notification no. 580-240, of June 22, 1922, as amended, and was reviewed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Simla, India.

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

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#### PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, BRITISH INDIA

##### BASIC LEGISLATION

(Act No. II of 1914, The Destructive Insects and Pests Act, approved Feb. 3, 1914, as amended up to May 14, 1931)

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

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

## SUMMARY

## IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Plants may not be imported into British India by letter or sample mail or by air, except as provided in article 2 of the notification of June 22, 1922, page 3.

Sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum* L.): Importation prohibited from the Fiji Islands, New Guinea, Australia, and the Philippines, to prevent the introduction of injurious pests and diseases of sugarcane (notification of June 22, 1922, art. 6 (1), p. 4).

Hevea rubber plants and seeds: Importation from America or West Indies prohibited except by the Director of Agriculture, Madras Presidency, to prevent the introduction of *Fomes semitostus* Berk., *Sphaerostilbe repens* B. and Br., *Fusicladium macrosporum* Kuyper, and *Oidium heveae* Steinmann (notification of June 22, 1922, art. 7, p. 5).

Seeds of flax (*Linum usitatissimum* L.), berseem (*Trifolium alexandrinum* L.), and cotton (*Gossypium* spp.): May not be imported by letter or sample mail otherwise than by sea, to prevent the introduction of dodder (*Cuscuta* spp.) (notification of June 22, 1922, art. 8, p. 5).

Coffee plants, seeds, and beans (*Coffea* spp.): May not be imported except by the Director of Agriculture, Madras Presidency, for experimental planting, to prevent the introduction of insect pests, especially *Stephanoderes hampei* Hagedorn. (See exceptions in art. 9, notification of June 22, 1922, p. 5.)

Unginned cotton, other than cotton from a Kathiawar port, that has been produced in India, shall not be imported by sea or air, to prevent the introduction of various pests of cotton (notification of June 22, 1922, art. 11 (1), p. 5).

Mexican jumping beans (*Sebastiania palmeri* Rose; Euphorbiaceae): Importation absolutely prohibited to prevent the introduction of *Grapholitha saltitans* Westwood.

## IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Sugarcane intended to be grown under the supervision of the Government sugarcane expert, Coimbatore, may be imported by him by mail (notification of June 22, 1922, art. 2, p. 3).

Sugarcane from countries other than the Fiji Islands, New Guinea, Australia, or the Philippines must be accompanied by an official inspection certificate (notification of June 22, 1922, art. 6 (2), p. 4).

Plants, other than fruits and vegetables for consumption, potatoes, and sugarcane, may be imported by sea only at an authorized port, and after fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas, except as provided in article 3, notification of June 22, 1922, page 4, to prevent the introduction of injurious pests and diseases.

Potatoes: Must be accompanied by a shipper's declaration and a certificate of competent authority affirming freedom from wart (notification of June 22, 1922, art. 4, p. 4).

Potatoes from Italy: Must be accompanied by a certificate of freedom from disease (notification of June 22, 1922, art. 4).

Rubber plants imported by sea: Must be accompanied by an official certificate that the estate on which the plants originated, or the individual plants, are free from specified plant pests (notification of June 22, 1922, art. 5).

Flax seeds (*Linum usitatissimum* L.) and berseem (*Trifolium alexandrinum* L.) may be imported only under a license from the Department of Agriculture of India (notification of June 22, 1922, art. 10, p. 5).

Cottonseed: May be imported by sea at the port of Bombay when accompanied by a certificate, as prescribed in article 11 (2) of the notification of June 22, 1922, page 5.

Cotton, including ginned cotton, droppings, strippings, fly, and other cotton-mill wastes, other than yarn wastes: See conditions under article 11 (2), paragraph 2, notification of June 22, 1922, and Notification No. 1581 of October 1, 1931, pages 5 and 6.

## RULES ON THE IMPORTATION OF PLANTS INTO BRITISH INDIA

(Notification no. 580-240, of June 22, 1922, as amended up to Feb. 4, 1935)

## DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

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

## IMPORTATION OF PLANTS BY LETTER OR SAMPLE POST PROHIBITED

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

## IMPORTATION OF PLANT BY AIR PROHIBITED

ART. 2 A. No plant shall be imported into British India by air; provided that plants infested by living insects and intended for the introduction of such insects may be so imported if they are accompanied by a special certificate from the Imperial entomologist to the Government of India that such plants are imported for the purpose of introducing such insects.

## IMPORTED PLANTS MUST BE FUMIGATED ON ARRIVAL

ART. 3. No plants, other than fruits and vegetables intended for consumption, potatoes, and sugarcane shall be imported into British India by sea except after fumigation with hydrocyanic-acid gas and at a prescribed port:

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

Provided also that in the case of plants imported direct by H. C. Javarayya, so long as he holds the post of director of horticulture, Mysore, such fumigation shall be dispensed with. He is personally responsible for the fumigation of such plants in the Bangalore fumigatorium.

## POTATOES MUST BE CERTIFIED AGAINST WART

ART. 4. Potatoes shall not be imported into British India by sea unless accompanied by—

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

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

ART. 5. Not applicable to the United States.

## SUGARCANE RESTRICTIONS

ART. 6. (1) The importation of sugarcane into British India by sea from the Fiji Islands, New Guinea, Australia, or the Philippine Islands is prohibited absolutely.

(2) The importation of sugarcane into British India by sea from any other country is prohibited, unless it is accompanied by an official certificate that it has been examined and found free from cane borers, scale insects, aleyrodes, root disease (any form), pineapple disease (*Thielaviopsis (ethaceticus) paradoxa* (De Seyn.) v. Hoeh.), seroh, and cane gummosis; that it was obtained from a crop that was free from mosaic disease; and that the Fiji disease of sugarcane does not occur in the country of export.

Provided that in the case of canes for planting imported direct by the Government sugarcane expert, Coimbatore, by the secretary, Sugar Bureau, Pusa, or by G. Clarke, so long as he holds the appointment of agricultural chemist, United Provinces, and intended to be grown under the personal supervision of the importing officer in each case, such certificate shall be required only in respect of the freedom of the country of export from the Fiji disease of sugarcane.

#### IMPORTATION PROHIBITED OF HEVEA FROM CERTAIN COUNTRIES

ART. 7. Hevea rubber plants and seeds shall not be imported into British India from America or from the West Indies except by the Director of Agriculture, Madras Presidency.

ART. 8. Seeds of flax, berseem, and cotton shall not be imported by letter or sample post, otherwise than by sea.

#### RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORTATION OF COFFEE

ART. 9. Coffee plants, coffee seeds, and coffee beans shall not be imported into British India except for experimental planting by the Director of Agriculture, Madras Presidency, who shall take all measures necessary to insure that such coffee plants, beans, or seeds as are imported by him are free from plant diseases and injurious insects. Provided that the prohibition hereinbefore contained shall not apply (a) to roasted and ground coffee, or (b) to a consignment of unroasted or unground coffee beans or seeds produced in India and covered by a certificate of origin in the prescribed form.

ART. 10. Flax seeds and berseem (*Trifolium alexandrinum* L.) shall not be imported into British India by sea unless the consignee produces before the collector of customs a license from the Department of Agriculture in India in that behalf.

#### COTTON RESTRICTIONS

ART. 11. (1) Unginned cotton, other than cotton from a Kathiawar port, which has been produced in India, shall not be imported by sea or by air.

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

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

ART. 12. Nothing in these rules shall be deemed to apply to—

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

#### RESTRICTIONS ON COTTON FROM AMERICA

(Notification no. 1581—Agriculture, of Oct. 1, 1931)

#### *Definition*

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

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

#### *Entry of cotton by mail or baggage prohibited*

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

B. E. P. Q. 405 (Superseding B. P. Q. 302, Revised)

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, GERMANY

JUNE 26, 1936.

A revision of Circular B. P. Q. 302, revised, became necessary because the original San Jose scale decrees of the German Empire have been superseded by the decree of November 3, 1931, and its regulatory order of November 26, 1931, and subsequent amendatory orders, restricting or prohibiting the importation of plants from the United States, among other countries, to prevent the introduction of San Jose scale and the apple maggot, and providing for the entry of fresh fruits from the United States if found free from San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.) and the apple maggot or fruit fly (*Rhagoletis pomonella* Walsh).

This revised summary was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant-quarantine inspector, in charge of Foreign Information Service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from his translations of the original texts, and reviewed by the German Ministry of Nourishment and Agriculture for the information of nurserymen, plant quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products from the United States to Germany.

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

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, GERMANY

OBJECTS OF THE GERMAN PLANT-QUARANTINE DECREES

The plant-quarantine import restrictions of Germany are designed to prevent the introduction into and distribution in Germany of phylloxera (*Phylloxera (vastatrix) vitifoliae* Fitch), San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.), apple maggot or fruit fly (*Rhagoletis pomonella* Walsh), Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say), potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.), European cherry fruit fly (*Rhagoletis cerasi* L.), carnation leaf roller (*Tortrix prunobana* Hbn.), injurious diseases and pests of flower bulbs and tubers, of conifers, of plants and parts of plants of the genus *Ulmus*, of the southern cottonwood (*Populus (canadensis) deltoides* Marshall), and of *Azalea indica* L.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Whereas the following summary includes references to the entire body of the effective plant-quarantine import restrictions of Germany, only the texts of the legislation affecting plants and plant products of the United States, either alone or among those of other countries, are included in this publication. References affecting products of the United States are indicated in the summary by footnote.

SUMMARY

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Grapevine stocks and all parts of the grapevine:<sup>17</sup> Importation prohibited from any country to prevent the introduction of phylloxera (decree of Oct. 31, 1879, and subsequent orders; R. G. Bl., p. 303, etc.). See page 5.

Living dicotyledonous trees and shrubs of all species, except cacti:<sup>17</sup> Importation prohibited from the United States and certain other countries to prevent the introduction of San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.) (decree of Nov. 3, 1931, and Circular of Nov. 26, 1931, as subsequently amended; R. G. Bl., p. 303, etc.). See pages 6 and 9.

<sup>17</sup> Affects products of the United States.

Potatoes from the United States:<sup>18</sup> Importation prohibited to prevent the introduction of the Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say) (decree of Feb. 26, 1875, and subsequent orders; R. G. Bl., 135, etc.). See page 11.

Potatoes, tomatoes, eggplants, strawberries, rooted vegetables, bulbs, tubers, rhizomes, and other subterranean parts of plants; peelings and refuse of such products; sacks and other materials that have been used for packing or preserving such products: Importation and transit of the products from France prohibited (decree of Feb. 23, 1932; R. G. Bl., I: 13, 1932, p. 91).

Seeds of Scotch pine (*Pinus sylvestris* L.), and Norway spruce (*Picea excelsa* Link.):<sup>18</sup> Importation prohibited from any country, to prevent the introduction of diseases of those trees (decree of Feb. 28, 1929; R. G. Bl., I: 11, 1929, p. 76). See page 13.

Plants of the following genera from any country:<sup>18</sup> Fir (*Abies*), spruce (*Picea*), pine (*Pinus*), Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga*), and hemlock (*Tsuga*) (decree of June 3, 1930; R. G. Bl., I: 20, 1930, p. 188). See page 11.

Rooted carnations, cuttings and cut flowers from any country:<sup>18</sup> Importation prohibited to prevent the introduction of the carnation leaf roller (*Tortrix prunibana* Hbn.) (decree of Mar. 28, 1929; R. G. Bl., I: 15, 1929, p. 83). Entry of carnation cut flowers prohibited from March 15 to November 30 of each year (decree of Sept. 30, 1932; R. G. Bl., I: 68, 1932, p. 492). See page 13.

Rooted plants of the genus *Ulmus*, and of the southern cottonwood (*Populus canadensis deltoides* Marshall), and parts thereof from any country:<sup>18</sup> Importation prohibited to prevent the introduction of pests and diseases of those plants (decree of Feb. 2, 1932; R. G. Bl., I: 10, 1932, p. 63). See pages 12 and 13.

Living plants and fresh parts thereof from Portugal, Rumania, and Yugoslavia (decree of July 11, 1933, as amended; R. G. Bl., I, p. 468; R. Z. Bl., p. 353, etc.).

Wild plants: Importation prohibited of those named in articles 4 and 5 of the decree of March 18, 1936. See page 14.

#### IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Deciduous plants and parts thereof not specifically prohibited:<sup>19</sup> Each shipment must be accompanied by a certificate affirming that the noninclusion of plants of *Ulmus* and *Populus deltoides* or parts thereof (decree of Feb. 2, 1932; R. G. Bl. I: 10, 1932, p. 63). See pages 12 and 13.

Coniferous plants and parts thereof not specifically prohibited: Each shipment must be accompanied by a certificate affirming the noninclusion of plants of *Abies*, *Picea*, *Pinus*, *Pseudotsuga*, *Tsuga*, or parts thereof (decree of June 5, 1930; R. G. Bl. I: 20, 1930, p. 188). See pages 11 and 12.

Rooted plants, the importation of which is not prohibited by special decrees, as indicated above: Shipments of restricted plants, only through authorized customs offices, from countries—

1. Adhering to the International Phylloxera Convention are to be accompanied by a shipper's declaration of origin and a certificate affirming freedom of the shipment from phylloxera (decree of July 4, 1883).

2. Not adhering to the International Phylloxera Convention are to be accompanied by a shipper's declaration—<sup>19</sup>

(a) Obligating himself to pay the cost of inspection for phylloxera; and

(b) Commissioning the consignee or other person authorized by the shipper, and living in Germany, to pay that cost<sup>19</sup> (notice of Aug. 23, 1887; R. G. Bl., p. 431). Shipments are subject to thorough inspection for freedom from grapevine roots or other parts of the grapevine and from phylloxera on arrival (decree of Apr. 7, 1887; R. G. Bl., p. 155). The fee for the inspection of rooted plants is at the rate of 0.01 reichsmark per 1 kg net weight, the minimum fee for any shipment being 1 reichsmark (decree of July 5, 1930; R. G. Bl., p. 203).

Cacti, trees, shrubs, plants, and parts thereof not included among dicotyledonous trees and shrubs (except when prohibited by other regulations):<sup>20</sup> Shipments subject to thorough inspection for San Jose scale on arrival (decree of Nov. 3, 1931, and circular of Nov. 26, 1931, as amended; R. G. Bl. I: 74, 1931,

<sup>18</sup> See footnote 17.

<sup>19</sup> See footnote 17.

<sup>20</sup> See the decree of June 3, 1930, pp. 11-12; decree of Mar. 28, 1929, p. 13; decree of Feb. 2, 1932, p. 13; and decree of Mar. 18, 1936, p. 14.

p. 670, etc., and Rundschreiben des R. M. f. E. u. L. an Landerregierungen vom 26 Nov. 1931, II: 41258). See page 9, class B.

*Azalea indica*, plants of, from any source: Each shipment must be accompanied by a certificate issued by competent authority affirming freedom from specified pests and diseases (decree of Nov. 9, 1932; R. G. Bl. I: 75, 1932, p. 528).

Fresh fruits from certain countries must be imported in the original pack only and are subject to inspection for San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.) and apple maggot (*Rhagoletis pomonella* Walsh) on arrival at the port of entry<sup>21</sup> (decree of Nov. 3, 1931; circular of Nov. 26, 1931; decree of July 8, 1932; etc.). See page 7.

Fresh cherries from any source:<sup>21</sup> To prevent the introduction of the European cherry fruit fly (*Rhagoletis cerasi* L.), each shipment must be accompanied by a certificate issued by competent authority affirming freedom from that pest (decree of Apr. 27, 1929; R. G. Bl. I, 1929, p. 92). See page 14.

Potatoes from countries other than the United States and France: To prevent the introduction of potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.), each shipment must be accompanied by a certificate affirming freedom from that disease (decree of Mar. 7, 1930; R. G. Bl. I: 6, 1930).

Fresh vegetables of all kinds, aerial parts of plants, except fruits, from France, whose entry and transit are not prohibited by article 1 of the decree of February 23, 1932 (see list under "Importation prohibited"), may be imported from March 15 to November 15 of each year under certificate of origin in uninfested land and phytosanitary certificate (decree of Feb. 23, 1932; R. G. Bl. I: 13, 1932, p. 91).

Subterranean parts of plants, seeds (except those of *Pinus sylvestris* and *Picea excelsa*), tropical fruits, cereals, and vegetables for food and other purposes (including fresh mushrooms)<sup>21</sup> (decree of Nov. 17, 1934; Z 1101-681, II; see p. 10), drugs and raw materials for technical and medicinal purposes from the United States, except as prohibited by other regulations, are not restricted by the decree of November 3, 1931, and the circular of November 26, 1931, as amended. (See p. 9, class C.) However, subterranean parts of plants, with the same exceptions, are subject to the phylloxera restrictions; and bulbs, corms, and tubers also are subject to the certification requirements of the decree of July 7, 1930; R. G. Bl. I: 24, 1930, page 204. See page 9, class C.

## PHYLLOXERA RESTRICTIONS

### IMPORTATION OF GRAPEVINES PROHIBITED

In accordance with the provisions of the International Phylloxera Convention of Berne, November 3, 1881, the importation into Germany is prohibited of grapevine stocks and all parts of the grapevine, especially of branches and foliage.

### IMPORTATION OF GRAPES PERMITTED

Table grapes may be imported when packed without grapevine leaves in boxes, cases, baskets, or well-headed barrels, easy to inspect.

Wine grapes and grape marc may be imported only when packed in tightly closed barrels (decree of Oct. 31, 1879; R. G. Bl., p. 303; and decree of July 4, 1883; R. G. Bl., p. 153, etc.).

### SHIPPERS DECLARATION AND PHYLLOXERA CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

Shipments of rooted plants and parts thereof, other than grapes, the entry of which is not prohibited by the San Jose scale and apple maggot and other special quarantines, must be accompanied by a shipper's declaration of origin and by a phylloxera certificate issued by a competent authority of the country of origin, as follows:

The shipper's declaration shall:

1. Affirm that the entire contents of the shipment proceed from his establishment.
2. Indicate the receiving point and address of the consignee.
3. Affirm that no grapevines are included in the shipment.
4. State whether the shipment contains plants with earth on the roots.
5. Bear the signature of the shipper.

<sup>21</sup> See footnote 17.

The phylloxera certificate shall affirm:

1. That the plants were taken from ground separated from grapevine stocks by at least 20 meters, or by some obstacle to the roots deemed sufficient by competent authority.

2. That the ground itself contains no grapevines.

3. That the place has not been used as a depot for that plant.

4. That if stocks infested with phylloxera have been grown there, their complete extirpation had been effected by repeated toxic applications and by investigations for a period of 3 years, thus insuring the complete destruction of phylloxera and roots (decree of July 4, 1883, and subsequent orders; R. G. Bl., p. 153, etc.).

#### RESTRICTIONS TO PREVENT THE INTRODUCTION OF SAN JOSE SCALE AND APPLE MAGGOT

The original San Jose scale decree of February 5, 1898, prohibited the importation into Germany of all living plants or parts thereof from the United States, but the edict of May 8, 1907, now superseded by the decree of November 3, 1931, as amended, and the circular of November 26, 1931 (Reichsgesetzbl. I: 74, 1931, p. 670, and Rundschreiben des R. M. f. E. u. L. and die Landerregierungen vom 26 Nov. 1931, II: 41258), group plants into class A, entry absolutely prohibited; B, importation conditional; and C, importation unrestricted; and they prescribe that fresh fruits may be imported only when found free from San Jose scale and apple maggot.

Decree of November 3, 1931, to prevent the introduction of San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.), and apple maggot (*Rhagoletis pomonella* Walsh) (R. G. Bl., I, p. 670; R. Z. Bl., p. 362), as amended by those of July 8, 1932 (R. G. Bl., I, p. 351; R. Z. Bl., p. 270), and April 20, 1933 (R. G. Bl., p. 230; R. Z. Bl., p. 277).

#### IMPORTATION OF LIVING PLANTS PROHIBITED FROM CERTAIN COUNTRIES

ARTICLE 1. (1) To prevent the introduction of San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.), the importation is prohibited, until further notice, of living plants and fresh parts thereof from America, Australia (including New Zealand and Tasmania), Austria, China, Hawaii, Hungary, India, Iraq (Mesopotamia), and the Union of South Africa.

(2) The same prohibition applies to the containers and articles of any kind that have served for packing or storing such plants or parts of plants.

#### PROVISION FOR ENTRY SUBJECT TO INSPECTION

(3) The Federal Minister of Nourishment and Agriculture, in cooperation with the Federal Minister of Finance, may prescribe that the importation of living plants and fresh parts thereof from the countries named in paragraph 1. against which the suspicion of San Jose scale exists, be permitted through certain customs offices and on condition that an inspection of the shipment at the port of entry, at the expense of the interested person, reveals no infestation or suspicion of infestation by that pest.

#### FRESH FRUITS MAY BE IMPORTED ONLY THROUGH AUTHORIZED PORTS AND IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES

ART. 2. (1) Fresh fruits (deciduous) and fresh refuse of fruits,<sup>22</sup> that originate in the countries named in paragraph 1 of article 1, until further notice, may be imported only through customs offices designated by the Federal Government, in the original packages alone,<sup>23</sup> and only on condition that as a re-

<sup>22</sup> The regulations on the importation of fresh fruits and refuse thereof apply also to the importation of nuts, oranges, mandarins, lemons, and other citrus fruits. Both mature and immature (ripe and unripe) nuts are to be inspected if green husks still adhere to them (R. F. M. of Mar. 15, 1934, Z 1101-216 II; R. Z. Bl., p. 168—R. F. M. of Mar. 27 and Apr. 9, 1934, Z 1101-246 II, 275 II; R. Z. Bl., p. 212, 244—R. F. M. of July 4, 1934, Z 1101-483 II).

<sup>23</sup> The importation of fresh fruits and fresh refuse thereof from Austria and Hungary is permitted in bulk also, on condition that the shipments are accompanied by certificates of origin and health issued by the official plant protection service of the country of origin and the other conditions of the decree of Nov. 3, 1931, are complied with. The

sult of an inspection of the shipment for San Jose scale at the port of entry, at the expense of the interested person, and in the case of those originating in the United States and Canada, also for the apple maggot (*Rhagoletis pomonella* Walsh), no infestation or suspicion of infestation is found.

(See also regulations under pt. II, decree of Nov. 3, 1931, on the entry of dried fruits, and the so-called southern fruits and on the inspection of imported fruits, p. 10.)

#### EXCEPTIONS PROVIDED FOR

ART. 3. (1) The Federal Minister of Nourishment and Agriculture can permit exceptions to the provisions of articles 1 and 2 under necessary safeguards.

#### REGULATIONS UNDER THE DECREE OF NOVEMBER 3, 1931

(Circular of Nov. 26, 1931, II 41258)

#### 1. IMPORTATION OF LIVING PLANTS AND FRESH PARTS OF PLANTS

##### *Classification of plants for importation*

Living plants and fresh parts thereof are divided into three groups according to their species:

NOTE 1. No restrictions apply under these regulations, apart from the cases covered by article 4 and those covered by the circular of January 31, 1934—II/Z—242, to:

(a) The importation of bouquets and cut flowers (not potted plants) brought in by travelers, not for commercial purposes (R. F. M., Apr. 19, 1934, Z 1101-161 II; R. Z. Bl., p. 267).

(b) The importation of funeral wreaths, bouquets, and cut flowers (not potted plants) which are brought in personally for the decoration of graves and coffins, family reunions, religious festivals, and the like (R. F. M. of Apr. 19, 1934, Z 1101-161 II; R. Z. Bl., p. 267).

(c) The importation of blackberries, bilberries, raspberries, red whortleberries, and wild strawberries in restricted frontier traffic from Austria, Poland, and Czechoslovakia (R. F. M. of Aug. 29, 1932, Z 1101-911 II; of Oct. 2, 1933, Z 1101-308 II; and of Feb. 5, 1934, Z 1101-53 II).

1. Plants and parts of plants that are unconditionally excluded from importation (A).

2. Plants and parts of plants whose importation is conditionally permitted (B).

3. Plants and parts of plants that may be imported without restriction (C).

##### *Dried plants are classed as living plants*

Plants and parts of plants in the dry state also are to be regarded as fresh and are to be treated as living plants.

##### *The three classes of plants*

A. Those unconditionally excluded from importation are living dicotyledonous trees and shrubs of all kinds (except cacti): also seedlings and plants, as well as parts thereof, such as twigs, scions, layers, cuttings, etc. In this group are included all deciduous fruit trees and shrubs, as well as nut and ornamental trees and shrubs of all kinds.

B. The importation is to be permitted, insofar as other regulations do not prohibit (for example, the prohibition of importation of conifers, rooted carnations, and carnation cuttings), of cacti, as well as plants not included among dicotyledonous trees and shrubs and parts thereof, on condition that they are

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said certificate must affirm that the shipment was inspected and found free from San Jose scale, and that in the locality in which the shipment originated San Jose scale had not hitherto appeared (R. F. M. of Aug. 8, 1932, Z 1101-833 II). On the importation of such consignments from Hungary, the railroad cars containing the goods must bear on each side door an unbroken seal with the impression "M. Kir. Novenyvedelmi Szolgalat Budapest."

As for consignments of fruit declared to be of origin in a European country, the country of origin must always be established, according to the provision of pt. II, no. 5, of the Anleitung für die Zollabfertigung.

not packed with plants of class A, and that inspection by a technical official at the port of entry does not establish any infestation or suspicion of infestation with San Jose scale.

C. Importation unrestricted: Until further notice, except as prohibited by other regulations (for example, importation of potatoes and diseased flower bulbs and tubers is prohibited) all subterranean parts of plants, all kinds of seeds (except those prohibited by special quarantines), tropical fruits (except citrus fruits), cereals, and vegetables for food and as luxuries, drugs and technical raw material for medicinal purposes, and raw material for technical manufacture.

Shipments that include plants of the different groups are subject, in their entirety, to the conditions of the most restricted group.

For plants of group A the right is reserved, in individual cases, for special reasons, to permit exceptions to the import prohibition, when guaranties are given against the introduction of San Jose scale.

The provisions of these regulations apply to living plants and fresh parts thereof, but not to fruit, brought in as baggage by passengers (travelers).

#### *Fresh mushrooms placed in class C*

The order of November 17, 1934; Z 1101-681 II, prescribes that fresh mushrooms are to be regarded as vegetables for food purposes in the sense of group C of the circular of November 26, 1931. Consequently that product is exempt from the import prohibitions of the decree of November 3, 1931, as amended.

#### *Importation permitted only through authorized ports*

The importation of living plants and fresh parts thereof, insofar as it is permitted, may be effected only through customs offices that have been authorized for the entry of fruit.<sup>24</sup>

### 2. IMPORTATION OF FRESH DECIDUOUS FRUITS AND FRESH REFUSE OF SUCH FRUITS

#### *Inspection of imported fruits*

The inspection of imported fruits for the presence of San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.) and apple maggot (*Rhagoletis pomonella* Walsh) is to be carried out in accordance with "Instructions for the inspection of plants, fruits, and potatoes on entry", as presented in the circular of July 1, 1931-II 40305. The inspection may be entrusted only to technical specialists who have had thorough instruction in the microscopic characteristics of San Jose scale.

#### *Dried fruits unrestricted*

Dried fruits of any kind, and dried refuse of fruits, regardless of the degree of desiccation, are not subject to the provisions of this decree, nor do they apply to fruit brought in by passengers as baggage for their own needs during the journey (as amended by the circular of January 31, 1934-II: 2242).

The so-called southern fruits, including raisins, pineapples, bananas, etc., are not to be regarded as fruit in the sense of this decree. Citrus fruits are now placed under the same restrictions as deciduous fruits.

### COLORADO POTATO BEETLE QUARANTINE

(Decree of Feb. 26, 1875)

Importation from the United States into Germany is prohibited of potatoes, potato peelings, and other potato refuse, as well as of sacks and other containers that have been used for packing potatoes. This prohibition does not apply to potatoes carried on vessels as ships' stores.

The importation of dried potatoes also is prohibited (order of Mar. 8, 1900).

The importation of sweetpotatoes is not restricted (order of Aug. 19, 1906).

The importation and transit of living Colorado potato beetles, at any stage of their life history, are prohibited. The Minister of Nourishment and Agriculture can permit exceptions from this prohibition (decree of Oct. 7, 1932; R. G. Bl., I: 69, 1932, p. 496).

<sup>24</sup> The list of authorized ports is too long for inclusion in this circular.

Importation must be made through authorized ports (decree of May 20, 1935; R. M. Bl., p. 518). Article 3 of the decree of July 5, 1930; R. G. Bl., page 203, referring to fees for the inspection of rooted plants, potatoes, and fruits on importation is applicable as follows: The fee for the inspection of cherries is at the rate of 0.003 reichsmark per 1 kilo net weight, the minimum fee for any shipment being 1 reichsmark.

#### IMPORTATION OF CONIFEROUS PLANTS RESTRICTED

The entry of coniferous plants of the following genera is prohibited until further notice: *Abies* (fir), *Picea* (spruce), *Pinus* (pine), *Pseudotsuga*, and *Tsuga*, or parts thereof.

The entry of other coniferous plants will not be allowed unless they are packed separately or mixed only with each other, and unless the invoice is accompanied by a certificate issued by a competent official of the plant protection service of the country of origin, affirming, in the German language, that the shipment covered by the certificate has been thoroughly inspected by him and found free from plants of the above-mentioned genera or of parts thereof. The Minister of Nourishment and Agriculture can permit exceptions to this prohibition. Transit shipment under customs supervision is permitted (decree of June 3, 1930, R. G. Bl. I, No. 20, 1930, p. 188).

(The phrase "The entry of other coniferous plants will not be allowed unless they are packed separately or mixed with each other" is understood to mean that coniferous plants, other than those named above, will not be permitted entry unless those of a single genus are packed by themselves, or unless those of several genera, other than those named above, are packed together. In other words, coniferous plants of the genera above named, and nonconiferous plants, may not be included in any shipment of coniferous plants offered for importation under the provisions of this decree.)

#### IMPORTATION OF FLOWER BULBS AND CORMS RESTRICTED

The entry of flower bulbs and corms is not allowed, unless each shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by a competent official of the plant protection service of the country of origin, affirming, in the German language, that the shipment has been thoroughly inspected by him and found free from the following plant diseases or insect pests: Yellow disease (*Bacterium (Pseudomonas) hyacinthi* Wakk.), Sclerotinia rot (*Sclerotinia bulborum* (Wakk.) Rehm.), black rot of bulbs (*Sclerotium (Sclerotium) Rhizoctonia tuliparum* (Kleb.) Whetzel and Arthur), fire disease (*Botrytis (parasitica) tulipae* (Lib.) E. F. Hopkins), Penicillium rot (*Penicillium* sp.), eelworm disease of bulbs (*Anguillulina (Tylenchus) dipsaci* (Kuhn) Cerv. and v. Ben.), greater and lesser narcissus flies (*Merodon* spp. and *Eumerus* spp.), and the bulb mite (*Rhizoglyphus (echinopus) hyacinthi* Bvd.).

Transit through Germany under customs supervision is permitted (decree of July 7, 1930; B. G. Bl. I; 24, 1930, p. 204).

#### IMPORTATION OF ELM AND SOUTHERN POPLAR PROHIBITED

The importation of rooted plants of the genus *Ulmus* and of the Canadian poplar (*Populus (canadensis) deltoides* Marshall), as well as of cuttings, scions, grafts, and other fresh parts of such plants, is prohibited until further notice.

The importation of other deciduous plants than those named in article 1, or cuttings, scions, grafts, and other fresh parts thereof, is permitted only when the consignment is accompanied by a certificate in the German language and that of the country of origin, affirming that the shipment was inspected and that it does not contain plants or parts thereof above mentioned.

The Imperial Minister of Agriculture can make exceptions to these provisions.

The direct transit of the above-mentioned plants and their parts is permitted under customs supervision (decree of Feb. 2, 1932; R. G. Bl. I; 10, 1932, p. 63).

#### IMPORTATION OF PINE AND SPRUCE SEEDS PROHIBITED

The importation into Germany of pine and spruce seeds and of pine and spruce cones containing seeds (tariff no. 95) is prohibited as of March 15, 1929 (decree of Feb. 28, 1929; R. G. Bl., I; 11, 1929, p. 76).

Amended by the decree of September 13, 1929 (R. G. Bl., I: 35, 1929, p. 147), to prohibit the importation into Germany of seeds, and of cones containing seeds of the Scotch pine (*Pinus sylvestris* L.) and of the Norway spruce (*Picea excelsa* Link) only: *Provided*, That these seeds may be imported into Germany, in exceptional cases, if the importer has obtained an import permit from the German Minister of Agriculture. Until further notice, no permit is required to import the seeds of other species of pine or spruce (*Pinus* or *Picea*).

#### IMPORTATION OF CARNATIONS PROHIBITED

To prevent the introduction of the carnation leaf roller (*Tortrix pronubana* Hbn.), the entry of rooted carnations and carnation cuttings is prohibited until further notice. The entry of cut flowers of carnations also is prohibited from March 15 to November 30 of each year.

The Federal Minister of Nourishment and Agriculture can permit exceptions to this prohibition.

The unrestricted transit through Germany of the above-named plants under customs supervision is permitted (decrees of Mar. 28, 1929; R. G. Bl., I: 15, 1929, p. 83; decree of Sept. 30, 1932; R. G. Bl., I: 68, 1932, p. 492).

#### IMPORTATION OF FRESH CHERRIES RESTRICTED

The importation of fresh cherries attacked or suspected of being attacked by the maggot of the European cherry fruit fly (*Rhagoletis cerasi* L.) is prohibited until further notice. Shipments of this fruit must be accompanied by a certificate of origin issued by the communal authorities of the place of origin and by a sanitary certificate issued by a competent official of the plant protection service of the country of origin, vouching for the freedom of the fruit from the maggot of the cherry fruit fly. Shipments will be inspected at the port of entry. Transit shipment through Germany under customs supervision is permitted (decree of Apr. 27, 1929, R. G. Bl., I, 1929, p. 92).

#### IMPORTATION OF WILD PLANTS PROHIBITED

(Decree of Mar. 18, 1936; R. G. Bl., No. 25, Mar. 23, 1936)

The object of this decree is to protect wild plants and animals from wanton destruction or injury. Article 6 prescribes as follows:

ART. 6. It is forbidden to carry, to send, to hold for sale, to import or export, to turn over to others, to acquire, to take in custody, or to deal in plants and parts of plants of the protected species named in article 4 or of the fresh or dried protected plant parts named in article 5.

#### Fully protected plants named in article 4

1. *Pteretis struthiopteris*=*Struthiopteris germanica*, ostrich fern.
2. *Phyllitis scolopendrium* Newman=*Scolopendrium vulgare* Smith, hartstongue.
3. *Osmunda regalis* L., royal fern.
4. *Stipa pennata* L., feathergrass.
5. *Lilium martagon* L., turban or turkscap lily.
6. *Fritillaria meleagris* L., snakeshead.
7. *Narcissus pseudonarcissus* L., common daffodil.
8. Orchids, adder's grass, Orchidaceae of the following genera and species: *Cypripedium calceolus* L., *Cephalanthera*, *Nigritella*, *Platanthera*, *Ophrys*, *Limodorum abortivum* (L.) Swartz, *Orchis*.
9. *Dianthus cacsius* Smith, Cheddar pink.
10. *Anemone narcissiflora* L., narcissus-flowered anemone.
11. *Anemone alpina* L., alpine anemone, including the yellow subspecies *A. sulphurea* L.
12. *Anemone silvestris* L., wood anemone.
13. *Aquilegia* spp., all native species.
14. *Pulsatilla* spp., all native species.
15. *Adonis vernalis* L., spring adonis.
16. *Nymphaea alba* L., white waterlily.
17. *Dictamnus albus* L., white dittany.
18. *Daphne* spp., all native species.

19. *Eryngium maritimum* L., seaholly.
20. *Cyclamen europeum* L., European cyclamen.
21. *Primula auricula* L.
22. *Digitalis ambigua* Murr. and *D. lutea* L., foxgloves.
23. *Gentiana acaulis* L., *G. elusii* P. and S., *G. kochiana* P. and S., *G. ciliata* L., *G. pneumonanthe* L., *G. lutea* L.
24. *Leontopodium alpinum* L., edelweiss.

*Partially protected plants named in article 5*

The underground parts (rhizomes, bulbs) or the rosettes of wild plants of the following species:

1. *Convallaria majalis* L., lily-of-the-valley.
2. *Scilla* spp., all native species of squill.
3. *Muscari* spp., all native species of grape-hyacinth.
4. *Galanthus nivalis* L., snowdrop.
5. *Leucojum vernum* L., spring snowflake.
6. *Gladiolus* spp., all native species.
7. *Helleborus niger* L., Christmas-rose.
8. *Saxifraga* spp., all rosette-bearing species of saxifrage.
9. *Primula* spp., all native species of primrose.

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

According to reports received by the Bureau during the period April 1 to June 30, 1936, penalties have recently been imposed by the proper Federal authorities for violations of the Plant Quarantine Act, as follows:

#### 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
Ariel Castillo.....	Brownsville, Tex....	1 orange.....	\$1
Mauricio Tudon.....	do.....	4 avocados with seed.....	1
Abel Lozano.....	do.....	6 avocados with seed.....	1
Rafaela R. de Martinez.....	do.....	2 mangoes.....	1
R. G. Perez.....	do.....	2 avocado seeds.....	1
Jose Charles.....	do.....	6 avocados with seed.....	1
A. A. Spacek.....	do.....	3 mangoes.....	1
Joe Pena.....	do.....	1 avocado.....	1
Mrs. Cruz Sanchez.....	do.....	3 avocados.....	1
Rafael Barron.....	do.....	1 avocado.....	1
Margarita Delgado de Martinez.....	do.....	1 mamey.....	1
H. Harris.....	do.....	3 mangoes.....	1
G. R. Luna.....	do.....	1 mamey.....	1
Manuel Alonzo, Jr.....	do.....	4 plants.....	1
Marcela Garza.....	do.....	2 avocado seeds.....	1
Higinio Hernandez.....	do.....	5 avocado seeds.....	1
Lina Perez.....	do.....	2 plants.....	1
Pedro Cerona.....	do.....	6 plants.....	1
Mrs. Concepcion Zavaleta.....	do.....	1 mango.....	1
Victor Romeo.....	do.....	4 plants.....	1
Simon Fernandez.....	do.....	1 avocado.....	1
Refugio Campos.....	do.....	3 mangoes.....	1
Ezequiel Cisneros.....	do.....	2 mangoes.....	1
Guadalupe Mejia.....	do.....	5 plants.....	1
M. G. Hinojosa.....	do.....	1 avocado.....	1
C. C. Gonzales.....	do.....	4 mangoes.....	1
Andres Cardova.....	do.....	1 mango.....	1
Oscar Garcia.....	do.....	5 stalks sorghum cane.....	1
George Samuels.....	do.....	5 avocados.....	1
T. H. Gonzales.....	Eagle Pass, Tex....	4 mangoes, 9 plums, 2 oranges, 16 haws, 19 apricots, 3 peaches, and 1 mamey.	1

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Florentine Sesa	Eagle Pass, Tex.	1 mango	\$I
Julio G. Ginis	do.	2 mangoes	I
Henry Calabas	do.	1 mango	I
Rosa Corredor	do.	1 mango and 2 mango seeds	I
E. N. Garza	do.	1 avocado	I
Jose Sombrano	do.	4 avocados	I
Jose Najera	El Paso, Tex.	7 mangoes	I
Mrs. I. H. Thomas	Hidalgo, Tex.	135 pounds cottonseed cake	I
Christoval Valdez	Laredo, Tex.	1 avocado with seed	I
Mrs. S. G. Leggett	do.	3 plants	I
Jesus Garcia	do.	3 avocados	I
Manuel Quintenello	do.	4 mameys	I
Mrs. L. V. Ramirez	do.	7 mangoes	I
Marrina Valdez	do.	5 avocados	I
Mrs. Trinidad Mesa	do.	2 avocados, 2 oranges, and 3 sapotes.	1
Troodoro Romus	do.	3 mangoes	1
Pascual Malacara	do.	2 oranges and 2 sweet limes	1
Roman Beltran	do.	1 avocado with seed	1
Concepcion Estrada	do.	4 avocados	1
Jose N. Garcia	do.	5 avocados	1
Rodolfo Mendiola	do.	6 avocados	1
Jesus Pena	do.	3 avocados	1
Estoben Morales	do.	1 avocado	1
H. Z. Schmidt	do.	4 mangoes and 12 avocados	1
S. F. Franco	do.	1 plant and 1 avocado	1
Mrs. Felipe Cienero	do.	4 plants	1
Mrs. Maria de la Rosa	do.	2 mangoes	1
Garino Hernandez	do.	1 avocado	1
Mateo Ferrazano	do.	13 avocados and 4 mangoes	1
Esther Gonzales	do.	3 avocados	1
Daniel Canales	do.	1 mango	1
J. W. Cosner	do.	8 avocados	1
Mrs. Juano Jarso	do.	1 mango	1
Marceleno Trijo	do.	do	1
Mrs. E. H. Garcia	do.	do	1
Maria Martinez	do.	2 mangoes	1
Mrs. Carmen Costello	do.	3 mangoes	1
Mrs. Josepha de Pena	do.	3 plants	1
Mrs. M. A. de Guina	do.	2 mangoes	1
Josepha Ramos	do.	2 ounces cottonseed	(1)
L. W. Garrett	do.	6 avocados and 1 mango	1
Mrs. Carmen Gonzales	do.	1 avocado	1
Mrs. Maria Torres	do.	2 avocados	1
Mrs. Porfiria Ramos	do.	3 mangoes	1
Alex Elizando	do.	1 avocado	1
Mrs. Matilda Torchin	do.	3 mangoes	1
Mrs. Pon. Ramirez	do.	1 plant	1
Mrs. Manuela Gonzales	do.	2 oranges, 2 mangoes, and 16 apricots.	1
Mrs. Manuela Guajardo	do.	1 mango	1
I. Villareal	do.	2 mangoes	1
Olivo Alejandro	do.	1 mango	1
Alvaro Gutierrez	do.	do	1
Mrs. P. Hernandez	do.	do	1
Mrs. A. Villareal	do.	8 avocados and 1 mango	1
Patrino Mendoza	do.	8 avocados	1
Bonny Pilgrim	do.	2 mangoes	1
Tito Olivares	do.	2 avocados	1
Chon Basquez	do.	2 plants	1
Antonio U. Suafin	do.	2 mangoes	1
Mrs. Paula Sifuentes	do.	5 plants	1
Mrs. Rosa Cantu	do.	2 avocados	1
Mrs. Ricarda Contrera	do.	1 avocado	1
Aida Perez	do.	5 mangoes	1
Mrs. Leopold Ruiz	do.	1 plant	1
A. Ramirez de Luna	do.	1 avocado	1
Mrs. Ramona S. Santos	do.	8 plants	1
Natalia Martinez	do.	2 mangoes	1
L. Segarde	do.	1 mango	1
Mrs. Elvira Jarnes	do.	do	1
Mrs. Celestine Ruiz	do.	1 mamey	1
Mrs. Rosa Rubio	do.	1 mango	1
Jesus Gutierrez	do.	1 mamey	1
Mrs. Francisco Garza	do.	2 pears	1
Delia Salinas	do.	4 plants	1
Mrs. Elaisa Guerara	do.	2 mangoes	1
Mrs. Francisco Rodriguez	do.	1 mango	1

<sup>1</sup> No fine collected, as the woman had no money.

## ORGANIZATION OF THE BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

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AVERY S. HOYT, *Assistant Chief.*

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A. F. BURGESS, *in Field Charge, Gypsy Moth and Brown-Tail Moth Control (headquarters, Greenfield, Mass.).*

L. H. WORTHLEY, *in Field Charge, Japanese Beetle and Gypsy Moth and Brown-Tail Moth Quarantines, European Corn Borer Certification, and Dutch Elm Disease Eradication (headquarters, Bloomfield, N. J.).*

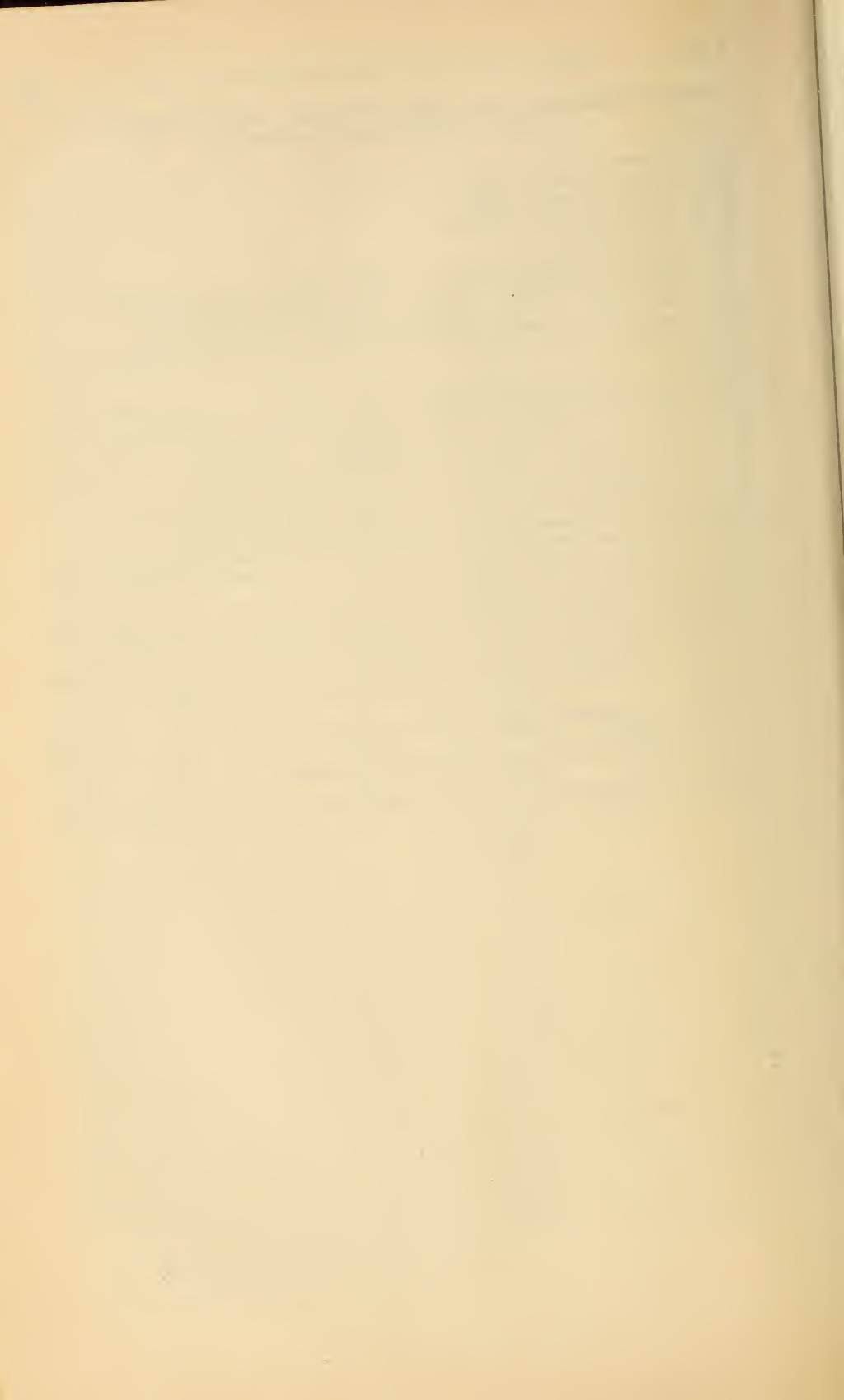
R. E. McDONALD, *in Field Charge, Pink Bollworm and Thurberia Weevil Quarantines (headquarters, San Antonio, Tex.).*

B. L. BOYDEN, *in Field Charge, Date Scale Quarantine (headquarters, Indio, Calif.).*

P. A. HOIDALE, *in Field Charge, Mexican Fruit Fly Quarantine (headquarters, Harlingen, Tex.).*

A. C. BAKER, *in Field Charge, Fruit Fly Investigations (headquarters, Mexico City, Mexico).*

W. E. DOVE, *in Field Charge, Screw Worm Control (headquarters, San Antonio, Tex.).*



# United States Department of Agriculture

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

## SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

JULY—SEPTEMBER 1936

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## QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

### ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO HAWAIIAN AND PUERTO RICAN QUARANTINE COVERING SAND, SOIL, OR EARTH, WITH PLANTS (NO. 60)

#### REVISED HAWAIIAN AND PUERTO RICAN QUARANTINE COVERING SAND, SOIL, OR EARTH, WITH PLANTS

[Press notice]

AUGUST 18, 1936.

Notice of Quarantine No. 60, the Hawaiian and Puerto Rican quarantine covering sand, soil, or earth with plants, has been revised, the Secretary of Agriculture announced today. The revision contains provision for the retention on board vessels at mainland ports of plants in soil, originating in these Territories and carried for ornamental purposes, when adequate safeguards have been employed to preclude pest risk, although still prohibiting landing of plants in soil on the mainland.

#### REVISION OF QUARANTINE

##### INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Notice of Quarantine No. 60 originally prohibited the movement of plants in soil from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico to the mainland. Information accumulated since this quarantine was first promulgated indicates that, under satisfactory safeguards, plants in soil originating in the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico may be carried by, and may remain on, vessels for ornamental purposes while such vessels are in mainland waters, without risk of spreading the pests named in the quarantine. The present revision of Notice of Quarantine No. 60 makes provision for 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 about the plants has been so sterilized or otherwise treated that pest risk is eliminated, that it is of such nature that there is no pest risk, or that the safeguards erected around such soil are adequate to preclude pest escape.

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

#### NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 60 (REVISED)

(Approved Aug. 14, 1936; effective Sept. 1, 1936)

Whereas the Secretary of Agriculture, after holding the required public hearing, did issue Notice of Quarantine No. 60, on February 19, 1926, in order to prevent the spread of certain injurious insects named therein, and did declare therein, under the authority of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, that sand (other than clean ocean sand), soil, or earth around the roots of plants should 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 Territories of Puerto Rico and Hawaii into or through any other State or Territory or District of the United States;

And whereas it is now believed that plants in sand, soil, or earth originating in Hawaii or Puerto Rico, which are carried for ornamental purposes on vessels entering the territorial waters of continental United States, may be allowed to remain on board, under certain conditions and safeguards, without risk of spreading the pests named in the said Notice of Quarantine No. 60, and that it should be revised accordingly:

Now, therefore, I, M. L. Wilson, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, under authority of said Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, the required public hearing having been duly given, and having determined that it is necessary to quarantine the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico to prevent the spread, by means of sand, soil, or earth about the roots of plants, of immature stages of certain injurious insects, including *Phyllophaga* spp. (white grubs), *Phytalus*

sp., *Adoretus* sp., and of several species of termites or white ants, new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, do quarantine the said Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico, effective on and after September 1, 1936. Thereafter, pursuant to the provisions of the said act of August 20, 1912, sand (other than clean ocean sand), soil, or earth around the roots of plants, shall not be shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation, or transported by a common carrier, carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other State, Territory, or District of the United States: *Provided*, That this prohibition shall not apply to sand, soil, or earth around the roots of plants which are carried, for ornamental purposes, on vessels into mainland ports of the United States and which are not intended to be landed thereat, when evidence is presented satisfactory to the inspector of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the Department of Agriculture (a) that such sand, soil, or earth has been so processed or is of such nature that no pest risk is involved, or (b) that the plants with sand, soil, or earth around them are maintained on board under such safeguards as will preclude pest escape.

The prohibition of this quarantine shall not apply to the movement of sand, soil, or earth around the roots of plants moved from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico for experimental or scientific purposes by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Effective September 1, 1936, this notice of quarantine revises and supercedes Notice of Quarantine No. 60, approved February 19, 1926, which became effective March 1, 1926.

Done at the city of Washington this 14th day of August 1936.

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

[SEAL]

M. L. WILSON,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

[Copies of foregoing quarantine were sent to all steamship lines plying between Puerto Rico and Hawaii and the mainland.]

#### NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

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

*Washington, D. C., August 14, 1936.*

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 revised Notice of Quarantine No. 60, Hawaiian and Puerto Rican quarantine covering sand, soil, or earth, with plants, so as to make provision for the retention on board vessels, at mainland ports, of plants, with soil about the roots, originating in Hawaii and Puerto Rico and carried for ornamental purposes, when evidence is presented satisfactory to the inspector of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine that such soil has been adequately safeguarded against risk of pest escape. Copies of said quarantine, as revised, effective September 1, 1936, may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

M. L. WILSON,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

[Published in the following newspapers: The Star Bulletin, Honolulu, Hawaii, Sept. 16, 1936; the El Mundo, San Juan, P. R., Sept. 5, 1936.]

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

##### INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,  
*Washington, D. C., July 9, 1936.*

*Postmaster.*

MY DEAR SIR: Your attention is invited to the enclosed copy of a revision of the Japanese beetle quarantine and regulations (Quarantine Order No. 48, U. S.

Department of Agriculture), effective March 16, 1936, by which you will please be governed. See paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

The principal changes affecting the Postal Service consist of the extension of the regulated area to include additional territory in the States of Maine, Maryland, New York, and Virginia, and the provision for exemptions when specially authorized by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture.

Very truly yours,

C. B. EILENBERGER,

*Third Assistant Postmaster General.*

B. E. P. Q. 395 (revised).

LIST OF ARTICLES EXEMPT FROM CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE  
JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE

SEPTEMBER 15, 1936.

In accordance with the proviso in Notice of Quarantine No. 48, as revised, effective March 16, 1936, the following articles, the interstate movement of which is not considered to constitute a risk of Japanese beetle dissemination, are exempted from the restrictions of the regulations of this quarantine:

Balsam pillows, when composed of balsam needles only.

Banana stalks, when crushed, dried, and shredded.

Cut orchids.

Dyed moss and dyed sand, when heat treated, and when so labeled on the outside of each container of such materials.

Floral designs or "set pieces", including wreaths, sprays, casket covers, and all formal florists' designs other than bouquets and cut flowers.

Greensand or greensand marl, when treated and so labeled on the outside of each container of such materials.

Herbarium specimens, when dried, pressed, and treated, and when so labeled on the outside of each container of such materials.

Imported peat, when shipped in the unopened original container and labeled as to each container with the country of origin.

Manure, peat, compost, or humus, when dehydrated and either shredded, ground, pulverized, or compressed, and when so labeled on the outside of each commercial container of such materials.

Orchid plants, when growing exclusively in *Osmunda* fiber.

Mushroom spawn, in brick, flake, or pure-culture form.

*Osmunda* fiber, *Osmundine*, or orchid peat (*Osmunda cinnamomea*, and *O. claytoniana*).

Resurrection plant or birdsnest moss (*Selaginella lepidophylla*).

Sheet moss (*Calliergon schriberi* and *Thuidium recognitum*).

Silica sand or similar material, when processed by crushing, grinding, and dehydrating silica or other rock, and when so labeled on the outside of each container of such material, or when so designated on the waybill accompanying bulk carload shipments of the material.

Sphagnum moss, bog moss, or peat moss, when dried and baled (Sphagnaceae).

Submerged aquatic plants, including—

*Cryptocoryne* spp.

Eelgrass or tape grass (*Vallisneria spiralis*).

False loosestrife (*Ludwigia mullertii*).

Fish grass, Washington plant, or Fanwort (*Cabomba caroliniana*).

Hornwort or coon tail (*Ceratophyllum demersum*).

Water milfoil (*Myriophyllum* spp.).

Water weed, ditch moss, water thyme, or anacharis (*Elodea canadensis*).

LEE A. STRONG,

*Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.*

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,

Washington, D. C., September 21, 1936.

Postmaster.

MY DEAR SIR: Referring to quarantine order no. 48, on account of the Japanese beetle, notice is given to postmasters in the regulated area in the States

of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia, that effective September 15, 1936, the following articles, the interstate movement of which is not considered to constitute a risk of Japanese beetle dissemination, are exempted from the restrictions of the regulations of this quarantine:

[Then follows the list of articles appearing on p. 98 of this number of the S. R. A.]

C. E. EILENBERGER,  
*Third Assistant Postmaster General.*

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**JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS REMOVED FOR SEASON ON  
FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SHIPMENTS**

[Press notice]

SEPTEMBER 25, 1936.

Restrictions on the movement of fruits and vegetables under the Japanese beetle quarantine regulations have been removed for the season by order of the Secretary of Agriculture. Restrictions on cut flowers, however, remain until October 15. Under the quarantine regulations, certificates showing freedom from Japanese beetle are required until October 15 on interstate shipments of certain kinds of fruits and vegetables from the entire regulated area and on interstate shipments of fruits and vegetables of any kind via refrigerator car or motortruck from certain sections of the regulated area. The present order releases the fruits and vegetables from that requirement several weeks earlier than is provided in the regulations themselves.

Inspection of fruits and vegetables is necessary only during the period when adult beetles are in active flight. There is no risk that such products will carry the Japanese beetle after this active period, which is now apparently over throughout the regulated area. During the last few days the Department's inspectors have found no beetles in fruits and vegetables.

There is still danger, however, that the adult beetles may be transported in cut flowers. In cool fall evenings the beetles have a tendency to crawl down into the flowers for protection. Therefore, the restrictions on the interstate movement of cut flowers and other parts of plants will remain in full force and effect until October 15.

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

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**NOTICE OF REMOVAL OF JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS ON  
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES**

It has been determined that the active period of the Japanese beetle in its relation to fruits and vegetables has already ceased for the present season and that it is, therefore, safe to permit the unrestricted movement of the fruits and vegetables listed in regulation 5 of the rules and regulations (fourteenth revision) supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48 from the regulated area as defined in regulation 3 of said rules and regulations. It is therefore ordered that all restrictions on the interstate movement of the articles referred to above are hereby removed on and after September 22, 1936. This order advances the termination date of the restrictions as to fruits and vegetables provided for in regulation 5 from October 16 to September 22, 1936, and applies to this season only.

Done at the city of Washington this 22d day of September 1936.

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

[SEAL]

W. R. GREGG,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

[Copies of above order were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the regulated area.]

## INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,  
Washington, D. C., September 28, 1936.

Postmaster.

MY DEAR SIR: 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, rules and regulations, supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48, on account of the Japanese beetle from the regulated area as defined in regulation 3 of such rules and regulations.

Postmasters in the area regulated by the Japanese beetle quarantine may, therefore, accept until June 15, 1937, fully prepaid parcels of fruits and vegetables when properly packed without being accompanied with the certificate of inspection prescribed by that quarantine.

C. B. ELLENBERGER,  
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO SATIN MOTH QUARANTINE (NO. 53)

SATIN MOTH INVADES OREGON; QUARANTINE HEARING SEPTEMBER 14

[Press notice]

AUGUST 21, 1936.

A public hearing to consider the advisability of either (1) revoking the domestic satin moth quarantine, or (2) revising the regulations to designate the State of Oregon as infested with that insect, will be held before the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in room 2050, Bureau of Agricultural Economics conference room, Extensible Building, Independence Avenue and Fourteenth Street SW., Washington, D. C., at 10 a. m., September 14, 1936.

This insect, although not widely prevalent in the United States, has been known to exist for some time in some areas in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Washington. Recently it was discovered in Oregon. It appears necessary, therefore, either to revoke the quarantine or to include Oregon in the quarantine, now covering the other infested States. The quarantine prohibits the movement from infested areas of poplar and willow trees or parts of these trees capable of propagation.

The hearing is called by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the Plant Quarantine Act so that any person interested in the proposed revocation or extension of the quarantine may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF EITHER REVOKING THE DOMESTIC SATIN MOTH QUARANTINE OR REVISING THE REGULATIONS TO DESIGNATE THE STATE OF OREGON AS INFESTED WITH THAT INSECT

AUGUST 19, 1936.

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that the satin moth (*Stilpnotia salicis* L.), a dangerous insect not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, which has been known for some time to exist in portions of the States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Washington, has recently been found in the State of Oregon.

It appears necessary, therefore, to consider the advisability of either (1) revoking the Federal domestic quarantine (no. 53) on account of this insect, or (2) extending to the State of Oregon the restrictions which apply to the movement from infested States of poplar and willow trees or parts thereof capable of propagation.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given that in accordance with the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), a public hearing will be held before the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in room 2050, Bureau

of Agricultural Economics conference room, Extensible Building, Independence Avenue and Fourteenth Street SW., Washington, D. C., at 10 a. m., September 14, 1936, in order that any persons interested in the proposed revocation or extension of the quarantine may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney.

[SEAL]

H. A. WALLACE,  
Secretary of Agriculture.

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

### TREATMENT OF FOREIGN NARCISSUS BULBS AS A CONDITION OF ENTRY

[Press notice]

AUGUST 1, 1936.

The announcement on January 14, 1935, of the unlimited entry as to number and variety of narcissus bulbs from all countries, effective December 15, 1936, provided that all infested bulbs offered for entry will be rejected. External examination of narcissus bulbs cannot be relied upon to determine their freedom from infestation by the bulb eelworm, *Anguillulina dipsaci*. In order to prevent the distribution within the United States of foreign narcissus bulbs infested with eelworm and at the same time provide for unlimited entry as to number and variety, Lee A. Strong, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, announces that, under the provisions of regulation no. 9 of Nursery Stock, Plant, and Seed Quarantine No. 37, plant quarantine inspectors will require that all imported narcissus bulbs be given the latest approved treatment as a condition of entry.

B. E. P. Q. 412.

(On Dec. 15, 1936, this circular will supersede all previous circulars of this series on the specific subject of the entry of foreign narcissus bulbs.)

### INFORMATION FOR PROSPECTIVE IMPORTERS REGARDING THE ENTRY OF FOREIGN NARCISSUS BULBS ON AND AFTER DECEMBER 15, 1936

SEPTEMBER 16, 1936.

Importations of narcissus bulbs on and after December 15, 1936, may be made upon compliance with the requirements of Nursery Stock, Plant, and Seed Quarantine No. 37, under permit issued in accordance with the provisions of regulation 3 of that quarantine.

In an announcement by the Department dated August 1, 1936, it was stated that external examination of narcissus bulbs cannot be relied upon to determine their freedom from infestation by the bulb eelworm, *Anguillulina dipsaci*. In order to prevent the distribution within the United States of foreign narcissus bulbs infested with the bulb eelworm and at the same time to provide for unlimited entry as to number and variety, it was further announced that under the provisions of regulation 9 of Nursery Stock, Plant, and Seed Quarantine No. 37, plant quarantine inspectors will require all imported narcissus bulbs to be given the latest approved treatment as a condition of entry.

Those in interest are informed that the plant quarantine inspector will construe the term "latest approved treatment" to consist of soaking the bulbs in water at a temperature of 70° to 80° F., preferably 75°, for a period of 2 hours, after which the bulbs are to be held in hot water until all the bulbs have reached a temperature of 110° to 111° F. throughout. The bulbs are then to be held in hot water at a temperature of not less than 110° F. for a period of 4 hours. As a precautionary measure to check the subsequent dissemination of diseases such as basal rot, a pint of formalin may be added for each 35-gallons of water, but the addition of the disinfectant is optional with the importer.

Treatment may be given at the port of first arrival or at any point designated in the permit, but the permittee will be required to have available at such place of treatment the services of a treating plant capable of treating the importa-

tion according to the method to be prescribed by the inspector, which is indicated above. The plant concerned may be owned, or contracted for, by the permittee. Applicants for permits to import narcissus bulbs are asked to state, when submitting the application for permit, the point and premises at which they propose to have the bulbs treated, naming the owner of the plant.

Furthermore, before an inspector will authorize the release of imported bulbs to such plant for treatment, the owner or operator of the treating plant will be asked to certify to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine at Washington, D. C., that the plant is in good working order and will be available for use in treating the importation.

Shipments not to be treated at or in the vicinity of the port of first arrival may be released for movement in bond to the customs port nearest the premises at which the treatment is to be given. Shipments released from a port for delivery to a treating plant are to be held intact until the permittee has been instructed by a representative of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine to proceed with the treatment.

All charges incident to such hot-water treatment are to be met by the importer or owner, but there will be no charges for the services of a plant quarantine inspector to supervise the treatment.

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

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#### NOTICE OF PERMIT REQUIREMENT FOR THE ENTRY OF SEEDS OF LATHYRUS AND VICIA

It has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture that sweet pea (*Lathyrus* sp.) and vetch (*Vicia* spp.) seeds imported into this country are frequently infested with one or more species of seed weevils, *Bruchus* spp., including *B. brachialis* Fahr., *B. rufipes* Hbst., and *B. tristiculus* Fahr. *B. brachialis* is reported as established in only a limited area of this country, and *B. rufipes* and *B. tristiculus* are not recorded as occurring in the United States. *Lathyrus* and *Vicia* seeds at present are admitted without inspection in accordance with the provisions of regulation 2 of the Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Nursery Stock, Plant, and Seed Quarantine No. 37. Since no inspection is made of these seeds to determine the presence of injurious insects and consequently no treatment is given to eliminate such infestations when they exist, importations of these seeds constitute a pest risk. Their further entry, therefore, shall meet the requirements governing the entry of tree and shrub seeds.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given, in accordance with the provisions of regulation 2 of the Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 37, that the seeds of all species and varieties of *Lathyrus* and *Vicia* may be imported from any foreign country and locality on and after August 1, 1936, only under permit and upon the compliance with the provisions for the entry of tree and shrub seeds, the importation of which is restricted by regulation 3 of the regulations referred to above.

Done in the city of Washington this 20th day of July, 1936.

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

[SEAL]

W. R. GREGG,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

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#### INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

##### CUSTOMS REGULATIONS—PLANT QUARANTINE (T. D. 48512)

NOTICE OF PERMIT REQUIREMENT FOR THE ENTRY OF SEEDS OF SWEET PEA AND VETCH SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF NURSERY STOCK, PLANT, AND SEED QUARANTINE 37 (T. D. 48257)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS.

Washington, D. C., September 5, 1936.

*To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:*

The appended copy of notice of permit requirement for the entry of seeds of sweet pea (*Lathyrus* sp.) and vetch (*Vicia* spp.), announced by the Secretary

of Agriculture, effective on and after August 1, 1936, is published for the information and guidance of the customs officers and others concerned.

This notice refers only to the restrictions under the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, and does not relate in any way to the restrictions on the entry of vetch seeds under the Federal Seed Act (T. D. 44419).

The number of this Treasury decision should be noted as a marginal reference for article 559 of the Customs Regulations of 1931.

FRANK DOW,  
*Acting Commissioner of Customs.*

## ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST

### QUARANTINE (FOREIGN) (NO. 7)

#### LIFT SPECIAL QUARANTINES ON FOREIGN PINE TREES

[Press notice]

JULY 23, 1936.

Foreign Plant Quarantine No. 7, as amended, which prohibits the entry into the United States of white pines, currants, and gooseberries from Europe, Asia, Canada, and Newfoundland, and Foreign Plant Quarantine No. 20, which prohibits the entry of certain pines from Europe, have been lifted by the United States Department of Agriculture. The order, signed July 20 by Acting Secretary of Agriculture W. R. Gregg, becomes effective September 1, 1936. Control will be continued under Foreign Plant Quarantine 37, which provides that plants can be imported only under permit and such safeguards as are necessary to protect against the entry of various pests.

Foreign Plant Quarantine No. 7 was promulgated in 1913 to prevent the introduction into this country of the white pine blister rust, which passes part of its life cycle on currants and gooseberries. The host plants of this serious plant disease can now come in under certain conditions without any risk of spreading it to new localities. Foreign plant quarantine no. 20 was promulgated in 1915 to prevent the entry of the European pine shoot moth. This insect pest is now established in some parts of the eastern United States.

#### WHITE PINES, CURRANTS, AND GOOSEBERRIES FROM EUROPE, ASIA, CANADA, AND NEWFOUNDLAND BROUGHT UNDER QUARANTINE 37 BY REVOCATION OF QUARANTINE 7

##### INTRODUCTORY NOTE

As promulgated on May 21, 1913, February 29, 1916, and April 21, 1917, respectively, Notice of Quarantine No. 7 and its amendments nos. 1 and 2 prohibited entirely (except for experimental purposes by the Department of Agriculture) the entry into the United States from Europe, Asia, Canada, and Newfoundland of five-leafed pines, currants, and gooseberries. The object of this quarantine was to prevent the introduction into this country of the white pine blister rust, an injurious plant disease. Our present knowledge of the distribution of this disease in this country, and of factors necessary for its establishment, indicates that, under certain conditions, host plants may be permitted entry without the risk of spread of the disease to new localities. For that reason a completely prohibitory quarantine is deemed no longer necessary.

The revocation of quarantine no. 7 automatically places the entry of white pines, currants, and gooseberries under the provisions of Notice of Quarantine No. 37, the Nursery Stock, Plant, and Seed Quarantine, and under that quarantine their entry will be regulated in harmony with the restrictions of the Domestic White Pine Blister Rust Quarantine No. 63.

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

#### NOTICE OF LIFTING OF QUARANTINE NO. 7 (FOREIGN) WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST

Under the authority of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, I, W. R. Gregg, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, do hereby

revoke Notice of Quarantine No. 7, White Pine Blister Rust, and its amendments nos. 1 and 2, promulgated May 21, 1913, February 29, 1916, and April 21, 1917, respectively, such revocation to become effective September 1, 1936.

Done at the city of Washington this 20th day of July 1936.

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

[SEAL]

W. R. GREGG,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

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INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS—PLANT QUARANTINE (T. D. 48501)

NOTICES OF LIFTING OF QUARANTINES PLACED ON ACCOUNT OF WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST (T. D. 33469 AND T. D. 36246) AND EUROPEAN PINE SHOOT MOTH (T. D. 35287), BRINGING CERTAIN PLANTS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF QUARANTINE 37, THE NURSERY STOCK, PLANT, AND SEED QUARANTINE (T. D. 48257)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,  
*Washington, D. C., August 29, 1936.*

*To collectors of customs and others concerned:*

The appended copies of notice of lifting of quarantine 7 (foreign), white pine blister rust, as amended, and notice of lifting of quarantine 20, on account of the European pine shoot moth, announced by the Secretary of Agriculture, effective September 1, 1936, are published for the information and guidance of customs officers and others concerned.

The number of this Treasury decision should be noted as a marginal reference for articles 559 (a), 560 (a), and 564 (a), Customs Regulations of 1931.

FRANK DOW,  
*Acting Commissioner of Customs.*

[Then follows the text of the notices of lifting quarantines nos. 7 and 20.]

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ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO EUROPEAN PINE-SHOOT MOTH  
QUARANTINE (NO. 20)

PINES, OTHER THAN FIVE-LEAF PINES, FROM EUROPE BROUGHT UNDER  
QUARANTINE 37 BY REVOCATION OF QUARANTINE 20

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

As promulgated March 1, 1915, effective July 1, 1915, Notice of Quarantine No. 20 prohibited the entry of all pines from Europe not already excluded by quarantine. The purpose of the quarantine was to prevent the further introduction of the European pine shoot moth. This insect is now established in certain areas of the eastern portion of the United States and, in view of the concurrent lifting of Notice of Quarantine No. 7 on account of the white-pine blister rust, it now seems desirable to revoke Quarantine No. 20. The entry of all pines from Europe thus automatically falls under the restrictions of Notice of Quarantine No. 37, the Nursery Stock, Plant, and Seed Quarantine.

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

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NOTICE OF LIFTING OF QUARANTINE NO. 20 ON ACCOUNT OF THE EUROPEAN  
PINE SHOOT MOTH

Under the authority of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, I, W. R. Gregg, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, do hereby revoke Notice of Quarantine No. 20, on account of the European pine shoot

moth, promulgated March 1, 1915, and effective July 1, 1915, such revocation to become effective September 1, 1936.

Done at the city of Washington this 20th day of July 1936.

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

[SEAL]

W. R. GREGG,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

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## ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE (NO. 52)

### PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE REGULATIONS REVISED

[Press notice]

AUGUST 18, 1936.

The Secretary of Agriculture announced today a revision of the pink bollworm quarantine regulations. The revision adds the Texas counties of Cameron, Hidalgo, Starr, and Willacy to the lightly infested area, due to the recent finding of the pink bollworm in gin trash at Brownsville and San Benito in Cameron County. Hidalgo, Starr, and Willacy Counties are included, since seed cotton is moved throughout these counties for ginning without regard to county lines. No other changes are made at this time.

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### MODIFICATION OF PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

#### INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The following amendment modifies the area regulated under the pink bollworm quarantine regulations by bringing under restriction the counties of Cameron, Hidalgo, Starr, and Willacy, in the State of Texas. These counties are designated as lightly infested, due to the finding of pink bollworm infestation in gin trash at Brownsville and San Benito in Cameron County. Hidalgo, Starr, and Willacy Counties are included, since seed cotton is moved throughout these four counties for ginning without regard to county lines.

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

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### AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO REVISED RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 52

[Approved Aug. 17, 1936; effective Aug. 17, 1936]

Under authority conferred by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), it is ordered that regulation 3 of the revised rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 52, on account of the pink bollworm of cotton, which were promulgated on December 4, 1935, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

#### REGULATION 3. REGULATED AREAS; HEAVILY AND LIGHTLY INFESTED AREAS

##### REGULATED AREAS

In accordance with the provisos to Notice of Quarantine No. 52 (revised), the Secretary of Agriculture designates as regulated areas, for the purpose of these regulations, the following counties in Arizona, Florida, New Mexico, and Texas, including all cities, districts, towns, townships, and other political subdivisions within their limits:

*Arizona area.*—Counties of Cochise, Graham, and Greenlee.

*Florida area.*—Counties of Alachua, Baker, Bradford, Columbia, Dixie, Gilchrist, Hamilton, Jackson, Lafayette, Levy, Madison, Suwannee, Taylor, and Union.

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

*Texas area.*—Counties of Andrews, Brewster, Cameron, Cochran, Culberson, Ector, El Paso, Gaines, Hidalgo, Hockley, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, Pecos, Presidio, Reeves, Starr, Terrell, Terry, Ward, Willacy, 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, 193, 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 Dawson County lying north and west of the following-described boundary line: beginning on the western boundary line of said county at the northwest corner of sec. 113 of block M; thence in a northeasterly direction on the northern boundary line of secs. 113, 90, 83, 72, 65, 54, 47, and 36 of block M to the northeast corner of sec. 36; thence in a northwesterly direction along the western boundary line of sec. 21 to the northwest corner of sec. 21; thence northeasterly along the northern boundary line of sec. 21 to the northeast corner of sec. 21; thence northwesterly along the western boundary lines of secs. 27 and 30 in said block M to the northwest corner of sec. 30; thence southwestward along the northern boundary line of sec. 29 of block M to the southwest corner of sec. 17, block C-41; thence north along the western boundary line of secs. 17 and 16 of block C-41 to the Dawson County line; 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; that part of Midland County lying south and west of the following-described boundary line, to wit: beginning at a point on the Midland-Martin County line, where the lines between secs. 26 and 27, block 37, T. 1 S. intersect said line; thence in a southerly direction along the east line of secs. 27, 34, 39, and 46 in said block; continuing in a southerly direction on the west line of surveys nos. 2, 11, 14, 37, 58, 60, 1, and 2, of block 37, T. 2 S., a distance of 8 miles to the northwest corner of survey no. 2, T. and P., block 37, T. 3 S.; continuing in the same direction along the west line of surveys nos. 2, 11, 14, 23, 26, 35, 38, and 47 of block 37, T. 3 S., to the southwest corner of said survey no. 47; thence in an easterly direction on the south block line and section line of surveys nos. 47 and 48 of said block to the intersection of the Midland and Glasscock County line.

#### HEAVILY INFESTED AREAS

Of the regulated areas, the following counties and parts of counties are hereby designated as heavily infested within the meaning of these regulations:

Counties of Brewster, Culberson, Jeff Davis, Presidio, and Terrell, in the State of Texas, and all of Hudspeth County in the same State except that part of the northwest corner of said county lying north and west of a ridge of desert land extending from the banks of the Rio Grande northeasterly through the desert immediately west of the town of McNary, such ridge being an extension of the northwest boundary line of sec. 11, block 65½.

#### LIGHTLY INFESTED AREAS

The following areas are designated as lightly infested:

The counties of Cochise, Graham, and Greenlee, in Arizona;<sup>1</sup> the counties of Alachua, Baker, Bradford, Columbia, Dixie, Gilchrist, Hamilton, Jackson, Lafayette, Levy, Madison, Suwannee, Taylor, and Union in Florida; the counties of Chaves, Dona Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Lea, Luna, Otero, and

<sup>1</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.

Roosevelt in New Mexico; the entire counties of Andrews, Cameron, Cochran, Ector, El Paso, Gaines, Hidalgo, Hockley, Pecos, Reeves, Starr, Terry, Ward, Willacy, and Yoakum, the regulated parts of Bailey, Dawson, Lamb, and Midland Counties in Texas, and that part of the northwest corner of Hudspeth County, Tex., lying north and west of a ridge of desert land extending from the banks of the Rio Grande northeasterly through the desert immediately west of the town of McNary, such ridge being an extension of the northwest boundary line of sec. 11, block 65½.

This amendment shall be effective on and after August 17, 1936.

Done at the city of Washington this 17th day of August 1936.

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

[SEAL]

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

[Foregoing amendment 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., August 17, 1936.*

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 Notice of Quarantine No. 52, on account of the pink bollworm, effective on and after August 17, 1936. The amendment modifies the area regulated under those regulations by bringing under restriction the counties of Cameron, Hidalgo, Starr, and Willacy, in the State of Texas. These counties are now being designated as lightly infested. 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 Herald, Brownsville, Tex., Aug. 31, 1936.]

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,  
*Washington, September 1, 1936.*

*Postmaster.*

MY DEAR SIR: Your attention is invited to the enclosed copy of Plant Quarantine No. 52 of the United States Department of Agriculture on account of the pink bollworm of cotton (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saunders), and also a copy of revised regulations in connection therewith dated August 18, 1936, by which you will please be governed. See paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

The principal changes affecting the Postal Service consist of the extension of the regulated area to add the counties of Cameron, Hidalgo, Starr, and Willacy, Tex., to the area designated as lightly infested by the pink bollworm.

Very truly yours,

C. B. EILENBERGER,  
*Third Assistant Postmaster General.*

B. E. P. Q. 414.

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS—TREATMENT REQUIREMENTS REMOVED AS A CONDITION FOR INTERSTATE SHIPMENT OF BALED LINT AND LINTERS, AND PRODUCTS THEREOF FROM THE COUNTIES OR PORTIONS OF COUNTIES OF THE PINK BOLLWORM REGULATED AREAS IN NEW MEXICO AND TEXAS DESCRIBED BELOW

[Issued under regulations 8, 9, 10, and 11 of Quarantine No. 52—Domestic]

SEPTEMBER 28, 1936.

In accordance with the authorizations contained in regulations 8, 9, 10, and 11 of Quarantine No. 52 (domestic), on account of the pink bollworm, notice is

hereby given that baled cotton lint, baled cotton linters, and products thereof from all of Lea and Roosevelt Counties of the pink bollworm regulated area in New Mexico and from that part of the pink bollworm regulated area in Texas comprising the counties of Andrews, Cochran, Ector, Gaines, Hockley, Terry, and Yoakum, and those parts of the counties of Bailey, Dawson, Lamb, and Midland particularly described in regulation 3 of Quarantine No. 52 (revised), may be moved interstate without restriction, other than that a permit issued by the United States Department of Agriculture must be secured and attached to the articles or shipping papers in accordance with the methods prescribed in Regulation 15 of said quarantine.

The removal of treatment requirements for the above-mentioned products is considered safe due to the fact that no pink bollworm infestation has been found in the above-described areas during the 1935 season.

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

[The above circular was sent to all common carriers in the States of Texas and New Mexico.]

## MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

### REGULATIONS GOVERNING SANITARY EXPORT CERTIFICATION

#### INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The service providing for the certification of plants and plant products to meet the sanitary requirements of foreign countries is conducted under authority granted in appropriation acts for the Department of Agriculture. In appropriation acts for the fiscal years prior to and including the fiscal year 1934, authority was granted to certify "domestic fresh fruits, vegetables, and seeds, and nursery stock and other plants for propagation." In subsequent appropriation acts authority was granted to certify all domestic plants and plant products. The changes in this revision of the Inspection and Certification Regulations to meet foreign sanitary requirements takes cognizance of the extension of the authority to inspect products not heretofore certified for export. Provisions have also been made to certify plant products on the basis of the inspections made by cooperating State and Federal agencies. For the sake of brevity the title of the inspection and certification regulations to meet foreign sanitary requirements has been changed to Regulations Governing Sanitary Export Certification.

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

Pursuant to the Agricultural Appropriation Act of May 17, 1935 (49 Stat. 268), and repeated in subsequent appropriation acts "For the inspection, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe, of domestic plants and plant products when offered for export and to certify to shippers and interested parties as to the freedom of such products from injurious plant diseases and insect pests according to the sanitary requirements of the foreign countries affected and to make such reasonable charges and to use such means as may be necessary to accomplish this object, \* \* \* *Provided*, That moneys received on account of such inspection and certification shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts"—

I, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, in order to carry out the purpose of the aforesaid acts, do prescribe the following revised rules and regulations, which shall become and be effective on and after September 21, 1936.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture this 19th day of, September 1936.

[SEAL]

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

## REGULATION 1. DEFINITIONS

SECTION 1. Words used in these regulations in the singular form shall be deemed to import the plural, and vice versa, as the case may demand.

SEC. 2. For the purpose of these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires, the following terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean—

*Paragraph 1. The act.*—The following provision of an act of Congress entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and for the Farm Credit Administration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, and for other purposes", approved May 17, 1935 (Public, No. 62, 74th Cong.), or any future act of Congress conferring like authority: "For the inspection, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe, of domestic plants and plant products, when offered for export, and to certify to shippers and interested parties as to the freedom of such products from injurious plant diseases and insect pests according to the sanitary requirements of foreign countries affected and to make such reasonable charges and to use such means as may be necessary to accomplish this object, \* \* \* *Provided*, That moneys received on account of such inspection and certification shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts."

*Par. 2. Secretary.*—The Secretary or Acting Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

*Par. 3. Bureau.*—The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture.

*Par. 4. Products.*—Domestic plants and plant products.

*Par. 5. Inspector.*—An inspector of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, or other person authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture to inspect and certify to shippers and other interested parties, as to the sanitary condition of the products inspected under the act.

*Par. 6. Office of inspection.*—The office of an inspector of products covered by these regulations.

*Par. 7. Certificate.*—A certificate of the sanitary condition of the products concerned, based on inspection of representative samples, issued by an inspector under the act.

*Par. 8. Regulations.*—Rules and regulations of the Secretary under the act.

*Par. 9. Consignment.*—Any shipment of products assembled and inspected at one place at one time and covered by one application, or any mail shipment consigned to one consignee.

## REGULATION 2. ADMINISTRATION

SECTION 1. The Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine is charged with the supervision of the performance of all duties arising in the administration of the act.

## REGULATION 3. WHERE SERVICE IS OFFERED

SECTION 1. Certification may be made at the following ports of export, where inspectors of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine are located:

Baltimore, Md.	Honolulu, Hawaii.	Port Arthur, Tex.
Bellingham, Wash.	Houston, Tex.	Portland, Oreg.
Boston, Mass.	Jacksonville, Fla.	Presidio, Tex.
Brownsville, Tex.	Key West, Fla.	Rio Grande City, Tex.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Laredo, Tex.	Roma, Tex.
Calxico, Calif.	Los Angeles, Calif.	San Diego, Calif.
Charleston, S. C.	Mercedes, Tex.	San Francisco, Calif.
Chicago, Ill.	Miami, Fla.	San Juan, P. R.
Del Rio, Tex.	Mobile, Ala.	San Pedro, Calif.
Detroit, Mich.	Naco, Ariz.	San Ysidro, Calif.
Douglas, Ariz.	New Orleans, La.	Savannah, Ga.
Eagle Pass, Tex.	New York, N. Y.	Seattle, Wash.
El Paso, Tex.	Nogales, Ariz.	Tampa, Fla.
Galveston, Tex.	Norfolk, Va.	Ysleta, Tex.
Hidalgo, Tex.	Philadelphia, Pa.	

## REGULATION 4. PRODUCTS COVERED

SECTION 1. Domestic plants and plant products when offered for export.

## REGULATION 5. APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATION

SECTION 1. A written application shall be made on forms provided for the purpose setting forth such information as is called for, as far in advance as possible, and shall be filed in the office of inspection at the port of certification.

SEC. 2. Each application shall be deemed filed when delivered to the proper office of certification. When such application is filed, a record showing the date and time of filing shall be made in such office.

## REGULATION 6. INSPECTION

SECTION 1. The applicant shall cause the product for which inspection is requested to be made accessible for inspection and identification and to be so placed as to permit efficient inspection for insects and plant diseases of representative samples of all grades or kinds of products.

SEC. 2. All labor involved in the inspection, including the moving, opening, and closing of containers shall be furnished by the applicant.

SEC. 3. Certificates may be refused for failure to carry out fully any of the foregoing provisions.

SEC. 4. No inspector shall inspect any products in which he or a member of his family is directly or indirectly financially interested.

## REGULATION 7. CERTIFICATES

SECTION 1. For each consignment of products for which certification is requested, the inspector shall sign and issue a separate certificate based on the findings of the inspection.

SEC. 2. The original certificate shall immediately upon its issuance be delivered or mailed to the applicant or a person designated by him.

SEC. 3. One copy of each certificate shall be filed in the office of certification, and one forwarded to the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

SEC. 4. The Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine may authorize inspectors to issue certificates on the basis of inspections made by cooperating Federal and State agencies under requirements and conditions approved by him.

SEC. 5. Inspectors may issue new certificates on a basis of inspections for previous certifications when the previously issued certificates can be canceled before they have been accepted by the phytopathological authorities of the country of destination involved.

## REGULATION 8. FEES

SECTION 1. For each certificate issued the fee shall be \$1.

SEC. 2. A fee of \$1 shall be charged for extra copies of certificates requested after the original certificate and its accompanying copies have been issued.

SEC. 3. All fees shall be paid by check, money order, or draft made payable to disbursing clerk, United States Department of Agriculture. Such collections shall be promptly forwarded to the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine at the close of each week to be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

## REGULATION 9. PUBLICATIONS

SECTION 1. Publications under the act and these regulations shall be made in Service and Regulatory Announcements of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine and such other media as the chief of that Bureau may from time to time designate for the purpose.

These revised rules and regulations shall be effective on and after September 21, 1936, and shall supersede the inspection and certification regulations to meet foreign sanitary requirements promulgated July 23, 1931.

Done at the city of Washington this 19th day of September 1936.

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

[SEAL]

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

**PUBLIC HEARING CALLED TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF QUARANTINING THE STATES OF CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, NEW MEXICO, TEXAS, AND UTAH ON ACCOUNT OF THE PEACH MOSAIC DISEASE**

[Press notice]

AUGUST 21, 1936.

A public hearing to consider the advisability of quarantining the States of California, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, and Utah on account of the peach mosaic disease will be held before the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in room 2050, Extensible Building, Independence Avenue and Fourteenth Street SW., Washington, D. C., at 2 p. m., September 14, 1936.

The peach mosaic disease was first observed in Texas in 1931 by Federal inspectors and was identified by the Bureau of Plant Industry as a previously unknown virus disease. The presence of this disease has since been determined in California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah.

Special investigations begun in 1931 by the United States Department of Agriculture to determine the cause of the disease and the methods of control have resulted in finding that the disease is communicable and is spreading in the manner of a contagious disease, but the exact cause or nature of the contagion is unknown. From this information it appears advisable to prohibit or restrict the shipment of peach and nectarine trees and parts thereof from the infected States in an effort to prevent its spread to other peach districts.

With the onset of the disease, a peach mosaic infected tree develops shortened internodes, the blade and leaf axils start intergrowth in profusion, and the leaf blades develop striking mosaic patterns and in many instances are small, narrow, irregular in outline, and crinkly. After the disease appears there is a notable decrease in the average size of the fruit, which is apt to be irregular in shape and the texture of the pulp is inclined to be pithy.

The hearing is called by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the Plant Quarantine Act in order that any person interested in the proposed quarantine may appear and be heard, either in person or by attorney.

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF QUARANTINING THE STATES OF CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, NEW MEXICO, TEXAS, AND UTAH ON ACCOUNT OF THE PEACH MOSAIC DISEASE**

AUGUST 19, 1936.

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that peach mosaic, a dangerous plant disease not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, exists in portions of the States of California, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, and Utah.

It appears necessary, therefore, to consider the advisability of quarantining the States of California, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, and Utah, and of restricting or prohibiting the movement of peach and nectarine trees and parts thereof from these States or from any districts therein designated as infected.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given that in accordance with the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), a public hearing will be held before the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in room 2050, Bureau of Agricultural Economics conference room, Extensible Building, Independence Avenue and Fourteenth Street SW., Washington, D. C., at 2 p. m., September 14, 1936, in order that any persons interested in the proposed quarantine may appear and be heard, either in person or by attorney.

[SEAL]

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

**CHANGE IN DATE AND PLACE OF PUBLIC HEARING RELATIVE TO PEACH MOSAIC DISEASE**

[Press notice]

SEPTEMBER 9, 1936.

Under date of August 19, 1936, the Secretary of Agriculture issued a notice announcing that a public hearing would be held to consider the advisability of quarantining the States of California, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, and Utah,

on account of the peach mosaic disease, and of restricting or prohibiting the movement of peach and nectarine trees and parts thereof from these States or from any districts therein designated as infected. The notice stated that the hearing would be held before the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in room 2050, Bureau of Agricultural Economics conference room, Extensible Building, Independence Avenue and Fourteenth Street SW., Washington, D. C., at 2 p. m., September 14, 1936.

Since the release of the notice it has been found desirable to extend the scope of the hearing to include the State of Arizona, where the disease has recently been found, and to change the date and place of the hearing to 10 a. m., September 21, 1936, in the Chamber of Commerce Auditorium, 319 North Fourth Street, Albuquerque, N. Mex. The change in date and place is made for the convenience of those in the affected States who may desire to attend the hearing.

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**NOTICE OF CHANGE IN PLACE AND DATE OF PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF QUARANTINING THE STATES OF CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, NEW MEXICO, TEXAS, AND UTAH, ON ACCOUNT OF THE PEACH MOSAIC DISEASE; ALSO THE INCLUSION OF ARIZONA IN THE STATES TO BE CONSIDERED**

SEPTEMBER 8, 1936.

The purpose of this announcement is to change the place and date of public hearing to be held to consider the advisability of quarantining the States of California, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, and Utah, on account of the peach mosaic disease, and of restricting or prohibiting the movement of peach and nectarine trees and parts thereof from those States or from any districts therein designated as infected; also to extend the scope of the hearing to include the State of Arizona where the disease has recently been found.

The original notice, dated August 19, 1936, stated that the hearing would be held before the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in room 2050, Bureau of Agricultural Economics conference room, Extensible Building, Independence Avenue and Fourteenth Street SW., Washington, D. C., at 2 p. m., September 14, 1936. Since the release of the notice it has been found desirable to change the place and date of the hearing from Washington, D. C., to a more convenient location and time for those in the affected States who may desire to attend.

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that peach mosaic, a dangerous plant disease not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, exists in portions of the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, and Utah.

It appears necessary, therefore, to consider the advisability of quarantining the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, and Utah, and of restricting or prohibiting the movement of peach and nectarine trees and parts thereof from these States or from any districts therein designated as infected.

Notice is therefore hereby given that in accordance with the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), a public hearing will be held before the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in the Chamber of Commerce Auditorium, 319 North Fourth Street, Albuquerque, N. Mex., at 10 a. m., September 21, 1936, in order that any persons interested in the proposed quarantine may appear and be heard, either in person or by attorney.

[SEAL]

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

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B. P. Q. 348, Supplement No. 4.

**PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF CHILE**

SEPTEMBER 1, 1936.

**REGULATIONS TO PREVENT THE INTRODUCTION OF COTTONSEED PESTS**

Decree no. 671, October 30, 1933 (see supplement no. 2 to B. P. Q. 348), was superseded by decree no. 1031, September 30, 1935, which in turn, has been superseded by decree no. 226, March 31, 1936, a translation of which follows:

## FUMIGATION REQUIRED TO PREVENT INTRODUCTION OF PINK BOLLWORM

ARTICLE 1. Cottonseed imported into Chile for the production of oil, unginned cotton, and the containers thereof, proceeding from regions where the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saund.) exists shall be fumigated or treated by heat before embarkation, in such a manner as to destroy all insects contained in the shipment.

The phytosanitary authority of the exporting country shall certify to the fumigation in the phytosanitary certificate that must accompany the shipment, in accordance with article 3 of the General Regulations of the Law of Phytosanitary Police. (See Basic Law, p. 1, B. P. Q. 348.)

ART. 2. If on arrival in Chile a consignment of cottonseed is found to carry live insects, despite compliance with the requirements of the preceding article, it shall be fumigated, the operation to begin within 24 hours after unloading. If fumigation cannot be effected within the designated period, the Servicio de Sanidad Vegetal shall prevent the unloading of the shipment or proceed with its destruction after the lapse of 24 hours from unloading.

ART. 3. If the certificate referred to in article 1 cannot be obtained, the shipment shall be fumigated on board, before unloading is begun in the Chilean port, for a minimum period of 12 hours. If this treatment does not prove efficacious, a second fumigation shall be applied on board or on lighters or barges, and its landing shall not be permitted while live insects are found in the shipment.

Fumigation on board may be waived if the operation can be effected on lighters or barges on condition that both the unloading of such a shipment and the fumigation are carried out not less than 500 meters from shore. The shipment shall not be landed while specimens of live pink bollworms or other insects are found therein.

ART. 4. Shipments of cottonseed arriving by land, if not supported by the fumigation certificate referred to in article 1, shall be returned to the country of origin within a minimum period that will be determined by the Servicio de Sanidad Vegetal, or destroyed if the return is not effected within the stipulated period.

ART. 5. In all cases, this seed shall be ground immediately after it is received, preference being given over any other, and not allowing the work to stop until the entire shipment has been manufactured.

ART. 6. The foregoing measures will not be required for seed proceeding from regions where pink bollworm does not exist, if such seed is subjected to the general provisions relating to the importation of seeds. In such case the certificate shall explicitly declare that pink bollworm does not exist in the region where the seed was produced.

THE COTTON STAINER, *DYSDERCUS* SP.

ART. 7. The phytosanitary certificate accompanying cottonseed intended for the production of oil proceeding from regions in which the cotton stainer, *Dysdercus* sp., exists shall clearly affirm that the shipment does not contain that insect. If the said insect does not occur in the region, that fact shall be stamped on the certificate.

ART. 8. The seed shall be inspected on board in the port of destination by the Servicio de Sanidad Vegetal.

ART. 9. If live cotton stainers are found, it will be treated in accordance with the provisions of the second article of this decree.

ART. 10. Unginned cotton or cottonseed imported from regions where the pink bollworm or the cotton stainer exist shall meet the requirements of articles 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

ART. 11. Importation of cotton will be permitted only in sacks; these shall be so strong that they will not tear or burst during transportation or in lading or unloading. The unloading of torn sacks will not be permitted.

## COTTONSEED INTENDED FOR SOWING

ART. 12. The importation of seeds for sowing from regions in which pink bollworm occurs is prohibited, and all the other measures indicated in the present decree will be applied to the said seed.

## SAMPLES IMPORTED BY MAIL

ART. 13. Samples without value arriving by mail will comply with the requirements of article 3 of the General Regulations of the Law of Phytosanitary Police only. (See p. 1, B. P. Q. 348.)

ART. 14. Decree No. 1031 of September 30, 1935, is revoked.

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

B. P. Q. 348, Supplement No. 5.

## PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF CHILE

SEPTEMBER 10, 1936.

## IMPORTATION OF BENEFICIAL INSECTS

[Decree No. 458, Apr. 27, 1935]

ARTICLE 1. The importation of insects beneficial to agriculture, or of those which are natural enemies of others that constitute pests, may be effected only by the Phytosanitary Service of the Ministry of Agriculture of Chile.

ART. 2. The importation of other insects of direct economic value to private persons, such as bees, silkworms, etc., may be effected, provided that all the requirements established by the Law of Phytosanitary Police for the importation of plants, or parts thereof, are complied with.

ART. 3. Relates to the importation of birds, rodents, and other small animals, and article 4 deals with penalties for violations.

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

B. P. Q. 357, Supplement No. 4.

## PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF ARGENTINA

JULY 20, 1936.

## AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

Decree No. 69595, October 25, 1935, authorizes the importation of plants and plant products in general through the port of Mendoza, in addition to the ports of Buenos Aires and Bahia Blanca already designated. (See p. 3, B. P. Q. 357.)

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

B. E. P. Q. 370, revised, Supplement No. 1.

## PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, BRITISH MANDATE OF PALESTINE

SEPTEMBER 1, 1936.

## GRADING OF FRUITS

On page 3 of B. E. P. Q. 370 it is indicated that plums, quinces, apples, and pears may be imported into Palestine from the United States and certain other countries without a phytosanitary certificate if of the following grades: Fancy No. 1, Extra Fancy, and Fancy.

These grades do not correspond exactly to the United States standard grades for apples and pears, there being no United States grade Fancy No. 1, but apparently were based on the United States standards, therefore, the question was taken up with the authorities of Palestine.

Under date Jerusalem, August 8, 1936, the American Consul General dispatched the following reply:

"Department of Agriculture and Fisheries states Palestine grade fruit Fancy No. 1 means U. S. No. 1 and that Palestine Government will accept without

certificate (phytosanitary certificate) the following United States grades: U. S. Fancy, U. S. No. 1, Extra Fancy, and Fancy."

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

B. E. P. Q. 379, Supplement No. 1.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL

SEPTEMBER 1, 1936.

DISINFECTION OF CHESTNUTS REQUIRED

[Resolution of Jan. 25, 1936; Diario Oficial, Jan. 29, 1936]

ARTICLE 1. The obligatory certification of the disinfection of chestnuts (*Cas-tanea vulgaris*) imported from any source, is hereby established.

The presence of the lepidopteron *Laspeyresia* sp., and of the coleopteron *Balaninus* sp., in any stage of development, being verified by inspection in the port of destination, the Servicio de Defensa Sanitaria Vegetal, at the request and expense of the consignees, will subject the shipment to a new disinfection, providing that the infestation does not exceed 2 percent, the interested persons being subjected to other precautionary measures deemed necessary.

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

B. E. P. Q. 406.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, BRITISH COLONY OF MALTA

JULY 18, 1936.

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

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant-quarantine inspector, in charge of Foreign Information Service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the original ordinance and Government notices, and reviewed by the director of agriculture of Malta.

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

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

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, BRITISH COLONY OF MALTA

BASIC LEGISLATION

Ordinance no. III of 1876 (June 20, 1876).

It shall be lawful for the Head of the Government, whenever, in his opinion, there is reason to believe that any agricultural produce in any country out of the island of Malta and its dependencies, is affected with a disease which, by the introduction of such produce into those islands, might be introduced into and spread within those islands, to prohibit, by a notice in the Government Gazette, the importation of the said produce from the country and from any other country into which the importation of the same produce from the former country be not prohibited.

SUMMARY

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Cottonseed from places infected with anthrax (Government Notice No. 21 of Jan. 30, 1914, p. 3).

Potatoes from France: Importation prohibited to prevent the introduction of the Colorado potato beetle, *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say (Government notice of Sept. 11, 1922).

Plants, parts of plants, tomatoes, and raw vegetables: Importation prohibited from European France, North America, Belgium, and Luxembourg, to prevent the introduction of the Colorado potato beetle, *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say, and San Jose scale, *Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst. (Government Notice No. 175 of July 28, 1923, as amended by no. 272, of Aug. 1, 1932, p. 3).

Potatoes from northern Africa: Importation prohibited to prevent the introduction of pests dangerous to the domestic potato crop (Government Notice No. 236 of Aug. 27, 1924).

#### IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Cottonseed from places not declared infected with anthrax: Must be accompanied by a certificate from the British consular authority or the local government authority affirming that anthrax is not prevalent in the district in which the cottonseed was grown (Government Notice No. 21, art. 1 (c), of Jan. 30, 1914, p. 3).

Potatoes: Must be accompanied by shipper's declaration of freedom of land where grown from potato wart, *Synchytrium endobioticum*, and a certificate of competent authority to the same effect (Government Notice No. 21, art. 1 (d) of Jan. 30, 1914, p. 3).

Plants, roots, or garden soil from any Mediterranean port: Must be accompanied by an antiphyloxera certificate (Government Notice No. 21, art. 3, Jan. 30, 1914).

Citrus fruits: Importation subject to inspection on arrival, with action according to findings (Government Notice No. 21, art. 4, Jan. 30, 1914, p. 4).

Sulla seed, *Hedysarum coronarium* L.: If imported after March is liable to seizure and detention in Government bonded store until January 1 of the following year, unless certified by competent authority of country of origin that the seed is over 12 months old (Government notice of June 11, 1920, p. 4).

Live plants from Great Britain: Subject to inspection on arrival; if found infested by Colorado potato beetle, will be disposed of as the superintendent of agriculture may direct (Government Notice No. 387, of Sept. 20, 1933).

#### IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

All imports made by the Department of Agriculture (Government Notice No. 352, Sept. 3, 1927, p. 5).

From the foregoing it would appear that the only plant material admissible from the United States comprises fresh fruits, including citrus fruits; dried, desiccated, canned, candied, or preserved fruits and vegetables; nuts, dried beans, peas, etc., seeds, and cereals, for which neither import permits nor inspection certificates are required.

#### IMPORT REGULATIONS

[Government Notice No. 21 of Jan. 30, 1914]

#### IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

ARTICLE 1. The importation of the following articles is prohibited:

(a) Revoked by Government Notice No. 443, October 24, 1933.

(b) Revoked by Government Notice No. 448, October 24, 1933.

(c) Cottonseed, arriving or originating from infected places, or in any other case, unless accompanied by a certificate from the British consular authority, or, where there is no such authority, from the local government authority, to the effect that anthrax is not prevalent in the district in which such cottonseed was grown.

(d) Potatoes, unless accompanied by the following documents:

(1) Statutory declaration by the shipper, naming the place of origin and stating that such potatoes were not grown on land infected with potato wart or black scab (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schill.) Perc.).

(2) A certificate from the inspector of agriculture or other equivalent authority of the place from which the potatoes are imported, stating that the locality in which the potatoes were grown is free from that disease.

Consignments of potatoes not accompanied by the documents above mentioned shall, on importation, be liable to be inspected, at the expense of the consignee, by the inspector of agriculture, who may give such directions and take such steps as he may consider necessary, including the prohibition of the disposal of consignments locally for seed purposes. (As amended by Government Notice No. 342 of Oct. 20, 1926.)

ART. 2. Concerning the importation of cuttings or shoots of grapevines (*Vitis* spp.) was revoked by Government Notice No. 448 of October 24, 1933.

ART. 3. The importation of plants, roots, or garden soil from any port in the Mediterranean is prohibited, unless the goods be accompanied by an antiphylloxera certificate (as approved by the International Phylloxera Conference, Berne, Nov. 3, 1881) signed by the proper authority.

ART. 4. Citrus fruits shall, on importation, be liable to be inspected at the expense of the consignee, by the inspection officer for plant diseases, who may give such directions and take such steps as he may consider necessary. (As amended by Government Notice of Dec. 18, 1923.)

#### IMPORTATION OF SULLA SEED RESTRICTED

[Government notice of June 11, 1920]

Consignments of Sulla seeds (*Hedysarum coronarium* L., French honeysuckle or sulla clover) imported after March are liable to be seized and kept, at the expense and risk of the importer, in a Government bonded store until January 1 of the following year, unless the consignment be accompanied by a certificate from the superintendent of agriculture, or from another equivalent authority in the country of origin, that the seed is over 12 months old and is of good germinating quality.

#### IMPORTATION PROHIBITED OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS FROM FRANCE AND NORTH AMERICA

[Government Notice No. 175 of July 28, 1923, as amended by No. 272 of Aug. 1, 1932]

To prevent the introduction of the Colorado potato beetle, *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say, and San Jose scale, *Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst., the importation into the islands is prohibited of all trees, shrubs, cuttings, tubers, bulbs, and flowering roots, tomatoes, and raw vegetables from European France and North America.

#### DEPARTMENTAL IMPORTATIONS UNRESTRICTED

[Government Notice No. 352 of Sept. 3, 1927]

All imports to be made by the Department of Agriculture are exempted from the prohibitions contained in all Government notices issued in virtue of Ordinance No. III of 1876.

B. E. P. Q. 407 (superseding P. Q. C. A. 304).

#### PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, KINGDOM OF DENMARK

JULY 18, 1936.

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

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector in charge of Foreign Information Service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from his translations of the texts of law no. 140 of July 1, 1927, the order of February 22, 1935, and other orders, and was reviewed by the Danish Ministry of Agriculture.

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

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

## PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, KINGDOM OF DENMARK

## BASIC LEGISLATION

Law no. 140, of July 1, 1927.

## CONCISE SUMMARY

## IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Potatoes: Importation prohibited from any country in which potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.), potato nematodes or eelworms (*Heterodera rostochiensis*), or Colorado potato beetle (*Doryphora Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say) have been determined during the last 10 years (order of Feb. 22, 1935, p. 5).

Elm trees (*Ulmus* spp.): Importation of all species prohibited (order of Jan. 29, 1929, p. 5).

Douglas firs (*Pseudotsuga (douglasi) taxifolia* Brit.): Importation of plants and seeds prohibited (order of July 17, 1929, p. 5).

Vegetable mold, composts, and animal manures: Importation prohibited (order of Feb. 22, 1935, art. 1, p. 5).

## IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Plants and parts of plants with adhering soil, including fruit and other trees, shrubs, bushes, roots, rooted vegetables, bulbs, tubers, bedding plants, potted plants, etc.: Importation permitted if shipped direct from the place of production to the importer and if accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by an official plant inspection service of the country of origin in prescribed form (order of Feb. 22, 1935, p. 2).

Potatoes from countries in which potato wart, potato nematode, and Colorado potato beetle are not known to have occurred during the last 10 years, if shipped in new containers and accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by an official plant inspection service of the country of origin in prescribed form (order of Feb. 22, 1935, p. 5).

## IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

Cut asparagus, mushrooms, aquatic plants, mosses for wreaths, and sphagnum moss (order of Feb. 22, 1935, pp. 2 and 3).

Fresh fruits and vegetables, other than rooted vegetables and root crops in general (order of Feb. 22, 1935).

## PROVISIONS OF THE BASIC LEGISLATION

Law no. 140, July 1, 1927, authorizes the Danish Minister of Agriculture to take the necessary measures to prevent the introduction into the Kingdom of Denmark of plant diseases and pests that are regarded as dangerous to agricultural, horticultural, and silvicultural plants, and which have not hitherto become established in Denmark, or which are of limited distribution; to combat such diseases and pests by prohibiting the sowing or planting or transportation of cultivated plants; by the disinfection or destruction of such plants and their packing which might serve to spread the parasites; by isolating certain areas; by disinfecting warehouses, implements, etc.; or by any other means suitable for combating such parasites.

## RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF PLANTS

[Order of Feb. 22, 1935, as amended by that of Aug. 26, 1935]

## GENERAL REGULATIONS

*Direct shipment and phytosanitary certificate required*

ARTICLE 1. The importation of plants and parts of plants with adhering soil, such as fruit and other trees, shrubs, bushes, roots, rooted vegetables, bulbs, tubers, bedding plants, potted plants, etc., is permitted on condition that the shipment is made direct from the place of production to the importer, that it is

accompanied by a certificate issued by an official plant-inspection service of the country of origin, and that this certificate be presented to the customs authorities at the port of entry. Plants, the roots of which have been washed, also are affected by these regulations, but they do not apply to cut asparagus, mushrooms, aquatic plants, mosses for wreaths, and sphagnum moss.

The importation of vegetable mold, composts, and animal manures is prohibited.

*Character of certificate*

ART. 2. The certificate, which must be attached to the bill of lading, shall be issued by the plant-inspection service within a period of 1 month prior to exportation from the country of origin. It shall affirm that the place where the plants were grown is free from potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.), potato nematodes or eelworms (*Heterodera rostochiensis*), and Colorado potato beetle (*Doryphora*) *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say), and that it is situated at least 5 km from any place where the potato wart and potato nematode have been observed during the past 10 years, and not less than 50 km from any infestation of Colorado potato beetle within the same period.

The certificate shall also indicate the country of origin, the place where the products were grown, the name and address of the grower, the date, and it shall be provided with the official seal or stamp of the inspection service.

At the foot of the certificate the grower must indicate the number and kind of packages included in the shipment, and declare that the plants were shipped direct from the place of production to the importer.

ART. 3. The provisions concerning the importation of elms, Douglas firs, and potatoes of January 29, 1929, July 17, 1929, and February 22, 1935, are not affected by the present order.

The form of certificate required by the Danish Government appears below:

----- No. -----  
 -----  
 (Name of the country of origin)

*Certificate of origin*

This is to certify that the plants included in the shipment described below were grown by ----- at -----,

(Name of grower) (Postal address of place where grown)  
 a locality free from infection by potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.), potato nematodes or eelworms (*Heterodera rostochiensis*), and Colorado potato beetle (*Doryphora*) *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say), and situated at least 5 km from any place where potato wart and potato nematodes have occurred during the last 10 years, and not less than 50 km from any place where the Colorado potato beetle has been observed during the same period.

----- 19-----  
 Seal of the official Plant Inspection Service.

-----,  
 Chief, Plant Inspection Service.

The undersigned grower hereby declares that the shipment comprises ----- packages containing -----, which

(Number) (Number and kind of plants)  
 are being shipped direct from the place of production to -----  
 (Name and address of consignee)

-----  
 (Name of grower)

-----  
 (Postal address)

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF POTATOES

[Order of Feb. 22, 1935]

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED FROM CERTAIN COUNTRIES

ARTICLE 1. (1) No potatoes may be imported into Denmark from any country in which potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.), potato nematodes (*Heterodera rostochiensis*), or Colorado potato beetle (*Doryphora*) *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say) have been determined during the past 10 years. (This, of course, has the effect of a prohibition against the importation of potatoes from the United States.) Provision is made in this article

for the importation, under certification, of potatoes from countries free from wart disease.

ARTS. 2 and 3 relate to inspection on arrival and entry procedure.

TRANSIT NOT REGARDED AS IMPORTATION

ART. 4. The transit of potatoes will not be regarded as importation if the shipment is made on a through bill of lading and the potatoes are securely packed, or the lading in the Danish port is made from vessel to vessel (or railroad car) without being unladen upon the dock.

IMPORTATION OF ELMS PROHIBITED

[Order of Jan. 29, 1929]

The importation into Denmark of all species and varieties of elm (*Ulmus*) is prohibited until further orders.

IMPORTATION OF DOUGLAS FIRS PROHIBITED

[Order of July 17, 1929]

The importation into Denmark of plants and parts of plants, including the seeds, of Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga (douglasi) taxifolia* Brit.) is prohibited until further orders.

B. E. P. Q. 408.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, IRISH FREE STATE (SAORSTAT EIREANN)

JULY 18, 1936.

This summary of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Irish Free State 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. This information was previously included in Circular P. Q. C. A. 327; however, since the plant-quarantine restrictions of Great Britain have been recently revised, whereas those of the Irish Free State have not, and, since the Irish Free State is not a part of the United Kingdom, it was deemed desirable to publish this summary separately.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector in charge of Foreign Information Service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the text of the Destructive Insects and Pests (Ireland) Order, 1922, and subsequent plant-quarantine orders and was reviewed by the Department of Agriculture of the Irish Free State.

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

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

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, IRISH FREE STATE  
(SAORSTAT EIREANN)

BASIC LEGISLATION

Destructive Insects and Pests Acts, 1877 to 1929.

SUMMARY

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Elm trees (*Ulmus* spp.) from any country outside of Ireland, to prevent the introduction of the Dutch elm disease, *Graphium ulmi* (*Ceratostomella ulmi* (Schwartz) Buisman) and *Micrococcus ulmi* (order of Feb. 1, 1929, p. 8).

## IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

*Certification required*

(a) All living plants with a persistent woody stem above ground, and parts thereof, except seeds, for propagation;

(b) Potatoes; and all tubers, bulbs, rhizomes, corms, and hop stocks for planting;

(c) Seeds of onions and of leeks for sowing;

(d) Gooseberries;

(e) Chrysanthemums; rooted and unrooted cuttings;

(f) Raw apples from the United States;

(g) Vegetables and tomatoes, and living plants other than those indicated in items (a) and (b), except potatoes.

For details on the certification of items (a) to (e) see the third schedule (pp. 4 and 5). The original certificates should be mailed to the Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Dublin, C. 17 (Runai, An Roinn Talmhaíochta, Baile Átha Cliath, M. 17, Saorstát Éireann). A model of the certificate required for item (f) is furnished on page 5; this certificate should accompany the consignment concerned and be delivered to an officer of customs and excise on arrival.

The Colorado beetle order of November 30, 1931, prescribes that the products included in item (g), originating in any country other than European France, shall be accompanied by two copy certificates in the form indicated in the third schedule, issued by a duly authorized official, or by a certificate of origin visaed by a local authority.

## IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

Seeds and fresh fruits, other than those above mentioned.

## REGULATIONS UNDER THE DESTRUCTIVE INSECTS AND PESTS (IRELAND) ORDER, 1922

ARTICLE 1. This order shall come into operation December 4, 1922.

## DEFINITIONS

ART. 2. "Department" means the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland.

"Plant", where the context permits, includes tree and shrub, and the fruit, seeds, tubers, bulbs, layers, cuttings, or any other parts of a plant.

"Landing" includes importation by mail.

## RESTRICTION ON IMPORTATION OF PLANTS

ART. 3. (1) The landing in the Irish Free State from any country other than Great Britain and the Channel Islands of any of the plants mentioned in the first schedule to this order is prohibited except in accordance with the regulations set out in the third schedule.

(2) The importer of any plant the landing of which is regulated by this article shall comply with the regulations set out in the third schedule.

(3) This article shall not apply to any plant the landing of which is authorized by a general license issued by the Department, or by a special license issued by an inspector or other authorized person, or to a consignment of a plant to the Department for experimental or scientific purposes.

Articles 4 to 12 of the order relate to internal and administrative matters.

## FIRST SCHEDULE

(a) All living plants with a persistent woody stem above ground, and parts of the same, except seeds, when for use in propagation, such as fruit trees, stocks and stools, forest trees, and ornamental shrubs and grafts, layers, and cuttings thereof.

(b) All potatoes, and all tubers, bulbs, rhizomes, corms, and hop stocks for planting.

(c) Seeds of onions and of leeks for sowing.

(d) Gooseberries, bushes and fruit.

(e) Unrooted cuttings and rooted plants of chrysanthemums (amendment of Nov. 27, 1927).

## SECOND SCHEDULE

## Fungi

Black knot of plum and cherry, *Plowrightia morbosa* (Schw.) Sacc.  
 Fire or pear blight, *Bacillus amylovorus* Trev.  
 Chestnut canker, *Endothia parasitica* (Murr.) And. and And.  
 Potato wart disease, *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.  
 Onion and leek smut, *Urocystis cepulae* Frost.  
 Downy mildew of hops, *Pseudoperonospora* (*Peronosplasmopora*) *humuli* Miy. and Tak.

## Insects

Grape phylloxera, *Phylloxera (vastatrix) vitifoliae* Fitch.  
 Apple red bug, *Lygidca mendar* Reut.  
 Dark apple red bug, *Heterocordylus malinus* Reut.  
 Pear tingid, *Stephanitis pyri* Fab.  
 Colorado potato beetle, *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say.  
 Plum curculio, *Conotrachelus nenuphar* Hbst.  
 Potato tuber worm (*Phthorimaca*) *Gnorimoschema operculella* Zell.  
 Eastern tent caterpillar, *Malacosoma americana* Fab.  
 Forest tent caterpillar, *Malacosoma disstria* Hbn.  
 Oriental fruit moth (*Cydia*) *Grapholitha molesta* Busck.  
 San Jose scale, *Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.  
 White peach scale (*Diaspis*) *Aulacaspis pentagona* Targ.  
 Apple maggot, *Rhagoletis pomonella* Walsh.  
 Cherry fruit fly, *Rhagoletis cerasi* L.  
 European cherry fruit fly, *Rhagoletis cingulata* Loew.  
 Black cherry fruit fly, *Rhagoletis fausta* O. S.  
 Currant fruit fly, *Epochra canadensis* Loew.  
 Chrysanthemum gall midge, *Diarthronomyia hypogaea* Loew (amendment of Nov. 24, 1927).

## THIRD SCHEDULE

*Regulations governing the importation of plants into the Irish Free State*

1. The restrictions on landing imposed by the order and these regulations do not apply to plants the landing of which is authorized by a general license issued by the Department or by a special license issued by an inspector or other authorized person, or to consignments of plants to the Department for experimental or scientific purposes.

## Inspection and certification required

2. (a) In the case of an importation of plants otherwise than by mail from a country whose plant-inspection service is recognized for the time being, each consignment must be accompanied by two copies of a certificate issued after inspection, and not more than 14 days prior to the date of shipment, by a duly authorized official of the country whence the plants are exported, in the form prescribed below. One copy of the certificate must be produced to the customs officer at the port of entry, and the other copy must be forwarded by the importer to the consignee. In the case of consignments imported by mail a copy of the prescribed certificate need not be produced to the customs officer, but a copy must be affixed to each package.

The original of the certificate must be mailed by the exporter, before the plants are shipped, to the Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, Dublin, C. 17, Irish Free State (Runai, An Roinn Talmhaischta, Baile Atha Cliath, M. 17, Saorstát Eireann).

## Certificate of examination of plants

No. -----

This is to certify that the plants included in the package or consignment described below were thoroughly inspected by -----, a duly authorized official of -----, on -----, and were found or believed by him to be healthy and free from any of the plant diseases or pests named in the second schedule.

(Name)

(Name of inspection service)

(Date)

## Additional certificate for potatoes

Further, it is hereby certified that no case of the disease known as potato wart, *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc. has occurred on the farm or holding where the potatoes included in this consignment were grown, nor within 500 yards (approximately 0.5 km) thereof.

Signed \_\_\_\_\_  
 Official title \_\_\_\_\_

## Description of shipment

(To be supplied by the shipper)

Number and description of packages \_\_\_\_\_  
 Marks \_\_\_\_\_  
 Description of plants \_\_\_\_\_  
 Grown at \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name and address of exporter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name and address of consignee \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name of vessel \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date of shipment \_\_\_\_\_  
 Port of shipment \_\_\_\_\_  
 Port of landing in the Irish Free State \_\_\_\_\_  
 Approximate date of landing \_\_\_\_\_

Signed \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Shipper's signature)

(b) Any imported plants which on inspection are found to be unhealthy or attacked by any insect or pest mentioned in the second schedule, and which, in the judgment of the inspector or other authorized person, cannot be cleaned by disinfection or other treatment shall, with packing and package, either be destroyed or returned to the country of exportation by the importer.

## SPECIAL QUARANTINES

## IMPORTATION PROHIBITED OF POTATOES AND GOOSEBERRY AND CURRANT BUSHES, EXCEPT UNDER LICENSE AND INSPECTION CERTIFICATE

Prior to the promulgation of the order of 1922, the landing in Ireland of potatoes or of gooseberry or currant bushes was prohibited, save in cases in which the consignee in Ireland obtained a license from the Department authorizing the landing of the consignment. This restriction applied to the importation of such plants from Great Britain, as well as from other countries, and has been continued in force under the order of 1922, so far as relates to any part of Ireland within the jurisdiction of the Irish Free State Government. The Department has issued a general license permitting the importation of "new" potatoes; that is, potatoes landed before May 16 of the year in which they were lifted. Consequently, the consignee is not required at present to obtain a license for the importation of such potatoes, but if imported from places outside of Great Britain and the Channel Islands these potatoes must be accompanied by the certificate required under the order. As regards all other potatoes, as well as gooseberry and currant bushes, not only must the consignments be accompanied by the prescribed certificate, but the consignee must obtain beforehand a license from the Department in respect of each consignment, authorizing its importation. Exporters, therefore, are advised not to forward potatoes, with the exception above referred to, or gooseberry or currant bushes, to any part of Ireland within the jurisdiction of the Irish Free State Government, without first assuring themselves that the requisite license has been obtained by the consignee.

## GRADE CERTIFICATE MUST ACCOMPANY RAW APPLES GROWN IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

[Importation of Raw Apples Order of Aug. 23, 1930]

To prevent the introduction of the apple maggot, *Rhagoletis pomonella* Walsh, the importation into the Irish Free State between July 7 and November 15 of each year, of any raw apples grown in the United States of America is hereby prohibited unless each consignment is accompanied by a certificate signed by a

duly authorized inspector of the Federal Department of Agriculture in the form set out in the schedule hereto.

The certificate shall be delivered to an officer of customs and excise at the same time as and together with the entry relating to the consignment.

In the absence of the certificate such potatoes shall be forthwith destroyed by and at the expense of the importer unless they are reexported or are disposed of in accordance with the terms of a license issued by an inspector.

SCHEDULE

[Certificate to accompany raw apples grown in the United States and imported into the Irish Free State between July 7 and Nov. 15]

This is to certify that the raw apples included in the package or consignment described below are of one of the following grades as recognized by the United States of North America:

For barrel apples:  
 U. S. Fancy.  
 U. S. No. 1.

For boxed apples:  
 Extra Fancy.  
 Fancy.

Signature\_\_\_\_\_

Official status\_\_\_\_\_

Date\_\_\_\_\_

*Description of consignment*

Number and nature of packages\_\_\_\_\_

Distinguishing marks\_\_\_\_\_

Variety of apples\_\_\_\_\_

Name and address of consignee\_\_\_\_\_

Name of vessel\_\_\_\_\_

Date of shipment\_\_\_\_\_

Port of shipment\_\_\_\_\_

IMPORTATION OF ELM TREES PROHIBITED

[Order of Feb. 1, 1929]

To prevent the introduction of pests of elm trees, including the Dutch elm disease, *Graphium ulmi* (*Ceratostomella ulmi* (Schwartz) Buisman) and *Micrococcus ulmi*, the importation into the Irish Free State from all other countries is prohibited.

B. E. P. Q. 409.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, FREE CITY OF DANZIG

JULY 20, 1936.

POLISH RESTRICTIONS APPLIED TO FREE CITY OF DANZIG

On the basis of an agreement dated August 6, 1934, between Poland and the Free City of Danzig, the plant-quarantine restrictions of Poland, as promulgated in the decree of the Polish Minister of Finance on customs procedure, of October 4, 1933 (Dziennik Ustaw R. P. No. 77/552, Oct. 9, 1933), have been taken over by and applied to Danzig. However, the special authorization to import potatoes prescribed by article 1 of that decree is not required for the importation of potatoes into Danzig, but the other restrictions on the entry of potatoes remain applicable. (See B. E. P. Q. 368.)

TRANSIT REQUIREMENTS

A decree of the Free City of Danzig, dated July 15, 1935, relating to the transit of potatoes, plants, seeds, and fruits named in articles 1 and 2 of the Polish decree of October 4, 1933 (see pp. 2 and 4 of B. E. P. Q. 368), through the Free City of Danzig, prescribes that for such transit the certificates provided for in those articles are necessary. However, that requirement does not apply if those products are forwarded in securely closed and sealed railroad cars without unloading, or in securely closed and undamaged containers, and when the products mentioned in article 2 must be unladen in the port of Danzig into closed railroad cars.

## COLORING OF SEEDS NOT REQUIRED FOR COMMERCIAL SAMPLES

The same decree exempts commercial samples of seeds not exceeding 10 grams gross weight from the requirements of coloring and certification of purity prescribed by articles 5 and 7 of the Polish decree of October 4, 1933. (See pp. 7 and 8 of B. E. P. Q. 368.) The same exemption is extended to shipments and seeds that are imported through scientific institutes and research stations for scientific investigations. These samples and shipments may be imported without restriction. The model certificates are set forth in Supplement No. 1 to B. E. P. Q. 368.

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

B. E. P. Q. 410 (superseding P. Q. C. A. 295).

## FEDERAL DOMESTIC PLANT QUARANTINES

JULY 29, 1936.

The cooperation of the public is requested in assisting the United States Department of Agriculture in its efforts to prevent the spread of certain especially injurious insect pests and plant diseases which have been made the subject of Federal domestic plant quarantines. These quarantines are promulgated to prevent dissemination within the United States of dangerous plant pests new to or not widely distributed within this country. To accomplish these purposes it is necessary to regulate the movement of plants and certain other articles likely to carry the pests.

Many persons unaware of quarantine regulations unwittingly offer opportunity for establishing new centers of infestation by shipping prohibited or uninspected materials. Shippers unfamiliar with Federal quarantines should write for information to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., stating the kinds of plants and associated articles to be transported, and the points of origin and destination.

## QUARANTINES AGAINST DOMESTIC PESTS

There are now in force 10 domestic quarantines controlling the interstate movement within the continental United States of plants and plant products, and of certain other materials likely to carry insects or plant diseases.

These quarantines are intended to protect our agricultural crops and forests from pests of major importance. Some of them aid in the effort to eradicate the insects and plant diseases, while others are designed to prevent the artificial spread of pests which now occur only in limited areas.

In order to minimize interference with normal commerce, however, the regulations of most of the quarantines provide that in lieu of complete prohibition of the restricted articles, movement may be permitted under inspection or sterilization or such other treatment as may be required to insure freedom from infestation.

Insects and plant diseases which are the subject of existing Federal domestic plant quarantines are the black stem rust, the white pine blister rust, the woodgate rust, the gypsy moth and brown-tail moth, the satin moth, the Japanese beetle, the *Thurberia* weevil, the Mexican fruit fly, the pink bollworm, and the Dutch elm disease.

Eradication or control measures against these pests are undertaken by the Federal Government in cooperation with and under the direct authority of the States concerned. Such efforts have been successful in the eradication of the pink bollworm of cotton in an extensive area involving a number of counties in the Trinity Bay region of Texas, in several parishes in southwestern Louisiana, as well as a number of isolated local outbreaks in other parts of the same States, and in a limited area in south central Georgia; in stamping out gypsy moth infestations in Cleveland, Ohio, in western New York, and in northern New Jersey; and in the eradication of the Mediterranean fruit fly from Florida; and the date palm scale from Arizona, California, and Texas.

## STATE NURSERY INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS

The regulations of practically all States require that trees, shrubs, and other woody plants must be inspected and certified as free from injurious pests before being shipped or otherwise transported. Several States require such a certificate for herbaceous plants and bulbs as well. A postal regulation requires that a State nursery inspection certificate shall accompany woody plants offered for mailing. Prospective shippers should, therefore, also make inquiry of the inspection service of their own State as to any requirements which may be in effect before making shipments.

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

B. E. P. Q. 411 (superseding P. Q. C. A. 284).

## PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF MEXICO

AUGUST 24, 1936.

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

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant-quarantine inspector in charge of Foreign Information Service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from his translations of the Federal pest law of November 29, 1924, the Phytosanitary Regulations of June 30, 1927 (Reglamento de Policia Sanitaria Agricola), and the various decrees and resolutions promulgated under the Federal pest law.

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, REPUBLIC OF MEXICO

## BASIC LEGISLATION

The Constitution, section I of article 69, and paragraph III of article 27.

The Federal pest law of November 29, 1924 (Diario Oficial XXVIII, Dec. 10, 1924).

## SUMMARY

## IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum* L.): Importation prohibited from Maryland, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania on account of the existence of potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.) in those States (Exterior Quarantine No. 4, decree of June 26, 1927, see p. 15).

Fresh fruits and vegetables, except root crops such as onions, carrots, turnips, beets, etc., when free from soil: Importation prohibited from Africa (the entire continent and the islands thereof), Argentina, Australia, Azores, Bermuda, Brazil, Canary Islands, Cyprus, France, Greece, Hawaii, Hungary, Italy, Malta, New Zealand, Palestine, Portugal, Spain, Syria, and Tasmania, to prevent the introduction of the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitidis capitata* Wied.) (Exterior Quarantine No. 5, decree of July 17, 1927, as revised Jan. 27, 1936, effective Aug. 18, 1936).

Rice (*Oryza sativa* L.): Importation of seed or paddy rice prohibited from all countries except the United States to prevent the introduction of leaf smut (*Entyloma oryzae* Syd.), blight (*Oospora oryzaetorum* Sacc.), take-all or foot-rot (*Ophiobolus cariceti* (B. and Br.) Sacc.) (*O. graminis* Sacc.), glume blight (*Phoma glumarum* Ell. and Tr.), downy mildew (*Sclerospora macrocarpa* Sacc.), and flag smut of wheat (*Urocystis tritici* Koern.) (Exterior Quarantine No. 6, decree of May 12, 1927, p. 16).

Sugarcane (*Saccharum officinalis* L.): Importation prohibited from all sources to prevent the introduction of cane smut (*Ustilago sacchari* Rabb.), downy mildew (*Sclerospora sacchari* Miy.), eye-spot disease (*Helminthosporium sacchari* Butler), etc., except for scientific purposes and under special permit (Exterior Quarantine No. 9, decree of Sept. 13, 1928, p. 18).

Alfalfa (*Medicago sativa* L.), plants and parts thereof (including seeds) in the fresh condition or as hay, proceeding from the States of Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming, to prevent the introduction of the alfalfa weevil (*Phytonomus*) *Hypera postica* Gyll.) (Exterior Quarantine No. 12, resolution of July 2, 1934, p. 20).

#### EXPORTATION PROHIBITED

Cactus plants, fruits, and seeds: Exportation from Mexico prohibited (regulations of June 28, 1930, and decision of Dec. 20, 1933, p. 22).

#### IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Seeds, plants, and parts thereof, for propagation: Each shipment must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate of competent authority of the country of origin, affirming freedom from injurious pests and diseases, especially from virus diseases, and will be inspected on arrival in Mexico. Consular visa not necessary (resolution of Oct. 17, 1934, p. 6). This does not apply to plants or plant products governed by special quarantines.

Citrus plants and parts thereof: Importation permitted under the provisions of regulation 47 of the regulations of July 5, 1927 (p. 9), as a precaution against the introduction of citrus canker (*Bacterium citri* Hasse), citrus root worms (*Tylenchus semipenetrans* Cobb.), the citrus black fly (*Alcurocanthus woolumi* Ashby), etc. (Exterior Quarantine No. 1 of Dec. 2, 1922, p. 12).

Coffee plants (*Coffea* spp.), and their various parts (roots, stems, flowers, fruits, and even the commercial coffee beans in the natural state): Importation permitted only under the provisions of regulation 47 of the regulations of July 5, 1927, as a precaution against the introduction of the coffee berry borer (*Stephanoderes coffeae* Hag.) (Exterior Quarantine No. 2, decree of Nov. 26, 1926, p. 13).

Cotton, seed cotton, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls: Importation subject to compliance with the provisions of regulation 47 of the regulations of July 5, 1927, and to the special conditions set forth in Exterior Quarantine No. 3, decree of February 4, 1926, as amended (see pp. 13 et seq.), to prevent the introduction of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saund.) and other injurious pests.

Potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum* L.): Importation subject to compliance with the provisions of regulation 47 of the regulations of July 5, 1927. See also special provisions applying to the importation of potatoes grown in and exported from the United States (pp. 9 and 15). Precaution against the introduction of potato wart (*Symchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.), and the potato tuber worm (*Gnorimoschema operculella* Zell.) (Exterior Quarantine No. 4, decree of June 26, 1927).

Seed or paddy rice from the United States: Importation subject to compliance with the provisions of regulation 47 of the regulations of July 5, 1927, to prevent the introduction of leaf smut (*Entyloma oryzae* Syd.), blight (*Oospora oryzae-torum* Sacc.), take-all or foot-rot disease (*Ophiobolus cariceti* (B. and Br.) Sacc.) (*O. graminis* Sacc.), glume blight (*Phoma glumarum* Ell. and Tr.), downy mildew (*Sclerospora macrocarpa* Sacc.), and flag smut of wheat (*Urocystis tritici* Koern.) (Exterior Quarantine No. 6, decree of May 12, 1927, p. 16).

Wheat for seed purposes: Importation subject to an import permit and to a certificate issued by competent authority of the country of origin, visaed by the Mexican Consul, affirming that in the locality where grown the wheat was not infected by flag smut (*Urocystis tritici* Koern.), or take-all (*Ophiobolus cariceti* (B. and Br.) Sacc.) (Exterior Quarantine No. 8, decree of July 23, 1931, and resolution of July 30, 1931, pp. 17 and 18).

Peach, nectarine, almond, and apricot plants and parts thereof, from the United States: Importation subject to the provisions of regulation 47 of the regulations of July 5, 1927. A precaution against the introduction of so-called virus diseases: Phony peach, peach yellows, peach rosette, and little peach (Exterior Quarantine No. 10, decree effective Aug. 14, 1929, p. 19).

Corn, broomcorn, sorghum, sudan grass, straw, etc.: Application to be made in advance for an import permit, which, if issued, will indicate the conditions

under which importation will be permitted. Precaution against the introduction of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis* Hbn.) (Exterior Quarantine No. 11 as modified by decree of June 27, 1931, p. 19).

Alfalfa (*Medicago sativa* L.), plants and parts thereof (including seeds) in the fresh condition or as hay, proceeding from the State of California: Importer must obtain a special permit in advance and the shipment must be accompanied by a certificate affirming that the alfalfa weevil (*Phytonomus*) *Hypera postica* Gyll.) does not exist there (Exterior Quarantine No. 12, resolution of July 2, 1934, p. 20).

Seeds, plants, and parts of plants, including bulbs, rhizomes, stolons, layers, cuttings, etc., for propagation, not otherwise restricted or prohibited: Each shipment must be accompanied by a certificate issued by competent authority of the country of origin affirming freedom from injurious pests and diseases, and especially from virus diseases (resolution of Oct. 17, 1934, pp. 6-8).

#### IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

Fresh fruits and vegetables from the United States of America: Except as restricted or prohibited by special quarantines, their importation into Mexico is unrestricted.

Dried or processed fruits and vegetables, cereals for food or manufacturing purposes, nuts: Importation unrestricted.

#### THE FEDERAL PEST LAW

[Nov. 29, 1924; Diario Oficial XXVIII, Dec. 10, 1924]

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS

Chapter II, article 3. It is declared of public utility to prevent, combat, and exterminate pests and diseases that affect or may affect agriculture, as well as to prevent the introduction of the said pests into the country. Consequently, the Executive of the Republic, through the Secretaria de Agricultura y Fomento, will apply the provisions of this law and its regulations in the whole of the national territory.

#### REGULATIONS OF THE AGRICULTURAL PHYTOSANITARY SERVICE

[July 5, 1927; Diario Oficial XLIII: 14, July 16, 1927]

Chapter I, articles 1 to 16. Organization of the Plant Protection Service (Servicio de Defensa Agricola).

Chapter II, articles 17 to 30. Interior quarantines and zones of control.

Chapter III, articles 31 to 37. On internal commerce in agricultural plants and plant products.

Chapter IV, articles 38 to 42. On the importation of agricultural plants and plant products.

#### GENERAL REGULATIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF PLANTS NOT SUBJECT TO SPECIAL QUARANTINES

ART. 38. Plants, parts, or products thereof not subject to special quarantines may be imported only through the ports and frontier cities authorized by the Department of Agriculture.

ART. 39. Inspectors of the Office of Agricultural Protection will be advised of the arrival of any plants, parts, or products thereof (seeds, bulbs, tubers, roots, cuttings, stems, etc.), from a foreign country, in order that they may be inspected.

ART. 40. If inspection establishes that the merchandise constitutes a danger of introducing a plant disease or pest into Mexico, the shipment shall be reladen and exported within 30 days, or it will be destroyed without indemnity.

In case of doubt, the matter shall be referred to the Federal office for decision.

ART. 41. If the results of inspection are favorable, the inspector will authorize entry and will issue a phytosanitary certificate after the charges fixed by the respective tariff have been paid.

ART. 42. The obligations imposed by the preceding articles shall fall upon the consignee.

## CERTIFICATION REQUIRED OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS INTENDED FOR PROPAGATION

The resolution of October 17, 1934, supplements the provisions of articles 38 to 42, inclusive, with respect to seeds, plants, and parts thereof, intended for propagation, the importation of which is not restricted or prohibited by special quarantines, as follows:

## PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

ARTICLE 1. The importation into the Republic of Mexico is permitted of all kinds of agricultural seeds and products intended for sowing and propagation, only when accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate indicating origin, issued by the competent authority of the official service of the country of origin, except in cases where partial or absolute quarantines are in effect against the imported product.

ART. 2. The certificate shall affirm that the seeds, bulbs, rhizomes, stolons, layers, cuttings, etc., from field, garden, nursery, etc., which is under the supervision of the phytosanitary service of the country of origin, do not bear injurious diseases or pests, especially virus diseases, and that the shipment was subjected to a phytopathological and entomological inspection by an inspector of the phytosanitary service of the exporting country.

ART. 3. In accordance with the regulations on matters of agricultural health, issued by the President of the Republic, March 22, 1928, Mexican consuls in foreign countries will inform the Department of Agriculture, through the Department of Foreign Relations, which agricultural areas of the respective countries are under the supervision of the phytosanitary service of the same.

## AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

ART. 4. The unloading and introduction of the products referred to in this resolution will be permitted only through the following ports and customhouses:

*Northern frontier.*—Tijuana and Mexicali, Baja California; Nogales, Sonora; Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua; Piedras Negras, Coahuila; Nuevo Laredo and Matamoros, Tamaulipas.

*Gulf ports.*—Tampico, Tamaulipas; Veracruz, Veracruz; Progreso, Yucatan; Payo Obispo, Campeche.

*Pacific ports.*—Ensenada, La Paz and Santa Rosalia, Baja California; Guaymas, Sonora; Mazatlan, Sinaloa; Manzanillo, Colima; Acapulco, Guerrero; Salina Cruz, Oaxaca.

*Southern frontier.*—Suchiate, Chiapas.

## INSPECTION ON ARRIVAL

ART. 5. The phytosanitary inspector will inspect every shipment of seeds, bulbs, etc., in the port or customhouse of entry and will issue a corresponding certificate in accordance with articles 38 to 42 of the Reglamento de Policia Agricola, provided that the phytosanitary certificate accompanies the shipment, that it is valid, and that the result of the inspection is satisfactory.

## CONSULAR VISA NOT REQUIRED

ART. 6. Since the present resolution does not correspond to a partial or absolute quarantine, in the concept of the Reglamento de Policia Sanitaria, chapter V, the legalization of phytosanitary certificates by the Mexican consul in the country of origin is not necessary.

## FUMIGATION IF DEEMED NECESSARY

ART. 7. When shipments are not accompanied by the corresponding phytosanitary certificates, the Direccion de Fomento Agricola will decide, after the merchandise has been examined by an inspector, whether it shall be subjected to fumigation at atmospheric pressure in the port or customhouse of entry, using 100 grams carbon disulphide per cubic meter for 24 hours, or 8 grams hydrocyanic acid gas per cubic meter with a vacuum of 400 mm at sea level with an exposure of 1 hour, or disinfection with hot water, with compounds of mercury, or with formalin, or whether the entry of the product should be refused.

ART. 8. The cost of fumigation or disinfection, and of labor incidental to inspection made at the port or customhouse of entry, with the exception of the inspector's services, will be borne by the consignee of the merchandise.

This resolution becomes effective 2 months after date of publication in the *Diario Oficial* (published Nov. 10, 1934).

NOTE.—Since the expression, "all kinds of agricultural seeds and products intended for propagation", appeared rather indefinite, an interpretation was requested. The Director de Fomento Agrícola of the Mexican Secretaria de Agricultura y Fomento offers the following explanation: "The regulation covers every kind of plant product intended for propagation and applies also to living plants, including trees and shrubs, or so-called nursery stock."

The required certification emphasizes freedom from virus diseases. Since infection with virus diseases can be detected by field inspections only, the required certificate can be issued only by authorized State inspection services and not by this Bureau. The Director adds that shipments of plant material intended for propagation, from nurseries that are State-inspected and which are officially recognized by the respective States, are acceptable without individual certificates. In other words, a seasonal State nursery inspection certificate is acceptable. In the absence of such certificates, the shipper must obtain a certificate based on an inspection of the plants intended for exportation to Mexico and on inspections of those plants in the nursery during the growing season for virus diseases.

Chapter V, articles 43 to 55. On exterior quarantines.

#### GENERAL REGULATIONS ON EXTERIOR QUARANTINES

ART. 43. Exterior quarantines will be imposed against plants, parts, or products thereof, of foreign origin, which may be attacked by injurious plant diseases and pests.

These quarantines will be absolute or partial, according as they wholly prohibit importation, or, should disinfection be deemed sufficient, entry may be authorized under certain restrictions.

ARTS. 44 and 45. Quarantines will be established by executive declaration and the country concerned will be notified.

#### ABSOLUTE EXTERIOR QUARANTINES

ART. 46. An absolute quarantine having been declared, specimens may be imported only for study and scientific work, under a special permit.

#### PARTIAL EXTERIOR QUARANTINES

ART. 47. A partial quarantine subjects importations to the following requirements:

(1) The intending Mexican importer must procure a permit in advance of shipment from the Office of Agricultural Protection (*Oficina para la Defensa Agrícola*).

(2) The shipment shall be accompanied by a duly legalized certificate, issued by phytosanitary authorities of the country of origin, indicating the importer's permit number; date of inspection; name and address of exporter, locality, district, and country of origin; name and address of consignee; declaration that the article is from a district not infested with the disease or pest which occasioned the quarantine, or any other pest or disease, and certification that the product was shipped in containers that had not previously been used for the same product; bulk shipments are excepted from the last provision.

(3) The shipment must also be accompanied by a consular certificate declaring that quarantines are in force in the country of origin against the entry of products from countries infested by any pest or disease which affects said products.

(4) Notice of the arrival of the shipment shall be given to the Department of Agriculture on the forms provided for that purpose.

(5) Entry will be allowed only at the places indicated in the importer's permit, and provided that the captain of the vessel, when it is a maritime importation, shall certify that the consignment has not been transhipped or in case transshipment has been necessary at any place or port under quarantine, that it has been effected without landing the goods.

(6) Except with bulk shipments, the merchandise shall be packed only in containers that have not previously been used for other agricultural products.

(7) The consignment shall be inspected at the port of entry by an inspector of the Office of Agricultural Protection. If found free from pests or diseases, it may be introduced into the country; if, on the contrary, it is found to be infested, its entry will not be authorized, unless disinfection be deemed a sufficient safeguard, in which case the shipment will be subjected to such treatment:

ART. 48. Applications for import permits may be made by telegraph and shall indicate the name and address of the exporter; the country and locality of origin of the shipment; the port of embarkation or port where the consular invoice was issued and the port through which it is intended to import the shipment; its quantity and the name and address of the consignee.

ART. 49. An application for permit being duly approved, the permit will be issued in quadruplicate, one copy being delivered to the applicant for presentation on requesting entry at the respective customhouse; another will be sent to the latter, the third will be for the inspector, and the fourth will be transmitted to the shipper.

The period of validity will be indicated in each permit.

ART. 50. Permits granted will be canceled when any of the following circumstances are determined:

(a) When the certificate does not correctly indicate the locality in which the merchandise was produced.

(b) When the freedom of the shipment with respect to the diseases or pests referred to is not as certified.

Furthermore, in this case, new permits will not be issued for the importation of the same product from the country concerned.

(c) When the containers or wrappers have previously been used for agricultural products.

(d) When the permittee does not comply with the objections imposed by these regulations or furnishes false data.

ART. 51. All expenses for storage, transportation, fumigation, or disinfection and labor incidental to inspection at the port of destination, except the services of the inspector, will be borne by the consignee.

ARTS. 52, 53, 54. Administrative details.

ART. 55. Mexican consuls abroad, commercial and agricultural attachés, and fiscal agents are required to inform the Secretaria de Agricultura of agricultural pests or diseases which may appear in countries in which they are stationed.

Chapter VI, articles 56 to 59. On the exportation of agricultural plants and plant products.

Chapter VII, articles 60 to 73. General provisions.

ART. 60. The provisions of the laws and of the present regulations will be applicable—

(a) To all plants, parts thereof or their products, which are attacked by diseases, insects, or other parasites known to be injurious to agriculture in whatever biological stage.

(b) To live insects, harmful to plants, in whatever biological stage.

(c) To cultures of bacteria, fungi, and other agents injurious to plants.

(d) To all articles and things that may serve as vehicles of pests or diseases dangerous to agriculture.

ART. 61. The designation of pests or diseases, as well as the determination of the various articles indicated in the previous regulation, may be effected by special Executive decree, also determining at the same time the procedure to be adopted for prevention and control, in which case the respective declaration will be subject to conditions prescribed in each instance by these regulations.

ART. 62. Plants and plant products intended for food, industrial, or medicinal purposes or for ornamentation are subject to the restrictions established by the Secretaria de Agricultura only when it is established or believed that they are vehicles of pests or diseases harmful to agriculture.

ARTS. 63 to 73. Miscellaneous provisions.

Chapter VIII, articles 74 to 85. Penalties.

#### AUTHORIZED MEXICAN PORTS OF ENTRY

On the northern frontier: Mexicali, Baja California; Nogales, Sonora; Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua; Piedras Negras, Coahuila; Nuevo Laredo and Matamoros, Tamaulipas. On the Gulf coast: Tampico, Tamaulipas; Veracruz and Puerto Mexico, Veracruz; Frontera, Tabasco; Progreso, Yucatan. On the Pacific coast: Guaymas and Yavaros, Sonora; Topolobampo and Mazatlan, Sinaloa;

Manzanillo, Colima; Acapulco, Guerrero; Salina Cruz, Oaxaca; Tapachula, Chiapas. Other ports of entry may be authorized on special request and on payment of the cost of employing an inspector.

#### SPECIAL QUARANTINES

##### EXTERIOR QUARANTINE NO. 1—CITRUS TREES

[Decree of Dec. 2, 1922]

This is a partial quarantine on account of citrus canker (*Bacterium citri* Hasse); citrus root worms (*Tylenchus semipenetrans* Cobb); the citrus black-fly (*Aleurocanthus woglumi* Ashby); and other pests and diseases new to or not widely distributed in Mexico.

In order to import into Mexico citrus trees or parts thereof (shoots, sprouts, roots, buds, etc.), the general provisions applying to partial quarantines must be complied with.

This quarantine does not affect citrus fruits.

##### EXTERIOR QUARANTINE NO. 2—COFFEE

[Decree of Nov. 26, 1926]

A partial quarantine on account of the coffee berry borer, *Stephanoderes coffeae* Hag. (*S. hampei* Fen.).

In order to import into Mexico coffee plants and their various parts (roots, stems, flowers, fruits, and even the commercial coffee beans in their natural state) the general provisions applying to partial quarantines must be complied with.

##### EXTERIOR QUARANTINE NO. 3—COTTON

[Decree of Feb. 4, 1926, as amended Apr. 23 and Aug. 28, 1928, and Nov. 12, 1929]

A partial quarantine on account of the pink bollworm of cotton (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saund.) and other dangerous pests.

In order to import into Mexico cottonseed, seed cotton, and cottonseed hulls, the general provisions applying to partial quarantines must be complied with, as well as the following special provisions:

Shipments of these products must be subjected to vacuum fumigation on arrival at the Mexican port of entry if suitable fumigation plants are located there.

When the products referred to in this quarantine are from the counties of Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, Maricopa, Pima, Pinal, and Santa Cruz, State of Arizona; Chaves, Dona Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, and Otero, State of New Mexico; Andrews, Borden, Brewster, Crane, Culberson, Dawson, Ector, El Paso, Glasscock, Howard, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, Loring, Martin, Midland, Pecos, Presidio, Reeves, Terrell, Upton, Ward, and Winkler, State of Texas, their importation into Mexico will be permitted only after a special permit has been granted by the Office of Agricultural Defense, subject to vacuum fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas at a dosage of 60 grams per cubic meter, provided that the said products are intended solely for manufacturing purposes in factories located in districts where the existence of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*) has been demonstrated.

The same general provisions apply to shipments of carded cotton, cotton waste, and raw cotton with and without seeds, except that Puerto Mexico, Veracruz, is added as a port of entry. Fumigation of these products is permitted at the point of shipment, with corresponding certification by competent authority. A certificate declaring that these products do not proceed from districts infested with the pink bollworm of cotton must also accompany the shipment.

Bales and packages of cotton shall bear numbered tags on arrival at the port of entry. All immigrants from the States of Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas, who enter Mexico through the northern border of that country, are prohibited from bringing with them cotton or cotton products which may serve to carry the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*).

All railroad cars from the United States which it is attempted to enter into Mexico shall be inspected before entering Mexican territory by inspectors

appointed by the Office of Plant Protection, who, after inspection, shall admit cars found free from evidence of having been used for the transportation of cotton, or its raw, unmanufactured products, and they shall require the cleaning or fumigation of contaminated cars.

NOTE.—The following letter, dated Mexico City, October 21, 1926, has been received from the Office of the Director General of Agriculture and Livestock:

"In answer to your letter of the 15th instant, you are informed that you have correctly interpreted the decision of this office relative to the requisites that should be complied with, at the present time, to allow the importation into this country of seeds from abroad, which requisites consist in subjecting to fumigation the seeds of cotton and coffee; seeds of other kinds being subjected only to inspection; it being understood that the introduction of seeds infected with disease is prohibited.

"The importation of cottonseed or coffee should be supported by a certificate issued by a competent and authorized person, without it being absolutely necessary that the fumigation take place precisely at the port or customhouse of entry, since it will be sufficient that in the document mentioned it appear that the fumigation took place immediately before or after the last loading."

#### EXTERIOR QUARANTINE NO. 4—POTATOES

[Decree of June 26, 1927]

A partial quarantine against potatoes on account of the potato wart disease (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.) and other injurious pests or diseases not known to occur in Mexico.

The importation of potatoes is subject to the general provisions applying to partial quarantines and to the following:

*Special provisions applying to the importation of potatoes from the United States*

The importation of potatoes from Maryland, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania is absolutely prohibited, because of the occurrence of potato wart in those States.

Potatoes from California, Colorado, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, and Florida may be imported into Mexico if previously fumigated or disinfected. This requirement is imposed on account of the potato tuber worm (*Phthorimaea* *Gnorimoschema operculella* Zell.), which occurs in those States.

This quarantine does not affect potatoes from any other State.

#### EXTERIOR QUARANTINE NO. 5—FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

[Decree of July 17, 1927, as revised by that of Jan. 27, 1936, effective Aug. 18, 1936]

ARTICLE 1. In accordance with the provisions of article 43 of the Regulations of the Agricultural Sanitary Police (Phytosanitary Service) an absolute quarantine is established against all kinds of fruits with a soft pericarp, and fresh produce (truck crops) proceeding from Africa (the whole continent and islands thereof), Argentina, Australia, Azores, Bermuda, Brazil, Canary Islands, Cyprus, France, Greece, Hawaii, Hungary, Italy, Malta, New Zealand, Palestine, Portugal, Spain, Syria, and Tasmania.

*Subterranean products excepted*

ART. 2. The following are not affected by the provisions of article 1 if they arrive free from soil: Fresh produce of subterranean growth, such as onions, carrots, turnips, beets, etc.

*Products admitted for scientific purposes*

ART. 3. The entry into Mexico of the fruits and vegetables indicated in article 1 may be authorized only under a special permit, for study or scientific work, and on observing the precautions required by the respective office.

The foregoing applies also to mail shipments of the products concerned.

## EXTERIOR QUARANTINE NO. 6—RICE

[Decree of May 12, 1927]

This is an absolute quarantine in its application to all countries except the United States.

As applied to the United States, it is a partial quarantine, restricting the importation of seed or paddy rice from that country into Mexico, to prevent the introduction of leaf smut (*Entyloma oryzae* Syd.), blight (*Oospora oryzaetorum* Sacc.), take-all or foot-rot disease (*Ophiobolus cariceti* (B. and Br.) Sacc. (*O. graminis* Sacc.)), glume blight (*Phoma glumarum* Ell. and Tr.), downy mildew (*Sclerospora macrocarpa* Sacc.), and flag smut of wheat (*Urocystis tritici* Koern.).

The general provisions governing partial quarantines are applicable to shipments from the United States.

This quarantine does not affect husked or polished rice imported for food or industrial purposes.

## EXTERIOR QUARANTINE NO. 7—BANANA PLANTS

[Decrees of Nov. 17, 1927, and May 30, 1928]

An absolute quarantine on account of the banana root borer (*Cosmopolites sordidus* Germ.) and the Panama or wilt disease (*Fusarium cubense* E. F. Sm.), prohibiting the importation into Mexico of banana plants and parts thereof from foreign countries.

Banana fruits may be imported through the ports of Mexicali, Naco, and Agua Prieta when intended for food in the northern district of Baja California and the towns through which the railroads pass between Naco and Canea, and between Agua Prieta and Nacozari in the State of Sonora.

## REVOCATION OF EXTERIOR QUARANTINE NO. 8—LIST OF COUNTRIES AFFECTED BY FLAG-SMUT AND TAKE-ALL DISEASES OF WHEAT

The Presidential decree of July 23, 1931, published and effective July 29, 1931, revokes that of March 4, 1931, which established Absolute Exterior Quarantine No. 8. The text follows:

ARTICLE 1. The Absolute Quarantine of March 4, 1931, which was promulgated against the agricultural diseases caused by the fungi "*Urocystis tritici* Koern." and "*Ophiobolus cariceti* (B. and Br.) Sacc. (*O. graminis* Sacc.)", which attack species and varieties of foreign wheat, is revoked.

ART. 2. The Department of Agriculture and Public Works (Secretaria de Agricultura y Fomento) is authorized to dictate special provisions which may protect the national agriculture against invasion by the said agricultural diseases, indicating for that purpose, in lists that will be published in the Official Journal of the Federation, the countries or localities which, as being affected, should be subjected to special provisions.

In the absence of any statement of the special provisions above referred to, inquiry through the Office of Agricultural Protection of the above-named Department elicits the information that—

"To permit the introduction into our country (Mexico) of the seed (wheat) proceeding from the places named in the resolution cited (July 30, 1931) a permit from this Department is required, and also a certificate signed by the sanitary authorities of the country of origin, visaed by our consul, which shall accompany the merchandise. The certificate shall affirm that in the locality where it was grown the wheat was not infected by the diseases referred to."

ART. 3. After the publication of the lists referred to in the preceding article, the Department of Agriculture and Public Works will issue regulations prescribing the requirements which every importation from quarantined localities shall meet, for which purpose interested persons shall apply to the above-mentioned Department in advance for a permit for the importation and movement of these products.

The resolution of July 30, 1931, published and effective August 3, 1931, supplements the above cited decree of July 23, 1931. The text follows:

"Complying with the provisions of article 2 of the Presidential decree of July 23, 1931, published in the 'Diario Oficial' of the Federation, of July 29, of the same year, this Department declares, supported by reports in its possession, that

in the countries indicated below there exists the diseases known as 'flag-smut and take-all', caused, respectively, by the fungi *Urocystis tritici* Koern. and *Ophiobolus cariceti* (B. and Br.) Sacc. (*O. graminis* Sacc.) and that therefore, and in compliance with the provisions of article 3 of the same decree, interested persons, in moving wheat originating in the said countries, shall previously apply for and obtain a permit from the Department.

"The countries in which *Urocystis tritici* exists are China, India, Italy, Japan, Spain, the Union of South Africa, and the United States of America (States of Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas).

"The countries in which *Ophiobolus (graminis) cariceti* exists are Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, Union of South Africa, and the United States of America (States of Arkansas, California, Indiana, Kansas, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Tennessee, and Washington)."

EXTERIOR QUARANTINE NO. 9—SUGARCANE

[Decree of Sept. 13, 1928]

An absolute quarantine on account of cane smut (*Ustilago sacchari* Rabh.), downy mildew (*Sclerospora sacchari* Miy.), eye-spot disease (*Helminthosporium sacchari* Butler), etc., prohibiting the importation into Mexico of shoots (suckers, tillers) of sugarcane, except for scientific purposes and under special permit.

EXTERIOR QUARANTINE NO. 10—PEACH, NECTARINE, ALMOND, AND APRICOT

[Effective Aug. 14, 1929]

A partial quarantine against plants, and parts thereof, of peach, nectarine, almond, and apricot from the United States, on account of Phony Peach, Peach Yellows, Peach Rosette, and Little Peach diseases.

In order to import into Mexico the plant material above mentioned the general provisions applying to partial quarantines must be complied with.

Landing and entry will be permitted only through the following ports: Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua; Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas; and Veracruz.

REVOCATION OF EXTERIOR QUARANTINE NO. 11

The Mexican decree of June 27, 1931, as published in the *Diario Oficial* of July 3, 1931, revokes Absolute Exterior Quarantine No. 11, which prohibited the importation into Mexico of corn, broomcorn, sorghum, sudan grass, straw, etc. The text of that decree, in translation, is as follows:

ARTICLE 1. Absolute Quarantine No. 11 of March 25, of the current year, promulgated against invasion by the European borer of corn and the other agricultural products indicated in the said quarantine, is revoked.

LIST OF PRODUCTS NAMED IN EXTERIOR QUARANTINE NO. 11

- (a) Grain corn, corn in the ear, green corn in the ear, and all parts of the plant (stems, leaves, etc.).
- (b) Broomcorn, including all parts of the plant.
- (c) All varieties of sorghum, including all parts of the plant.
- (d) Sudan grass, including all parts of the plant.
- (e) Celery and rhubarb, dry or fresh, and beets with leaves.
- (f) Cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, cosmos, zinnia, mallow, hortensia, and cut flowers or entire plants, except the bulbs without stems, of gladiolus and dahlia.
- (g) Straw of all kinds of cereals and grains, as such, or when used as packing.

ART. 2. The Department of Agriculture and Public Works Departamento de Agricultura y Fomento is authorized to dictate special provisions to protect the national agriculture against invasion by the pest in question, indicating for that purpose, in lists that will be published in the official journal of the federation, the countries, or localities which, as being affected, will be subject to special provisions.

ART. 3. After publication of the lists referred to in the preceding articles, the Department of Agriculture and Public Works will formulate regulations on the requirements to be met with every importation from quarantined localities, for which purpose interested persons shall apply in advance to the said Department for a permit for the movement of those products.

LIST OF QUARANTINED COUNTRIES AND LOCALITIES

The resolution of the same date declares the following-named countries and localities to be infested with the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis* Hbn.) :

*North America.*—Canada (Provinces of Ontario and Quebec) ; and the United States (Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and West Virginia).

*Europe.*—The entire continent.

*Asia.*—Siberia from the Ural to the Amur ; Asia Minor and India.

*Africa.*—The northwest (Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia).

EXTERIOR QUARANTINE NO. 12—ALFALFA

[Resolution of July 2, 1934]

ARTICLE 1. In accordance with article 43 of the Regulations of Agricultural Sanitary Police (Policia Sanitaria Agricola), an absolute quarantine is established against plants of alfalfa (*Medicago sativa* L.) and their various parts (roots, stems, leaves, flowers, and seeds), in the fresh condition or as hay, which proceed from the following States of the American Union: Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming, and a partial quarantine for the counties of California infested by the alfalfa weevil (*Phytonomus Hypera postica* Gyll.).

ART. 2. The following conditions are established for the importation into Mexico of the articles mentioned from the State of California, United States of America :

(a) Importers must apply for and obtain, before shipment, a special permit from the Direccion de Fomento Agricola.

(b) Application for permit may be made by telegraph and shall indicate the name and address of the exporter ; locality where the alfalfa was grown ; port of shipment and port of entry into Mexican territory ; destination and name of importer ; quantity of the product ; date of application and signature of applicant.

(c) Each permit issued will be numbered, and the period of its validity will be indicated therein.

(d) The product shall be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate, duly legalized, issued by the respective authorities of the State of California, United States of America, and visaed by one of our consuls with jurisdiction in the place of origin of the product, declaring that the pest in question does not exist there.

(e) Unloading or introduction will be permitted only at the following frontier ports or customs offices :

*On the northern frontier.*—Mexicali and Tiajuana, Baja California ; Nogales, Sonora ; Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua ; Piedras Negras, Coahuila ; Nuevo Laredo and Matamoros, Tamaulipas.

*On the Pacific coast.*—Santa Rosalia, Ensenada, and La Paz, Baja California ; Guaymas and Yvaros, Sonora ; Topolobampo and Mazatlan, Sinaloa ; Manzanillo, Colima ; Acapulco, Guerrero ; Salina Cruz, Oaxaca.

ART. 3. Contravention of the provisions of the present quarantine will be deemed illegal transit, in accordance with article 74 of the Regulations of Policia Sanitaria Agricola already cited, and in accordance with article 75 of the same regulations, the illegal transit will be punished by a fine of \$10 to \$1,000, both with respect to the consignee and the carrier of the merchandise, and by proceeding with the destruction of the latter without right of indemnity.

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

Under date of June 28, 1930, the Executive Power of Mexico promulgated regulations prescribing that—

1. Cacti intended for exportation from Mexico may be collected only from January 1 to July 31 of each year.

2. The collection of any kind of cactus fruits and seeds for exportation to foreign countries is prohibited.

3. All exporters of cactus plants from Mexico must transmit to the Botanic Garden of Chapultepec, D. F., five specimens of the less common plants from each consignment to a foreign country.

EXPORTATION OF CERTAIN CACTI PROHIBITED

The decision of the Mexican Secretaria de Agricultura y Fomento of December 20, 1933, supplements the regulations of June 28, 1930, by prohibiting the collection of the following-named cacti for exportation from Mexico:

<i>Ariocarpus fissuratus</i> Schum.	<i>Neomammillaria chinoccephala</i> Purpus.
<i>Ariocarpus kotschoubeyanus</i> Schum.	<i>Neomammillaria elegans</i> Brit. and Rose.
<i>Ariocarpus retusus</i> Scheidw.	<i>Neomammillaria grahami</i> Engelm.
<i>Ariocarpus trigonus</i> Schum.	<i>Neomammillaria lenta</i> K. Brandeg.
<i>Astrophytum capricorne</i> Dietr.	<i>Neomammillaria (leona) potsi</i> (Scheer) Brit. and Rose.
<i>Astrophytum myriostigma</i> Lem.	<i>Neomammillaria micromeris</i> Engelm.
<i>Cephalocereus senilis</i> Pfeiff.	<i>Neomammillaria parkinsoni</i> Ehrenb.
<i>Coryphantha (Neomammillaria) poscl-geriana</i> Dietr.	<i>Neomammillaria rhodantha</i> Link and Otto.
<i>Coryphantha (Neomammillaria) valida</i> Dietr.	<i>Neolloydia (Echinocactus) beguini</i> Brit. and Rose.
<i>Echinocactus grusoni</i> Hildm.	<i>Obregonia denegri</i> Fric.
<i>Echinocactus horizonthalonius</i> Lem.	<i>Opuntia microdasys</i> Lehm.
<i>Echinocereus conglomeratus</i> Forst.	<i>Pachycereus chrysomallus</i> Brit. and Rose.
<i>Echinocereus dclacti</i> Gurke.	<i>Pelocyphora aselliformis</i> Ehrh.
<i>Echinocereus pectinatus</i> Engelm.	<i>Solisia pectinata</i> Stein.
<i>Echinocereus rigidissimus</i> Engelm.	<i>Thelocactus (Echinocactus) bicolor-tricolor</i> Galeotti.
<i>Grusonia bradtiana</i> (Coulter) Brit. and Rose.	<i>Thelocactus (Echinocactus) bicolor-bolansis</i> Galeotti.
( <i>Opuntia cereiformis</i> Webber).	<i>Thelocactus heterochromus</i> Webber.
<i>Leuchtenbergia principis</i> Hook. and Fisch.	
<i>Lophophora williamsi</i> Coult.	
<i>Neomammillaria candida</i> Scheidw.	

B. E. P. Q. 413.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF SWITZERLAND

SEPTEMBER 28, 1936.

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

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant-quarantine inspector, in charge of Foreign Information Service, of the Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the French and German texts of the corresponding Swiss laws and regulations, and reviewed by the Division of Agriculture, Federal Department of Public Economy of the Republic of Switzerland.

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

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

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF SWITZERLAND

BASIC LEGISLATION

[Federal law of Dec. 22, 1893, as amended by those of Oct. 5, 1929, and Apr. 7, 1930, concerning the improvement of agriculture by the Federation, art. 12]

"The Federal Council is authorized to order an efficacious supervision of vineyards and to take necessary preservative measures against the spread of phylloxera and other parasites, to prohibit the importation, traffic in, and exportation of plants, materials, and products that could serve as carriers of phylloxera or any other parasite menacing agriculture, and to enact penal provisions against violators, prescribing fines up to 1,000 francs."

## SUMMARY

## IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Grapevine stocks, shoots, stems, leaves, refuse, unpressed vintage grapes, used props and supports, composts, and vegetable molds:<sup>2</sup> Importation from any source prohibited, as a precaution against the introduction of *Phylloxera vitifoliae* Fitch (art. 57, regulations of July 10, 1894. See p. 3).

## IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Table and vintage grapes, grape marc, fruit trees, stocks, and shrubs proceeding from countries that do not adhere to the International Phylloxera Convention of Berne:<sup>2</sup> May be imported only with the permission of the Division of Agriculture of the Swiss Federal Department of Public Economy (art. 58 of the regulations of July 10, 1894. See also the order of Apr. 20, 1928, concerning fruits originating in the United States, pp. 3 and 6).

Stocks, shrubs, fruit trees, and all plants, except grapevines, from countries that adhere to the Phylloxera Convention of Berne: May be imported through designated ports, but must be accompanied by a shipper's declaration of origin and a phylloxera certificate (arts. 61 and 62, regulations of July 10, 1894. See p. 5).

Rooted vegetables, such as edible bulbs, salads, etc., from countries that do not adhere to the International Phylloxera Convention of Berne:<sup>2</sup> May be imported into Switzerland only when accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the authorities of the country of origin. In the absence of that certificate, the products may be imported only under a special authorization of the Swiss Division of Agriculture (letter from the Swiss Division of Agriculture, June 13, 1936).

Fresh fruits from the United States and Australia:<sup>2</sup> Subject to inspection at the port of arrival in Switzerland, especially for San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.) and other injurious insects. Presence of San Jose scale will cause immediate destruction of shipment (order of Apr. 20, 1928, p. 6).

Fresh fruits and plants from Austria and Hungary: Every shipment of stone and pome fruits, trees, shrubs, and other living plants not in tubs or pots will be inspected at the frontier for San Jose scale and other pests. Shipments of trees, shrubs, and other living plants must be accompanied by a certificate in German, affirming freedom from plant pests and diseases and that they had been effectively fumigated with hydrocyanic acid gas and the containers sealed (decision of Oct. 25, 1932).

Potatoes for consumption:<sup>2</sup> Must be accompanied by a certificate in French or German affirming freedom of place where grown from potato wart (order of Oct. 5, 1925, as amended, pp. 6 and 7).

Seed potatoes: Certificate in French or German, in prescribed form, with shipments of seed potatoes from Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Netherlands, and Poland, like that prescribed in the preceding paragraph (ordinance of May 19, 1926, as amended, p. 8).

## IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

Wine, dried grapes, grape seeds, cut flowers, vegetables without roots, seeds, fruits of all kinds (except American and Australian fruits):<sup>2</sup> May be imported into Switzerland from any source, without restriction (art. 60, regulations of July 10, 1894, p. 4).

Cacti and orchids:<sup>2</sup> Importation permitted under a general authorization, consequently a special permit is not required (letter of Division of Agriculture June 13, 1936).

## PHYLLOXERA RESTRICTIONS

[Arts. 57 to 63 of the regulations of July 10, 1894, promulgated under the Federal law of Dec. 22, 1893, as amended]

## IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

ART. 57. The importation into Switzerland of stocks, shoots, stems, leaves, refuse of grapevines, unpressed vintage grapes, used props and supports, composts, and vegetable molds, is prohibited.

<sup>2</sup> Concerns the products of the United States.

Arrangements that may be made in conformity with article 4<sup>3</sup> of the International Phylloxera Convention concerning the importation of vintage grapes, grape marc, vegetable molds, and used props and supports are reserved.

Furthermore, the Federal Division of Agriculture may, exceptionally, grant authorizations derogating in part the prohibition mentioned in the first paragraph of the present article, when it is shown that such action will result in no risk.

#### PRODUCTS FROM NONADHERING COUNTRIES RESTRICTED

ART. 58. Table and vintage grapes, grape marc, fruit trees, stocks, and shrubs proceeding from countries that do not adhere to the International Phylloxera Convention may be imported only with the permission of the Division of Agriculture of the Swiss Department of Public Economy.<sup>4</sup>

#### GRAPES MUST BE FREE FROM LEAVES AND STEMS

ART. 59. Table grapes may be admitted at the Swiss frontier only when they include no grapevine leaves or stems and are packed in well-closed boxes, cases, or baskets, which nevertheless are easy to inspect. The weight of a full case, box, or basket shall not exceed 10 kg.

Customs offices are authorized, exceptionally, to allow an additional weight of 2 kg.<sup>5</sup>

Vintage grapes may be imported only compressed in well-closed casks (barrels) of at least 5 hectoliters capacity, or in sealed tank cars; the latter must be so cleaned that they carry no earth or fragments of grapevines. Exceptions to these provisions may not be permitted unless the cantonal authority consents and engages to have the compressing supervised.

Grape marc may be imported only in well-closed cases or casks.

#### IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

ART. 60. Wine, dried grapes, grape seeds, cut flowers, kitchen-garden products<sup>6</sup> (vegetables, truck crops), seeds, and fruits, may be imported into Switzerland without restriction. (See the order of Apr. 20, 1928, concerning fruits from the United States.)

#### AUTHORIZED CUSTOMS PORTS OF ENTRY

ART. 61. Stocks, shrubs, fruit trees, and all plants except grapevines, proceeding from nurseries, gardens, or greenhouses, may be imported only through designated ports.

#### SHIPPER'S DECLARATION AND PHYLLOXERA CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

ART. 62. These products shall be securely packed, but in such a way as to permit the necessary verifications, and they must be accompanied by a shipper's declaration and an attestation of the authority of the locality of origin.

The attestation of the authority is unnecessary for shipments of plants from establishments borne on the lists published in conformity with article 9 (6) of the International Phylloxera Convention.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Art. 4 of the International Phylloxera Convention of Nov. 3, 1881, reads: "Contiguous States will arrange for the admittance into the frontier zones of wine grapes, grape marc, composts, vegetable molds, and previously used props and supports on condition that those articles do not proceed from a phylloxera infested district."

<sup>4</sup> Since the Government of the United States does not adhere to the International Phylloxera Convention, art. 58 is applicable to the plants and products mentioned therein which originate in that country.

<sup>5</sup> A general authorization of Aug. 16, 1925, permits the importation of table grapes packed in boxes, cases, or baskets exceeding 10 kg from countries adhering to the International Phylloxera Convention, valid for all Swiss Cantons except Valais, into which table grapes may not be imported.

<sup>6</sup> Rooted vegetables, such as edible bulbs, salads, etc., from countries that do not adhere to the International Phylloxera Convention may be imported into Switzerland only when accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the authorities of the country of origin. In the absence of such a certificate the products may be imported only under a special authorization of the Swiss Division of Agriculture.

<sup>7</sup> ART. IX. The contracting States, in order to facilitate community of action, engage to transmit regularly, with authorization to make use of them, publications which they make and exchange: (6) Lists, prepared and kept up to date, of horticultural or botanical establishments, schools, and gardens, which are subject to regular inspection, at suitable times, and officially declared to be in due form with the exigencies of the present convention.

The shipper's declaration shall—

1. Certify that the contents of the shipment proceed entirely from his establishment.
2. Indicate the exact receiving point and the address of the consignee.
3. Affirm that there are no grapevine stocks in the shipment.
4. State whether or not the shipment includes plants with balls of earth.
5. Bear the shipper's signature.

The attestation of the authority at the place of origin shall be based upon the declaration of an expert and certify—

(a) That the articles proceed from ground separated from any grape stock by a space of at least 20 meters, or by some other obstacle to the roots deemed sufficient by the competent authority.

(b) That the ground itself does not contain any grape stocks.

(c) That no storage of that plant is made there.

(d) That if there had been phylloxerated grapevines in that ground, thorough extirpation, repeated toxic applications, and investigations during a period of 3 years had been carried on which insured the complete destruction of that insect and of the roots.

ART. 63. The Federal Department of Public Economy is authorized—

1. To permit exceptions to articles 59, 61, and 62 where small plants other than grapevines, flowering plants in pots, table grapes without leaves or stems, arriving with a traveler as hand baggage or registered baggage, are concerned.

2. To prohibit the importation of table grapes intended for viticultural regions of Switzerland, but not to prohibit their transit.

3. To take restrictive measures concerning the importation of kitchen-garden products grown between rows of phylloxerated grapevines.

#### FRESH FRUITS FROM UNITED STATES AND AUSTRALIA

[Order of Apr. 20, 1928]

##### INSPECTION FOR SAN JOSE SCALE

ARTICLE 1. Every shipment of fresh fruit proceeding from America (United States) or Australia, intended for importation into Switzerland, shall be subjected to an inspection at the frontier, by an expert, for the presence of San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.) or other injurious insects. Entry can be authorized only when the merchandise is found free from any parasite. Shipments found to be infested will be destroyed on the spot in the most appropriate manner.

##### AUTHORIZED PORT OF ENTRY

ART. 2. The customs offices at Basle, Neuchatel, Geneva, Lausanne, and Zurich are open for the entry of the fruits concerned. The Federal Department of Public Economy is authorized to open other offices for such importation.

Articles 3 and 4 relate to the inspection of imported fruits.

#### RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF POTATOES

[Order of Oct. 5, 1925, as amended]

##### CERTIFICATE OF WART-FREE ORIGIN REQUIRED

ARTICLE 1. Shipments of potatoes capable of introducing potato wart into Switzerland are not admitted to entry through the customs unless they are accompanied by an official certificate of origin.

In default of any other specially designated authority, the certificate shall be issued by the communal authority of the place of origin; it must be verified by an official phytopathological establishment<sup>a</sup> and contain the following data:

(a) Name and address of shipper.

(b) Locality of the field, name, and address of growers.

(c) Exact designation of the merchandise, especially as to the kind or variety, car numbers, package, etc., in such a manner as to enable identification.

<sup>a</sup>The United States is not included in the list of countries from which this certificate is required. (See art. 1 of the ordinance of May 19, 1926, p. 8.)

(d) Declaration that up to the time of shipment potato wart has not appeared in the ground where the potatoes were grown nor within a radius of at least 5 km thereof.

(c) Place of destination and address of consignee.

(f) Place and date of issuance of the certificate; stamp or seal and signature of the authority who issued the certificate.

Certificates of origin are valid not more than 20 days from the date of issue.

The certificate of origin may be collective if it concerns shipments made up of several deliveries from different growers living in the same commune.

Certificates of origin shall be taken up by the customs to be placed at the disposal of the Federal Department of Public Economy.

The certificate of origin is not necessary for the through transit of shipments across Switzerland.

ART. 2. Powers of the Department of Public Economy to restrict or prohibit the importation of potatoes.

ART. 3. Disposal of shipments that fail to meet requirements.

ART. 4. The Federal Department of Public Economy, in cases where there is no danger to potato cultures in Switzerland, will permit exceptions to the provisions of articles 1 to 3.

ART. 5. Relates to fees for inspection, etc.

ARTS. 6 to 8. Domestic measures.

#### SEED POTATOES

ART. 9. The Department of Public Economy is authorized to promulgate special provisions on the importation of and commerce in seed potatoes.

[Ordinance of May 19, 1926, as amended]

#### COUNTRIES FROM WHICH CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN IS REQUIRED

ARTICLE 1. The certificate of origin prescribed by article 1 of the order of October 5, 1925, concerning the combat against potato wart, will be required for shipments of potatoes from Belgium, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Netherlands, and Poland.

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

According to reports received by the Bureau during the period July 1 to September 30, 1936, penalties have recently been imposed by the proper Federal authorities for violations of the Plant Quarantine Act, as follows:

#### GYPSY MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH QUARANTINE

In the case of the *United States v. Frank Shippe*, Westerly, R. I., in the interstate transportation of 344 oyster buoy poles from a point in the regulated area to a point outside thereof, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$25. In addition he was given a suspended sentence of 1 month in jail and placed on probation for 6 months.

#### JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE

In the case of the *United States v. Earl Davis*, Knoxville, Tenn., in the interstate transportation of two truck loads of string beans from a point in the regulated area to a point outside thereof, without inspection and 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
Mrs. Mary Flores	San Ysidro, Calif.	5 mangoes	\$1. 00
Florencio Galvan	Brownsville, Tex.	3 avocados	1. 00
C. D. Hagaman	do.	3 mangoes, 2 avocados, and 18 plums.	1. 00
Lydia Munoz	do.	1 plum	1. 00
Francisco Gaitan	do.	13 mangoes	1. 00
Felix Rendon	do.	3 mangoes	1. 00
Mrs. R. E. Hangen	do.	6 mangoes	1. 00
Jose Valles	do.	3 mangoes	1. 00
J. L. Downs	do.	2 mangoes	1. 00
Fred Niederhaus	do.	2 mangoes and 4 peaches	1. 00
Julian Pena	do.	4 plants	1. 00
Mrs. A. F. Arrington	do.	1 mango	1. 00
Mrs. Marie Winston	do.	2 mangoes and 2 avocados	1. 00
Juan Flores	do.	1 avocado	1. 00
Flora Obregon	do.	2 mangoes	1. 00
Evaristo Canas	do.	3 avocado seeds	1. 00
Dr. ReBell	do.	4 mangoes	1. 00
F. R. Isbel	do.	7 mangoes	1. 00
Leona Muniz	do.	6 mangoes and 3 avocados	1. 00
Servera G. de Villa	do.	1 orange	1. 00
Manuela Perez	do.	1 papaya, 2 pomegranates, and 3 plants.	1. 00
Miss Victoria Gueves	do.	1 mango	1. 00
Eduardo Flores	do.	13 avocados	1. 00
Julia G. V. de Villalpando	do.	8 guavas	1. 00
Moncada de Stedam	do.	1 mango	1. 00
Althera Merryman	do.	3 avocado seeds	1. 00
J. H. Stewart	do.	4 quinces	1. 00
Jose de la Garza	do.	1 avocado	1. 00
Anastacio Pacheco	do.	1 mango and 1 pear	1. 00
A. Saenz	do.	2 pomegranates	1. 00
Primitivo Hernandez	do.	4 pomegranates and 4 quinces.	1. 00
Rafaela Garcia	do.	2 mango seeds and 1 avocado	1. 00
S. R. Cantrell	do.	2 mangoes and 15 peaches	1. 00
Concepcion Rodriguez	do.	1 quince	1. 00
Mrs. Librada Garcia	do.	6 peaches	1. 00
Carolina Cisneros	do.	6 guavas	1. 00
Mrs. Mildred Anerson	do.	5 mangoes	1. 00
Julio Maldonado	do.	7 avocados	1. 00
M. G. Trevino	do.	10 figs and 2 guavas	1. 00
Mrs. Anna Belle Kelly	do.	2 apples and 2 oranges	1. 00
Antonio Hernandez	do.	1 avocado	1. 00
Lillian Gutierrez	do.	1 guava and limes	1. 00
Antonio Rodriguez	do.	2 avocados and 3 mangoes	1. 00
Apolino Garcia	do.	7 guavas	1. 00
Antonio Garcia	do.	2 guavas	1. 00
V. Montagudo	do.	3 guavas	1. 00
Crescencia Gutierrez	do.	4 apples, 3 rose cuttings, 5 avocado seeds and 5 geranium cuttings.	1. 00
Ricardo Pena	do.	5 avocado seeds and 1 plant	2. 00
Mrs. Pomposa Ortiz de Martinez	do.	3 avocados	1. 00
E. R. Criss	do.	9 avocados	1. 00
Valentin Paz, Jr.	do.	1 papaya	1. 00
Adelina Gonzalez	Eagle Pass, Tex.	7 avocados	1. 00
Tomas Rodriguez	do.	36 avocados and 75 peaches	1. 10
G. Galindo Duarte	El Paso, Tex.	4 avocados	1. 00
Isidro Valleji Gaona	Hidalgo, Tex.	1 avocado and 1 avocado seed	1. 00
Eustorgio Salazar	do.	1 mango and 1 mango seed	2. 00
Jose Diaz	do.	4 avocados and 15 oranges	5. 00
Vicente Martinz	do.	2 pomegranates	2. 00
Mrs. Maria Lagunas	Laredo, Tex.	2 mangoes and 1 avocado	1. 00
Miss Amelia Villareal	do.	11 avocados	1. 00
Miss Matilda Garza Brano	do.	1 mango	1. 00
Miss Josephine Solis	do.	4 mangoes	1. 00
Mrs. Rafael de la Vega	do.	6 oranges	1. 00
Mrs. Consuelo Gutierrez	do.	2 mangoes	1. 00
Mrs. Grace H. Bowen	do.	1 plant	1. 00
Miss Andrea Pena	do.	1 mango	1. 00
Pedro Daniel	do.	6 avocados	1. 00
Mrs. H. W. Fielder	do.	1 mango	1. 00
Mrs. Soledad Cabellero	do.	7 mangoes	1. 00
Miss Carolina Saucedo	do.	1 plant	1. 00
Mrs. R. W. E. Thompson	do.	3 avocados	1. 00
Mrs. Paula Lang	do.	25 plants	2. 00
Mrs. M. Seary	do.	10 plants	1. 00
Mrs. Dellia Duran	do.	1 mango and 1 avocado	1. 00
Chas. M. Shanfield	do.	3 mangoes	1. 00
Mrs. Aurora Sanchez	do.	2 plants	1. 00
M. M. Sule	do.	9 avocados	1. 00
Mrs. Maria de Santos	do.	1 mango	1. 00
Mrs. Juana Hinojosa	do.	do	1. 00

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Mrs. Petra Quiros	Laredo, Tex.	13 apples, 5 avocado seeds, 8 quinces, and 13 plants.	\$2.00
S. Guerrero	do	4 mangoes	2.00
Mrs. E. R. Donnell	do	5 mangoes	1.00
Edilimero Aguilar	do	5 avocados	1.00
Jose A. Varela	do	3 avocados	1.00
Antonio Serna	do	20 quinces, 10 pears, 10 apples, and 1 peach.	1.00
Mrs. Juan Guerrero	do	4 avocados	1.00
Mrs. Concha R. Maldonado	do	2 avocados	1.00
Mrs. Josefa de Salos	do	9 plants	2.00
Mrs. Guadalupe Trevenio	do	1 peach	1.00
Aurilio Garza	do	7 avocados	1.00
Mrs. Angela Lozano	do	1 plant	1.00
Miss Eva Naranjo	do	2 plants	1.00
Leopold Morales	do	3 plants	1.00
Miss Antonia Casey	do	1 mango	1.00
E. E. Mitchell	do	6 plants	1.00
Mrs. Augusta Perez	do	5 peaches	1.00
F. S. Najera	do	2 figs and 6 plants	1.00
Casimio Cantu	do	4 avocados	1.00
Mrs. Lillio Blonquist	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Antonio Santos	do	4 avocados	1.00
John Spurrier	do	8 plants	1.00
Mrs. V. G. Trevenio	do	31 avocados	1.00
Mrs. Natividad Garza	do	3 avocados	1.00
Mrs. Dominja Garza	do	5 oranges, 6 quinces, 6 pomegranates, and 5 avocados.	1.00
Mrs. Maria Cantu	do	1 quince	1.00
Jose Oguerre	do	2 mangoes, 2 avocados, and 1 quince.	1.00
Mrs. C. A. Kerrer	do	4 plants	1.00
Garza Gomez	do	1 avocado	1.00
Mrs. M. A. Rangel	do	23 plants	1.00
Salez V. Quinafar	do	1 quince	1.00
Mrs. Ophelia Jellez	do	1 plant	1.00
Manuel Sandoval	do	3 pomegranates	1.00
Rigoberto Castillo	do	103 avocados and 2 oranges	5.00
F. Molina	do	28 pomegranates	1.00
Antonio Ruiz	do	6 avocados	1.00
Mathias Garcia	do	1 avocado	1.00
Miss Adelina Garza	do	3 plants	1.00
Mrs. A. C. Fabris	do	2 mangoes and 1 orange	1.00
Miss H. Lopez	do	50 quinces, 35 peaches, 15 apples, and 5 pomegranates.	4.00
J. L. Zardenette	do	1 plant	1.00
Mrs. Luz V. Gonzales	do	3 mangoes	1.00
Allen Uruh	do	18 sweet limes	1.00
Bonita Saucedo	do	1 mango	1.00
Mrs. Margaret Lucchesse	do	3 avocados	1.00
Mrs. Modista Gloria	do	18 avocados	1.00
Jose Carrillo	do	2 peaches	1.00
Manuel Garza	do	53 avocados and 4 quinces	2.00
Mrs. Juana O. Munoz	do	1 mango	1.00
Joseph Luna	do	3 mangoes	1.00
Esperanza Mendoza	do	10 avocados	1.00
Alicia Garza	do	4 plants	1.00
Mrs. Anita Lozano	do	22 plants	1.00
Mrs. A. Dahlympls	do	4 avocados	1.00
Mrs. Julia Galvan	do	2 avocados	1.00
Mrs. E. Barcaro	do	5 plants	1.00
Miss Refugia Santo	do	1 plant	1.00
S. Sereas	do	1 mango	1.00
Mrs. Solidad Pratello	do	2 peaches	1.00
Fred Alardin	do	12 avocados	1.00
C. Farias	do	5 avocados and 2 oranges	1.00
Mrs. Guarda G. Gutierrez	do	10 plants	1.00
Mrs. Antonia Garcia	do	12 plants	1.00
Mrs. Trinidad Sanchez	do	1 plant and 1 avocado	1.00
Mrs. Guadalupe Garcia	do	10 plants	1.00
Albert Quintana	do	22 avocados	1.00
Miss Ophelia Vargas	do	4 mangoes	1.00
Mrs. Hurlida Covarrefus	do	1 plant	1.00
Mrs. Celestine Carasos	do	2 pomegranates	1.00
Mrs. Margarito Ceballos	do	4 pomegranates	1.00
Mrs. Fermina Tiega	do	6 avocados	1.00
Maximono Galvan	do	do	1.00
Francisco Santos	do	12 plants	1.00
Miguel Sato	do	24 avocados	1.00
Mrs. Santos Gonzales	do	1 plant	1.00
Jose Rodriguez	do	2 plants and 4 avocado seeds	1.00
Mrs. Maria Armenta	do	8 avocados	1.00

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Mrs. Luisa Rodriguez.....	Laredo, Tex.....	1 mango, 1 quince, and 2 pomegranates.	\$1.00
Andres Torres.....	do.....	22 avocados and 16 apples...	2.00
Pilia Riveria.....	do.....	9 peaches.....	1.00
Leo Auatin.....	do.....	3 oranges, 5 apples, and 1 plant.	1.00
Miss Lidia Salazar.....	do.....	1 quince.....	1.00
Miss Nina Pena.....	do.....	3 quinces.....	1.00
D. Caballero.....	do.....	9 avocados.....	1.00
Dolores Trevino.....	do.....	2 guavas and 1 avocado.....	1.00
Mrs. Hermilja de Luna.....	do.....	2 plants.....	1.00
Domigo Lozano.....	do.....	3 pears.....	1.00
Roy Rucobo.....	do.....	2 avocados.....	1.00
Mrs. Anastasia L. Lucio.....	do.....	1 apple and 1 pear.....	1.00
Dr. R. T. Gomez.....	do.....	11 avocados.....	1.00
Mrs. Christina Rodriguez.....	do.....	1 plant.....	1.00
Mrs. Josefa Davila.....	do.....	do.....	1.00
S. Guzman.....	do.....	1 avocado.....	1.00

### LIST OF CURRENT QUARANTINES AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS AND MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS

[The domestic and foreign quarantines and other restrictive orders summarized herein are issued under the authority of the Plant Quarantine Act of 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 August 1, 1931, as amended, effective February 20, 1935: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective August 1, 1931, the movement into any of the protected States, namely, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, as well as the movement from any one of said protected States into any other protected State of the common barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*), or other species of *Berberis* or *Mahonia* or parts thereof capable of propagation, on account of the black stem rust of grains. The regulations place no restrictions on the interstate movement of Japanese barberry (*B. thunbergii*) or any of its horticultural varieties, or of cuttings (without roots) of *Mahonia* shipped for decorative purposes.

*Gypsy moth and brown-tail moth.*—Quarantine No. 45, revised, effective November 4, 1935: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective November 4, 1935, the movement interstate to any point outside of the infested area, or from points in the generally infested area to points in the lightly infested area, of stone or quarry products, and of the plants and the plant products listed therein. The quarantine covers Rhode Island and parts of the States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

*Japanese beetle.*—Quarantine No. 48, revised, effective March 16, 1936: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective March 16, 1936, the interstate movement of (1) fruits and vegetables; (2) nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock and other plants; and (3) sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure, from the quarantined areas to or through any point outside thereof. The quarantined area includes the entire States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, and

Delaware, and the District of Columbia, and portions of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia.

*Pink bollworm*.—Quarantine No. 52, revised, effective October 14, 1936: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised effective October 14, 1936, the interstate movement from the regulated areas of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, of (1) cotton, wild cotton, including all parts of either cotton or wild cotton plants, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton fiber, gin waste, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, and cottonseed cake and meal; (2) bagging and other containers and wrappers of cotton and cotton products; (3) railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton or cotton products or which are fouled with such products; (4) hay and other farm products; and (5) farm household goods, farm equipment, and, if contaminated with cotton, any other articles.

*Thurberia weevil*.—Quarantine No. 61, revised, effective August 1, 1927: Prohibits the interstate movement of *Thurberia*, including all parts of the plant, from any point in Arizona and prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto effective October 2, 1933, as amended effective October 22, 1936, the interstate movement from the regulated area of Arizona of (1) cotton, including all parts of the plant, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton lint, gin waste, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, and cottonseed cake and meal; (2) bagging and other containers and wrappers of cotton and cotton products; (3) railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products, or which are fouled with such products; (4) hay and other farm products; and (5) farm household goods, farm equipment, and, if contaminated with cotton, any other articles.

*White pine blister rust*.—Quarantine No. 63, effective October 1, 1926: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised effective January 1, 1933, and amended effective March 15, 1935, 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 fruit worm*.—Quarantine No. 64, effective August 15, 1927: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised effective September 1, 1932, as amended effective March 19, 1935, the interstate movement from the regulated area of Texas of fruits of all varieties.

*Woodgate rust*.—Quarantine No. 65, effective November 1, 1928: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective November 1, 1928, amended effective April 1, 1929, the interstate movement from the regulated area in the State of New York of trees, branches, limbs, or twigs of Scotch pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), Canary Island pine (*P. canariensis*), slash pine (*P. caribaea*), Japanese red pine (*P. densiflora*), Corsican pine (*P. nigra poiretiana*), stone pine (*P. pinea*), western yellow pine (*P. ponderosa*), Monterey pine (*P. radiata*), loblolly pine (*P. taeda*), or Jersey pine (*P. virginiana*), or of any variety thereof, or of any species or variety of hard pine hereafter found to be susceptible to the Woodgate rust.

*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, 1936, the interstate movement from the regulated areas in the States of New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut to or through any point outside thereof, of elm plants or parts thereof of all species of the genus *Ulmus*, irrespective of whether nursery, forest, or privately grown, including (1) trees, plants, leaves, twigs, branches, bark, roots, trunks, cuttings, and scions of such plants; (2) logs or cordwood of such plants; and (3) lumber, crates, boxes, barrels, packing cases, and other containers manufactured in whole or in part from such plants, unless the wood is entirely free from bark.

#### QUARANTINES APPLYING TO THE TERRITORIES OF HAWAII AND PUERTO RICO

*Hawaiian fruits and vegetables*.—Quarantine No. 13, revised, effective June 1, 1917: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective June 1, 1930, the movement from the Territory of Hawaii into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United

States, of all fruits and vegetables in the natural or raw state, on account of the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*) and the melon fly (*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 and yam*.—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 all varieties of sweetpotatoes (*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 (*Rhabdoencemis obscurus* and *Metamasius hemipterus*).

*Hawaiian and Puerto Rican cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products*.—Quarantine No. 47, effective August 15, 1920: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective August 15, 1920, the movement of cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States on account of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*) and the cotton-blister mite (*Eriophyes gossypii*), respectively.

*United States quarantined to protect Hawaii*.—Quarantine No. 51, effective October 1, 1921: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective October 1, 1921, the movement from the United States to the Territory of Hawaii, as ships' stores or as baggage or effects of passengers or crews, of sugarcane, corn, cotton, alfalfa, and the fruits of the avocado and papaya in the natural or raw state, on account of injurious insects, especially the sugarcane borer (*Diatraea saccharalis* Fab.), the alfalfa weevil (*Hypera postica* Gyll.), the cotton-boll weevil (*Anthonomus grandis* Boh.), the papaya fruit fly (*Toxotrypana curvicauda* 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, amended effective January 1, 1933, the movement from the Territory of Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all fruits and vegetables in the raw or unprocessed state, on account of injurious insects, including the West Indian fruit fly (*Anastrepha fraterculus* Wied.), and the bean-pod borer (*Maruca testulalis* Geyer).

*Sand, soil, or earth, with plants from Hawaii and Puerto Rico*.—Quarantine No. 60, 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 lawi*).

*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, effective January 1, 1915, 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, Indochina, 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*), Job's tears (*Coix*), Polytoca, Chionachne, and Sclerachne, on account of the downy mildews and Physoderma diseases of Indian corn, except that Indian corn or maize may be imported under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

*Citrus fruits*.—Quarantine No. 28, effective August 1, 1917: Forbids the importation from eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indochina, 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 (*Eusecepes batatae*).

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

*Bamboo*.—Quarantine No. 34, effective October 1, 1918: Forbids the importation for any purpose of any variety of bamboo seed, plants, or cuttings thereof capable of propagation, including all genera and species of the tribe Bambuseae, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of dangerous plant diseases, including the bamboo smut (*Ustilago shiraiana*). This quarantine order does not apply to bamboo timber consisting of the mature dried culms or canes which are imported for fishing rods, furniture making, or other purposes, or to any kind of articles manufactured from bamboo, or to bamboo shoots cooked or otherwise preserved.

*Nursery stock, plants, and seeds*.—Quarantine No. 37, effective June 1, 1919: Forbids, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised effective December 22, 1920, 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:

(1) Bulbs, corms, or root stocks (pips) of the following genera: *Lilium* (lily), *Convallaria* (lily-of-the-valley), *Hyacinthus* (hyacinth), *Tulipa* (tulip), and *Crocus*; and, until further notice, *Chionodoxa* (glory-of-the-snow), *Galanthus* (snowdrop), *Scilla* (squill), *Fritillaria*, *Muscari* (grape-hyacinth), *Ixia*, and *Eranthis* (winter aconite); and, on and after December 15, 1936, *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.

*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 Job's 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, amended effective August 1, 1934, on account of injurious fungous diseases of rice, including downy mildew (*Sclerospora macrocarpa*), leaf smut (*Entyloma oryzae*), blight (*Oospora oryzae*), 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 not already the subject of special quarantines or other restrictive orders, and of plants or portions of plants used as packing material in connection with shipments of such fruits and vegetables from all foreign countries and localities other than the Dominion of Canada, on account of injurious insects, including fruit and melon flies (Trypetidae). Includes and supersedes Quarantine No. 49 on account of the citrus 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 regu-

lation. All parts of corn and allied plants are likewise prohibited except from Mexico and the countries of Central America, the West Indies, and South America. This quarantine also brings under restriction, involving inspection at will by the Department but requiring no permit or certificate, the following when used as packing: Cereal straw, chaff, and hulls (other than rice); corn and allied plants from Mexico, Central America, the West Indies, and South America; willow twigs from Europe; grasses, hay, and similar plant mixtures from all countries; and authorized soil packing materials from all countries. This quarantine does not cover such widely used packing materials as excelsior, paper, sawdust, ground cork, charcoal, and various other materials.

*Dutch elm disease.*—Quarantine No. 70, revised, effective January 1, 1935: Forbids the importation from Europe, on account of a disease due to the fungus *Graphium ulmi*, of seeds, leaves, plants, cuttings, and scions of elm or related plants, defined to include all genera of the family Ulmaceae; logs of elm and related plants; lumber, timber, or veneer of such plants if bark is present on them; and crates, boxes, barrels, packing cases, and other containers, and other articles manufactured in whole or in part from the wood of elm or related plants if not free from bark.

#### OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS

The regulation of the entry of nursery stock from foreign countries into the United States was specifically provided for in the Plant Quarantine Act. The act further provides for the similar regulation of any other class of plants or plant products when the need therefor shall be determined. The entry of the plants and plant products listed below has been brought under such regulation.

*Nursery stock.*—The conditions governing the entry of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from all foreign countries and localities are indicated above under "Foreign plant quarantines." (See Quarantine No. 37, revised.)

*Potatoes.*—The order of December 22, 1913, and the regulations issued thereunder, revised, effective March 1, 1922, and amended, effective December 1, 1936, restrict the importation of potatoes from all foreign countries and localities except the Dominion of Canada and Bermuda, on account of injurious potato diseases and insect pests. The importation of potatoes is now authorized from Bermuda, Canada, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Estonia, 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, and December 15, 1924, 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, Lower California, Mexico, may enter without restriction.

*Plant safeguard regulations.*—These rules and regulations, revised, effective December 1, 1932, provide safeguards for the landing or unloading for transshipment and exportation and for transportation and exportation in bond of restricted or prohibited plants and plant products when it is determined that such entry can be made without involving risk to the plant cultures of the United States, and also provide for the safeguarding of such plant material at a port or within the territorial limits of the United States where entry or landing is not intended or where entry has been refused.

*Rules and regulations governing the movement of plants and plant products into and out of the District of Columbia.*—These rules and regulations, revised effective April 30, 1931, are promulgated under the amendment to the Plant Quarantine Act of May 31, 1920. They provide for the regulation of the movement of plants and plant products, including nursery stock, from or into the District of Columbia and for the control of injurious plant diseases and insect pests within the said District.

## MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS

*Rules and regulations prohibiting the movement of cotton and cottonseed from Mexico into the United States, and governing the entry into the United States of railway cars and other vehicles, freight, express, baggage, or other materials from Mexico at border points.*—These rules and regulations, promulgated June 23, 1917, and amended effective January 29, 1920, pursuant to authority given in the appropriation act for the United States Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1918, and since repeated annually, are designed to prevent the entry of the pink bollworm of cotton which is known to exist widely in Mexico. They provide for the examination of passengers' baggage, for the disinfection of railway cars, freight, express, and other shipments, and for the cleaning of domestic cars handling Mexican freight. All fees collected for cleaning and disinfecting railway cars are deposited in the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

The inspectors concerned in the enforcement of these regulations at border points are charged also with enforcement of restrictions on the entry of plants and plant products under various foreign plant quarantines.

*Regulations governing sanitary export certification.*—These regulations, revised effective September 21, 1936, were promulgated pursuant to authority granted in the Agricultural Appropriation Act of May 17, 1935 (49 Stat. 268), and repeated in subsequent appropriation acts. They provide for the inspection and certification of domestic plants and plant products intended for export to countries requiring such certification. All fees collected for this service are deposited in the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

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R. W. HARNED, *in Charge, Division of Cotton Insect Investigations.*

F. C. BISHOPP, *in Charge, Division of Insects Affecting Man and Animals.*

L. A. HAWKINS, *in Charge, Division of Control Investigations.*

R. C. ROARK, *in Charge, Division of Insecticides and Fungicides.*

C. F. W. MUESEBECK, *in Charge, Division of Insect Identification.*

C. P. CLAUSEN, *in Charge, Division of Foreign Parasite Introduction.*

S. B. FRACKER, *in Charge, Division of Plant Disease Control.*

B. M. GADDIS, *in Charge, Division of Domestic Plant Quarantines.*

E. R. SASSER, *in Charge, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines.*

A. F. BURGESS, *in Field Charge, Gypsy Moth and Brown-Tail Moth Control (headquarters, Greenfield, Mass.).*

L. H. WORTHLEY, *in Field Charge, Japanese Beetle and Gypsy Moth and Brown-Tail Moth Quarantines, European Corn Borer Certification, and Dutch Elm Disease Eradication (headquarters, Bloomfield, N. J.).*

R. E. McDONALD, *in Field Charge, Pink Bollworm and Thurberia Weevil Quarantines (headquarters, San Antonio, Tex.).*

P. A. HOIDALE, *in Field Charge, Mexican Fruit Fly Quarantine (headquarters, Hartlingen, Tex.).*

A. C. BAKER, *in Field Charge, Fruit Fly Investigations (headquarters, Mexico City, Mexico).*

W. E. DOVE, *in Field Charge, Screw Worm Control (headquarters, San Antonio, Tex.).*

# United States Department of Agriculture

## BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

### SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

OCTOBER—DECEMBER 1936

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**QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS**  
**ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO MEXICAN FRUIT FLY QUARANTINE**  
**(NO. 5) (FOREIGN)**

**CHANGES IN FEDERAL FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINES**

(Press notice)

NOVEMBER 20, 1936.

The Mexican Fruit Fly Quarantine No. 5 (foreign), which has prohibited the entry into the United States of oranges, grapefruit, sweet limes, mangoes, achras sapotes, peaches, guavas, and plums since 1913, will be lifted December 1, 1936, according to an announcement by the United States Department of Agriculture. On that date the entry of these fruits from Mexico automatically falls under the provisions of the Fruit and Vegetable Quarantine No. 56 (foreign) which provides that they may enter only when so treated as to eliminate pest risk.

The Department also announced a revision of the regulations under the Fruit and Vegetable Quarantine No. 56 to take effect at the same time the Mexican fruit fly quarantine is lifted. These changes clarify provisions on the entry of certain products so treated as to eliminate the risk of introducing injurious pests or of products which may be admitted subject to prescribed safeguards.

The new regulations contain no specific limitations as to ports of entry, leaving them to be prescribed in the permits.

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**ALL FRUITS FROM MEXICO BROUGHT UNDER QUARANTINE 56 BY REVOCATION OF QUARANTINE 5**

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Quarantine No. 56, the fruit and vegetable quarantine, which was promulgated about 10 years after Quarantine No. 5 (foreign), the Mexican fruit-fly quarantine, regulated the entry into the United States of all Mexican fruits except those prohibited by Quarantine No. 5. Since the said fruit and vegetable quarantine contains prohibitive as well as restrictive features, Quarantine No. 5 is unnecessary.

The following revocation of Quarantine No. 5 automatically places the fruits that were named in that quarantine under the provisions of Quarantine No. 56; however, under the latter quarantine these fruits will continue to be prohibited entry except when so treated as to eliminate pest risk.

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

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**NOTICE OF LIFTING OF MEXICAN FRUIT FLY QUARANTINE (FOREIGN)**

Under the authority of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, I, R. G. Tugwell, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, do hereby revoke notice of Quarantine No. 5 (foreign), Mexican fruit fly, promulgated January 15, 1913, and its amendment no. 1, of February 8, 1913; such revocation to become effective December 1, 1936.

Done at the city of Washington this 14th day of November 1936.

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

[SEAL]

R. G. TUGWELL,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

## INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

## CUSTOMS REGULATIONS—PLANT QUARANTINE (T. D. 48728)

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE 5 (FOREIGN) MEXICAN FRUIT FLY QUARANTINE (T. D. 33110), AS AMENDED BY T. D. 33247, LIFTED, PLACING THE FRUITS NAMED IN QUARANTINE 5 UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF QUARANTINE 56 (T. D. 39792)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,

Washington, D. C., December 22, 1936.

*To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:*

The appended copy of Notice of Quarantine 56, with revised rules and regulations, and notice of lifting of Quarantine 5 (foreign), Mexican fruit-fly quarantine, promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture, effective December 1, 1936, are published for the information and guidance of customs officers and others concerned.

The number of this Treasury decision should be inserted as a marginal reference opposite article 559 (b) (1) and 560 (a) of the Customs Regulations of 1931.

JAMES H. MOYLE,  
*Commissioner of Customs.*

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

CALL MEETINGS ON BULB PEST

(Press notice)

NOVEMBER 6, 1936.

Notices of two public conferences on the bulb nematode, which attacks the narcissus and other bulbs, were issued today by the United States Department of Agriculture. The first is to be held in the auditorium of the National Museum, Washington, D. C., at 10 a. m., December 15, 1936, to consider the desirability of requiring treatment of all bulbs subject to these pests which now may be imported under Quarantine No. 37.

The other is a notice of a public hearing, to be held at the same place and hour the following day, December 16, 1936, to consider the advisability of establishing a domestic-plant quarantine requiring the treatment of narcissus bulbs and other hosts of the bulb nematode before shipment in interstate commerce.

It is not proposed to consider at either of these conferences such vegetable hosts of the bulb nematode as carrots, potatoes, turnips, etc., as these are intended primarily for food purposes and hence do not present the pest risk which accompanies bulbs intended for propagation or forcing.

NOTICE OF CONFERENCE TO CONSIDER THE DESIRABILITY OF REQUIRING THE  
TREATMENT OF ALL KNOWN HOSTS OF THE BULB NEMATODE ENTERABLE  
UNDER QUARANTINE NO. 37

NOVEMBER 5, 1936.

A conference is called for December 15, 1936, at 10 a. m. in the auditorium of the National Museum, Washington, D. C., for the purpose of considering the desirability of requiring, as a condition of entry, the treatment of all known hosts of the bulb nematode now admitted under the provisions of the Rules and Regulations Supplemental to the Nursery Stock, Plant, and Seed Quarantine No. 37. This conference will be open to anyone interested in the subject under discussion.

It is known that certain imported bulbs other than narcissus, for example, hyacinths, tulips, muscari, chionodoxa, galanthus, scilla, bulbous iris, colchicum,

amaryllis, tuberous begonia, sprekelia, sternbergia, tigridia, etc., have upon examination in this country been found to be infested with the bulb nematode. The question, therefore, arises as to whether these bulbs and other hosts of the bulb nematode enterable under the provisions of the Nursery Stock, Plant, and Seed Quarantine should be accorded the safeguards which will surround the entry of narcissus bulbs after December 15, 1936. It is not contemplated that vegetable hosts of the bulb nematode, such as carrots, potatoes, turnips, etc., will be considered at this conference since they are imported for food purposes and hence do not present the pest risk which accompanies certain bulbs and plants imported for propagation or forcing.

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

## ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO SATIN MOTH QUARANTINE (NO. 53)

### SATIN MOTH QUARANTINE REVOKED

(Press notice)

NOVEMBER 4, 1936.

The satin moth quarantine (Federal plant Quarantine No. 53) which became effective January 1, 1922, to prevent the spread of the satin moth (*Stilpnotia salicis* L.), has been revoked, effective November 2, 1936, the Department of Agriculture announced today. This quarantine affected parts of all the New England States and the State of Washington.

Lee A. Strong, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, says that when the quarantine was placed by the Department the known infested area lay within the area regulated by the gypsy-moth and brown-tail-moth quarantine and there was an organization at hand, therefore, for quarantine enforcement purposes. This condition has ceased to be true and at the present time there are no Federal facilities for the enforcement of quarantine regulations in Oregon and Washington, where the insect has become established, in Oregon only recently. Mr. Strong also states that because of the effectiveness of several native and introduced insect parasites in reducing the intensity of infestation and because of the relatively minor commercial economic value of the host plants—principally the poplars and willows—it is doubtful if the satin moth will ever become a very serious pest in this country, although local control measures for the protection of foliage of shade or ornamental host plants may be required from time to time.

The revocation of the quarantine will leave States free to take such action as they may desire to prevent the further spread of the satin moth.

### NOTICE OF LIFTING OF SATIN MOTH QUARANTINE

(Effective on and after Nov. 2, 1936)

I, M. L. Wilson, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred by the Plant Quarantine Act, approved 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. 53 upon the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Washington, and do also hereby revoke the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, such removal and revocation to take effect on November 2, 1936.

Done at the city of Washington this 31st day of October 1936.

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

[SEAL]

M. L. WILSON,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

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

## INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,  
*Washington, November 16, 1936.*

Quarantine Order No. 53, on account of the satin moth, quarantining Rhode Island and parts of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Washington, has been revoked, effective November 2, 1936.

Consequently, postmasters in the area quarantined should no longer enforce the regulations promulgated under that order. Of course, the requirements of paragraph 2, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations, governing the acceptance for mailing of plant material for propagation, must be observed.

ROY M. NORTH,  
*Acting Third Assistant Postmaster General.*

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ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE  
(NO. 52)

FLORIDA RELEASED FROM PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE

(Press notice)

OCTOBER 15, 1936.

The United States Department of Agriculture announced today a revision of the pink bollworm quarantine and regulations. The revision releases from restriction all parts of Florida formerly included in the regulated area. This action is taken on the basis of careful inspections made throughout the area in 1935 and 1936, which revealed no infestation. It is therefore believed that eradication efforts have been successful in Florida and that quarantine regulations on account of the pink bollworm of cotton are no longer necessary in Florida. No other changes are made in the regulated areas, which now include certain parts of Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas.

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REVISION OF QUARANTINE AND REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The following revision modifies the area regulated under the pink bollworm quarantine and regulations by releasing from restriction all parts of the State of Florida formerly included in the regulated area. This action is taken on the basis of very careful inspections made throughout the area in 1935 and 1936, with negative results. It is therefore believed that eradication efforts have been successful in Florida and that quarantine regulations on account of the pink bollworm of cotton are no longer necessary in that State. No other changes are made in the regulated areas.

SUMMARY

The regulated areas under this revision include 3 counties of southern Arizona, 9 counties of southern New Mexico, and 21 entire counties and parts of 4 additional counties of western Texas. Of this area, 5 counties and part of another in Texas are designated as heavily infested, and the other areas as lightly infested. (See regulation 3.)

No stalks, bolls, or other parts of either cultivated or wild cotton plants and no gin waste are allowed to be transported interstate from any regulated area and no permits will be issued for such movement, except that the local transportation of gin waste between regulated areas is authorized after freezing weather starts. (See regulation 5.)

Seed cotton must not be transported interstate from any regulated area, except between contiguous regulated areas for ginning. (See regulation 6.)

Cottonseed, cotton lint, linters, cottonseed hulls, cake, and meal, and bagging, wrappers, and containers which have been used for cotton or cotton products

must not be transported interstate from any regulated area except under permit. Cottonseed produced in the heavily infested area must not be moved interstate therefrom and no permits will be issued for such movement. (For the conditions governing the issuance of permits, see regulations 7 to 12 and 15.)

Railway cars, boats, and other vehicles, farm household goods, farm equipment, and other articles must not be moved interstate from regulated areas unless free from contamination with cotton and cotton products. (See regulation 13.)

Permits are required to accompany the waybills covering shipments of restricted articles, or in the case of highway vehicles, they must accompany the vehicles. (See regulation 15.)

To secure permits, address the local inspector or the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, 521 Avenue A, San Antonio, Tex.

LEE A. STRONG,

*Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.*

#### NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 52 (REVISED)

(Approved Oct. 13, 1936; effective Oct. 14, 1936)

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

Now, therefore, under the authority conferred by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), and having duly given the public hearing as required thereby, I do quarantine the said States of Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas, effective on and after October 14, 1936. Hereafter, under the authority of said act of August 20, 1912, amended as aforesaid, (1) cotton, wild cotton, including all parts of either cotton or wild cotton plants, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton 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) hay and other farm products; and (5) farm household goods, farm equipment, and, if contaminated with cotton, any other articles, shall not be shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved from the States of Arizona, New Mexico, or Texas, into or through any other State or Territory or District of the United States in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations hereinafter made and amendments thereto: *Provided*, That the restrictions of this quarantine and of the rules and regulations supplemental thereto may be limited to the areas in a quarantined State now, or which may be hereafter, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas when, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, the enforcement of the aforesaid rules and regulations as to such regulated areas shall be adequate to prevent the spread of the pink bollworm: *Provided further*, That such limitation shall be conditioned upon the said State providing for and enforcing such control measures with respect to such regulated areas as in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed adequate to prevent the spread of the pink bollworm therefrom to other parts of the State.

Done at the city of Washington this 13th day of October 1936.

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

[SEAL]

W. R. GREGG,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

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

(Approved Oct. 13, 1936; effective Oct. 14, 1936)

REGULATION 1. DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

(c) *Lint*.—All forms of unmanufactured fiber produced from seed cotton.

(d) *Linters*.—All forms of unmanufactured fiber produced from cottonseed.

(e) *Sterilized seed*.—Cottonseed which has been sterilized as a part of the continuous process of ginning at a temperature of not less than 145° F. in an approved plant, under the supervision of an inspector, for such a period and in such manner and method as is authorized by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

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

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

REGULATION 2. LIMITATION OF RESTRICTIONS TO REGULATED AREAS

Conditioned upon the compliance on the part of the State concerned with the provisos to Notice of Quarantine No. 52 (revised), the restrictions provided for in these regulations on the interstate movement of the articles enumerated in said notice of quarantine will be limited to such articles moving from the areas in such State now or hereafter designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas: *Provided*, That restricted articles may be moved interstate without permit from an area not under regulation through a regulated area when such movement is on a through bill of lading.

REGULATION 3. REGULATED AREAS; HEAVILY AND LIGHTLY INFESTED AREAS

REGULATED AREAS

In accordance with the provisos to Notice of Quarantine No. 52 (revised), the Secretary of Agriculture designates as regulated areas, for the purpose of these regulations, the following counties in Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas, including all cities, districts, towns, townships, and other political subdivisions within their limits:

*Arizona area*.—Counties of Cochise, Graham, and Greenlee.

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

*Texas area*.—Counties of Andrews, Brewster, Cameron, Cochran, Culberson, Ector, El Paso, Gaines, Hidalgo, Hockley, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, Pecos, Presidio, Reeves, Starr, Terrell, Terry, Ward, Willacy, and Yoakum; that part of *Bailey County* lying south of the following-described boundary line: Beginning on the east line of said county where the county line intersects the northern boundary line of league 207; thence west following the northern boundary line of leagues 207, 203, 191, 188, 175, and 171 to the northeast corner of league 171; thence south on the western line of league 171 to the northeast corner of the W. H. L. survey; thence west along the northern boundary of the W. H. L. survey and the northern boundary of sections 68, 67, 66, 65, 64, 63, 62, 61, and 60 of block A of the M. B. & B. survey to the western boundary of said county; that part of *Dawson County* lying north and west of the following-described boundary line: Beginning on the western boundary line of said county at the northwest corner of section 113 of block M; thence in a northeasterly direction on the northern boundary line of sections 113, 90, 83, 72, 65, 54, 47, and 36 of

block M to the northeast corner of section 36; thence in a northwesterly direction along the western boundary line of section 21 to the northwest corner of section 21; thence northeasterly along the northern boundary line of section 21 to the northeast corner of section 21; thence northwesterly along the western boundary lines of sections 27 and 30 in said block M to the northwest corner of section 30; thence southwesterly along the northern boundary line of section 29 of block M to the southwest corner of section 17, block C-41; thence north along the western boundary line of sections 17 and 16 of block C-41 to the Dawson County line; that part of *Lamb County* lying south of the following-described boundary line: Beginning on the east line of said county where the county line intersects the northern boundary line of section 9 of the R. M. Thomson survey; thence west following the northern boundary line of sections 9 and 10 of the R. M. Thomson survey and the northern boundary line of sections 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1 of the T. A. Thompson survey and the northern boundary line of leagues 637, 636, and 635 to the southeast corner of league 239; thence north on the eastern boundary line of league 239 to the northeast corner of said league; thence west on the northern boundary line of leagues 239, 238, 233, 222, 218, and 207 to the western boundary line of said county; that part of *Midland County* lying south and west of the following-described boundary line, to wit: Beginning at a point on the Midland-Martin County line, where the lines between sections 26 and 27, block 37, township 1 south, intersect said line; thence in a southerly direction along the east line of sections 27, 34, 39, and 46 in said block; continuing in a southerly direction on the west line of surveys nos. 2, 11, 14, 37, 58, 60, 1, and 2 of block 37, township 2 south, a distance of 8 miles to the northwest corner of survey no. 2 T. and P. block 37, township 3 south; continuing in the same direction along the west line of surveys nos. 2, 11, 14, 23, 26, 35, 38, and 47 of block 37, township 3 south, to the southwest corner of said survey no. 47; thence in an easterly direction on the south block line and section line of surveys nos. 47 and 48 of said block to the intersection of the Midland and Glasscock County line.

#### HEAVILY INFESTED AREAS

Of the regulated areas, the following counties and parts of counties are hereby designated as heavily infested within the meaning of these regulations: Counties of Brewster, Culberson, Jeff Davis, Presidio, and Terrell, in the State of Texas, and all of Hudspeth County in the same States except that part of the northwest corner of said county lying north and west of a ridge of desert land extending from the banks of the Rio Grande northeasterly through the desert immediately west of the town of McNary, such ridge being an extension of the northwest boundary line of section 11, block 65½.

#### LIGHTLY INFESTED AREAS

The following areas are designated as lightly infested:

The counties of Cochise, Graham, and Greenlee in Arizona;<sup>1</sup> the counties of Chaves, Dona Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Lea, Luna, Otero, and Roosevelt in New Mexico; the entire counties of Andrews, Cameron, Cochran, Ector, El Paso, Gaines, Hidalgo, Hockley, Pecos, Reeves, Starr, Terry, Ward, Willacy, and Yoakum, the regulated parts of Bailey, Dawson, Lamb, and Midland Counties in Texas, and that part of the northwest corner of Hudspeth County, Tex., lying north and west of a ridge of desert land extending from the banks of the Rio Grande northeasterly through the desert immediately west of the town of McNary, such ridge being an extension of the northwest boundary line of section 11, block 65½.

#### REGULATION 4. EXTENSION OR REDUCTION OF REGULATED AREAS

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

<sup>1</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.

State in which such areas are located and by publication in newspapers selected by the Secretary of Agriculture within the States in which the areas affected are located.

#### REGULATION 5. STALKS, BOLLS, GIN WASTE, ETC.

Stalks, bolls, and other parts of cotton or wild cotton plants (plants of any species of the genera *Gossypium* or *Thurberia*), and gin waste shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area, except that gin waste may be moved interstate without permit from a gin in a lightly infested area<sup>2</sup> to farms in another regulated area within the contiguous ginning territory thereof, on condition that in the judgment of the inspector such movement would not, owing to the arrival of freezing weather, increase the risk of spread of the pink bollworm.

#### REGULATION 6. SEED COTTON

Seed cotton (including grabbots) shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from regulated areas to nonregulated territory, but, for the purpose of ginning, seed cotton may be moved<sup>2</sup> interstate without permit from a lightly infested area to a contiguous regulated area.

#### REGULATION 7. COTTONSEED

##### HEAVILY INFESTED AREAS

Cottonseed produced within a heavily infested area shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from that area, and no permit will be issued for such movement.

##### LIGHTLY INFESTED AREAS

Cottonseed produced in a lightly infested area shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate therefrom unless a permit shall have been issued therefor by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Permits may be issued for the interstate movement of sterilized seed produced in a lightly infested area on condition that it either is to be moved to another regulated area<sup>2</sup> without passing through any territory not regulated under this quarantine or under the Federal quarantine on account of the *Thurberia* weevil; or is a sample to be moved to an approved laboratory in nonregulated territory for analysis; or is a sample to be moved for some other approved purpose.

Permits may also be issued for the interstate movement of sterilized seed produced in a lightly infested area to an authorized oil mill in nonregulated territory for crushing. As one of the conditions for such authorization, oil mills in nonregulated territory must agree to maintain such safeguards against the spread of infestation, and to comply with such restrictions on the subsequent movement of the linters and other products manufactured from the seed concerned as may be required by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

Permits may be issued for the interstate movement of seed from lightly infested areas to any destination on condition that it has been given a special heat treatment at 145° F., maintained under approved conditions for a period of at least 1 hour and subsequently has been protected from contamination or has been given such other treatment as may later be approved by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

In cases where, in the judgment of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, the carrying out of the treatments required in this regulation becomes impracticable owing to the lack of satisfactory facilities or for some other sound reason, permits may be issued for the interstate movement of cottonseed from lightly infested areas on such conditions as may be prescribed by that Bureau.

<sup>2</sup> Except from the area in Arizona regulated on account of the *Thurberia* weevil (Quarantine No. 61).

## COTTONSEED PRODUCED OUTSIDE THE REGULATED AREAS

Cottonseed produced outside of, but brought within a regulated area may be moved interstate from such area under permit on condition that while in the area the seed has been protected from contamination in a manner satisfactory to the inspector.

## REGULATION 8. LINT AND SAMPLES

Lint and samples thereof shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area unless a permit shall have been issued therefor by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Permits may be issued for the interstate movement of lint or samples thereof, produced in a regulated area, on condition that the said lint was produced in a gin operated, as to seed sterilization and the prevention of contamination, to the satisfaction of the inspector, and on compliance with the following additional requirements which shall be carried out under the supervision of an inspector and in manner and by method approved by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:

Baled lint produced in a heavily infested area (regardless of destination) must be given both vacuum fumigation and either compression or roller treatment, unless and until the said Bureau shall approve some other treatment or treatments for the purpose; baled lint produced in a lightly infested area to be moved to nonregulated territory must be either fumigated under vacuum, or compressed or roller treated or given such other treatment as may later be approved by the said Bureau; baled lint and samples thereof produced in a lightly infested area may be moved interstate under permit to another regulated area<sup>3</sup> without fumigation or other treatment on condition that the material will not pass through any cotton-growing territory outside the areas regulated under this quarantine or the Federal quarantine on account of the *Thurberia* weevil; samples (except when moved as above from a lightly infested area to another regulated area), whether produced in a lightly infested or heavily infested area, must be either fumigated, inspected, or otherwise treated as may be required by the inspector.

Permits may be issued for the interstate movement of baled lint or samples thereof grown outside of but brought within a regulated area and to be moved therefrom, on the furnishing of evidence satisfactory to the inspector that the said materials have been protected from contamination.

In cases where, in the judgment of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, the carrying out of the treatments required in this regulation becomes impracticable owing to the lack of satisfactory facilities or for some other sound reason, permits may be issued for the interstate movement of lint from the regulated areas on such conditions as may be prescribed by that Bureau.

## REGULATION 9. LINTERS AND SAMPLES

Linters and samples thereof shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area unless a permit shall have been issued therefor by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Permits may be issued for the interstate movement of linters or samples thereof, produced in a regulated area on condition that said linters were produced from sterilized seed and protected from contamination to the satisfaction of the inspector, and on compliance with the following additional requirements which shall be carried out under the supervision of an inspector and in manner and by method approved by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:

Baled linters produced in a heavily infested area (regardless of destination) must be either fumigated under vacuum or roller treated, or given such other treatment as may later be approved by the said Bureau; baled linters produced in a lightly infested area to be shipped to nonregulated territory must be either fumigated under vacuum or compressed or roller treated or given such other treatment as may later be approved by the said Bureau; baled linters and samples thereof produced in a lightly infested area may be shipped interstate under permit to another regulated area<sup>4</sup> without fumigation or other

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 2.

<sup>4</sup> See footnote 2.

treatment on condition that the material will not pass through any cotton-growing territory outside the areas regulated under this quarantine or the Federal quarantine on account of the *Thurberia* weevil; samples (except when moved as above from a lightly infested area to another regulated area), whether produced in a lightly infested or heavily infested area, must be either fumigated, inspected, or otherwise treated as may be required by the inspector.

Permits may be issued for the interstate movement of baled linters or samples thereof grown outside of, but brought within a regulated area and to be moved therefrom on the furnishing of evidence satisfactory to the inspector that such materials have been protected from contamination.

In cases where, in the judgment of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, the carrying out of the treatments required in this regulation becomes impracticable owing to the lack of satisfactory facilities or for some other sound reason, permits may be issued for the interstate movement of linters from the regulated areas on such conditions as may be prescribed by that Bureau.

#### REGULATION 10. MILL WASTE, UNBALED LINT AND LINTERS, AND OTHER FORMS OF UNMANUFACTURED LINT AND LINTERS

No form of cotton lint, linters, or fiber shall be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area unless a permit shall have been issued therefor by the United States Department of Agriculture, except that no permit is required for the interstate transportation of materials which have been woven or spun from cotton lint or linters and are uncontaminated with other cotton or cotton products, nor for the interstate transportation of mattresses, pillows, cushions, or upholstery which have been commercially manufactured in compliance with the pink bollworm regulations of the State concerned and in which any unwoven lint or linters used are completely enclosed in the finished product.

Permits may be issued authorizing the interstate movement from a regulated area of mill waste and of all other forms of unmanufactured cotton fiber for which permits are required under these regulations and which are not specifically covered in regulations 8 and 9, on condition that the material has been fumigated and compressed or roller treated, or has been given such other treatment or handling as will, in the judgment of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, eliminate risk of spread of the pink bollworm.

#### REGULATION 11. COTTONSEED HULLS, CAKE, AND MEAL

No cottonseed hulls, cake, or meal shall be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area unless a permit shall have been issued therefor by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Permits may be issued for the interstate movement from a heavily infested area to any destination of cottonseed hulls obtained from sterilized cottonseed and subsequently protected from contamination to the satisfaction of the inspector on condition that they are given such additional treatment as may be required by the inspector. Permits may be issued for the interstate movement from a lightly infested area<sup>5</sup> of cottonseed hulls produced from sterilized cottonseed and subsequently protected from contamination to the satisfaction of the inspector on condition that they are either to be moved to another regulated area without passing through any territory not regulated under this quarantine or under the Federal quarantine on account of the *Thurberia* weevil, or are to be moved to nonregulated territory and have been given such additional treatment as may be required by the inspector.

Permits may be issued for the interstate movement from a regulated area to any destination of cottonseed cake and meal produced either from sterilized cottonseed or from cottonseed obtained from nonregulated territory on condition that the cake and meal have been protected against subsequent contamination with cottonseed to the satisfaction of the inspector.

#### REGULATION 12. BAGGING AND OTHER WRAPPERS AND CONTAINERS

Bagging and other wrappers and containers which have been used in connection with or which are contaminated with cotton or cotton products shall not

<sup>5</sup> See footnote 2.

be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area unless a permit shall have been issued therefor by the United States Department of Agriculture. Permits may be issued on condition that such bagging or other wrappers or containers have been cleaned or treated to the satisfaction of the inspector.

#### REGULATION 13. CARS, BOATS, VEHICLES, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, AND EQUIPMENT

Railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton or cotton products or which are fouled with such products, and farm household goods, farm equipment, and other articles, if contaminated with cotton or cotton products, shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area until they have been thoroughly cleaned or treated to the satisfaction of the inspector. No permit is required for the movements allowed under this regulation.

#### REGULATION 14. HAY AND OTHER FARM PRODUCTS; COTTONSEED OIL

Hay and other farm products the interstate movement of which has not been specifically restricted or provided for elsewhere in these regulations, and cottonseed oil, may be moved interstate without permit or other restriction until further notice.

#### REGULATION 15. GENERAL PERMIT PROVISIONS; MARKING AND LABELING; STORAGE, CARTAGE, AND LABOR COSTS

To obtain permits under these regulations, application should be made either to the nearest local inspector, or to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, 521 Avenue A, San Antonio, Tex.

Permits may specify a destination point or a limited destination area for the shipment, and, in that event, the material concerned shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate, directly or indirectly, to destinations other than those specified in such permit.

Copies of the permits required under these regulations shall be attached to the articles or to the waybills or other shipping papers which accompany the shipment. In the case of movement by a road vehicle, copies of the permit shall accompany the vehicle. The products or articles so moved shall bear such marking and labeling as may be necessary, in the judgment of the inspector, to identify the material.

All charges for storage, cartage, and labor, incident to inspection, other than the services of inspectors, shall be paid by the shipper.

#### REGULATION 16. SHIPMENTS BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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

These rules and regulations shall be effective on and after October 14, 1936, and shall supersede on that date the revised rules and regulations issued under Notice of Quarantine No. 52 (revised), on December 4, 1935, as amended to date.

Done at the city of Washington this 13th day of October 1936.

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

[SEAL]

W. R. GREGG,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

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

## NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE,  
Washington, D. C., October 13, 1936.

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 (revised), and of the revised rules and regulations supplemental thereto on account of the pink bollworm, effective on and after October 14, 1936. The revision modifies the area regulated under those regulations by releasing from restriction all parts of the State of Florida formerly included in the regulated area. Copies of the revision may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

W. R. GREGG,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

[Published in the following newspapers: The Republican, Phoenix, Ariz., Oct. 27, 1936; the Journal, Albuquerque, N. Mex., Oct. 26, 1936; the Herald-Post, El Paso, Tex., Oct. 27, 1936; the Florida Times-Union, Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 26, 1936.]

## INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,  
Washington, October 20, 1936.

*Postmaster:*

MY DEAR SIR: Under date of October 15, 1936, the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, announced a revision of the pink bollworm quarantine (no. 52), so as to release from restriction all parts of Florida heretofore included in the regulated area. As explained in the announcement, this action was taken following careful inspections during 1935 and 1936, which revealed no infestation, and with the belief that eradication efforts have been successful in Florida and the quarantine regulations on account of the pink bollworm of cotton are no longer necessary in Florida. No other changes are made in the regulated area which now includes only certain parts of Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas.

You will please take note of the foregoing and be governed accordingly.

Very truly yours,

C. B. EILENBERGER,  
*Third Assistant Postmaster General.*

## PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE REGULATIONS REVISED

(Press notice)

DECEMBER 2, 1936.

The Secretary of Agriculture announced today a revision of the pink bollworm quarantine regulations. The revision adds to the lightly infested area the Texas counties of Glasscock, Howard, and Martin, and those portions of Dawson and Midland Counties not previously regulated. This action was taken because the pink bollworm was found recently at Big Spring in Howard County and at Patricia in Dawson County. Glasscock, Howard, and Martin Counties and the previously nonregulated areas in Midland County are included because seed cotton is moved throughout these counties for ginning without regard to county lines. No other changes are made at this time.

## MODIFICATION OF PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

## INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The following revision adds the Texas counties of Glasscock, Howard, and Martin, and those portions of Dawson and Midland Counties not previously

regulated, to the lightly infested area, due to the recent finding of the pink bollworm at Big Spring in Howard County and at Patricia in Dawson County. Glasscock, Howard, and Martin Counties and the previously nonregulated areas in Midland County are included since seed cotton is moved throughout these counties for ginning without regard to county lines. No other changes are made at this time.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO REVISED RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO  
NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 52

(Approved Nov. 28, 1936; effective Dec. 1, 1936)

Under authority conferred by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), it is ordered that regulation 3 of the revised rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 52, on account of the pink bollworm of cotton, which were promulgated on October 13, 1936, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

REGULATION 3. REGULATED AREAS; HEAVILY AND LIGHTLY  
INFESTED AREAS

REGULATED AREAS

In accordance with the provisos to Notice of Quarantine No. 52 (revised), the Secretary of Agriculture designates as regulated areas, for the purpose of these regulations, the following counties in Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas, including all cities, districts, towns, townships, and other political subdivisions within their limits:

*Arizona area.*—Counties of Cochise, Graham, and Greenlee.

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

*Texas area.*—Counties of Andrews, Brewster, Cameron, Cochran, Culberson, Dawson, Ector, El Paso, Gaines, Glasscock, Hidalgo, Hockley, Howard, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, Martin, Midland, Pecos, Presidio, Reeves, Starr, Terrell, Terry, Ward, Willacy, and Yoakum; that part of *Bailey County* lying south of the following-described boundary line: Beginning on the east line of said county where the county line intersects the northern boundary line of league 207; thence west following the northern boundary line of leagues 207, 203, 191, 188, 175, and 171 to the northeast corner of league 171; thence south on the western line of league 171 to the northeast corner of the W. H. L. survey; thence west along the northern boundary of the W. H. L. survey and the northern boundary of sections 68, 67, 66, 65, 64, 63, 62, 61, and 60 of block A of the M. B. & B. survey to the western boundary of said county; that part of *Lamb County* lying south of the following-described boundary line: Beginning on the east line of said county where the county line intersects the northern boundary line of section 9 of the R. M. Thomson survey; thence west following the northern boundary line of sections 9 and 10 of the R. M. Thomson survey and the northern boundary line of sections 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1 of the T. A. Thompson survey and the northern boundary line of leagues 637, 636, and 635 to the southeast corner of league 239; thence north on the eastern boundary line of league 239 to the northeast corner of said league; thence west on the northern boundary line of leagues 239, 238, 233, 222, 218, and 207 to the western boundary line of said county.

HEAVILY INFESTED AREAS

Of the regulated areas, the following counties and parts of counties are hereby designated as heavily infested within the meaning of these regulations:

Counties of Brewster, Culberson, Jeff Davis, Presidio, and Terrell, in the State of Texas, and all of *Hudspeth County* in the same State except that part of the northwest corner of said county lying north and west of a ridge of desert land extending from the banks of the Rio Grande northeasterly through the desert immediately west of the town of McNary, such ridge being an extension of the northwest boundary line of section 11, block 65½.

## LIGHTLY INFESTED AREAS

The following areas are designated as lightly infested:

The counties of Cochise, Graham, and Greenlee in Arizona;<sup>6</sup> the counties of Chaves, Dona Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Lea, Luna, Otero, and Roosevelt in New Mexico; the entire counties of Andrews, Cameron, Cochran, Dawson, Ector, El Paso, Gaines, Glasscock, Hidalgo, Hockley, Howard, Martin, Midland, Pecos, Reeves, Starr, Terry, Ward, Willacy, and Yoakum, the regulated parts of Bailey and Lamb Counties in Texas, and that part of the northwest corner of Hudspeth County, Tex., lying north and west of a ridge of desert land extending from the banks of the Rio Grande northeasterly through the desert immediately west of the town of McNary, such ridge being an extension of the northwest boundary line of section 11, block 65½.

This amendment shall be effective on and after December 1, 1936.

Done at the city of Washington this 28th day of November 1936.

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 States of Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas.]

## NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE,  
*Washington, D. C., November 28, 1936.*

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 Notice of Quarantine No. 52, on account of the pink bollworm, effective on and after December 1, 1936. The amendment modifies the area regulated under those regulations by bringing under restriction the Texas counties of Glasscock, Howard, and Martin, and those portions of Dawson and Midland Counties not previously regulated. These counties are now being designated as lightly infested. 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 Herald-Post, El Paso, Tex., Dec. 12, 1936.]

## INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,  
*Washington, December 12, 1936.*

*Postmaster.*

MY DEAR SIR: Your attention is invited to the inclosed copy of Plant Quarantine No. 52 of the United States Department of Agriculture, on account of the pink bollworm of cotton, and also a copy of the revised regulations in connection therewith, effective December 1, 1936, by which you will please be governed. See paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

The revision extends the regulated area, adding the counties of Glasscock, Howard, and Martin, Tex., and those portions of Dawson and Midland Counties, Tex., not previously regulated, to the area designated as lightly infested by the pink bollworm.

Very truly yours,

ROY M. NORTH,  
*Acting Third Assistant Postmaster General.*

<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.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO FRUIT AND VEGETABLE  
QUARANTINE (NO. 56)

B. E. P. Q. 417

## STERILIZATION OF IMPORTED VINIFERA GRAPES BY REFRIGERATION

(Approved and effective Nov. 9, 1936)

The method of sterilization herein authorized supersedes and cancels the treatment authorized in B. P. Q.-362 and its supplements.

Recent experimental work by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture has proven that all stages of the Mediterranean fruit fly in fruit will be destroyed if the fruit is subjected to the following treatment:

"Cooling until the approximate center of the fruit in the package reaches a temperature of 34° F. and holding the fruit at or below that temperature for a period of 12 days."

On the basis of the evidence secured provision is made for the entry, under permit and sterilization, of grapes of the vinifera type from regions in which the Mediterranean fruit fly occurs, at the port of New York and such other northern ports as may be subsequently approved, under the following conditions:

(1) The grapes must be packed in tight barrels or kegs or other approved containers so constructed as to prevent the escape from the container pending sterilization, of any stages of the Mediterranean fruit fly, should they be present. Any broken containers wherever found must be immediately repacked under the supervision of an inspector of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine or the contents shall be immediately destroyed in a manner satisfactory to the inspector.

(2) Within 24 hours from the time of unloading, the grapes shall be delivered for treatment to an approved sterilization plant.

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

Sterilization will be done under the supervision of plant quarantine inspectors of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. These inspectors shall at all times be given access to fruit while in process of sterilization. They will supervise the movement of the fruit from the docks to and from the sterilization rooms.

Shipments offered for entry may be allowed to leave customs custody under redelivery bond for sterilization. Final release of the shipment by the collector of customs and cancellation of the bond will be effected after the inspector of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine has notified the collector of customs that the required treatment has been given.

(3) For the purpose of additional safeguards and to eliminate possible risk that might be occasioned by breakage of containers, the entry of grapes is limited to the period from October 1 to April 15, when susceptible fruits will not be available for oviposition by fruit flies should any escape prior to the containers being placed in the approved sterilization chambers.

In authorizing the entry of fruit into the United States, sterilized in accordance with the above requirements, it should be emphasized that inexactness and carelessness in applying the treatment may result in injury to the fruit, but, in event of resulting injury, neither the Department of Agriculture nor its employees will be responsible.

LEE A. STRONG,

*Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.*

## FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE NO. 56, WITH REVISED REGULATIONS

## INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The printed supply of Notice of Quarantine No. 56, with supplemental regulations as revised effective November 1, 1932, and of amendment no. 6, effective August 1, 1933, is exhausted and this edition is essentially a mere reprint

except for the revision of regulation 2. The concurrent lifting of the Mexican Fruit Fly Quarantine No. 5 (foreign) automatically places the Mexican fruits, formerly prohibited entry by that quarantine, under the provisions of Quarantine No. 56, which now prohibits or restricts the entry of all fruits from Mexico. Since the entry of these fruits from Mexico will continue to be prohibited, except when they have been so treated as to remove pest risk, it is deemed desirable at this time to clarify the provisions of regulation 2 with respect to the entry of certain products which have been so treated as to eliminate pest risk, or which may be admitted subject to adequate safeguards prescribed as conditions of entry. Advantage has been taken of this opportunity to remove certain specific limitations as to ports of entry authorized for various commodities, leaving those limitations to be specified in the permits.

The only change made in the other regulations is the substitution of the now legal title "Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine" in regulations 1 and 3 for the former title "Bureau of Plant Quarantine."

The notice of permit requirements for the entry of chestnuts and acorns from foreign countries, issued pursuant to the provisions of regulation 2, which became effective July 29, 1929, continues in effect.

LEE A. STRONG,

*Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.*

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**NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 56**

(Effective on and after Nov. 1, 1923)

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, and notice is hereby given (1) that there exist in Europe, Asia, Africa, Mexico, Central America, and South America, and other foreign countries and localities, certain injurious insects, including fruit and melon flies (Trypetidae), new to and not heretofore widely distributed within and throughout the United States, which affect and may be carried by fruits and vegetables commercially imported into the United States or brought to the ports of the United States as ships' stores or casually by passengers or others, and (2) that the unrestricted importation of fruits and vegetables from the countries and localities enumerated may result in the entry into the United States of injurious insects, including fruit and melon flies (Trypetidae).

Now, therefore, I, Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred by the act of Congress approved August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), do hereby declare that it is necessary, in order to prevent the introduction into the United States of certain injurious insects, including fruit and melon flies (Trypetidae), to forbid, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental hereto, the importation into the United States of fruits and vegetables from the foreign countries and localities named and from any other foreign country or locality, and of plants or portions of plants used as packing material in connection with shipments of such fruits and vegetables.

On and after November 1, 1923, and until further notice, the importation from all foreign countries and localities into the United States of fruits and vegetables, and of plants or portions of plants used as packing material in connection with shipments of such fruits and vegetables, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental hereto, is prohibited.

This quarantine leaves in full effect all special quarantines and other orders now in force restricting the entry into the United States of fruits and vegetables with the exception of Quarantine No. 49, with regulations, on account of the citrus black fly, which is replaced by this quarantine. A list of such quarantines and restrictive orders is given in Appendix A of the rules and regulations supplemental hereto.

Done this first day of August 1923.

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

[SEAL]

HENRY C. WALLACE,  
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

REVISED RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE  
NO. 56, GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES INTO  
THE UNITED STATES

(Approved Nov. 14, 1936; effective Dec. 1, 1936)

REGULATION 1. DEFINITIONS

(a) *Fresh fruits and vegetables.*—The edible, more or less succulent, portions of food plants in the raw or unprocessed state, such as bananas, oranges, grapefruit, pineapples, tomatoes, peppers, lettuce, etc.

(b) *Plants or portions of plants.*—Leaves, twigs, or other portions of plants, or plant litter or rubbish as distinguished from clean fruits and vegetables, or other commercial articles.

(c) *Port of first arrival.*—The first port within the United States where the shipment is (1) offered for consumption entry or (2) offered for entry for immediate transportation in bond.

(d) *Inspector.*—An inspector of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture.

REGULATION 2. RESTRICTIONS ON ENTRY OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

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

Dried, cured, or processed fruits and vegetables (except frozen fruits and vegetables), including cured figs, and dates, raisins, nuts, and dry beans and peas, may be imported without permit or other compliance with these regulations: *Provided*, That any such articles may be made subject to entry only under permit and on compliance with the safeguards to be prescribed therein, when it shall be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture that the condition of drying, curing, or processing to which they have been subjected may not entirely eliminate risk. Such determination with respect to any such articles shall become effective after due notice.

Except as restricted, as to certain countries and districts<sup>7</sup> by special quarantines and other orders now in force and by such restrictive orders as may hereafter be promulgated, the following fruits may be imported from all countries under permit and on compliance with these regulations: Bananas, pineapples, lemons, and sour limes. Grapes of the European or vinifera type and any vegetable, except as restricted by special quarantine as indicated above, may be imported from any country under permit and on compliance with these regulations, at such ports as shall be authorized in the permits, on presentation of evidence satisfactory to the United States Department of Agriculture that such grapes and vegetables are not attacked in the country of origin by injurious insects, including fruit and melon flies (Trypetidae) or that their importation from definite areas or districts under approved safeguards prescribed in the permits can be authorized without risk.

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

*Frozen or treated fruits and vegetables from all countries.*—Upon compliance with these regulations and with such conditions as may be prescribed by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, fruits and vegetables which have been treated, or are to be treated, under the supervision of a plant quarantine inspector of the Department, will be permitted entry under permit at such ports as may be specified in the permit, when, in the judgment of the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, such importation may be permitted without pest risk.

*Commonwealth of Australia—States of Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania.*—Upon compliance with these regulations, fruits other than those listed

<sup>7</sup> See list of current quarantines and other restrictive orders and miscellaneous regulations, obtainable on request from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

in the second and third paragraphs of this regulation may be imported from the States of Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania under such conditions and at such ports as may be designated in the permits.

*New Zealand.*—Upon compliance with these regulations, fruits other than those listed in the second and third paragraphs of this regulation may be imported from New Zealand under such conditions and at such ports as may be designated in the permits.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### REGULATION 3. APPLICATIONS FOR PERMITS FOR IMPORTATION OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Persons contemplating the importation of fruits or vegetables the entry of which is authorized in these regulations shall first make application to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine for a permit, stating in the application the country or locality of origin of the fruits or vegetables, the port of first arrival, and the name and address of the importer in the United States to whom the permit should be sent.

Applications for permits should be made in advance of the proposed shipments; but if, through no fault of the importer, a shipment should arrive before a permit is received, the importation will be held in customs custody at the port of first arrival, at the risk and expense of the importer, for a period not exceeding 20 days pending the receipt of the permit.

Application may be made by telegraph, in which case the information required above must be given.

A separate permit must be secured for shipments from each country and for each port of first arrival in the United States.

#### REGULATION 4. ISSUANCE OF PERMITS

On approval by the Secretary of Agriculture of an application for the importation of fruits or vegetables, a permit will be issued in quadruplicate: one copy will be furnished to the applicant for presentation to the customs officer at the port of first arrival, one copy will be mailed to the collector of customs and one to the inspector of the Department of Agriculture at the port of first arrival, and the fourth will be filed with the application. Unless otherwise stated in the permit, all permits will be valid from date of issuance until revoked.

## REGULATION 5. NOTICE OF ARRIVAL BY PERMITTEE

Immediately upon the arrival of fruits or vegetables from the countries specified in the quarantine at the port of first arrival the permittee or his agent shall submit a notice in duplicate to the Secretary of Agriculture, through the collector of customs, on forms provided for that purpose, stating the number of the permit, the kinds of fruits or vegetables, the quantity or the number of crates or other containers included in the shipment, the country or locality where grown, the date of arrival, the name of the vessel, the name and number, if any, of the dock where the fruits or vegetables are to be unloaded, and the name of the importer or broker at the port of first arrival, or, if by rail, the name of the railroad, the car numbers, and the terminal where the fruits or vegetables are to be unloaded.

Permits may be revoked and other permits refused if the permittee or his agent fails to submit the notice of arrival or gives a false notice or in any other way violates the quarantine.

## REGULATION 6. INSPECTION AND DISINFECTION OF IMPORTATIONS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

All importations of fruits or vegetables shall be subject, as a condition of entry, to such inspection or disinfection, or both, at the port of first arrival as shall be required by the inspector of the Department of Agriculture, and shall be subject to reinspection at destination at the option of said department.

Should any shipment of fruits or vegetables be found to be so infested with fruit flies or other dangerous pests that in the judgment of the inspector of the Department of Agriculture it cannot be cleaned by disinfection or treatment, or to contain leaves, twigs, or other portions of plants as packing or otherwise, the entire shipment may be refused entry.

No crate, box, hamper, or other container of fruits or vegetables, or fruits and vegetables in bulk, shall be removed from the port of first arrival unless and until a written notice is given to the collector of customs by the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture that the products have been inspected and found to be free from infestation and from plants or portions of plants used as packing or otherwise: *Provided*, That the requirements under these regulations with respect to the entry of foreign fruits and vegetables into any State for local consumption shall not be a bar to the enforcement of such additional safeguards as may be deemed necessary by the officials of such States.

All charges for storage, cartage, and labor incident to inspection and disinfection, other than the services of the inspector, shall be paid by the importer.

## REGULATION 7. INSPECTION OF BAGGAGE AND CARGO ON THE DOCK

Inspectors of the United States Department of Agriculture are authorized to cooperate with the customs inspectors in the examination of all baggage or other personal belongings of passengers or members of crews of vessels or other carriers whenever such examination is deemed necessary for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this quarantine with respect to the entry of any prohibited or restricted fruits or vegetables or plants or portions of plants which may be contained in the baggage or other belongings of such persons.

The above rules and regulations shall be effective on and after December 1, 1936, and shall supersede the rules and regulations governing the importation of fruits and vegetables into the United States which were promulgated October 27, 1932, as amended July 25, 1933.

Done at the city of Washington this 14th day of November 1936.

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

[SEAL]

R. G. TUGWELL,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

## APPENDIX A

The information formerly assembled in this appendix is now incorporated in a circular issued from time to time by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant

Quarantine, entitled "List of Current Quarantines and Other Restrictive Orders and Miscellaneous Regulations", and obtainable on request.

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## ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO THURBERIA WEEVIL QUARANTINE (NO. 61)

### AREAS IN PINAL COUNTY, ARIZ., RELEASED UNDER THE THURBERIA WEEVIL QUARANTINE

(Press notice)

OCTOBER 23, 1936.

The Secretary of Agriculture announced today an amendment to regulation 3 of the *Thurberia* weevil quarantine. The purpose of the amendment is to release from restriction four townships in Pinal County, Ariz., which were formerly included in the regulated area. The Secretary states that the area involved is desert land in which no cotton has been raised. Plans for irrigation and cotton production are, however, under way. The recent eradication of *Thurberia* plants from the mountains between this area and Marana, the nearest known point of infestation, is believed to have eliminated danger of *Thurberia* weevil establishing itself in the released area when cotton is planted.

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### MODIFICATION OF THURBERIA WEEVIL QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

#### INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The following amendment to regulation 3 of the *Thurberia* weevil quarantine is issued to release from restriction four townships in Pinal County, Ariz., which were formerly included in the regulated area. The area involved is desert land in which no cotton has been raised. Plans for irrigation and cotton production are, however, under way. The recent eradication of *Thurberia* plants from the mountains between this area and Marana, the nearest known point of infestation, is believed to have eliminated danger of *Thurberia* weevil establishing itself there when cotton is planted. No other changes are made in the regulated area.

LEE A. STRONG,

*Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.*

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### AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO REVISED RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 61

(Approved Oct. 22, 1936; effective Oct. 22, 1936)

Under authority conferred by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), it is ordered that regulation 3. of the revised rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 61, on account of the *Thurberia* weevil, which were promulgated on September 30, 1933, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

#### REGULATION 3. REGULATED AREA

In accordance with the provisos to Notice of Quarantine No. 61 (revised), the Secretary of Agriculture designates as regulated area the counties, or portions thereof, of Graham, Cochise, Santa Cruz, Pima, and Pinal, of the State of Arizona, embraced within the following-described boundary line, including all cities, towns, townships, and other political subdivisions within their limits:

Beginning at the most southeasterly corner of Greenlee County; thence westerly along the most southerly line of said county to the most southwesterly corner of said county; thence northwesterly along the county line

of Greenlee and Graham Counties to the point where the township line between township 10 south and township 11 south as surveyed, or as would be if surveyed, intersects, or would intersect, the county line between Graham and Greenlee Counties; thence west along the said township line between township 10 south and township 11 south as surveyed, or as would be if surveyed, to the point where the said township line intersects, or would intersect, the line between the townships in range 23 east and range 24 east; thence north along the township line between the townships in range 23 east and range 24 east as surveyed, or as would be if surveyed, to the point where the said township line intersects, or would intersect, the township line between township 6 south and township 7 south; thence west along the said township line between township 6 south and township 7 south as surveyed, or as would be if surveyed, to the point where the said township line intersects, or would intersect, the line between the townships in range 8 east and range 9 east; thence south along the township line between the townships in range 8 east and range 9 east as surveyed, or as would be if surveyed, to the point where the said township line intersects, or would intersect, the township line between township 8 south and township 9 south; thence west along the township line between township 8 south and township 9 south as surveyed, or as would be if surveyed, to the point where the said township line intersects, or would intersect, the line between the townships in range 7 east and range 8 east; thence south along the township line between the townships in range 7 east and range 8 east as surveyed, or as would be if surveyed, to the point where the said township line intersects, or would intersect, the boundary line between Pima County and the Republic of Mexico; thence southeasterly and easterly along the boundary line between the State of Arizona and the Republic of Mexico to the point where the said boundary line intersects the boundary line between the States of New Mexico and Arizona; thence northerly along the boundary line between the States of New Mexico and Arizona to the point of beginning.

All townships, township lines, and ranges referred to in the above-described area are of the Gila and Salt River base and meridian.

This amendment shall be effective on and after October 22, 1936.

Done at the city of Washington this 22d day of October 1936.

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

[SEAL]

R. G. TUGWELL,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

[Copies of the foregoing amendment were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the State of Arizona.]

#### NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE,  
*Washington, D. C., October 22, 1936.*

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 Notice of Quarantine No. 61, on account of the *Thurberia* weevil, effective on and after October 22, 1936. Under this amendment four townships in Pinal County, Ariz., are removed from the area regulated on account of the *Thurberia* weevil. Copies of the amendment may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

R. G. TUGWELL,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

[Published in the Republican, Phoenix, Ariz., Nov. 3, 1936.]

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

TEXAS CITRUS HARVEST EXTENDED TO MARCH 30, 1937

(Press notice)

OCTOBER 23, 1936.

The season for harvesting Texas citrus fruit under the Mexican fruit fly quarantine regulations which apply to Brooks, Willacy, Cameron, and Hidalgo Counties has been extended provisionally to include March 31, 1937, the Secretary of Agriculture announced today. If conditions of infestation occur or if growers fail to observe sanitary requirements and fail to comply with clean-up restrictions it may be necessary to set an earlier date. The harvesting season normally closes, under the quarantine, in March.

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 Secretary pointed out that the United States Department of Agriculture desires to assist in every possible manner in the movement of the Texas citrus crop. At the same time there must be full appreciation of the Department's responsibility to prevent the building up of infestation and the spread of the fruit fly. The Secretary hopes and believes that the growers will at all times realize the importance of full compliance with the clean-up regulations. Discovery of any infestation of the Mexican fruit fly, he said, will necessarily require immediate eradication and precautionary clean-up measures in any area which may be involved.

B. E. P. Q. 415.

### ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS—AUTHORIZING EXTENSION OF HARVESTING SEASON FOR TEXAS CITRUS FRUIT

(Issued under regulation 7, sec. A, Federal Quarantine No. 64)

(Issued Oct. 22, 1936; effective Oct. 22, 1936)

Pursuant to regulation 7, section A, of Notice of Quarantine No. 64, the Mexican fruit worm quarantine, and it having been shown that such modification of the beginning of the host-free period is desirable and that it will not involve increase of risk of propagating the Mexican fruit worm, the State of Texas is hereby authorized to extend to the close of March 30, 1937, the harvesting season for citrus fruit from the regulated area of the State of Texas, as established by said Notice of Quarantine, consisting of the counties of Brooks, Willacy, Cameron, and Hidalgo; provided that conditions of infestation or lack of observance of sanitary requirements and failure to comply with clean-up restrictions do not necessitate the authorization of an earlier closing date.

The discovery of any infestation of this insect within the regulated area will of necessity require immediate eradication and precautionary clean-up measures in any area which may be involved.

[SEAL]

R. G. TUGWELL,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

### MEXICAN FRUIT WORM QUARANTINE REGULATIONS MODIFIED

(Press notice)

NOVEMBER 17, 1936.

The Department of Agriculture announced today a revision of regulation 7 of the Mexican fruit worm quarantine. This quarantine applies to the counties

of Cameron, Hidalgo, Willacy, and Brooks in the Rio Grande Valley in Texas. The provisions of this regulation require the maintenance of a host-free period during which no host fruits are permitted to develop in groves or to exist elsewhere in the regulated area except under certain specified conditions. This period begins during the month of March and extends for 7 months.

Under the revision of this regulation, authority to make such modifications as may be considered necessary with respect to the duration and dates of commencement and termination of the host-free period within the regulated area is delegated to the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. The object is to facilitate the prompt issuance of any such modification as may be required in case fruit-fly infestation is found.

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## MODIFICATION OF MEXICAN FRUIT WORM QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

### INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The following revision of regulation 7 of the Mexican fruit worm quarantine authorizes the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine to make such modifications as may be considered necessary with respect to the duration and dates of commencement and termination of the host-free period within the regulated area.

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

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

(Approved Nov. 14, 1936; effective Nov. 16, 1936)

Under authority conferred by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, it is ordered that regulation 7 of the revised rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 64, on account of the Mexican fruit worm, which were promulgated on August 12, 1932, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

### REGULATION 7. CONDITIONS REQUIRED IN THE REGULATED AREAS

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

#### SECTION A. HOST-FREE PERIOD

A host-free period shall be maintained each year beginning in the month of March and continuing for 7 months, subject to such modification as to duration and dates of commencement and termination as may be authorized by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine on presentation of evidence that such modification is necessary or desirable and does not involve increase of risk of propagating the Mexican fruit worm.

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

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

## SECTION B. INSPECTION

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

## SECTION C. INFESTED ZONES

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

This amendment shall be effective on and after November 16, 1936.

Done at the city of Washington this 14th day of November 1936.

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

[SEAL]

R. G. TUGWELL,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

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

## NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE,  
*Washington, D. C., November 14, 1936.*

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. 64, on account of the Mexican Fruit Worm, effective on and after November 16, 1936. The purpose of the amendment is to authorize the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine to make such modifications as may be considered necessary with respect to the duration and dates of commencement and termination of the host-free period within 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.

R. G. TUGWELL,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

[Published in the Brownsville Herald, Brownsville, Tex., Nov. 24, 1936.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO DUTCH ELM DISEASE  
QUARANTINE (NO. 71) (DOMESTIC)

DUTCH ELM DISEASE QUARANTINE INCLUDES NEW AREAS

(Press notice)

NOVEMBER 6, 1936.

New areas were added today in the district in the vicinity of New York City now under quarantine on account of the Dutch elm disease. The regulated area was extended under an order by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace because of discovery of new infections of elm trees in the newly quarantined areas.

The amendment to the Dutch elm quarantine added to the regulated areas: Two towns in Connecticut, Ridgefield and Wilton, in Fairfield County; four towns in New York, Goshen, Minisink, and Wawayanda, in Orange County, and Huntington, in Suffolk County; and numerous townships and boroughs in New Jersey, Flemington borough, and townships of East Amwell and Raritan, in Hunterdon County, boroughs of Hopewell and Pennington, and town-

ship of Hopewell, in Mercer County; Plainsboro township in Middlesex County; townships of Middletown and Shrewsbury, and the boroughs of Atlantic Highlands, Eatontown, Fair Haven, Highlands, Little Silver, Long Branch, Monmouth Beach, Oceanport, Red Bank, Rumson, Sea Bright, Shrewsbury, and West Long Branch, in Monmouth County; town of Newton, townships of Andover, Byram, Freedom, Frankford, Green, and Hampton, and the boroughs of Andover, Branchville, Hopatcong, and Stanhope, in Sussex County; and the township of Frelinghuysen, in Warren County.

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## MODIFICATION OF DUTCH ELM DISEASE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

### INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The following modification of the Dutch elm disease quarantine regulations adds to the regulated area two towns in Fairfield County, Conn., as well as three towns in Orange County and one town in Suffolk County, N. Y. It also adds to the regulated area of New Jersey numerous townships and boroughs not heretofore included. This action was taken on the basis of intensive inspections made throughout the year which disclosed infections in areas contiguous to the present regulated area.

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

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## AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 71

(Approved Nov. 3, 1936; effective Nov. 9, 1936)

Under authority conferred by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), it is ordered that regulation 3 of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 71, on account of the Dutch elm disease, which were promulgated on February 20, 1935, as amended April 1, 1936, be and the same is hereby further amended to read as follows:

### REGULATION 3. REGULATED AREAS

In accordance with the provisos to Notice of Quarantine No. 71, the Secretary of Agriculture designates as regulated areas for the purpose of these regulations the counties, townships, towns, and cities listed below, including all cities, towns, boroughs, or other political subdivisions within their limits:

*Connecticut.*—Towns of Darien, Fairfield, Greenwich, New Canaan, Norwalk, Ridgefield, Stamford, Westport, and Wilson, in *Fairfield County*.

*New Jersey.*—Counties of Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union; all of *Hunterdon County* except the townships of Alexandria, Delaware, Holland, Kingwood, and West Amwell, and the boroughs of Frenchtown, Lambertville, Milford, and Stockton; townships of Hopewell, Princeton, and West Windsor, and the boroughs of Hopewell, Pennington, and Princeton, in *Mercer County*; all of *Middlesex County* except the townships of Cranbury and Monroe, and the boroughs of Helmetta, Jamesburg, and Spotswood; townships of Holmdel, Matawan, Middletown, Raritan, Shrewsbury, and the boroughs of Atlantic Highlands, Eatontown, Fair Haven, Highlands, Keansburgh, Keyport, Little Silver, Long Branch, Matawan, Monmouth Beach, Oceanport, Red Bank, Rumson, Sea Bright, Shrewsbury, Union Beach, and West Long Branch, in *Monmouth County*; all of *Sussex County* except the townships of Montague, Sandyston, Stillwater, and Walpack; townships of Allamuchy, Franklin, Frelinghuysen, Independence, Hope, Liberty, Mansfield, Oxford, Washington, and White, and the boroughs of Belvidere, Hackettstown, and Washington, in *Warren County*.

*New York.*—Counties of Bronx, Kings, Nassau, New York, Queens, Richmond, Rockland, and Westchester; towns of Blooming Grove, Chester, Goshen, High-

land, Minisink, Monroe, Tuxedo, Warwick, Wawayanda, and Woodbury, in *Orange County*; towns of Carmel, Phillipstown, Putnam Valley, and South East, in *Putnam County*; town of Huntington, in *Suffolk County*.

This amendment shall be effective on and after November 9, 1936, and shall on that date supersede amendment no. 1 which became effective on April 1, 1936.

Done at the city of Washington this 3d day of November 1936.

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 States of Connecticut, New Jersey, and New York.]

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#### NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE,  
*Washington, D. C., November 3, 1936.*

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 rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 71, on account of the Dutch elm disease, effective on and after November 9, 1936. The purpose of the amendment is to add to the regulated area two towns in Connecticut, four towns in New York, and numerous townships and boroughs in New Jersey not heretofore included. Copies of the amendment may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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

[Published in the following newspapers: The Times, Hartford, Conn., Nov. 21, 1936; the News, Newark, N. J., Nov. 23, 1936; the Times, New York, N. Y., Nov. 24, 1936.]

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#### INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,  
*Washington, November 16, 1936.*

*Postmaster.*

MY DEAR SIR: Your attention is invited to the enclosed copy of the latest revision of Quarantine Order No. 71 of the United States Department of Agriculture, extending the area covered by the Dutch elm disease quarantine, by which you will be governed. See paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Very truly yours,

ROY M. NORTH,  
*Acting Third Assistant Postmaster General.*

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### ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE ENTRY OF POTATOES INTO THE UNITED STATES

#### AMENDS POTATO REGULATIONS TO PROTECT HAWAIIAN GROWERS

(Press notice)

NOVEMBER 4, 1936.

To protect the Territory of Hawaii from injurious potato diseases, the Department of Agriculture has announced an amendment to the regulations

governing the importation of potatoes. This amendment eliminates the provision for the importation, without restriction, of potatoes into the Territory of Hawaii for local use. Hawaii is now engaged in the commercial growing of potatoes, not only for local use but for shipment to the mainland. There is no record of the occurrence in that Territory of injurious potato diseases, and the amendment seeks to prevent the entry into Hawaii of infected potatoes from foreign countries.

The amendment provides, also, for the entry of potatoes from the entire northern territory of Baja (Lower) California, Mexico. Heretofore entry from Baja California has been limited to potatoes grown in the Imperial Valley. It has been determined that the conditions which prevail in the Imperial Valley obtain throughout the entire northern territory.

On and after December 1, 1936, the entry of foreign potatoes into the Territory of Hawaii will be governed by the same restrictions which apply to shipments of foreign potatoes to the mainland and Puerto Rico and the entry of potatoes from the entire northern territory of Baja California will be allowed under the same conditions as now govern the entry of potatoes from the Imperial Valley area of that territory.

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#### AMENDMENT OF REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE ENTRY OF POTATOES INTO THE UNITED STATES

##### INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This revision eliminates the provision for the importation of foreign potatoes into the Territory of Hawaii for local use, without restriction, and provides that the entry of foreign potatoes into the Territory of Hawaii be governed by the same restrictions which apply to the entry of potatoes into continental United States and Puerto Rico. It provides also for the entry of potatoes from the entire northern territory of Baja California,<sup>8</sup> Mexico. Heretofore potatoes from Baja California, Mexico, have been authorized only from the Imperial Valley.

LEE A. STRONG,

*Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.*

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#### AMENDMENT NO. 3 TO THE REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF POTATOES INTO THE UNITED STATES (REVISED)

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), it is ordered that regulation 7 of the regulations of March 1, 1922, supplemental to the order of the Secretary of Agriculture issued December 22, 1913, governing the importation of potatoes into the United States, be, and the same is hereby, further amended to read as follows:

##### REGULATION 7. SPECIAL PROVISION FOR THE IMPORTATION OF POTATOES FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA AND BERMUDA, THE STATES OF CHIHUAHUA AND SONORA, AND THE NORTHERN TERRITORY OF BAJA CALIFORNIA, MEXICO, INTO THE UNITED STATES

Potatoes may be imported from the Dominion of Canada and Bermuda into the United States or any of its Territories or Districts, free of any restrictions whatsoever, until otherwise ordered, under the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912.

Potatoes may be imported from the States of Chihuahua and Sonora, and the northern territory of Baja California, Mexico, into the United States, subject only to the following conditions and restrictions, which must be strictly observed and complied with:

(a) Persons contemplating the importation of potatoes from the States of Chihuahua and Sonora, and the northern territory of Baja California, Mexico, shall first make application for a permit, as prescribed in regulation 3, and

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<sup>8</sup> Formerly designated as Lower California.

upon approval by the Secretary of Agriculture of such application a permit will be issued.

(b) Importations from the States of Chihuahua and Sonora, Mexico, will be permitted entry through the ports of El Paso, Tex., and Douglas, Naco, and Nogales, Ariz., and such other ports as may be designated in the permit.

(c) Importations from the northern territory of Baja California, Mexico, will be permitted entry only through the ports of Calexico and San Ysidro, Calif., and such other ports as may be designated in the permit.

(d) The requirements contained in regulation 6 in regard to the sending of notice of arrival of shipment shall be complied with by the permittee.

(e) No shipment of potatoes from the States of Chihuahua and Sonora, and the northern territory of Baja California, Mexico, will be permitted entry until it has been examined by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture and found, or believed to be, free from dangerous potato diseases and insect pests.

This amendment of regulation 7 shall be effective on and after December 1, 1936.

Done at the city of Washington this 31st day of October 1936.

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

(SEAL)

M. L. WILSON,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

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#### INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF POTATOES INTO THE UNITED STATES, as AMENDED (T. D. 38695, T. D. 39211, AND T. D. 44162), FURTHER AMENDED (T. D. 48693)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,

Washington, D. C., December 9, 1936.

*To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:*

The appended copy of amendment 3 to regulation 7 of the regulations governing the importation of potatoes into the United States, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, effective on and after December 1, 1936, is published for the information and guidance of collectors of customs and others concerned.

The number of this Treasury decision should be inserted as a marginal reference for article 560 (a) of the Customs Regulations of 1931.

JAMES H. MOYLE,  
*Commissioner of Customs.*

[Then follows the text of the amendment.]

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#### TERMINAL INSPECTION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

AMENDMENT OF LAW PERTAINING TO TERMINAL INSPECTION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,

Washington, October 15, 1936.

ORDER No. 9620.

Paragraphs 1 (a), 2, and 4 (b), section 596, Postal Laws and Regulations, edition of 1932, are amended to read as follows:

596. (a) When any State shall provide for terminal inspection of plants and plant products, and shall establish and maintain, at the sole expense of the State, such inspection at one or more places therein, the proper officials of said State may submit to the Secretary of Agriculture a list of plants and plant products and the plant pests transmitted thereby, that in the opinion of said officials should be subject to terminal inspection in order to prevent the introduction or dissemination in said State of pests injurious to agriculture. Upon his approval of said list, in whole or in part, the Secretary of Agriculture shall

transmit the same to the Postmaster General, and thereafter all packages containing any plants or plant products named in said approved lists shall, upon payment of postage therefor, be forwarded by the postmaster at the destination of said package to the proper State official at the nearest place where inspection is maintained. If the plants or plant products (including seed) are found upon inspection to be free from injurious pests and not in violation of a plant-quarantine law or plant-quarantine regulation of the United States Department of Agriculture or of the State of destination pertaining to such injurious pests, or if infected shall be disinfected by said official, they shall upon payment of postage therefor be returned to the postmaster at the place of inspection to be forwarded to the person to whom they are addressed; but if found to be infected with injurious pests and incapable of satisfactory disinfection or in violation of a plant-quarantine law or plant-quarantine regulation of the United States Department of Agriculture or of the State of destination pertaining to such injurious pests, the State inspector shall so notify the postmaster at the place of inspection who shall promptly notify the sender of said plants or plant products that they will be returned to him upon his request and at his expense, or in default of such request that they will be turned over to the State authorities for destruction (act of March 4, 1915 (7 U. S. C. 166), as amended by the act of June 4, 1936, Pub. 643 74th Cong.).

2. (a) When the Secretary of Agriculture furnishes the Postmaster General a list of plants and plant products subject to terminal inspection under the provisions of the preceding paragraph, appropriate instructions in regard thereto shall be issued to postmasters by the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Classification.

(b) Any State which has established terminal inspection under the provisions of paragraph 1 of this section should submit through the United States Department of Agriculture a list of plants and plant products and the plant pests transmitted thereby, the shipment of which to or within the State is prohibited or regulated by State plant-quarantine laws or plant-quarantine regulations pertaining to injurious pests. Upon receipt of notice from the Secretary of Agriculture of the approval of such list of plants or plant products by the United States Department of Agriculture, appropriate instructions shall be issued to postmasters by the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Classification, to prevent the acceptance of such plants or plant products when presented for mailing in violation of State plant-quarantine laws or regulations pertaining to injurious pests.

4. (b) If the State official to whom a parcel containing plants or plant products has been sent for inspection shall inform the postmaster at the place of inspection that such plants or plant products are infected with injurious pests and incapable of satisfactory disinfection or are in violation of a plant-quarantine law or plant-quarantine regulation of the United States Department of Agriculture or of the State of destination pertaining to such injurious pests, the postmaster shall promptly notify the sender that the parcel is undeliverable, giving the reason therefor, together with the name and address of the addressee, and stating the amount of postage required for its return, and that if the postage is not promptly furnished the parcel will be turned over to the State authorities for destruction. After the sending of such notice the postmaster shall wait the length of time prescribed in paragraph 8, section 809, when, if postage be not received by that time, he shall inform the State authorities that the parcel may be destroyed by them.

HARLEE BRANCH,  
*Acting Postmaster General.*

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#### INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,  
*Washington, October 15, 1936.*

Attention is called to Order No. 9620, October 15, 1936, amending paragraphs 1 (a), 2, and 4 (b), section 596, Postal Laws and Regulations, pertaining to the treatment of parcels containing plants and plant products addressed for delivery in States which have provided for terminal inspection of such articles.

The purpose of the amendment is to provide for the cooperation of the Post Office Department in the enforcement of State plant-quarantine laws and regulations pertaining to injurious pests. There is no change with respect to the

submission for terminal inspection of parcels containing plants and plant products subject to such inspection under the instructions heretofore issued. Under such instructions delivery of the parcels is prohibited only in case they are found to be infected with injurious pests and are incapable of satisfactory disinfection. Under the law as amended by Order No. 9620 delivery of the parcels is also to be withheld if the plants or plant products were mailed in violation of a plant quarantine law or plant-quarantine regulation of the State of destination pertaining to such injurious pests. However, this is to be done only after the respective States shall have submitted the information prescribed by the amended law and specific instructions covering the subject are issued by the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Classification. Until this procedure is followed there is no provision for observing the State quarantine laws or regulations, and postmasters should be governed accordingly. Postmasters will, of course, continue to enforce the plant quarantines and regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture, as provided by paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

ROY M. NORTH,

*Acting Third Assistant Postmaster General.*

### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

#### NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF ESTABLISHING A DOMESTIC PLANT QUARANTINE FOR THE PURPOSE OF REQUIRING THE TREATMENT OF NARCISSUS BULBS AND OTHER KNOWN HOSTS OF THE BULB NEMATODE AS A PREREQUISITE TO INTERSTATE SHIPMENT

NOVEMBER 5, 1936.

Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, a public hearing will be held in Washington, D. C., in the auditorium of the National Museum, at 10 a. m., on December 16, 1936, for the purpose of considering the advisability of providing by quarantine for such regulation of interstate movement of narcissus bulbs and other known hosts of the bulb eelworm as shall be deemed necessary to prevent the further spread of this pest within the continental United States.

In view of the apparent difficulty to determine the presence of eelworm by means of inspection, consideration will be given at this hearing to the desirability of requiring sterilization of domestic-grown narcissus bulbs, hyacinths, tulips, bulbous iris, amaryllis, bulbous begonias, and certain other bulbous plants other than food plants, all of which are known to be carriers of the bulb nematode.

Consideration of this action becomes necessary in order to afford American growers the same protection against infection from domestic-grown bulbs as will be given by the sterilization of foreign-grown narcissus, and the possible sterilization of other imported hosts of the eelworm, consideration of which will be reviewed at a conference being held prior to this public hearing.

Any person interested in the proposed quarantine may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney.

H. A. WALLACE,

*Secretary of Agriculture.*

B. E. P. Q. 405, Supplement No. 1.

#### PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

NOVEMBER 13, 1936.

*Colorado Potato Beetle Quarantine Decree of February 26, 1875.*—Paragraph 5 under the above caption on page 11 of Circular B. E. P. Q. 405 is to be stricken out.

*Importation of fresh cherries restricted.*—The following paragraph is to be inserted after the existing paragraph under this caption on page 14 of Circular B. E. P. Q. 405:

"Importation must be made through authorized ports. (Decree of Apr. 27, 1929; Deutscher Reichsanzeiger und Preussischer Staatsanzeiger, No. 104, May 6, 1929, and later orders.)"

*Importation of wild plants prohibited by decree of March 18, 1936.*—The following paragraph is to be added after the list of plants on page 15 of Circular B. E. P. Q. 405:

"This prohibition does not apply to plants or parts of plants of the protected varieties indicated in the preceding lists obtained by cultivation in foreign countries. Such plants and parts of plants must be accompanied, upon importation, by a certificate of origin or a commercial invoice, or similar certification."

Notwithstanding the above provision, the plants concerned, if originating in the United States, remain subject to the provisions of the regulations under the decree of November 3, 1931 (see pp. 8 and 9 of Circular B. E. P. Q. 405).

LEE A. STRONG,

*Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.*

B. E. P. Q. 416 (Superseding P. Q. C. A. 327).

#### PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN

OCTOBER 28, 1936.

The following compilation of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of Great Britain, applicable to England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, and the Channel Islands (including the States of Guernsey and the States of Jersey) has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products from the United States to those countries. This revision of circular P. Q. C. A. 327 became necessary because the Destructive Insects and Pests Orders of 1922 have been superseded by the Importation of Plants Orders of 1933.

This circular was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector, in charge of foreign information service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the texts of the Importation of Plants Orders of 1933 of the respective countries, and reviewed by the appropriate Departments of each country concerned.

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

LEE A. STRONG,

*Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.*

#### PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, ENGLAND AND WALES

##### BASIC LEGISLATION

[The Destructive Insects and Pests Acts, 1877 to 1927]

##### SUMMARY

##### IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum* L.): Importation prohibited of potatoes grown in Canada, the United States of America, and European France, to prevent the introduction of the Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say). (Art. 3 of the Importation of Plants Order of 1933, see p. 7.)

Elm trees (*Ulmus* spp.): Importation prohibited to prevent the introduction of the Dutch elm disease, *Graphium ulmi* (*Ceratostomella ulmi* (Schwars) Buisman). (Importation of Elm Trees and Conifers (Prohibition) Order of 1933, see p. 10.)

Coniferous trees: Importation prohibited of living plants of the following genera of the order Pinaceae: *Abies*, *Larix*, *Picea*, *Pinus*, *Pseudotsuga*, *Sequoia*, *Thuja*, and *Tsuga*, to prevent the introduction of diseases and pests likely to prove injurious to forestry undertakings in England. (Importation of Elm Trees and Conifers (Prohibition) Order of 1933, see p. 10.)

Sugarbeet and mangold plants (*Beta vulgaris* L.): Importation into England and Wales prohibited from any source, except under the conditions of a license issued by the Minister or by an inspector, to prevent the introduction of virus diseases. (Importation of Plants (amendment) Order, Dec. 10, 1935. The similar Order of Jan. 6, 1936, of the Department of Agriculture of Scotland, imposes the same prohibition with respect to Scotland, p. 11.)

#### IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

All living plants and parts thereof (except seeds) for planting, except those which are prohibited entry, as indicated above: Phytosanitary certificate in prescribed form, issued by competent authority of country of origin, must accompany each shipment. (Art. 4 and Second Schedule, Importation of Plants Order of 1933, see pp. 8 and 9.)

Potatoes from countries other than Canada, the United States, and France: Phytosanitary certificate in prescribed form, issued by competent authority of country of origin, must accompany each shipment. (Art. 4 and Second Schedule, Importation of Plants Order of 1933. See pp. 8 and 9.)

Raw vegetables from European France: Certificate in prescribed form issued by the Services d'Inspection Phytopathologique required with each shipment between April 8 and October 14 of any year. (Art. 5 and Third and Sixth Schedules, Importation of Plants Order of 1933.)

Plants and potatoes, raw vegetables and cider apples grown in Belgium: A Colorado potato beetle certificate in one of two forms is required to accompany living plants, potatoes, raw vegetables, and cider apples imported from Belgium. Flower bulbs, cucumbers, and mushrooms are exempted from this requirement and this exemption is extended to such produce from France. The requirement applies to raw vegetables and cider apples only during the period April 21 to October 14 in any year. Certificates of origin will no longer be required for cucumbers and mushrooms grown in countries other than France and Belgium. (Importation of Plants (amendment) Order of Apr. 3, 1936, applicable to England and Wales; Importation of Plants (Scotland) (amendment) No. 2 Order of Apr. 7, 1936, applicable to Scotland.)

Cider apples from any European country except France: Certificate of origin, issued by competent authority of country of origin, must accompany each shipment between April 8 and October 14 of any year. (Art. 6 (1). Importation of Plants Order of 1933.)

Cider apples from European France: Certificate in prescribed form issued by the Service d'Inspection Phytopathologique required with each shipment between April 8 and October 14 of any year. (Art. 6 (2) and Third and Sixth Schedules, Importation of Plants Order of 1933.)

Raw apples grown in the United States: Grade certificate signed by a duly authorized inspector of the Federal Department of Agriculture in the form set out in the Fourth Schedule. (Art. 6, Importation of Plants Order of 1933, pp. 8 and 10.)

Plants and potatoes grown in Belgium: The certificate required by article 4 of the Importation of Plants Order of 1933, as amended, is required in one of two forms with each shipment of living plants, potatoes, raw vegetables, and cider apples from Belgium as a precaution against the introduction of the Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say). Flower bulbs, cucumbers, and mushrooms are exempted from this requirement; it applies to raw vegetables and cider apples only from April 21 to October 14 of any year. (Importation of Plants (amendment) Order of April 3, 1936. The similar Order of April 17, 1936, applies the same restrictions to the importation of the above-named products into Scotland.)

#### IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

Seeds: The First Schedule excepts seeds from the provisions of article 4 of Importation of Plants Order of 1933. (See p. 9.)

#### SUGGESTIONS TO CERTIFYING INSPECTORS

Under date of August 1935 a joint memorandum in the following sense was issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, England; the Department of Agriculture, Scotland; and the Ministry of Agriculture, Northern Ireland:

## CHARACTER OF INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION DESIRED

The required phytosanitary certificate must be based on an examination made not more than 14 days prior to the date of shipment and it must state that the plants (or in certain cases, a representative sample of the plants) have been thoroughly examined and "found to be healthy, no evidence of the presence of any insect, fungus, or pest destructive to horticultural crops having been discovered in them." This form of words implies that the examining officer has done everything that is reasonably possible to assure himself that the material examined is free from pests and diseases; it does not involve him in any personal guaranty that the plants are absolutely and completely free from all plant diseases and pests—a guaranty which could seldom conscientiously be given.

## REINSPECTION ON ARRIVAL

All shipments of plant material are subject to reinspection on arrival at a port of Great Britain and the action taken will depend on the findings. The action taken on imported plants found to be infected by some disease or pest is based upon a recognition of the difference in degree of importance to be attributed to diseases and pests that have already become established in Great Britain and those that have not. The action taken in the case of a pest or disease new to Great Britain will be drastic, regardless of the extent of infestation. For example, the action taken with respect to infections of common scab, *Actinomyces scabies*, on potatoes, or of the oystershell scale, *Lepidosaphes ulmi*, on apple or other fruit stocks, would depend on the degree of infection or infestation. On the other hand, the finding of plant material infested with San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus*) which does not occur in the United Kingdom, or the discovery of even a single potato infected with wart disease, *Synchytrium endobioticum*, a disease from which wide areas of Great Britain are still free, would result in the exportation or destruction of the shipment concerned. Plant-quarantine inspectors, therefore, are requested not to certify for export to Great Britain plant products infested or infected by injurious pests or diseases not known to occur there, and, in instances where inspection cannot be depended on to determine freedom from plant pests, plant products which, on account of their origin, are likely to be infested or infected therewith.

## FREEDOM FROM SOIL

Although no regulation specifically prohibits the importation of soil, the certification that plants have been "thoroughly examined" implies that the roots, as well as other parts of plants, have been inspected, consequently, that adhering soil (if any) has been reduced to a minimum. In other words, plants should be practically free from soil and should be packed in such a manner as to facilitate inspection and to prevent spoilage or injury in transit.

## REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS INTO ENGLAND AND WALES

(The Importation of Plants Order of June 7, 1933, as amended by the order of June 30, 1934)

## DEFINITIONS

ARTICLE 1. In this order, unless the context otherwise requires:

"Plant" includes tree and shrub, and the fruit, seeds, tubers, bulbs, corms, rhizomes, roots, layers, cuttings, and other parts of a plant.

"Raw vegetables" includes raw onions, raw tomatoes, raw eggplants, and raw salads.

"Unhealthy" means affected with any insect, fungus, or other pest destructive to agricultural or horticultural crops.

ART. 2. Refers to products grown in the United Kingdom.

PROHIBITION AGAINST LANDING AND RESTRICTION ON THE TRANSSHIPMENT OF  
CERTAIN POTATOES

ART. 3. (1) The landing in England or Wales of any potatoes grown in the United States of America, the Dominion of Canada, and European France, is prohibited.

(2) The transshipment in England or Wales of any of the potatoes specified in subsection (1) of this article is prohibited except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license issued by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries or by an inspector.

(3) In this article "potatoes" includes potato haulms, leaves, and stalks.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE LANDING OF CERTAIN PLANTS AND POTATOES—PHYTOSANITARY  
CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

ART. 4. (1) The landing in England and Wales of any of the plants mentioned in the First Schedule to this order, and of potatoes, is hereby prohibited, unless each consignment is accompanied by two copies of a certificate of a duly authorized official of the phytopathological service of the country in which the plants or potatoes were grown in the form prescribed in the Second Schedule to this order. The inspection referred to in the certificate shall be carried out not more than 14 days prior to the date of shipment. The original of the certificate shall be forwarded by mail by the exporter to the horticulture branch of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, 10 Whitehall Place, London, S. W. 1, before the plants or potatoes are shipped. Except in the case of consignments imported by mail, a copy of the prescribed certificate shall be delivered to an officer of customs and excise at the same time as, and together with, the entry relating to the consignment. In the case of consignments imported by mail, a copy of the prescribed certificate shall be affixed to each package. (See also art. 3 of the Importation of Elm Trees and Conifers, (prohibition) order of 1933, p. 7.)

ART. 5. Refers to raw vegetables grown in European France.

GRADE CERTIFICATE FOR APPLES FROM UNITED STATES

ART. 6. The landing in England or Wales between July 7 and November 15 in any year of any raw apples grown in the United States of America is hereby prohibited unless each consignment is accompanied by a certificate signed by a duly authorized inspector of the Federal Department of Agriculture in the form set forth in the fourth schedule.

The certificate prescribed in this article shall be delivered to an officer of customs and excise at the same time as, and together with, the entry relating to the consignment.

ARTS. 7, 8, and 9. Relate to the disposal of illegal shipments, penalties, and other administrative details.

SPECIAL IMPORT LICENSES

ART. 10. Notwithstanding any provisions of this order, any plants, potatoes, raw apples, or raw vegetables may be landed in England or Wales under and in accordance with the conditions of a license issued by the Minister or by an inspector.

ART. 11. Service of notices.

ART. 12. Information to be given by the importer as to plants, potatoes, raw apples, or raw vegetables landed in England or Wales.

ART. 13. Penalties.

ART. 14. Revocation of previous orders.

ART. 15. Effective date of this order was July 15, 1933.

ART. 16. This order may be cited as the Importation of Plants Order of 1933.

FIRST SCHEDULE

MATERIAL AFFECTED BY ARTICLE 4 OF THE ORDER

All living plants and parts thereof (except seeds) for planting.

## SECOND SCHEDULE

## PRESCRIBED FORM OF CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that (strike out words not applicable) (the living plants) (a representative sample of the living plants), included in the consignment, of which particulars are given below, were/was thoroughly examined on (date), by (name), a duly authorized official of the (name of the plant protection service) and found to be healthy, no evidence of the presence of any insect, fungus, or pest destructive to agricultural or horticultural crops having been found in them, and that this consignment does not include any plants of the genus *Ulmus* nor of the following genera of the order Pinaceae: *Abies*, *Larix*, *Picea*, *Pinus*, *Pseudotsuga*, *Sequoia*, *Thuja*, and *Tsuga*, nor plants of sugar beet and mangold (*Beta vulgaris* L.).

The third schedule relates to the certification of French products.

## FOURTH SCHEDULE

## GRADE CERTIFICATION OF APPLES

This is to certify that the raw apples included in the package or consignment described below are of one of the following grades as recognized by the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America.

U. S. Fancy.	Extra Fancy.
U. S. No. 1.	Fancy.

## DESCRIPTION OF CONSIGNMENT

Number and nature of packages.	Name of vessel.
Distinguishing marks.	Date of shipment.
Variety of apples.	Port of shipment.
Name and address of consignee.	

The Fifth Schedule lists the orders revoked by the importation of plants order of 1933.

The Sixth Schedule, which was added by the order of June 30, 1934, presents the form of certificate prescribed to accompany shipments of raw vegetables or cider apples grown in certain Departments of France, and landed between April 8 and April 20 of any year.

## IMPORTATION OF ELM TREES AND CONIFERS PROHIBITED

(The Importation of Elm Trees and Conifers (Prohibition) order, Oct. 24, 1933)

## EFFECTIVE DATE

ARTICLE 1. This order shall come into operation December 1, 1933.

ART. 2 (1) For the prevention of the introduction of diseases and pests injurious to elm trees and forest trees, the landing in England and Wales from any other country than Scotland, Northern Ireland, the Irish Free State, the Isle of Man, or the Channel Islands of any living plant of any of the genera mentioned in the schedule to this order is hereby prohibited.

(2) In this article "plant" includes tree and shrub, and the roots, layers, cuttings, and other parts of a plant.

## ABSENCE OF ELMS AND CONIFERS TO BE AFFIRMED

ART. 3. The certificates prescribed in article 4 of the importation of plants order of 1933 shall, except in the case of a consignment consisting wholly of potatoes, include a statement to the effect that the consignment does not contain any plant of any of the genera mentioned in the schedule hereto.

## SCHEDULE

All species of the genus *Ulmus*.

The following genera of the order Pinaceae: *Abies*, *Larix*, *Picea*, *Pinus*, *Pseudotsuga*, *Sequoia*, *Thuja*, and *Tsuga*.

## IMPORTATION OF SUGAR-BEET AND MANGOLD PLANTS PROHIBITED

[Importation of plants (amendment) order of Dec. 10, 1935, for England and Wales; a similar order of Jan. 6, 1936, for Scotland; effective Feb. 1, 1936]

For the prevention of the introduction of virus diseases of sugar beet and mangold, the landing in England, Wales, or Scotland from any country other than England or Wales, Northern Ireland, the Irish Free State, the Isle of Man, or the Channel Islands of any living plant of sugar beet or mangold (*Beta vulgaris* L.) is hereby prohibited, except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license issued by the department or by an inspector of the department. The prescribed certificates shall, except in the case of a consignment consisting wholly of potatoes, include a statement to the effect that the consignment does not contain any plant of sugar beet or mangold.

## PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, SCOTLAND

Since the regulations under the importation of plants (Scotland) order of June 10, 1933, etc., are essentially identical with those under the importation of plants order of June 7, 1933, and other orders of England, it is unnecessary even to recapitulate them.

In the case of shipments of plant material intended for export to Scotland, the original certificate should be mailed to the Department of Agriculture, York Buildings, Queen Street, Edinburgh, 2, Scotland.

NOTE: See suggestions to certifying inspectors, pages 6 and 7.

## PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, NORTHERN IRELAND

Since the regulations under the importation of plants (Northern Ireland) order of June 30, 1933, etc., are essentially identical with those under the importation of plants order of June 7, 1933, and other orders of England, it is not necessary even to make a recapitulation of them.

In the case of shipments of plant material intended for export to Northern Ireland, the original certificates should be mailed to the Ministry of Agriculture, Stormont, Belfast, Northern Ireland.

NOTE: See suggestions to certifying inspectors, pages 6 and 7.

## PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, THE STATES OF JERSEY (CHANNEL ISLANDS)

## BASIC LEGISLATION

[Destructive Insects and Pests Acts, 1877 to 1927 of Great Britain]

## SUMMARY

## IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Potatoes, *Solanum tuberosum* L.: Importation of varieties susceptible to attack by the wart disease, *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc., from any source is prohibited. (Act of Apr. 28, 1930, p. 18.)

Potatoes: Importation prohibited from Great Britain and Ireland of tubers grown in any district in which wart disease is known to exist. (Act of Apr. 28, 1930, p. 18.)

All products of the soil: Importation from the mainland of France prohibited to prevent the introduction of the Colorado potato beetle, *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say. (Act of Aug. 7, 1931.)

Peat of any kind, moss litter, and leafmold from all sources, except the product called "bacterized peat" from England and Scotland under certification as to its character. (Act of Apr. 6, 1935, p. 19.)

## IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

The plant material listed in the First Schedule of the act of April 5, 1933, may be imported only when accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate in the form prescribed in the Third Schedule. (See page 17.)

Raw apples from the United States may be imported between July 7 and November 15 of each year only when accompanied by a grade certificate in the form prescribed in the schedule to the act of July 24, 1930. (See pp. 8, 10, and 18.)

#### IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

Seeds and herbaceous or succulent-stemmed plants: Importation not restricted by the act of April 5, 1933, except that the entry of seeds and plants from France is prohibited by the act of August 7, 1931. (See page 16.)

[General regulations under the act of the committee of agriculture of Apr. 28, 1930, as amended by that of Apr. 5, 1933]

#### IMPORT REQUIREMENTS

ARTICLE 1. The landing in the island of Jersey of any of the plants mentioned in the First Schedule to this act from any country other than Great Britain, Ireland, the Isle of Man, and the other Channel Islands, is prohibited except in accordance with the following provisions:

#### AUTHORIZED PORT OF ENTRY

(a) The plants may be landed in the Port of St. Helier only.

#### PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

(b) Each consignment must be accompanied by two copies of a certificate issued by a duly authorized official in the country whence the plants are exported, in the form prescribed in the Third Schedule of the act. One copy must be produced to the harbor master and the other copy must be forwarded by the importer to the consignee. In the case of mail shipments a copy of the certificate need not be produced to the harbor master, but a copy must be affixed to each package. The original of the certificate must be mailed to the committee of agriculture by the exporter before the plants are shipped.

#### INSPECTION MAY BE REQUIRED

(c) The committee reserves the right to cause any package or parcel containing plants imported or believed to have been imported into the island to be opened and examined whether or not the provisions of this act have been complied with.

#### INSPECTION REQUIRED IN THE ABSENCE OF CERTIFICATES

(d) In the case of importations of plants from a country in which there is no official duly authorized to issue the certificate mentioned above, and of consignments which are not accompanied by the copy certificate required by this act, and in the case of plants sent by mail to which such copies are not attached, the plants shall be retained by the harbor master until such time as the committee of agriculture shall have caused them to be examined.

#### PLANTS FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES EXEMPT

ART. 2. The provisions of this act do not apply to plants the landing of which is authorized by a general or special license issued by the committee, or to consignments of plants to the Committee for experimental or scientific purposes.

#### SCHEDULE I

#### RESTRICTED PLANT MATERIAL

(a) All living plants with a persistent woody stem above ground, and parts of the same except seeds, when for use in propagation, such as fruit trees, stocks and stools, forest trees, and ornamental shrubs, and grafts, layers, and cuttings thereof.

(b) All potatoes; and all tubers, bulbs, rhizomes, corms, and hop stocks for planting.

(c) Seeds of onions and leeks for sowing.

(d) All unrooted cuttings and rooted plants of chrysanthemums.

## SCHEDULE II

## PLANT PARASITES

*Fungi:*

- Black knot of plum and cherry, *Plowrightia morbosa* (Schw.) Sacc.  
 Fire blight of apple and pear, *Bacillus amylovorus* (Burr.) Trev.  
 Chestnut blight or canker, *Endothia parasitica* (Murr.) And. and And.  
 Wart disease of potatoes, *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.  
 Smut of onion and leek, *Urocystis cepulae* C. C. Frost.  
 Downy mildew of hops, *Peronosplasmopara humuli* Miy. and Taka.

*Insects:*

- Grape phylloxera, *Phylloxera (vastatrix) vitifoliae* (Planch.) Fitch.  
 An American apple capsid, *Heterocordylus malinus* Reut.  
 Apple redbug, *Lygidea mendax* Reut.  
 Pear tingid, *Stephanitis pyri* Fab.  
 Colorado potato beetle, *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say.  
 Plum curculio, *Conotrachelus nenuphar* Herbst.  
 Potato tuber worm (*Phthorimaca*) *Gnorimoschisma operculella* Zell.  
 Eastern tent caterpillar, *Malacosoma americana* Fab.  
 Forest tent caterpillar, *Malacosoma disstria* Hubn.  
 Oriental fruit moth (*Cydia*) *Grapholitha molesta* Busek.  
 San Jose scale, *Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.  
 White peach scale (*Diaspis*) *Aulacaspis pentagona* Targ.  
 Apple fruit fly, *Rhagoletis pomonella* Walsh.  
 European cherry fruit fly, *Rhagoletis cerasi* L.  
 Cherry fruit fly, *Rhagoletis cingulata* Loew.  
 Black cherry fruit fly, *Rhagoletis fausta* Osten Saken.  
 Currant fruit fly, *Epochra canadensis* Loew.  
 Chrysanthemum gall midge, *Diarthronomyia hypogaea* Loew.

## SCHEDULE III

## PRESCRIBED INSPECTION CERTIFICATE

"This is to certify that the plants included in the package or consignment described below were thoroughly inspected by \_\_\_\_\_, a duly authorized official of \_\_\_\_\_, on (date), and were found or believed by him to be healthy and free from any of the plant diseases or pests named in the Second Schedule to the act of the committee of agriculture of the States of Jersey of April 28, 1930."

It is understood that all cuttings and rooted plants of chrysanthemums imported from abroad must be accompanied by the certificate prescribed in this schedule.

## ADDITIONAL CERTIFICATE FOR POTATOES

"Further, it is hereby certified that no case of the disease known as wart disease or black scab of potatoes (*Synchytrium endobioticum*) has occurred on the farm or holding where the potatoes included in this consignment were grown, nor within 500 yards (about one-half kilometer) thereof."

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Official title \_\_\_\_\_

*Description of shipment*

Number and kind of packages.

Marks.

Description of plants.

Grown at.

Name and address of exporter.

Name and address of consignee.

Name of vessel.

Date of shipment.

Port of shipment.

Port of landing.

Approximate date of landing.

## SPECIAL QUARANTINES

## RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF POTATOES

*Potatoes from all sources* except Great Britain and Ireland: The act of the committee of agriculture, no. 34, of April 28, 1930, prohibits the importation of potatoes susceptible to the wart disease, *Synchytrium endobioticum*, from whatever source. This is based upon the Official List of Varieties of Potatoes, with their synonyms, immune from and susceptible to wart disease, published under the authority of the National Institute of Agricultural Botany, in England.

## GRADING REQUIRED OF APPLES FROM THE UNITED STATES

As applying to the Channel Islands, the act of the committee of agriculture, no. 35, of July 24, 1930, places the same restrictions upon the importation of apples from the United States as are imposed by the Importation of Raw Apples Order of June 21, 1930, of England and Wales. (See pp. 5 and 6.)

## IMPORTATION OF PEAT PROHIBITED

The act of the committee of agriculture of April 6, 1935, prohibits the importation of peat of any kind, moss litter, and leafmold from all sources, except the product called "bacterized peat" from England and Scotland, under certification as to its character.

## PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, STATES OF THE ISLAND OF GUERNSEY

## BASIC LEGISLATION

[Destructive Insects and Pests Acts 1877 to 1927 of Great Britain]

## SUMMARY

## IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum* L.): Importation from United States, Canada, European France, and European Belgium prohibited to prevent the introduction of the Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say). (Ordinance no. IX, Feb. 15, 1936, art. 3. See p. 22.)

Plants of sugar beet and mangold (*Beta vulgaris* L.): Importation prohibited from any country except Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Irish Free State, Isle of Man, Island of Jersey, Island of Alderney, or any other of the islands, to prevent the introduction of virus diseases of those plants. (Ordinance no. IX, Feb. 15, 1936, art. 4. See p. 23.)

Raw vegetables: The importation of raw vegetables grown in European France or European Belgium is prohibited, to prevent the introduction of the Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say). (Ordinance no. IX, 1936, art. 6 (1).)

Cider apples grown in European France or European Belgium: Importation into Guernsey prohibited. (Ordinance IX, art. 7 (2).)

Grapevines (*Vitis* spp.): Importation prohibited of grapevines and stocks, cuttings, and scions thereof: *Provided*, That any person desiring to introduce a new variety of grape into Guernsey may apply to the Royal Court for a permit. The court may authorize importation under prescribed conditions. Precaution against the phylloxera of grapevines. (Ordinance of Sept. 30, 1935. See p. 25.)

Agricultural and horticultural products of the soil (including seeds and plants, fruits, and vegetables): Importation directly or indirectly from Belgium and France prohibited, to prevent the introduction of the Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say). (Ordinance no. XXIV, Aug. 31, 1931, as supplemented by Ordinance no. III, Jan. 20, 1936.)

Gooseberry (*Ribes* spp.): Importation of gooseberry bushes and cuttings prohibited in any manner or by any route, to prevent the introduction of gooseberry mildew (*Sphaerotheca mors-uvae* (Schw.) Berk and Curt.). (Ordinance no. XIV, Oct. 5, 1931.)

Hay, straw, and litter: Importation prohibited into the islands of Sark, Herm, and Jethou from the continent of Europe (except from Norway, Sweden, or the island of Gotland), Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Ireland, Morocco,

Ottoman Dominion, Paraguay, Tunisia, Uruguay, and Great Britain (except the counties of Wiltshire, Hampshire, Dorset, Somerset, Gloucester, Devon, or Cornwall), to prevent the introduction of foot-and-mouth disease. (Ordinance no. XX, Sept. 2, 1933, as amended.)

#### IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

All living plants and parts thereof (except seeds) for planting, except those which are prohibited, as indicated above: Phytosanitary certificate required in prescribed form issued by competent authority of country of origin. (See the First and Second Schedules.) (Ordinance no. IX, 1936, art. 5. See pp. 23 and 24.)

Raw vegetables not grown in European France or European Belgium: Each shipment must be accompanied by a certificate of origin visaed by a competent authority of the country of origin. (Ordinance IX, art. 6 (2). See p. 23.)

Raw apples grown in the United States: Each shipment offered for entry between July 7 and November 15 in any year must be accompanied by a certificate signed by a duly authorized inspector of the Federal Department of Agriculture in the form set forth on page 10. (Ordinance IX, art. 7 (3). See p. 24.)

Gooseberry (*Ribes* spp.): Lawful for the administrative council of the States of Guernsey to permit the importation of gooseberry bushes and cuttings from the United Kingdom if accompanied by a certificate of origin declaring that gooseberry mildew (*Sphaerotheca mors-uvae* (Schw.) Berk and Curt.) does not exist in the place where they were grown. (Ordinance no. XIV, Oct. 5, 1931.)

Hay, straw, and litter: Importation permitted from Norway, Sweden, and the island of Gottland, if accompanied by a certificate of competent authority affirming the freedom of the country of origin from foot-and-mouth disease. (Ordinance no. XX, Sept. 2, 1933, as amended.)

#### IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

Seeds from all sources, except from France and Belgium: (Ordinance IX, art. 5 (1), and the First Schedule. See pp. 23 and 24.)

#### GENERAL REGULATIONS

[Ordinance IX, Feb. 15, 1936, of the Royal Court of Guernsey]

#### DEFINITIONS

ARTICLE 1. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires:

"Board" means the board of administration of the States of island of Guernsey.

"Islands" means the islands of Guernsey, Sark, Herm, and Jethou.

"Plant" in the case of sugar beet and mangold includes living plants and parts thereof except seeds, and in all other cases includes tree and shrub, and the fruit, seeds, tubers, bulbs, corms, rhizomes, roots, layers, cuttings, and other parts of a plant.

"Raw vegetables" includes raw onions, raw tomatoes, raw eggplants, and raw salads.

"Unhealthy" means affected with any insect, fungus, or other pest destructive to agricultural or horticultural crops.

#### APPLICATION OF THE REGULATIONS

ART. 2. Nothing in these regulations shall be deemed to prohibit or restrict the landing or transshipment in the islands or any of them of any plant or produce (other than potatoes) grown in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Irish Free State, the Isle of Man, the island of Jersey, or the island of Alderney, or in any other of the islands.

#### POTATO RESTRICTIONS

ART. 3. (1) The landing in the islands of any potatoes grown in the under-mentioned countries is prohibited:

The United States of America, the Dominion of Canada, European France, and European Belgium.

(2) The transshipment in the islands or any of them of the potatoes specified in subsection (1) of this article is prohibited except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license issued by the board.

(3) In this article "potatoes" includes haulms, leaves, and stalks.

#### IMPORTATION OF SUGAR BEET AND MANGOLD PROHIBITED

ART. 4. For the prevention of the introduction of virus diseases of sugar beet and mangold, the landing in the islands or any of them from any country other than the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Irish Free State, the Isle of Man, the island of Jersey, the island of Alderney, or any other of the islands of any living plant of sugar beet or mangold (*Beta vulgaris* L.) is hereby prohibited except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license issued by the board.

#### PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE REQUIRED FOR PLANTS

ART. 5. (1) The landing in the islands or any of them of any of the plants mentioned in the First Schedule to these regulations, and of potatoes (other than potatoes grown in any other of the islands) is hereby prohibited, unless such consignment is accompanied by two copies of a certificate of a duly authorized official of the phytopathological service of the country in which the plants or potatoes were grown in the form prescribed in the Second Schedule to these regulations. The inspection referred to in the certificate shall be carried out not more than 14 days prior to the date of shipment. The original of the certificate shall be mailed by the exporter to the States supervisor, States office, Guernsey, before the plants or potatoes are despatched. Except in the case of shipments imported by mail, a copy of the certificate shall be delivered to a Guernsey customs officer at the same time as and together with the entry relating to the shipment. In the case of shipments imported by mail, a copy of the certificate shall be affixed to each package. (In this connection State as well as Federal certificates are acceptable.)

#### RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF RAW VEGETABLES

ART. 6. (1) The landing in the islands of any raw vegetables grown in European France or European Belgium is prohibited.

(2) The landing in the islands of any raw vegetables not grown in European France or European Belgium is hereby prohibited unless each consignment is accompanied by a certificate of origin visaed by a competent authority in the country of origin, indicating the country and place where the produce was grown. The certificates prescribed in this article shall be delivered to a Guernsey customs officer at the same time and together with the entry relating to the consignments.

(3) Nothing contained in this article shall be deemed to permit the landing or transshipment in the islands of any potatoes of which the landing or transshipment is prohibited or restricted under article 3.

#### RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF RAW APPLES

ART. 7. (1) The landing in the islands or any of them of any cider apples grown in any European country other than France or Belgium is hereby prohibited unless accompanied by a certificate of origin visaed by a competent authority of the country of origin, indicating the country and the place where the apples were grown.

(2) The landing in the islands or any of them of any cider apples grown in European France or European Belgium is hereby prohibited.

(3) The landing in the islands or any of them between July 7 and November 15 in any year of any raw apples grown in the United States of America is hereby prohibited unless each consignment is accompanied by a certificate signed by a duly authorized inspector of the Federal Department of Agriculture in the prescribed form (see p. 10 of this circular).

(4) The certificates prescribed in this article shall be delivered to a Guernsey customs officer at the same time and together with the entry relating to the consignment.

ART. 8. Prescribes the procedure in the event that plants and plant products are landed in the islands in contravention of these regulations.

ART. 9. Defines the powers of an inspector, and the remaining regulations do not concern the exporter.

#### FIRST SCHEDULE

All plants and parts thereof (except seeds) for planting.

#### SECOND SCHEDULE

This is to certify that the living plants / a representative sample of the living plants<sup>9</sup> / included in the consignment, of which particulars are given below were / was<sup>9</sup> / thoroughly examined on (date) by (name of inspector), a duly authorized official of the (name of the plant protection organization), and found to be healthy, no evidence of the presence of any insect, fungus, or pest destructive to horticultural crops having been found in them.

The following additional certificate must be furnished for all potatoes:

It is further certified that no case of the disease known as "wart disease" or "black scab" of potatoes (*Synchytrium endobioticum*) has occurred at any time on the farm or holding where the potatoes included in the consignment were grown nor within 2 kilometers thereof.

The following additional certificate must be furnished in the case of every consignment not consisting wholly of potatoes:

It is further certified that the consignment does not contain any plant of sugar beet or mangold.

Signature-----  
 Official status-----  
 Date-----

Number and description of packages.

Distinguishing marks.

Description of living plants or parts thereof.

Stated to be grown at.

Name and address of exporter.

Name and address of consignee.

#### IMPORTATION OF GRAPEVINES PROHIBITED

[Ordinance of Sept. 30, 1895, relating to the grapevine phylloxera]

ARTICLE 1. The importation of grapevines, stocks, cuttings, or scions thereof into Guernsey is prohibited under penalty of their confiscation and immediate destruction and a fine imposed upon importer, consignee, or possessor of such plants.

#### PROVISIONS FOR INTRODUCTION OF NEW VARIETIES

ART. 2. However, any person desiring to introduce a new variety of grape into Guernsey may apply to the Royal Court for a permit. That court may authorize the importation of scions of the new variety, in the quantity determined by the court, in hermetically closed boxes consigned to a person designated by the court for inspection and cleaning at the expense of the importer, before delivery to the latter. Diseased scions will be destroyed.

B. E. P. Q. 418.

#### PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, BRITISH COLONY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

NOVEMBER 17, 1936.

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

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector in charge of foreign information service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from

<sup>9</sup> Omit what is not applicable.

Proclamation No. 32 of July 11, 1930, and reviewed by the Director of Agriculture of the Colony.

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

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

## PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, BRITISH COLONY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

### BASIC LEGISLATION

[Plant Protection Ordinance, Chap. 138, as amended by No. 10 of 1929]

Section 5 of this ordinance empowers the Governor, by proclamation, to prohibit the importation into the Colony of any plants, parts of plants, seeds, fruits, soil, or any class of goods, packages, coverings, or other articles or things named and specified in such proclamation and may also, by proclamation, order that the plants, parts of plants, seeds, fruits, soil, or any class of goods, packages, coverings, or other articles, or things named or specified in such proclamation shall not be imported into the Colony, except upon such conditions as may be specified in such proclamation.

### SUMMARY

#### IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

##### *From All Countries*

Raw coffee (*Coffea* spp.) husked or unhusked, to prevent the introduction of the coffee berry borer (*Stephanoderes (coffea) hampei* Hagedorn), and other injurious pests and diseases (Sec. 1 (b), Proclamation No. 32, July 11, 1930).

Soil and packages containing soil, to prevent the introduction of injurious pests and diseases (Sec. 1 (c), Proclamation No. 32 of 1930).

Seed cotton, cottonseed, linters, and lint, to prevent the introduction of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saund.), (American) bollworm (*Heliothis obsoleta* Fab.), the cotton (leaf) blister mite (*Eriophyes gossypii* Bks.), and other injurious pests and diseases (Proclamation No. 29, June 9, 1931).

##### *From Certain Countries*

Cocoa plants (*Theobroma cacao* L.) or portions thereof, and cacao beans from any part of the mainland of South America; and

Cured cacao beans from any part of the mainland of South America except Venezuela or Colombia, to prevent the introduction of Monilia disease, cacao beetle (*Steirastoma depressum* L.), and any other injurious pests and diseases (Sec. 1 (a) Proclamation No. 32 of 1930).

Fruits and vegetables from all countries except British Isles, Canada, United States of America, and British West Indies, to prevent the introduction of the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata* Wied.) (Sec. 1 (d), Proclamation No. 32 of 1930 as amended by Proclamation No. 29 of 1932). This prohibition does not apply to bananas (plantains), nuts, dried, canned, candied or otherwise processed fruits, onions, potatoes, or other processed vegetables. Importation of apples and pears permitted from New Zealand.

Cottonseed meal from all countries except British West Indies, to prevent the introduction of injurious insects (Proclamation No. 29, June 9, 1931).

## IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

*Certificate of Origin Required*

Fruits and vegetables from the British Isles, British West Indies, Canada, and the United States of America (Sec. 1 (c), Proclamation No. 32 of 1930 as amended by Proclamation No. 29 of 1932).

Pineapples (*Ananas sativus* Schult.), yams (*Dioscorea sativa* L.), sweet-potatoes (*Ipomoea batatas* Poir.), tannia or tanya, eddo, dasheen (*Colocasia esculenta* Schott): May be imported from British Guiana if accompanied by a certificate of origin (Proclamation No. 21, April 1, 1932).

Apples and pears from New Zealand: A certificate of origin required (Proclamations Nos. 10 and 31 of 1936).

*Import Permit in Advance Required*

Plants, seeds, cuttings, or other parts of:

*Citrus* spp.

Sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum* L.).

Coffee (*Coffea* spp.)

Banana and plantain (*Musa* spp.)

Cacao (*Theobroma cacao* L.)

Coconut (*Cocos nucifera* L.)

*Hevea* spp.

To prevent the introduction of the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitidis capitata* Wied.), the coffee berry borer (*Stephanoderes (coffea) hampei* Hagedorn), Panama disease (*Fusarium cubense* E. F. Sm.), witches'-broom disease (*Marasmius perniciosus* Stabel), Monilia disease, cacao beetle (*Steirastoma depressum* L.), budrot (*Phytophthora palmirora* Butler), little-leaf disease, Gru-gru beetle or palm weevil (*Rhynchophorus patmarum* L.) rhinoceros beetle (*Strategus alocus* L.), and any other injurious pests and diseases (Sec. 2, Proclamation No. 32 of 1930).

## IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

Plantains (*Musa* spp.), nuts, dried, canned, candied or otherwise processed fruits, onions (*Allium* spp.), potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum* L.), or other processed vegetables (Sec. 1 (d), Proclamation No. 32 of 1930).

## GENERAL REGULATIONS

[Proclamation No. 32, July 11, 1930]

## AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

Plant material, except that imported by mail, shall be declared as such to the customs in Port-of-Spain, San Fernando, or Scarborough, as the case may be, which shall be the only ports authorized for the entry of such material.

## INSPECTION AND IMPORT PERMIT REQUIRED

The customs will detain all imported plant material until the Director of Agriculture or an authorized officer has issued a permit for such material to be brought into the colony, or has authorized it to be otherwise disposed of. The Postmaster General will deliver any mail package received from abroad containing any plant material to the Director of Agriculture for inspection.

## PLANT MATERIAL FOR TOBAGO

Plant material landed at Port-of-Spain from abroad and intended for trans-shipment to Tobago shall be dealt with as material imported through Port-of-Spain.

## IMPORTATION FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES

The Director of Agriculture may permit the importation into the Colony of plant material or soil from any source for scientific purposes by, or on behalf

of, the Department of Agriculture, the principal of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, or the Commissioner of Agriculture for the West Indies. Such importation shall be made only under permit from the Director of Agriculture, who may attach thereto such conditions as may seem to him desirable.

## DECLARED DISEASES

Under the authority of section 2 of the Plant Protection Ordinance of 1919, chapter 138, the following are declared diseases:

- Bud rot disease (*Phytophthora palmivora* Butler) of the coconut palm.
- Red ring disease (*Aphelenchoides cocophilus* (Cobb) Goodey) of the coconut palm.
- Little-leaf disease (undetermined).
- Mosaic disease of the sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum* L.)
- Blossom blight or withertip of limes (*Citrus aurantifolia*), (*Glocosporium limctticolum* Clausen).
- Witches'-broom of *Theobroma cacao* L. (*Marasmius perniciosus* Stahel).
- Panama disease (*Fusarium cubense* E. F. Sm.) (Proclamation No. 4 of 1934).

## DECLARED PESTS

- Bird vine or mistletoe (*Loranthus (Struphanthus) dichotrianthus* Mart.).
- Love vine or dodder (*Cuscuta* spp.).
- Coconut butterfly (*Brassolis sophorae* L.).
- Parasol ant (*Atta cephalotes* L.).
- Cacao beetle (*Steirastoma depressum* L.).
- Locusts (*Schistocerca paranensis* Burm., etc.).
- Palm weevil or gru-gru beetle (*Rhynchophorus palmarum* L.).
- Rhinoceros beetle (*Strategus alocus* L.).
- Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata* Wied.).
- Black bee ((*Trigona*) *Melipona silvestriana* Vachal) (Proclamation No. 7 of 1932).

B. E. P. Q. 419.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, PRESIDENCY OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS,  
BRITISH WEST INDIES

NOVEMBER 20, 1936.

This summary of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Presidency of the Virgin Islands has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to those islands.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector in charge, foreign information service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the original texts of the Plants Protection Ordinance 1897, and the proclamation of December 27, 1935, and reviewed by the agricultural authority of the Presidency.

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

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

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, PRESIDENCY OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS,  
BRITISH WEST INDES

BASIC LEGISLATION

[The Plants Protection Ordinance No. 3 of June 10, 1897]

This ordinance authorizes the Governor and Legislative Council to impose restrictions or prohibitions on the importation into the Presidency of the Virgin Islands of plants and plant products in the following terms:

SECTION 1. The ordinance may be cited as "The Plants Protection Ordinance, 1897."

SEC. 2. Prohibits the introduction of coffee plants and uncured berries (*Coffea* spp.) from Ceylon, Mauritius, Reunion, Fiji, southern India, Sumatra, Java, and Natal, to prevent the introduction of the coffee berry borer (*Stephanoderes (coffeae) hampei* Hagedorn and other injurious insects and diseases.

SEC. 3. (1) The Governor may, by proclamation, prohibit either absolutely or conditionally the importation into the Presidency of any plants, seeds, berries, earth, soil, or other article or thing packed therewith, or any goods, packages, covering, or other articles or things which there shall be reason to believe to be affected with disease, or which may have come either directly or indirectly from any country or place named in such proclamation, or which in his judgment, may be likely to communicate disease to plants.

(2) Any proclamation under this ordinance may be varied or revoked by the like authority.

SEC. 4. Any person contravening section 2 of this ordinance or any proclamation published thereunder shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding £20.

SEC. 5. Every article or thing imported into the Presidency in contravention of this ordinance or of any proclamation thereunder may be seized by any treasury or revenue officer or by any member of the Leeward Islands police force and shall be forfeited, and may be destroyed or otherwise dealt with as the Governor may direct.

#### PROCLAMATION OF DECEMBER 27, 1935, PROHIBITING THE IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

This proclamation prohibits absolutely the importation into the Presidency of the Virgin Islands of the articles mentioned in the first schedule, and prohibits conditionally the entry of those named in the second schedule.

##### FIRST SCHEDULE

##### *Importation Absolutely Prohibited*

Banana fruits (*Musa* spp.): Importation prohibited from all countries except Barbados and the other islands of the Leeward Islands Colony (Anguilla, Antigua, Barbuda, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, Redonda, and St. Kitts), to prevent the introduction of the Panama wilt disease (*Fusarium cubense* E. F. Sm.).

Lime fruits (*Citrus aurantifolia* Swingle): Importation prohibited from Bahamas, Bermuda, British Guiana, St. Lucia, Trinidad, and all other countries except the other islands of the British West Indies not mentioned in this paragraph, to prevent the introduction of withertip disease (*Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* Penz.).

All other fruits except plantains, nuts, dried, canned, candied, or other processed fruits: Importation prohibited from Bahamas, Bermuda, British Guiana, and all other countries except the British Isles, Canada, the British West Indies, Virgin Islands, United States of America, and the United States of America, to prevent the introduction of the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitidis capitata* Wied.).

All vegetables except onions, potatoes, canned or processed vegetables: Importation prohibited from Bahamas, Bermuda, British Guiana, and all other countries except the British Isles, Canada, and the British West Indies, to prevent the introduction of the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitidis capitata* Wied.).

Soil: Importation prohibited from the same sources as in the preceding paragraph, to prevent the introduction of injurious soil fungi and insects.

##### SECOND SCHEDULE

##### *Importation Conditionally Prohibited*

Sugarcane, sugarcane seedlings, and plants and all parts of the sugarcane (*Saccharum officinalis* L.): Importation prohibited from all countries except

under license granted by the governor, to prevent the introduction of mosaic or yellow mottling disease.

Banana plants and parts thereof (*Musa* spp.): Importation prohibited except under license granted by the governor, from Bahamas, Bermuda, British Guiana, Central America, Dutch Guiana, and any island or place in the West Indies except Barbados and the other islands of the Leeward Islands Colony, to prevent the introduction of Panama wilt disease (*Fusarium cubense* E. F. Sm.).

Citrus plants, rooted: Importation prohibited from Cuba, Haiti, Jamaica, Dominican Republic, and the United States of America, unless under license granted by the governor, and also unless accompanied by a certificate signed by a responsible inspecting officer stating that the district from which such plants originate has not been affected by, or has been free for the preceding 2 years from citrus canker (*Bacterium citri* (Hasse) Doidge).

Lime plants and parts thereof (*Citrus aurantifolia* Swingle): Importation prohibited from British Guiana, Dominica, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, and Trinidad, unless under license granted by the governor, to prevent the introduction of withertip (*Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* Penz.).

Lime fruits: Importation prohibited from Dominica and St. Kitts, except under license granted by the governor, to prevent the introduction of withertip (*Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* Penz.).

Cottonseed, cotton lint, and seed cotton, and all packages, coverings, bags, or other articles or things which have been used as packages, coverings, or bags for cottonseed, cotton lint, and seed cotton: Importation prohibited from all countries unless under license granted by the governor, to prevent the introduction of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saund.).

Sprouted coconuts (*Cocos nucifera* L.): Importation prohibited from Grenada, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent, to prevent the introduction of the red ring disease (*Aphelenchoides cocophilus* (Cobb) Goodey).

B. E. P. Q. 420.

#### PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF FINLAND

NOVEMBER 23, 1936.

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

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector in charge of foreign information service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the texts of the Plant Protection Law and Regulations of June 5, 1925, and subsequent decisions, and reviewed by the Ministry of Agriculture of that Republic.

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

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

#### PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF FINLAND

##### BASIC LEGISLATION

[Plant Protection Law of June 5, 1925]

This law defines "plant pest" as any animal or plant organism that, in any stage of development, immediately or later causes, or may cause, serious injury to wild or cultivated plants of economic importance grown in Finland, or the products thereof.

It prescribes by decree, which plant pests or plants that spread infection or are liable to become infected thereby, shall be affected by the measures incorporated in this law.

It provides for the importation, transit, culture, transportation of, and traffic in plant parasites for scientific purposes, but only with the consent of the Ministry of Agriculture and under conditions determined by that Ministry.

It authorizes the Council of State to decree, for a certain period or until further notice, that importation into, or transit through, the country of plants, parts of plants, products and wastes thereof, capable of spreading plant pests or liable to infection thereby; or the cultivation and transportation of, and traffic in such plants, may take place in Finland only on permission of the Ministry of Agriculture under conditions determined by that Ministry.

#### SUMMARY

##### IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Seeds of timothy, *Phleum pratense* L., except from Estonia.

Seeds of red clover, *Trifolium pratense* L., except from Estonia, Norway, Russia, and any place north of latitude 54°.

Seeds of alsike clover, *Trifolium hybridum* L., except from Estonia, Latvia, Norway, and Sweden. (Decision of Dec. 21, 1928, p. 9.)

##### IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Plant parasites for scientific purposes: Importation, transit, and culture permitted only with the consent of the Ministry of Agriculture and under prescribed conditions. (Law of June 5, 1925, sec. 4, see p. 2.)

Plants, parts of plants, and plant products: May be held for inspection on arrival, with action according to the findings. The destruction of shipments under the order of the Ministry of Agriculture shall be compensated. (Regulations of June 5, 1925, arts. 3 and 9, see pp. 4 and 5.)

Apples: Special import license required from the Minister of Agriculture, Helsingfors. (Decree of Sept. 18, 1934, p. 6.)

Flower bulbs: Will be held for inspection as a precaution against the introduction of the bulb mite (*Rhizoglyphus (echinopus) hyacinthi* Bdv.) and other plant pests. (Circular No. 4937, Sept. 15, 1925, p. 6.)

Potatoes, *Solanum tuberosum* L.: Must be imported in new containers and be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate affirming freedom of tubers and place where grown from potato wart and Colorado potato beetle; tubers must not be affected to a greater aggregate extent than 5 percent with molds, rots, dry rots, or bruises. (Resolution No. 282, Sept. 27, 1935, p. 6.)

Seeds, other than timothy, red clover, and alsike clover: Documents indicating origin required; samples must be taken for analysis to determine purity, germinability, and freedom from weed seeds. (Decisions of Mar. 9 and Apr. 23, 1920, p. 7.)

Clover seeds must also be stained with a solution of eosin. (Decisions of Mar. 9 and Apr. 23, 1920, p. 8.)

Grass and truck-crop seeds: Containers must be plainly marked "Utlandst frö" (foreign seeds). (Decisions of Mar. 9 and Apr. 23, 1920, p. 8.)

#### GENERAL REGULATIONS

[Plant Protection Regulations of June 5, 1925]

##### DEFINITIONS

In these regulations "the section" means the research section for plant diseases and pests of the Ministry of Agriculture.

"Authorities" means plant protection authorities.

Article 1 pertains to the functions of the section.

Article 2 pertains to the enforcement of the regulations.

##### GOODS SUSPECTED OF INFECTION MAY BE HELD

ARTICLE 3. If there is reason to suspect that plant pests have been carried by goods, the authorities shall have the right to detain such goods for inspection and to prohibit their unloading, the opening of containers and packing material, and their transportation until it shall have been established that the goods are free from plant pests.

## SAMPLES MAY BE WITHDRAWN

ART. 4. If goods have been detained under the provisions of article 3, the authorities shall, unless it was ascertained at the place of detention that the goods were free from plant pests, draw samples therefrom, which must be submitted immediately to the section for inspection.

On drawing samples, a record shall be prepared in duplicate indicating:

- (1) The time of withdrawal of samples, name of person who draws them, his official title, and address;
- (2) Place where goods are stored;
- (3) Owner of the goods, names of buyer and seller, their occupation, and postal address;
- (4) Name and characteristics of goods;
- (5) Quantity, pack, and marks of goods, or the stamp or seal appended thereto;
- (6) Number of bags, boxes, or other containers from which the samples were taken;
- (7) Whether the samples were drawn in accordance with the instructions of the authorities, or if such instructions were not received, how the samples were drawn.

One copy of the record shall be submitted to the section and the other delivered to the owner of the goods.

## PROMPT INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION REQUIRED

ART. 7. The section, at the earliest possible date, shall examine samples submitted to it, the examination of which lies within its province, and shall issue a certificate of the results to the applicant.

## COMPENSATION FOR DESTRUCTION OF PEANTS

ART. 9. If instructions have been given to destroy, in accordance with the provisions of section 6, paragraph 2, of the law on plant protection, the goods named in paragraph 1 of that section, any loss that may be occasioned by such destruction shall be fully compensated.

ARTS. 10 to 14. Administrative details.

## PLANT PESTS

[Decree of June 5, 1925, on plant pests]

By virtue of section 3 of the plant protection law, it is hereby enacted that the following shall be considered plant pests against which measures may be taken, as provided by the said law:

1. Potato wart, *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.
2. Powdery mildew of apple, *Podosphaera leucotricha* (Ell. and Ev.) Salm.
3. Club root, *Plasmodiophora brassicae* Wor.
4. Potato late blight, *Phytophthora infestans* (Mont.) De By.
5. Potato mosaic.
6. Black stem rust, *Puccinia graminis* Pers.
7. Gooseberry powdery mildew, *Sphaerotheca mors-uvae* (Schw.) Berk. and Curt.
8. Fire blight of apple and pear, *Bacillus amylovorus* (Burr.) Trev.
9. Onion downy mildew, *Peronospora schleideni* Ung.
10. Bulb mite, *Rhizoglyphus (echinopus) hyacinthi* Bdv.
11. Colorado potato beetle, *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say.
12. Mustard beetle, *Phaedon cochleariae* Fab.
13. Currant bud mite, *Eriophyes ribis* Nal.
14. European strawberry mite, *Tarsonemus fragariae* Zimm.
15. Pear thrips, *Taeniothrips inconsequens* Uzel.
16. Pea weevil, *Bruchus pisorum* L.

## RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORTATION OF FLOWER BULBS

[Circular of the direction of customs, No. 4937, Sept. 15, 1925]

As a precaution against the introduction of the bulb mite, *Rhizoglyphus (echinopus) hyacinthi* Bdv., this circular prescribes that henceforth all flower bulbs offered for entry into Finland shall be detained until a competent official determines them to be free from plant pests.

## SPECIAL LICENSE REQUIRED TO IMPORT APPLES

A government decree of September 18, 1934, permits the importation of apples only under a special license to be obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture, Helsingfors.

## RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF POTATOES

[Ministerial Resolution No. 282 of Sept. 27, 1935; Finlands Författningssamling, Sept. 30, 1935, p. 663]

ARTICLE 1. The importation into and transit through Finland of potatoes is permitted under the following conditions:

- (1) That the shipment be made in new bags, baskets, or boxes.
- (2) That each container bear the lead seal of the plant protection inspector.
- (3) That a certificate issued by the plant protection service of the exporting country, furnishing the addresses of shipper and consignee, the number of sacks, baskets, or cases, and the locality where grown, accompany each shipment. The said inspection service shall certify that the potatoes are free from potato wart and that no cases of that disease have occurred within a radius of 50 kilometers, and that no Colorado potato beetles have been observed nearer than 200 kilometers from the locality where the potatoes were grown; and
- (4) That the potatoes do not contain more than 5 percent of frozen, moldy, rotten, and bruised tubers or those attacked by dry rot.

## AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

ART. 2. Potatoes may be imported by rail or water through the following ports: Viipuri, Hamina, Kotka, Helsingfors, Hangö, Åbo, Mariehamn, Pori, Vasa, Gamlakarleby, Qulu, Kemi, and Liinahamari, and the customs authorities of the respective places shall prevent the release of the goods until a permit therefor has been received from the plant protection authorities and they must be given opportunity as needed for the withdrawal of samples by the said authorities.

## COPY CERTIFICATE TO BE MAILED

ART. 3. A copy of the certificate mentioned in article 1, issued by the plant protection authorities, is to be delivered by mail, 1 week before the shipment of the potatoes by rail or steamship, to the Agricultural Experiment Station, Tikkurila (Agrikulturekonomiska Försöksanstaltens avdelning för Växtsjukdomar, Tikkurila). The probable date of arrival of the shipment and the name of the port of entry must also be indicated.

NOTE: The certification requirement has the effect of excluding all potatoes originating in the United States except those grown in the very limited area not at present infested by the Colorado potato beetle.

## REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF SEEDS

[Decisions of Mar. 9 and Apr. 23, 1920]

On the basis of the provisions of section 13 of the law of December 30, 1919, on the importation of seeds and traffic therein, the Council of State, on the proposal of the Ministry of Agriculture, has decreed as follows:

ARTICLE 1. The agricultural administration can, in case of necessity, on the suggestion of the Government seed control station of the Ministry of Agriculture, make proposals on seeds whose importation must be prohibited.

Nevertheless the Ministry of Agriculture, without prejudice to the general prohibition promulgated on the basis of section 2 of the law of December 30, 1919, on the importation of seeds and traffic therein, upon request can permit the importation of small quantities of pure, selected seeds, under conditions prescribed by the Ministry of Agriculture.

ARTS. 2 and 3 pertain to entry formalities.

## SAMPLES TO BE TAKEN

ART. 4. Whoever imports seeds must withdraw samples, in accordance with the provisions of article 10, for the analysis prescribed by the preceding para-

graph, in accordance with the provisions of section 2 of the law on the importation of, and traffic in, seeds, and send them to the seed control station for analysis.

UNFIT SEEDS TO BE REEXPORTED

ART. 5. Seeds which upon analysis, in accordance with articles 3 and 4, are found to be unfit to enter commerce, must be reexported within a period of 3 months from the date of entry into Finland, unless the Ministry of Agriculture otherwise decrees.

CLOVER SEEDS MUST BE COLORED

ART. 6. Imported seeds of *Trifolium*, *Medicago*, *Anthyllis*, *Melilotus*, *Lotus*, and *Phleum*, before entering into commerce, must be stained with a solution of eosin through arrangements of the customs.

The staining must be done by injecting small quantities of eosin dissolved in denatured alcohol through several places in each sack of seeds. The eosin must be an 8-percent solution, namely, 8 grams of eosin dissolved in 1 liter of denatured alcohol.

ARTS. 7 and 8 provide for the annual publication of the minimal requirements.

CONTAINERS TO BE MARKED "FOREIGN SEEDS"

ART. 9. Imported grass and truck-crop seeds must have containers plainly and permanently marked with the words "Utlandst frö" (foreign seeds).

IMPORTATION OF CLOVER SEEDS PROHIBITED

[Decision of Dec. 21, 1928]

On the basis of the law of December 30, 1919, on the importation and traffic in seeds, the Ministry of Agriculture, under revocation of the decision of December 21, 1928, has ordered that the importation of the following seeds into Finland be prohibited until further notice:

Timothy, *Phleum pratense* L., except from Estonia.

Red clover, *Trifolium pratense* L., except from Estonia, Norway, north of latitude 54°, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Alsike clover, *Trifolium hybridum* L., except from Estonia, Latvia, Norway, and Sweden.

B. E. P. Q. 421.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, KINGDOM OF BULGARIA

NOVEMBER 30, 1936.

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

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector, in charge of foreign information service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from his translations of the German texts of the Bulgarian plant protection law of April 26, 1930, and the decree of the Ministry of Agriculture and Public Domains of September 29, 1932, and it has been reviewed by that Ministry.

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

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, KINGDOM OF BULGARIA

BASIC LEGISLATION

[The plant protection law of Apr. 26, 1930 (Derzhaven Vestnik No. 29, May 9, 1930)]

This law provides for the protection of cultivated and useful plants from diseases and pests, organization and direction of combat against plant diseases and

pests, and authorizes the Ministry of Agriculture and Public Domains to promulgate decrees to prevent the introduction and distribution of plant diseases and pests by prohibiting or restricting the importation and distribution of plants and plant products.

#### SUMMARY

##### IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Plants and plant products, including seeds, fruits, and vegetables infected or infested with injurious plant diseases or insect pests which are not amenable to treatment (decree of Sept. 29, 1932, art. 7 (c)).

Fruits and vegetables and products thereof, which are spoiled, dirty, wormy, or damaged by insects or other animals, or which have undergone undesirable changes or contain metallic compounds injurious to health (decree of Jan. 21, 1931, p. 5).

Seeds of alfalfa, clover, timothy, birdsfoot trefoil, and flax: Importation prohibited if contaminated with dodder seeds (decree no. 2, published Feb. 14, 1936, art. 21, see p. 6).

Sainfoin seeds that contain more than 50 seeds of small burnet per kilogram: Importation prohibited (decree no. 2, published Feb. 14, 1936, art. 21, see p. 6).

Infected seeds and mixed grass seeds: Importation prohibited (decree no. 2, published Feb. 14, 1936, arts. 21 and 22, p. 6).

##### IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Living plants of all kinds, and parts thereof, including scions, cuttings, buds, roots, bulbs, seeds, fruits, vegetables, etc.: Each shipment must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate, issued by phytopathological and entomological authorities of the country of origin, affirming freedom from injurious pests and diseases. (Decree of Sept. 29, 1932, art. 4, p. 4.)

##### TRANSIT UNRESTRICTED

Plants and plant products in tightly packed containers in sealed cars may be transported through Bulgaria without restriction. (Decree of Sept. 29, 1932, art 11, p. 4.)

#### IMPORTATION AND TRANSIT OF LIVING PLANTS AND PARTS OF PLANTS

[Decree of Sept. 29, 1932; Derzhaven Vestnik No. 168, Oct. 5, 1932]

##### PURPOSE OF THE DECREE

ARTICLE 1. This decree was promulgated on the basis of articles 2 and 32 of the plant protection law of April 26, 1930, and its purpose is to regulate the sanitary control of the importation, transit, and exportation of all living plants, such as trees, shrubs, roses, scions, stocks, buds, decorative and wild and cultivated plants, perennial roots, bulbs, seeds, fruits, vegetables, etc.

ART. 2. Relates to the Bulgarian plant protection service.

##### ALL PLANTS AND PARTS THEREOF SUBJECT TO CONTROL

ART. 3. A phytosanitary control applies to all living plants and parts of plants imported into or in transit through Bulgaria.

##### PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

ART. 4. Each shipment from abroad must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by official phytopathological and entomological authorities of the country of origin. The certificate must affirm that the shipment carries no infectious diseases or injurious insect pests. If the shipment proceeds directly from North America, South America, Australia, China, Japan, or Hawaii, it must be expressly affirmed in the certificate that the shipment is free from the following parasites: Potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.), powdery scab (*Spongospora subterranea* (Walk.) Lang), potato tuber worm (*Phthorimaea gnorimoschema operculella* Zell.), Colorado potato beetle (*Lepidotarsa decemlineata* Say), dry rot of corn (*Diplodia zeae* (Schw.) Lev.), fire

blight of apple and pear (*Bacillus amylovorus* (Burr.) DeToni), chestnut blight (*Endothia parasitica* (Murr.) And. and And.), black knot (*Plowrightia morbosa* (Schw.) Sacc.), white peach scale ((*Diaspis*) *Aulacaspis pentagona* Targ.), San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.), pink bollworm ((*Platyedra*) *Pectinophora gossypiella* Saund.), boll weevil (*Anthonomus grandis* Boh.), and the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica* Newm.).

ARTS. 5, 6, 7, and 8 relate to entry procedure.

#### SHIPMENTS MUST BE FREE FROM EARTH, STRAW, OR HAY

ART. 9. Imported shipments must be quite free from earth, straw, and hay which are in a condition to convey diseases and insect pests.

ART. 10. The inspection of imported shipments is made without charge, but the expenses incidental to inspection are charged to the importer.

#### TRANSIT OF PLANTS UNRESTRICTED

ART. 11. The transit of living plants, parts thereof, etc., mentioned in article 1, through Bulgaria is unrestricted. However, shipments must be tightly packed, the cars sealed, and the containers so isolated that an introduction of diseases and pests into the country is precluded; in the lack of these precautions the shipment will be inspected at the proposal of the customs officials.

#### IMPORTATION OF DAMAGED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES PROHIBITED

[Decree No. 8 of Jan. 21, 1931; Derzhaven Vestnik No. 269 of Mar. 5, 1931]

ARTICLE 23. The importation, production, and holding for sale are prohibited of fruits and vegetables, and products thereof, that are spoiled, wormy, dirty, gnawed by insects or other animals, those which have undergone any other change, and those which do not possess their characteristic taste or odor, or which contain metallic compounds injurious to health.

The importation, storage, and sale of sprouted potatoes also is prohibited.

#### RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF SEEDS

[Decree No. 2 published in Derzhaven Vestnik No. 34, Feb. 14, 1936]

#### BASIS OF THE DECREE

ARTICLE 1. This decree on the supervision of the quality of seeds for propagation, imported and introduced into the interior, was promulgated on the basis of article 229 of the law on the improvement of agricultural production and the maintenance of agricultural property, and of article 1 of the decree law on the Agricultural Sampling and Control Institute.

#### IMPORTATION OF INFERIOR SEEDS PROHIBITED

ART. 2. The importation and the sale of agricultural seeds of poor quality is prohibited (art. 5 of the law on the improvement of agricultural production, etc.).

ARTS. 3 to 12 relate to domestic procedure.

ART. 13. Procedure if imported shipments of seeds are not accompanied by a seed-control certificate issued in the country of export.

ART. 14. If analysis of imported seeds establishes that they are not of good quality, the holder is required to reexport them within 10 days.

If exportation is not effected within that time, the seed will be rendered useless for sowing, or destroyed.

ARTS. 15 to 19. Administrative procedure.

#### ENTRY OF SMALL QUANTITIES OF SEEDS UNRESTRICTED

ART. 20. Flower, vegetable, forest, and agricultural seeds in small quantities, and vegetable and flower seeds up to 100 grams of each species, in packets not exceeding 10 grams, and other seeds up to 500 grams of each species, imported from abroad, are free from control. Such seeds must not be contained in sealed and tagged receptacles and need not be accompanied by certificates of origin, purity, and health. The quality of such seeds, however, may be subject to test.

## SPECIAL RESTRICTIONS ON CERTAIN SEEDS

ART. 21. The importation and entry into traffic is prohibited of:

1. Seeds of alfalfa (*Medicago sativa* L.), clover (*Trifolium* spp.), timothy (*Phleum pratense* L.), birdsfoot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus* L.), and flaxseed (*Linum usitatissimum* L.) mixed with dodder seed (*Cuscuta* spp.).

2. Sainfoin seed (*Onobrychis viciacifolia* Scop.) that contains more than 50 seeds of small burnet (*Sanguisorba minor* Scop.) per kilogram. The importation, sowing, and introduction into traffic of common hemp (*Cannabis (indica) sativa* L.) is likewise prohibited.

ART. 22. The importation of mixed grass seeds is prohibited.

## IMPORTATION OF INFECTED SEEDS PROHIBITED

ART. 23. The importation and introduction into traffic of seeds attacked by plant diseases and pests designated by the Minister of Agriculture and Public Domains is prohibited.

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PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT  
QUARANTINE ACT

According to reports received by the Bureau during the period October 1 to December 31, 1936, penalties have recently been imposed by the proper Federal authorities for violations of the Plant Quarantine Act, as follows:

## JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE

In the case of the *United States v. Fight Floral Co.*, New York, N. Y., in the interstate transportation of approximately 40 palms from a point in the regulated area to a point outside thereof, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$50.

## 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
Manuel Delgado	San Ysidro, Calif.	10 sweetpotatoes, 2 stalks sugarcane	\$2.00
Jose Jiminez	do	25 pomegranates	2.50
Victor Atayde	do	4 plants	2.00
Maria R. Nunez	Brownsville, Tex.	1 avocado seed	1.00
Juadalupe Marez	do	do	1.00
Jose Cisneros	do	22 manzanitas	1.00
Hugo P. Gonzales	do	1 avocado with seed	1.00
Felipa Hernandez	do	do	1.00
Juana Perez de Grinaldo	do	5 rose cuttings	1.00
Erasto Acosta Sanchez	do	4 guavas	1.00
Francisco Hernandez	do	3 sweet limes	1.00
Mrs. Felipa Hernandez	Eagle Pass, Tex.	5 avocados	1.00
Mrs. Clara C. Morelos	do	4 plants and 2 avocados	1.00
Mrs. Louis Mayen	do	5 avocados	1.00
E. Garza	do	7 oranges	1.00
Jose Maria Rendon	do	3 avocados	1.00
John Longoria	Hidalgo, Tex.	1 avocado seed	1.00
Mrs. Jose Solis	Laredo, Tex.	4 avocados	1.00
C. B. Neel	do	12 avocados	1.00
Delfina Mata	do	54 avocados	1.00
Fito Olivarez	do	5 avocados	1.00
R. D. Frazier	do	3 cherimoyas and 5 guavas	.00
J. M. Ellis	do	1 plant	1.00
Mrs. R. M. Gaulding	do	2 plants	1.00
Mrs. M. Garza	do	1 avocado and 2 quinces	1.00
Oscar R. Cardenas	do	3 plants	1.00
Mrs. Hope Gutierrez	do	14 plants	1.00
Hortensia Saldivar	do	1 avocado	1.00
George F. Heyser	do	1 avocado and 3 oranges	1.00
Mrs. Concepcion Villereal	do	2 avocados	1.00
Juan Angel Saldana	do	10 sweet limes	1.00
Clara Garcia	do	1 guava	1.00
Guadalupe Garcia	do	do	1.00
J. Elizondo	do	6 avocados	1.00
Julia S. Carvajal	do	2 avocados	1.00
Petra Rivera	do	130 Haws-Red and 1 guava	1.00
A. F. Sanz	do	11 avocados	2.00
Maria Morris	do	1 guava	1.00
Francisca Castillo	do	2 guavas	1.00
Lillian G. Potter	do	6 plants	1.00
Alberto Cantu	do	2 plants	1.00
Isabel Martinez	do	3 tangerines	1.00
G. Sanchez	do	1 avocado	1.00
Elinira Cisneros	do	8 apples	1.00
Dolores Morales	do	1 plant	1.00
F. M. Flores	do	6 plants	1.00
Mrs. F. W. Melver	do	4 apples and 2 oranges	1.00
Francisco Rita	do	1 plant	1.00
Mrs. Juana Sanchez	do	2 oranges	1.00
Miss Maria Villareal	do	3 oranges, 2 avocados, and 2 apples	1.00
Alfredo Dinata	do	1 avocado	1.00
Mrs. Lydia Beinal	do	8 plants	1.00
Frank T. Salinas	do	3 oranges	1.00
Rudolpho Perales	do	6 sugarcane	1.00
Mrs. Matilde Pena Aldapa	do	1 guava	1.00
John Siomon	do	4 avocados	1.00
Juan Gutierrez	do	3 avocados	1.00
Pablo Pena	do	1 guava	1.00
Fortunato Mireles	do	1 plant	1.00
Ricardo Perez	do	1 guava	1.00
Mrs. Madeline Madealey	do	do	1.00
Miss Gugaria Tuzono	do	4 plants and 1 orange	1.00
Mrs. Maria de Lozano	do	do	1.00
Miss Maria de Quielanetta	do	6 plants and 1 avocado	1.00
Jose Vidurria	do	4 avocados and 2 guavas	1.00
Priscillano Bryan	do	3 guavas and 2 avocados	1.00
Frank Seliger	do	8 oranges and 5 tangerines	1.00
Mrs. Maria Jesus	do	15 plants	1.00
Miss Epigmenia Zarala	do	1 cherimoya	1.00
R. A. Kneeland	do	5 oranges and 2 tangerines	1.00
R. C. Jiminez	do	2 guavas	1.00
Jose R. Alvililar	do	17 guavas	2.00
C. E. Stover	do	5 oranges and 2 grapefruit	1.00
Mrs. Tomasa Charella	do	1 guava	1.00
Mrs. Rosa Gomez	do	8 plants	1.00
Anastacio Martinez	do	1 orange	1.00
Melovia Medrano	do	2 cherimoyas, 20 guavas, 5 mangoes, 1 pear, and 2 tangerines	3.90

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHILOSOPHY DEPARTMENT

PHILOSOPHY 101

LECTURE NOTES

BY [Name]

DATE

## United States Department of Agriculture

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

## LIST OF INTERCEPTED PLANT PESTS, 1936

(List of Pests Recorded During the Period July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, Inclusive, as Intercepted in, on, or with Plants and Plant Products Entering United States Territory)

## INTRODUCTION

This paper covers the twenty-third year for which pest interception lists have been issued. It is the purpose of these papers to present data that will give the reader a reasonably complete picture of the condition of the plant materials inspected, from the standpoint of plant pests present, and that will indicate the wide variety of materials from almost all parts of the world which have been inspected for the presence of pests, both known and unknown, and on which something of interest was found.

In order to keep the paper from becoming too bulky as the number of interceptions has increased, it has been necessary from time to time to eliminate many items from the detailed list that make up the bulk of the paper. More or less cosmopolitan pests are now listed in short paragraphs under the heading, "Common Pests Intercepted", and others not so widely distributed are included in these paragraphs whenever ample records of their interception have been published. Drastic cuts in the items to be included were necessitated by the marked increase in the number of interceptions this year and led to the omission of thousands of records of partially determined insects from the detailed list in this paper. Many of these insects determined to genus, family, or other large subdivision only may be far more important than some of the items included in the detailed list, but information available is inadequate to make possible evaluation of their economic status. These interceptions are summarized, under the heading, "Incompletely Determined Pests." A few unnamed new species and partially determined insects new to our records and believed to be important have been included in the paper. Determinations covering interceptions made the last few days of the year are received after the end of the year and are included in the list for the following year. Furthermore it is obvious that determinations cannot be made promptly in all cases, especially where difficult material is involved. Hence some delayed determinations of insects and diseases intercepted in the previous year appear in the list. This list is based on data covering intercepted plant pests for which determinations were received and indexed during the fiscal year, including those intercepted in, on, or with plants and plant products (1) imported, (2) offered for but refused entry, (3) held as ships' stores, etc., and hence not imported through customs, (4) offered for entry for immediate export or for immediate transportation and exportation in bond, and (5) in domestic shipments reaching the mainland from Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

As in the past, the list has been compiled from the files maintained in the Washington office. Information supplied by State and customs officials acting as collaborators of the Bureau has supplemented routine reports of regular employees. Most of the insect determination are made by specialists of the Bureau and some of the plant-disease determinations by specialists of the Bureau of Plant Industry. The States of California and Florida and the Territory of Hawaii have staffs of specialists who make most of their determinations. In addition to the items shown in this paper, in one form or another, there were many thousands of lots of material intercepted in which the organism concerned could not, because of its condition, be determined.

Statements as to the origin of plant materials inspected cannot always be verified, but every effort is made to determine the origin as accurately as possible. Obviously doubtful items are omitted from the lists of interceptions under countries concerned.

The number of interceptions indicated for any item in any of these lists represents the number of lots of infected or infested plants or plant products which

were intercepted and has no relation to the size of the shipment or to the extent of infection or infestation. A heavily infested cargo of thousands of tons of one commodity infested with a single pest would be listed as one interception while a shipment of plants weighing a few ounces might contain three different types of plants infested or infested with a single organism each and hence listed as three interceptions.

## NOTES ON INSECTS INTERCEPTED

### FRUIT FLIES

The following fruit flies were intercepted: Celery fly (*Acidia heraclei*) in celery leaves from England;<sup>1</sup> West Indian fruit fly (*Anastrepha acidusa*) in purple mombin from the American Virgin Islands, mango from Cuba, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, and Puerto Rico, quince from Mexico, and (adults) with banana debris from Panama; Mexican fruit fly (*A. ludens*) in orange from Guatemala and grapefruit, mamey, mango, orange, sapodilla, sapote, sour orange, and sweet lime from Mexico; dark fruit fly (*A. serpentina*) in mamey and sapote from Mexico; *A. silvai* (adult) with banana debris from Panama; Central American fruit fly (*A. striata*) in guava from Mexico; *A. suspensa* in guava from Cuba and Puerto Rico; *Anastrepha* sp. in orange and plum from Brazil, mango from Canal Zone, Cuba, and Jamaica, mamey from Guatemala, mango and star-apple from Haiti, mango and orange from Honduras, apple, avocado, grapefruit, guava, mamey, mango, orange, peach, pomegranate, quince, sapote, and sweet lime from Mexico, (adult) with banana debris from Panama, guava, mango, and sapodilla from Puerto Rico, and mango and sour orange from Trinidad; melon fly (*Bactrocera cucurbitae*) in cucumber from Hawaii; Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*) in guava from Azores, orange from Brazil, Canary Islands, and Union of South Africa, Surinam-cherry from Bermuda, quince from Greece, avocado, coffee berry, grape, and mango from Hawaii, apple, fig, grapefruit, orange, peach, persimmon, pricklypear, pomegranate, quince, sorbe apple, tangerine, and packing material for fruit from Italy, grapefruit and orange from Palestine, guava and quince from Portugal, and apple, apricot, grape, grapefruit, orange, peach, pear, and packing material for fruit from Spain; *Ceratitis* sp. in grapefruit and in suitcase containing grapefruit from Palestine; olive fruit fly (*Dacus oleae*) in olives from Greece and Italy and (adult) in package of green olives from Italy; *Rhagoletis cerasi* (puparium) in an empty fruit locker which had contained apples, grapes, and peaches on board a ship from Spain; *Rhagoletis* sp. in black walnut, *Crataegus* sp., peach, and quince from Mexico, and cherry from Spain; papaya fruit fly (*Toxotrypana curvicauda*) in papaya from Panama; trypetid in manzanita and quince from Mexico, mango from Philippines, pomegranate from Puerto Rico, apple from Spain, *Kigelia* sp. and *Hapaline* sp. (seed) from Union of South Africa, and with *Rosa* sp. (hip) from Mongolia, *Rosa* sp. (seed) from India and Sweden, *Rosa pendulina* (seed) from Switzerland, globe artichoke (seed) from Italy, mango from Jamaica, and legume from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

### INSECTS OTHER THAN FRUIT FLIES

*Acrolepia assectella* (Plutellidae) was intercepted in leeks from Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, and Spain. The citrus blackfly (*Aleurocanthus woglumi*) was taken on leaves of orange and sour lime from Cuba. Croton from the Federated Malay States was infested with *Aleuroplatus samoanus* (whitefly). *Aleyrodes azaleae* (whitefly) was taken on azalea from England. Pineapples in ship's stores from Cuba were infested with *Apelma brevis* (Ceratopogonidae). Globe artichokes from Algeria, England, France, and Italy were infested with *Apion carduorum* (Curculionidae). *Aspidiotus transparentis* (Coccidae) was taken on fatsia from China. *Baris laticollis* (Curculionidae) was intercepted in turnips from France and Portugal. Vetch seed from Hungary was infested with the vetch bruchid (*Bruchus brachialis*). The giant sugarcane borer (*Castnia licus*) was found in a corn of *Heliconia angustifolia* from the Canal Zone. *Ceutorhynchus contractus* (Curculionidae) infested cauliflower from Italy. *C. pleurostigma* (turnip gall weevil) was taken in turnip from Denmark, Germany, Italy, and Netherlands, radish, rutabaga, and turnip from England, and rutabaga and turnip from France. *C. quadridens* was intercepted in cabbage from Italy and turnip from France and Germany. The Asiatic rice borer (*Chilo simplex*) arrived with rice straw from the American Virgin Islands, China, Egypt, India, Japan, Philippines, Spain, and Trinidad. Orchids from India were infested with *Coccus capparidis* (Coccidae). Potatoes from Mexico were infested with the

<sup>1</sup> For details of interceptions mentioned in the text see lists under the countries named.

potato weevil (*Epicaerus cognatus*). Larvae of *Epipolaeus caliginosus* (Curculionidae) were intercepted in hop roots from England. *Eurytoma onobrychidis* (Eurytomidae) was intercepted in seed of *Onobrychis viciaefolia* from Germany. The West Indian sweetpotato weevil (*Euscepes batatae*) was intercepted in sweetpotatoes from American Virgin Islands, Bermuda, Brazil, Ecuador, Puerto Rico, and Tahiti and in soil around sweetpotatoes from Puerto Rico. *Ezosoma lusitanica* (Chrysomelidae) was found in cipollini from Morocco. *Gargaphia torresi* (Tingitidae) arrived with grapes from Argentina. *Haplothrips mordivilkoi* (thrips) arrived with plume grass seed from Turkey. A larva of *Helophorus rufipes* (Hydrophilidae) was intercepted on a turnip leaf from France and *H. rugosus* arrived with turnip and witloof from the same country. *Laspeyresia splendana* (Olethreutidae) was intercepted in chestnuts from Austria, Azores, Italy, Japan, Portugal, and Spain. *Mamestra brassicae* (Noctuidae) was taken on cabbage from Belgium, England, and Germany, cauliflower from France, Germany, and Netherlands, and Savoy cabbage from Netherlands. The bean pod borer (*Maruca testulalis*) was intercepted in lima beans from Cuba, string beans from Hawaii, Japan, and Venezuela, and on leis from Hawaii. *Megastigmus pistaciae* (Callinomidae) arrived with pistache seed from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. *Melanothrips fuscus* (thrips) was intercepted on watercress from England. *Myzus polyanthi* (aphid) was found on primrose from England and in soil around a primrose plant from Scotland. *Napomyza lateralis* (Agromyzidae) was intercepted in witloof leaves from Belgium. *Ortheziola vejdoskyi* (Coccidae) was taken in soil and moss around the roots of holly trees from England. The yam weevil (*Palaeopus costicollis*) was intercepted in yams from Jamaica. *Parlatoria fluggeae brasiliensis* (Coccidae) was taken on orange from Brazil and Straits Settlements and on sour lime from Mexico. The pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*) was intercepted in cotton bolls from American Virgin Islands, Hawaii, Mexico, Montserrat, and Turkey, cottonseed from Brazil, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Hawaii, Mexico, and Virgin Islands, cottonseed used as packing material about lacquer ware from Siam, seed cotton from Brazil, Dominican Republic, Mexico, and Virgin Islands, cottonseed adhering to bagging and rags from Egypt, and with seed cotton on bagging from Egypt. *Phaeocorynes zamiae* (Curculionidae) was intercepted in the stems of *Encephalartos caffer* and *E. lehmanni* from the Union of South Africa. Living larvae of the gypsy moth (*Porthetria dispar*) were intercepted on dwarf maple from Japan. Sour limes arriving from the Philippines were infested with the Philippine orange moth (*Prays citri*). *Psylliodes chrysocephala* (Chrysomelidae) arrived with cauliflower and turnips from France. *Sciaphilus muricatus* (Curculionidae) was intercepted in shamrock from Ireland. The mango weevil (*Sternonchetus mangiferae*) was intercepted in mangoes from Ceylon and Hawaii. *Taeniothrips frontalis* (thrips) was found on carnation from France. *T. fumosa* was intercepted on chinkerichee and gladiolus from the Union of South Africa. The gladiolus thrips (*T. simplex*) arrived with carnation leis and gladiolus from Hawaii, *Echeveria* sp. and gladiolus from Mexico, and gladiolus from New Zealand. *Thrips adamsoni* infested leeks from Italy.

## NOTES ON PLANT DISEASES INTERCEPTED

### SPECIES NEW TO THE INTERCEPTION FILES

Among the numerous interesting organisms intercepted for the first time were *Aphelenchoides limberi* on bulbous iris from Netherlands, *Ascochyta berberidina* on barberry from Germany, *A. brassicae* on kohlrabi from Germany, *Balansia claviceps* on bamboo leaf from China, *Cercospora foeniculi* on fennel from Italy, *C. zanthoxyli* on *Zanthoxylum* from Cuba, *Colletotrichum glycines* on soy beans from Japan, *Coniosporium bambusae* on bamboo from Jamaica, *Coryneum microstictoides* on peony from France, *Cryptodiaporthe salicina* on willow from Belgium, *Diplodia cerei-triangularis* on cactus from Mexico, *Gloeosporium aglaonemae* on aglaonema from China, *G. maxillariae* on orchid from Nicaragua, *G. olivarum* on olive from Italy, *G. pelargonii* on geranium from Germany, *G. taxicolum* on yew from Ireland, *Gnomonia aceris* on maple from Japan, *Graphiola borassi* on palm from India, *Leptosphaeria culmicola* on wheat from France, *L. rusci* on ruscus from Italy, *Mendogia bambusina* on a bamboo harrow from Philippine Islands, *Metasphaeria cocoae* on coconut from Dominican Republic, *Pestalozzia glandicola* on acorns from Japan, *Phoma acuum* on pine from Mexico, *P. epiciens* on camellia from Japan, *P. julibrissin* on *Albizia* from British West Indies, *P. pachytheca* on willow from Belgium, *Phomopsis castaneum* on chestnuts from China, *Phyllachora cynodontis* on Bermuda grass from Spain, *Phyllosticta colocasiae* on *Dieffenbachia*

of unknown origin, *P. evonymella* on *Euonymus* from Japan, *P. minutella* on maple from Nova Scotia, *Puccinia angelica* on anise from Italy, *P. carlinae* on *Carlina* from Germany, *P. lippiae* on *Lippia* from Mexico, *Ramularia lamsanae* on witloof from England, *Sclerotium opuntiarum* on cactus from Argentina, *Septoria rubi* on thimbleberry from Canada, *Speira toruloides* on palm from Guatemala, *Uredo jatrophilica* on *Jatropha* from Puerto Rico, *Uromyces cestri* on *Cestrum* from Cuba, *Ustilago caricis* on carex seed from Norway, *U. grandis* on cattail from Netherlands, and the virus disease Australian spotted wilt on tomatoes from Japan.

#### NEW SPECIES AND NEW OR UNUSUAL RECORDS

Attention is called to the following items which were new species, unlike species reported on the host, or new or unusual records for the host. *Aphelenchoides limberi* Steiner (a new species) on bulbous iris from Netherlands, *Ascochyta* sp. on *Galanthus* from Netherlands, *Aspergillus alliaceus* Thom and Church on *Galanthus* from Turkey, *Cephalobus butchli* de Man (n. var.) in *Colocasia* from Barbados, *C. symmetricus* Thorn (probably new var.) in onion from Portugal, *Cephalosporium pammelii* var. *purpurascens* R. E. Buchanan (first reports as a plant disease, apparently) rot of apple from Japan, *Ceratostomella* sp. on *Colocasia esculenta* from China, *Cercospora* sp. (probably n. sp. and one that would bear watching) on *Cyrtipedium* from Guatemala, *Chrysomyxa* sp. on *Vaccinium* from Newfoundland, *Cryptosphaerella* sp. on wisteria from Japan, *Didymella* n. sp. on *Alsophila* from Mexico, *Didymella* sp. on camellia from Japan, *Didymosphaeria* sp. on peony from Japan, *Dothiorella* sp. on chrysanthemum from Japan, *Gloeosporium* sp. on *Hoya* from Italy, *Hexamermis* sp. (apparently undescribed, but not listed since probably an insect parasite) in carrot from England, *Leptosphaeria* sp. on rice hulls from Puerto Rico, *Marsonia* sp. on grape leaf from England, *Microdiplodia* sp. on bamboo from Jamaica, *Mycosphaerella* sp. on spinach from Japan, *Paranthostomella* sp. on peony from France, *Phoma* sp. on chayote from Syria, *Phyllosticta* sp. on camellia from Japan (two different lots), *Phyllosticta* sp. on orchid from Belgian Congo, *Phyllosticta* sp. on *Shortia* from Japan, *Phyllosticta* sp. on *Stapelia* from Union of South Africa, *Rhabdospora* sp. on camellia from Japan, *Sclerotium* sp. on snowdrop from Turkey, *Sclerotium* sp. on narcissus from England, and *Sphaerulina* sp. on peony from Japan. Study of a fungus on roots of *Yucca treculeana* from Cuba indicated that it may be a new genus of the family Moniliaceae, tribe Hyalosporae.

#### NEMATODE INTERCEPTIONS

Interceptions of nematodes were not so numerous or varied as in the previous year. *Anguina* (*Anguillulina*) *tritici* was intercepted in wheat from China and Turkey; *Aphelenchoides parietinus* in various hosts from Barbados, China, England, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Philippine Islands, and Sweden; *Ditylenchus dipsaci*<sup>2</sup> in various hosts from Belgium, Canada, Canary Islands (new locality for interception files), Denmark, England, Germany, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; *Heterodera marioni* (no longer included in the tabular list) in *Artocarpus communis* from the Canal Zone and *Osmanthus aquifolium* from Japan, new hosts to our files; *Pratylenchus* (*Anguillulina*) *pratensis* in various hosts from Cuba, Germany, Guatemala, Manchuria, and Netherlands.

#### AIRCRAFT INTERCEPTIONS

Aircraft interception records represent 194 organisms on 72 hosts from 22 countries.

Three hundred and ninety-seven interceptions of insects were made. Among these were the following: Mexican fruit fly (*Anastrepha ludens*) in grapefruit from Mexico; *Aspidiotus spinosus* (Coccidae) on *Camellia japonica* from Mexico; *Cebrenis centrolineata* (Coreidae) on Cape-jasmine from Mexico; *Coccus viridis* (Coccidae) on lime from the Bahamas, Cape-jasmine from Cuba, and coffee from Jamaica; *Ctenochira punicea* (Chrysomelidae) on Cape-jasmine from Mexico; *Frankliniella cephalica* (thrips) on rose from the Bahamas; *F. cubensis* on rose from the Bahamas and Mexico; *F. insularis* on sweet pea from Cuba and rose from the Bahamas from Mexico; *Hemichionaspis townsendi* (Coccidae) on *Vanda lamellata* (orchid) from the Philippines; *Hypselonotus concinnus* (Coreidae) on Cape-jasmine from Mexico; *Leucoptera coffeella* (Gracilariidae) on coffee from Puerto

<sup>2</sup> *Tylenchus dipsaci*, the name formerly used for the bulb or stem nematode, was changed in the 1934 list to *Anguillulina dipsaci*. In 1936 *Ditylenchus dipsaci* was accepted as the correct name for this nema.

Rico; *Macrosiphum luteum* (aphid) on orchid from Mexico; *Parlatoria pseudaspidiotus* (Coccidae) on *Vanda joaquimiae* and *V. teres* from the Philippines; *Pseudococcus lilacinus* (Coccidae) on *Vanda lamellata* from the Philippines; *Taeniothrips hawaiiensis* on *Calotropis gigantea* (flower leis), *Dianthus* sp., and flower leis from Hawaii; and the gladiolus thrips (*T. simplex*) on gladiolus from Mexico.

Fifty-one plant disease interceptions were made, including: *Ditylenchus dipsaci* in potato from Germany; *Colletotrichum falcatum* on sugarcane from Jamaica; *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* on mango from Mexico and avocado from Canal Zone; *Diplocarpon rosae* and *Fusarium* sp. on rose from Germany; *Gloeosporium limeticolum* on lime from Brazil; *Gloeosporium* sp. on cactus from Jamaica; *Heterosporium echinulatum* on carnation from Mexico; *Oidium* sp. on Cape-jasmine from Mexico; *Phomopsis citri* on lemon from Italy and orange (2) from Mexico; *Phyllosticta* sp. on Cape-jasmine from Cuba and Mexico; *Septobasidium* sp. on Cape-jasmine from Mexico; *Septoria rubi* on thimbleberry from Canada; *Septoria* sp. on Cape-jasmine from Mexico; *Sphaeloma fawcettii* on lemon from Costa Rica; *Sphaerotheca pannosa* on rose from Mexico (2) and Bahamas; and *Stilbum* sp. on Cape-jasmine from Mexico (9).

### COMMON PESTS INTERCEPTED

The following summaries of common insects and plant diseases may include forms or strains not yet introduced and hence potentially dangerous, but we have no practicable means for determining that point. The two sets of figures in parentheses following each pest name indicate the number of countries from which the pest was intercepted and the total number of interceptions.

#### INSECTS

*Ahasverus advena* (44-176), *Aspidiotus camelliae* (10-12), *A. cyanophylli* (18-59), *A. hederae* (39-778), *A. lataniae* (30-141), *A. perniciosus* (7-17), *Aulacaspis pentagona* (12-28), *A. rosae* (5-7), *Carpocapsa pomonella* (24-196), *Carpophilus* sp. (32-120), *Cerataphis lataniae* (13-38), *Ceroplastes floridensis* (3-16), *Chionaspis citri* (10-36), *C. euonymi* (4-27), *Chrysomphalus aonidium* (46-1,398), *C. aurantii* (41-1,007), *C. dictyospermi* (26-509), *Coccus elongatus* (4-39), *C. hesperidum* (27-171), *Diaspis boisduvalii* (26-183), *D. bromeliae* (7-145), *D. echinocacti* (10-28), *D. echinocacti opuntiae* (5-8), *Ephestia* sp. (41-344), *Etiella zinckenella* (7-30), *Eumerus* sp. (3-8), *Gnorimoschema operculella* (31-133), *Heliopsis obsoleta* (12-2,318), *H. virescens* (5-315), *Heliethrips haemorrhoidalis* (13-28), *Hemichionaspis aspidistrae* (23-105), *H. minor* (4-193), *Howardia biclavata* (12-72), *Ischnaspis longirostris* (19-68), *Lepidosaphes beckeri* (80-3,994), *L. gloverii* (29-585), *L. ulmi* (16-36), *Necrobia rufipes* (18-37), *Oryzaephilus surinamensis* (41-131), *Parlatoria pergandii* (47-1,095), *P. proteus* (15-41), *Plodia interpunctella* (24-199), *Prenolepis longicornis* (14-78), *Pseudanidia articulatus* (33-921), *Pseudococcus adonidum* (13-50), *P. brevipes* (31-575), *P. citri* (28-134), *P. maritimus* (15-61), *P. nipae* (14-38), *Rhizoglyphus hyacinthi* (20-494), *Saissetia hemisphaerica* (35-129), *S. nigra* (10-87), *S. oleae* (20-72), *Sitophilus oryzae* (41-354), *Thrips tabaci* (34-425), *Tribolium castaneum* (39-174), *T. confusum* (10-17): Total of these insect interceptions, 18,548.

#### DISEASES

*Actinomyces scabies* (58-1,173), *Acrostalagmus cinnabarinus* (3-4), *Aspergillus niger* (62-602), *Bacillus carotovorus* (25-149), *Bacterium tumefaciens* (10-41), *Basisporium gallarum* (5-11), *Cephalothecium roseum* (35-165), *Cladosporium herbarum* (1-1), *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* (30-1,449), *C. lindemuthianum* (14-39), *Coniothyrium fuckelli* (3-10), *Diaporthe phaseolorum* (2-107), *Heterodera marioni* (21-70), oleocellosis (15-43), *Oospora pustulans* (5-21), *Penicillium digitatum* (40-263), *P. expansum* (19-41), *P. italicum* (32-193), petrifraction (5-51), *Phomopsis citri* (43-391), *Phytophthora infestans* (24-317), *Rhizoctonia solani* (42-483), *Rhizopus nigricans* (47-403), *Spondylocadium atrovirens* (58-1,289), *Spongospora subterranea* (15-69), *Venturia inaequalis* (36-295), *V. pyrina* (20-78), *Verticillium cinnabarina* (32-219): Total of these disease interceptions, 7,977.

### INCOMPLETELY DETERMINED PESTS

Incompletely determined insects and disease organisms belonging to families, genera, or other taxonomic divisions and of economic importance are here summarized in brief form. So many insect genera are involved that to list all of them

would require an unwarranted amount of space, hence for insects the family name only is given and this is followed by three sets of numbers indicating the number of genera included in partially determined interceptions belonging to that family as well as the number of countries of origin and the total number of interceptions. Where no numbers follow the names it means that a single interception is covered. The diseases listed are all determined to genus, the two sets of figures indicating the number of countries of origin and the total number of interceptions of each genus.

## INSECTS

Adelgidae,\* Aegeriidae (2-2-2), Agromyzidae (3-19-123), Aleyrodidae (2-2-3), Anthomyiidae (3-21-166), Aphidae (12-18-80), Arctiidae (1-2-3), Blastobasidae (1-12-50), Bostrichidae (2-4-8), Bruchidae (9-24-48), Buprestidae (2-2-2), Castniidae (1-2-3), Cebriionidae, Cecidomyiidae (2-24-118), Cerambycidae (15-13-16), Ceratopogonidae, Chelonariidae, Chermidae (3-6-9), Chloropidae (1-12-20), Chrysolmelidae (15-15-28), Cicadellidae (12-15-51), Coccidae (29-64-419), Coleophoridae (1-3-3), Coreidae (1-2-7), Cosmopterygidae (2-3-34), Curculionidae (43-57-451), Cynipidae (6-5-31), Delphacidae (4-2-5), Dermestidae (2-2-3), Dryopidae, Elateridae (15-15-38), Ethmiidae, Eurytomidae (2-14-28), Fulgoridae (4-3-6), Gelechiidae (4-17-68), Geometridae (1-13-27), Gracilariidae (1-1-5), Heliodinidae, Heliozelidae, Helmidae, Heteroceridae (1-1-4), Hesperidae, Hyponomeutidae (2-1-5), Lasiocampidae, Leptinidae, Limacodidae, Liparidae, Lycaenidae (3-5-30), Lyctidae, Lygaeidae (1-9-16), Lymantriidae, Lyonetiidae (1-3-4), Megalopygidae, Membracidae, Mordellidae (3-6-8), Miridae (2-11-19), Mycetophilidae (1-8-20), Noctuidae (13-33-214), Notodontidae, Nymphalidae, Oecophoridae (2-5-8), Olethreutidae (5-32-223), Ortalidae (3-19-38), Otitidae (1-10-26), Pieridae (2-12-27), Phyllostomidae, Phylloxeridae, Prionidae (2-1-2), Prodoxidae, Psilidae (1-1-2), Psychidae (1-2-2), Pterophoridae (2-2-3), Ptilidae (1-3-3), Pyralidae (16-45-365), Rhacodesmidae, Scarabaeidae (8-5-11), Scolytidae (7-13-13), Silvanidae (2-2-2), Spingidae, Spirostrepidae, Syntomidae (1-2-2), Syrphidae (2-4-10), Tenthredinidae, termite (2-2-2), thrips (21-29-127), Tineidae (5-15-93), Tingitidae, Tortricidae (4-20-158), Trypetidae, Yponomeutidae (2-3-4): Total of these insect interceptions, 3,325.

## DISEASES

*Alternaria* sp. (38-314), *Aspergillus* sp. (39-175), *Botrytis* sp. (30-237), *Cladosporium* sp. (54-646), *Eurotium* sp. (36-121), *Fusarium* sp. (91-3,208), *Macrosporium* sp. (43-529), *Penicillium* sp. (88-3,324), *Rhizopus* sp. (18-260): Total of these disease interceptions, 8,814.

## Summary of interceptions by continents and subdivisions

Country	In-sects	Dis-eases	Country	In-sects	Dis-eases
	Num-ber	Num-ber		Num-ber	Num-ber
Africa:			Asia:		
Africa.....	3	2	Burma.....	0	2
Algeria.....	2	3	China.....	40	313
Belgian Congo.....	2	3	Federated Malay States.....	2	0
Canary Islands.....	2	5	India.....	37	47
Cape Verde Islands.....	0	1	Indo-China.....	0	1
East Africa.....	0	1	Iran.....	0	1
Egypt.....	25	13	Japan.....	286	684
French West Africa.....	0	1	Malay States.....	3	0
Kenya.....	1	0	Manchuria.....	2	1
Liberia.....	0	1	Mongolia.....	102	4
Madagascar.....	0	1	Orient.....	3	2
Madeira Islands.....	0	8	Palestine.....	10	6
Morocco.....	30	16	Siam.....	3	5
Mozambique.....	1	0	Straits Settlements.....	7	8
Rhodesia.....	1	2	Syria.....	3	5
Seychelles.....	1	0	Turkey.....	13	10
Sierra Leone.....	2	1	Australasia (including Pacific Is-lands):		
Southwest Africa.....	1	4	American Samoa.....	4	1
Tunis.....	1	1	Australia.....	4	24
Uganda.....	1	0	Ceylon.....	2	3
Union of South Africa.....	80	98	Cook Islands.....	1	0
West Africa.....	2	1			

\* Names without numbers indicate single interceptions.

## Summary of interceptions by continents and subdivisions—Continued

Country	In-sects	Dis-eases	Country	In-sects	Dis-eases
Australasia—Continued.			North America—Continued.		
Dutch East Indies.....	8	3	Central America—Contd.		
Fiji Islands.....	0	1	Panama.....	78	36
Guam.....	0	1	Salvador.....	1	0
Hawaii.....	586	9	Mexico.....	4,722	1,054
Java.....	11	7	Newfoundland.....	19	4
Lord Howe Island.....	0	1	West Indies.....	5	5
New Guinea.....	1	1	American Virgin Islands.....	16	3
New Zealand.....	2	6	Antigua.....	0	2
Philippines.....	56	23	Bahamas.....	20	13
Society Islands.....	1	0	Barbados.....	11	12
Tahiti.....	4	0	British West Indies.....	5	10
Taiwan.....	0	2	Cuba.....	416	2,644
Tasmania.....	0	1	Dominica.....	8	18
Europe:			Dominican Republic.....	28	17
Albania.....	2	0	Dutch West Indies.....	0	1
Austria.....	12	4	Grand Cayman.....	0	1
Azores.....	10	13	Grenada.....	1	1
Belgium.....	227	120	Haiti.....	14	15
Bulgaria.....	0	1	Jamaica.....	68	85
Czechoslovakia.....	0	8	Martinique.....	1	4
Danzig.....	0	1	Montserrat.....	3	3
Denmark.....	14	55	Nevis.....	2	1
England.....	121	350	Puerto Rico.....	62	93
Estonia.....	0	3	St. Kitts.....	5	4
Finland.....	0	2	St. Lucia.....	15	35
France.....	90	296	St. Vincent.....	2	6
Germany.....	68	312	Trinidad.....	28	21
Gibraltar.....	0	2	Turks Island.....	1	0
Great Britain.....	2	1	Virgin Islands.....	2	12
Greece.....	18	5	South America:		
Guernsey.....	0	2	Argentina.....	16	37
Hungary.....	1	11	Brazil.....	24	78
Ireland.....	8	24	British Guiana.....	1	7
Italy.....	135	322	Chile.....	10	49
Latvia.....	0	2	Colombia.....	20	34
Luxemburg.....	0	1	Dutch Guiana.....	0	1
Monte Carlo.....	1	0	Ecuador.....	32	10
Netherlands.....	18	254	Peru.....	6	5
Norway.....	1	48	Uruguay.....	0	2
Poland.....	0	15	Venezuela.....	23	37
Portugal.....	11	25	Total:		
Scotland.....	51	52	Africa.....	155	162
Spain.....	60	130	Asia.....	516	1,089
Sweden.....	8	78	Australasia.....	680	83
Switzerland.....	2	3	Europe.....	877	2,210
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	8	66	North America.....	6,047	4,256
Wales.....	9	0	South America.....	132	260
Yugoslavia.....	0	4	Unknown origin.....	17	1
North America:			Total.....	8,424	8,061
Bermuda.....	41	60	Total (common pests, p. 5).....	18,548	7,977
Canada.....	5	21	Total (incompletely determined pests, p. 6).....	3,325	8,814
Nova Scotia.....	0	8	Total insects.....	30,297	
Prince Edward Island.....	0	2	Total diseases.....		24,852
Central America.....			Grand total.....		55,149
British Honduras.....	8	3			
Canal Zone.....	17	5			
Costa Rica.....	57	19			
Guatemala.....	152	18			
Honduras.....	210	17			
Nicaragua.....	24	3			

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 Armenia, Aruba, Austral Islands, Balkan States, Bolivia, British Columbia, British West Africa, Cayman Brac, Chosen, Crete, Curaçao, Cyprus, East Indies, Fanning Island, French Indo-China, French West Indies, Gold Coast, Ivory Coast, Lebanon, Leeward Islands, Lesser Antilles, Lithuania, Malta, Marquesas Islands, Pitcairn Island, Queensland, Rarotonga, Rumania, Siberia, Sudan, and Sumatra.

## List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, 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	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
AFRICA							
Insects:							
<i>Corcyra cephalonica</i> (Pyralidae).....	<i>Theobroma cacao</i> (cacao).....	2					Calif.*
<i>Stephanoderes hampei</i> (coffee berry borer).	<i>Coffea</i> sp.....		1				N. Y.
Diseases:							
<i>Capnodium citri</i> .....	<i>Citrus grandis</i> (grapefruit).....				1		Md.
<i>Stemphylium</i> sp.....	<i>Caralluma</i> sp.....		1				D. C.
ALBANIA							
Insects:							
<i>Callirhytis glandium</i> (Cynipidae)...	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (valonia).....	2					N. Y.
ALGERIA							
Insects:							
<i>Apion carduorum</i> (Curculionidae)...	<i>Cynara scolymus</i> (globe artichoke).					1	Do.
<i>Thrips tabaci pullus</i> (thrips).....	<i>Allium porrum</i> (leek).....					1	Do.
Diseases:							
<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.....	<i>Cynara scolymus</i> (globe artichoke).					1	Mass.
<i>Ramularia cynarae</i> .....	do.....					1	N. Y.
<i>Uromyces</i> sp.....	<i>Vicia faba</i> (broadbean).....					1	Mass.
AMERICAN SAMOA							
Insects:							
<i>Diocalandra taiensis</i> (Tahitian coconut weevil).	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> (coconut).....	3					Hawaii.*
<i>Myzus ornatus</i> (aphid).....	<i>Colocasia</i> sp.....			1			Do.*
Diseases:							
<i>Melanconium</i> sp.....	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> .....	1					N. Y.
AMERICAN VIRGIN ISLANDS							
Insects:							
<i>Anastrepha acidusa</i> (West Indian fruit fly).	<i>Spondias purpurea</i> (purple mombin).			1			P. R.
<i>Aspidiotus destructor</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Persea americana</i> (avocado).....			1			N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Poinciana regia</i> (royal poinciana).			1			Do.
<i>Ceropota barberi</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Cestrum hortulanum</i> .....			1			P. R.
<i>Chilo simplex</i> (Asiatic rice borer)...	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (rice).....	1					Do.
<i>Chrysomphalus dictyospermi</i> var. (Coccidae)...	<i>Cycas circinnalis</i> .....			1			Do.
<i>Chrysomphalus personatus</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Persea americana</i> .....			1			N. Y.
<i>Coccus viridis</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime).....	1					Do.
<i>Euscepes batatae</i> (West Indian sweetpotato weevil).	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweetpotato).....			3			Do.
<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i> (pink bollworm).	<i>Gossypium</i> sp. (cotton) (boll).....				2		Va
<i>Pseudischnaspis bowreyi</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Poinciana regia</i> (royal poinciana).			1			N. Y.
<i>Targionia hartii</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp. (yam).....			1	1		Do.
Diseases:							
<i>Diplodia cacaicola</i> .....	<i>Theobroma cacao</i> (cacao).....			1			Do.
<i>Melanconium sacchari</i> .....	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> .....			1	1		Do.
ANTIGUA							
Diseases:							
<i>Melanconium sacchari</i> .....	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> .....			1			Do.
<i>Puccinia rubigo-vera tritici</i> .....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat).....		1				Do.
ARGENTINA							
Insects:							
<i>Chrysomphalus dictyospermi</i> var. (Coccidae).	<i>Citrus limonia</i> (lemon).....					1	Do.
Do.....	<i>Musa</i> sp.....				1		Do.
Do.....	Palm.....				1		Pa.
<i>Conotrachelus cristatus</i> (Curculionidae).	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).....					1	Tex.

<sup>1</sup> The common names for the following have been omitted: *Ananas sativus* (pineapple), *Brassica oleracea capitata* (cabbage), *Capsicum annum* (pepper), *Lycopersicum esculentum* (tomato), *Saccharum officinarum* (sugarcane), and *Solanum tuberosum* (potato). Where the same host occurs frequently the common name has been omitted part of the time. All horticultural variety names have been omitted.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
ARGENTINA—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
<i>Gargaphia torresi</i> (Tingitidae).....	<i>Vitis</i> sp. (grape).....	1					N. Y.
<i>Heteroderes laurentii</i> (Elateridae).....	do.....	1					Do.
<i>Heteroderes rufangulus meticulous</i> (Elateridae).....	do.....	1					Do.
<i>Parlatoria oleae</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Prunus domestica</i> (plum).....	1					Do.
<i>Pseudoaulnidia duplex</i> (camphor scale)	<i>Vitis</i> sp. (grape).....	1					Do.
<i>Pseudococcus virgatus</i> (Coccidae).....	do.....	1					Do.
Psychid.....	do.....	2					Do.
<i>Pterotaenia quinquefasciata</i> (Otitidae)	do.....	1					Do.
<i>Salax lacordairei</i> (Tenebrionidae).....	do.....	2					Do.
<i>Saulaspis graphica</i> (Chrysomelidae)	In packing of grapes.....	1					Do.
Diseases:							
<i>Alternaria brassicae</i> .....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> .....					1	Md.
Do.....	do.....					2	N. Y.
Do.....	do.....					1	Pa.
<i>Alternaria herculea</i> .....	do.....					1	Tex.
Do.....	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).....					1	Do.
<i>Bacterium maculicola</i> .....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> .....					1	La.
Do.....	do.....					1	Pa.
<i>Bacterium solanacearum</i> .....	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> .....		2				D. C.
<i>Botrytis cinerea</i> .....	<i>Capiscum annuum</i> .....					1	La.
Do.....	<i>Ipibiscus esculentus</i> (okra).....					1	Do.
Do.....	<i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean).....					1	Tex.
Do.....	<i>Vitis</i> sp. (grape).....	1					N. Y.
<i>Cercospora</i> sp.....	<i>Radicula nasturtium-aquaticum</i> (water cress).....					1	Do.
<i>Colletotrichum atramentarium</i> .....	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> .....					1	La.
<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.....	<i>Apium graveolens</i> (celery).....					1	Pa.
<i>Diptodia zae</i> .....	<i>Zea mays</i> (corn).....	2					Do.
<i>Fusarium moniliforme</i> .....	do.....	3					Ala.
Do.....	do.....	2					La.
Do.....	do.....	2					Md.
Do.....	do.....	11					Pa.
<i>Gloeosporium</i> sp.....	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple).....					1	N. Y.
<i>Helminthosporium allii</i> .....	<i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic).....					1	Do.
<i>Oospora lactis parasitica</i> .....	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> .....					1	Do.
<i>Pestalozzia</i> sp.....	<i>Cocos australis</i> (pindo palm).....		1				Calif.*
<i>Phyllachora</i> sp.....	<i>Bromus catharticus</i> .....	1					N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Distichlis spicata</i> .....	1					Do.
Do.....	<i>Paspalum</i> sp.....	1					Do.
<i>Puccinia rubigo-vera tritici</i> .....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat).....	1	1				Do.
<i>Puccinia</i> sp.....	do.....	1					Do.
<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> .....	<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot).....					1	Md.
Do.....	do.....					1	Pa.
Do.....	do.....					2	Tex.
Do.....	do.....					1	Va.
<i>Sclerotium opuntiarum</i> .....	<i>Pilocereus</i> sp. (cactus).....	1					D. C.
<i>Sclerotium oryzae</i> .....	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (rice).....		1				N. Y.
<i>Septoria apii</i> .....	<i>Apium graveolens</i> (celery).....					2	Do.
Do.....	do.....					2	Pa.
<i>Sphaceloma fawcettii</i> .....	<i>Citrus limonia</i> (lemon).....					1	Do.
<i>Sphacelotheca sorghi</i> .....	<i>Holcus sorghum</i> (sorghum).....		1				D. C.
Do.....	<i>Holcus sorghum</i> var. (broom-corn).....	3					N. Y.
<i>Stysanus stemonites</i> .....	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> .....					1	Ala.
Do.....	do.....					1	N. Y.
Do.....	do.....					1	Tex.
<i>Ustilago zae</i> .....	<i>Zea mays</i> (corn).....	1					Md.
Do.....	do.....	2					N. Y.
Do.....	do.....	1					Pa.
AUSTRALIA							
Insects:							
<i>Chrysomphalus rossi</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Macrozamia spiralis</i> .....		1				D. C.
<i>Diaspis zamiae</i> (Coccidae).....	do.....		1				Do.
<i>Xylosandrus morigerus</i> (Scolytidae).....	<i>Phalaenopsis</i> sp. (orchid).....			2			Calif.*
Diseases:							
<i>Bacterium marginatum</i> .....	<i>Gladiolus</i> sp.....		2				Do.*
<i>Capnodium citri</i> .....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....					1	Md.
<i>Colletotrichum atramentarium</i> .....	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> .....					1	Calif.*
<i>Helminthosporium sativum</i> .....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat).....		1				N. Y.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mall	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
AUSTRALIA—Continued							
Diseases—Continued.							
<i>Phomopsis</i> sp.-----	<i>Howea belmoreana</i> -----	1					N. Y.
Do-----	<i>Howea forsteriana</i> (forster palm).-----	1					Do.
Do-----	<i>Howea</i> sp. (palm)-----	1					Do.
<i>Phylospora obtusa</i> -----	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple)-----					1	Pa.
<i>Puccinia graminis</i> -----	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat)-----		1				D. C.
Do-----	do-----	1					N. Y.
<i>Puccinia rubigo-vera tritici</i> -----	do-----		1				Calif.*
<i>Puccinia</i> sp.-----	<i>Avena sativa</i> (oats)-----	1					N. Y.
Do-----	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat)-----		2				Do.
<i>Ramularia</i> sp.-----	<i>Dahlia</i> sp.-----	1	1				D. C.
<i>Sclerotium oryzae</i> -----	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (rice)-----	1	1				N. Y.
<i>Septonema</i> sp.-----	<i>Dahlia</i> sp.-----	1	1				D. C.
<i>Tilletia laevis</i> -----	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat)-----		1				Do.
<i>Tilletia tritici</i> -----	do-----		2				N. Y.
<i>Verticillium albo-atrum</i> -----	<i>Dahlia</i> sp.-----		1				D. C.
AUSTRIA							
Insects:							
<i>Bruchidius villosus</i> (Bruchidae)-----	<i>Cytisus laburnum</i> -----		2				D. C.
Do-----	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i> (Scotch broom).-----		1				Do.
Do-----	<i>Laburnum vulgare</i> (golden-chain).-----		2				Do.
<i>Laspeyresia splendana</i> (Olethreutidae).-----	<i>Castanea</i> sp. (chestnut)-----	1					N. Y.
<i>Lepidosaphes newsteadi</i> (Coccidae)-----	<i>Pinus</i> sp. (pine)-----	1					Do.
<i>Leucaspis loewi</i> (Coccidae)-----	do-----	1					Pa.
Diseases:							
<i>Lophodermium pinastri</i> -----	do-----		1				N. Y.
<i>Puccinia rubigo-vera tritici</i> -----	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat)-----		1				Do.
<i>Sclerotinia cimerea</i> -----	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple)-----			1			Do.
<i>Septoria gladioli</i> -----	<i>Gladiolus</i> sp.-----		1				Ill.
AZORES							
Insects:							
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> (Mediterranean fruit fly).-----	<i>Psidium guajava</i> (guava)-----			1			N. Y.
<i>Piorinia floriniae</i> (Coccidae)-----	<i>Camellia</i> sp.-----			1			Mass.
<i>Forficula auricularia</i> (European earwig).-----	<i>Dahlia</i> sp.-----			1			N. Y.
<i>Laspeyresia splendana</i> (Olethreutidae).-----	<i>Castanea</i> sp. (chestnut)-----			1			Do.
<i>Targionia bromeliae</i> (Coccidae)-----	<i>Ananas sativus</i> -----	1				5	Do.
Diseases:							
<i>Ceratostomella fimbriata</i> -----	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweetpotato)-----					1	Do.
<i>Diplodia natalensis</i> -----	<i>Citrus limetta</i> (sweet lime)-----			1			Mass.
<i>Heterosporium</i> sp.-----	<i>Hymenocallis calathina</i> (basketflower).-----			1			N. Y.
<i>Puccinia graminis</i> -----	Straw packing for dasheens-----			1			Mass.
Do-----	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat)-----		1				N. Y.
<i>Puccinia sorghi</i> -----	<i>Zea mays</i> (corn)-----			1			Do.
<i>Sclerotium</i> sp.-----	<i>Hymenocallis calathina</i> (lily-basket).-----			1			Do.
<i>Stysanus stemonites</i> -----	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> -----			1			Do.
<i>Stysanus</i> sp.-----	<i>Gladiolus</i> sp.-----			1			Do.
<i>Thielaviopsis paradoxa</i> -----	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> -----			2			Do.
<i>Uredo</i> sp.-----	<i>Laurus</i> sp.-----			1			Mass.
<i>Verticillium</i> sp.-----	<i>Colocasia</i> sp.-----			1			Do.
BAHAMAS							
Insects:							
<i>Aspidiotus cocotiphagus</i> (Coccidae)-----	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> (coconut)-----			3	2		Fla.*
Do-----	Palm-----			1			Do.*
<i>Aspidiotus destructor</i> (Coccidae)-----	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> -----				1		Do.*
<i>Aspidiotus herculeanus</i> (Coccidae)-----	<i>Annona muricata</i> (soursop)-----					1	Do.*
<i>Chrysomphalus mimosae</i> (Coccidae)-----	<i>Spondias mombin</i> (hogplum)-----			1			Do.*
<i>Coccus mangiferae</i> (Coccidae)-----	<i>Eugenia</i> sp.-----			1			N. Y.
<i>Coccus riridis</i> (Coccidae)-----	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime)-----			1			Fla.*
<i>Frankliniella cephalica</i> (thrips)-----	<i>Rosa</i> sp.-----				1		Do.*
<i>Frankliniella cubensis</i> (thrips)-----	do-----				1		Do.*
Do-----	<i>Zinnia</i> sp.-----					1	Do.*

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
BAHAMAS—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
<i>Frankliniella insularis</i> (thrips).....	<i>Helianthus</i> sp (sunflower).....	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	Fla.*
Do.....	<i>Rosa</i> sp.....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	Do.*
<i>Gnorimoschema lycopersicella</i> (tomato pinworm)	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> .....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	N. Y.
<i>Haplothrips gowdeyi</i> (thrips).....	<i>Rosa</i> sp.....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	Fla.*
<i>Targionia sacchari</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> .....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	Do.*
<i>Vinsonia stelfifera</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Eugenia</i> sp.....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	N. Y.
Diseases:							
<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.....	<i>Poinciana regia</i> (Royal poinciana).....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	Do.
<i>Melanconium sacchari</i> .....	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> .....	-----	-----	3	-----	-----	Do.
<i>Pestalozzia</i> sp.....	<i>Achras sapota</i> (sapodilla).....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	Do.
Do.....	<i>Punica granatum</i> (pomegranate).....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	Do.
<i>Phoma</i> sp.....	<i>Poinciana regia</i> .....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	Do.
<i>Phomopsis</i> sp.....	<i>Achras sapota</i> .....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	Do.
<i>Phyllosticta divergens</i> .....	<i>Albizia lebbek</i> (lebbeck).....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	Do.*
<i>Sphaceloma faucentii</i> .....	<i>Citrus limonia</i> (lemon).....	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	Fla.*
<i>Sphaerotheca pannosa</i> .....	<i>Rosa</i> sp.....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	Do.*
<i>Thielaviopsis paradoxa</i> .....	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> .....	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	N. Y.
BARBADOS							
Insects:							
<i>Cylas formicarius</i> (sweetpotato weevil).....	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweetpotato).....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	Do.
<i>Pulvinaria psidii</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Psychotria</i> sp (wild coffee).....	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	Do.
<i>Stephanoderes buscki</i> (Scolytidae).....	<i>Pisum sativum</i> (pea).....	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	Do.
<i>Targionia hartii</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp (yam).....	-----	2	2	-----	-----	Do.
Do.....	<i>Zingiber officinale</i> (ginger).....	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	Do.
<i>Vinsonia stelfifera</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Citrus</i> sp.....	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	Do.
Do.....	<i>Pimenta</i> sp.....	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	Do.
Diseases:							
<i>Aphelenchoides parietinus</i> .....	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (taro).....	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	Mass.
<i>Cephalobus butschlii</i> n. var. ....	do.....	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	Do.
<i>Ceratostomella fimbriata</i> .....	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweetpotato).....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	N. Y.
<i>Diplodia tubericola</i> .....	do.....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	Do.
<i>Melanconium sacchari</i> .....	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> .....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	Do.
<i>Puccinia coronata</i> .....	<i>Avena sativa</i> (oats).....	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	Do.
<i>Puccinia graminis</i> .....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat).....	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	Do.
<i>Sclerotium</i> sp.....	<i>Rosa</i> sp.....	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	D. C.
<i>Sphaceloma faucentii</i> .....	<i>Citrus grandis</i> (grapefruit).....	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	Md.
<i>Thielaviopsis paradoxa</i> .....	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> .....	-----	-----	3	-----	-----	N. Y.
BELGIAN CONGO							
Insects:							
<i>Oryzarenus albidipennis</i> (Lygaeidae).....	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i> (kapok).....	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	Pa.
<i>Stephanoderes hampei</i> (coffee berry borer).....	<i>Coffea</i> sp.....	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	N. Y.
Diseases:							
<i>Gloeosporium</i> sp.....	Orchid.....	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	D. C.
<i>Phyllosticta</i> sp.....	do.....	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	Do.
BELGIUM							
Insects:							
<i>Acrolepia assectella</i> (Plutellidae).....	<i>Allium porrum</i> (leek).....	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	N. Y.
<i>Agromyza pinguis</i> (Agromyzidae).....	<i>Cichorium intybus</i> (witloof).....	65	-----	-----	-----	-----	Do.
<i>Anaphothrips orchidaceus</i> (thrips).....	<i>Cymbidium</i> sp. (orchid).....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	D. C.
<i>Curculio nucum</i> (Curculionidae).....	<i>Corylus</i> sp. (hazelnut).....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	N. Y.
<i>Lepidosaphes tuberculata</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Cymbidium pauwelsi</i> (orchid).....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	D. C.
<i>Mamestra brassicae</i> (Noctuidae).....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> .....	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	N. Y.
<i>Napomyza lateralis</i> (Agromyzidae).....	<i>Cichorium intybus</i> (witloof).....	142	-----	-----	12	-----	Do.
Do.....	<i>Thrips angusticeps</i> (thrips).....	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	Do.
Do.....	<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce).....	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	Do.
<i>Thrips validus</i> (thrips).....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> .....	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	Pa.
Diseases:							
<i>Alternaria brassicae</i> .....	<i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i> (cauliflower).....	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> .....	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	Do.
<i>Alternaria herculea</i> .....	do.....	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	Pa.
<i>Bacterium maculicola</i> .....	do.....	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	Md.
Do.....	do.....	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	N. Y.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
BELGIUM—Continued							
Diseases—Continued.							
<i>Botrytis cinerea</i> .....	<i>Allium ascalonicum</i> (shallot).....					1	La.
Do.....	<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion).....					2	Ala.
Do.....	do.....					1	Pa.
Do.....	do.....					3	Tex.
Do.....	<i>Beta vulgaris</i> (beet).....					1	Ala.
<i>Botrytis cinerea</i> .....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> .....					1	Tex.
Do.....	<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot).....					2	Md.
<i>Bremia lactucae</i> .....	<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce).....					2	N. Y.
<i>Cercospora apii</i> .....	<i>Apium graveolens</i> (celery).....					1	Do.
Do.....	do.....					1	Pa.
<i>Colletotrichum circinans</i> .....	<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion).....					1	Ala.
<i>Cryptodiaporthe salicina</i> .....	<i>Salix</i> sp. (willow).....		1			1	Wash.
<i>Cytospora</i> sp.....	do.....					1	N. Y.
<i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> .....	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> .....					1	Tex.
<i>Gloeosporium concentricum</i> .....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> .....					1	Pa.
<i>Mycosphaerella brassicicola</i> .....	<i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i> (cauliflower).....					5	N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> .....					2	Do.
<i>Mycosphaerella pinodes</i> .....	<i>Pisum sativum</i> (pea).....					1	Tex.
<i>Mycosphaerella schoenoprasii</i> .....	<i>Allium porrum</i> (leek).....					1	Pa.
<i>Oospora</i> sp.....	<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot).....					1	N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple).....					1	Ala.
<i>Peronospora parasitica</i> .....	<i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i> (cauliflower).....					1	N. Y.
<i>Phoma lingam</i> .....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> .....					1	Do.
<i>Phoma napobrassicae</i> .....	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).....					1	Miss.
<i>Phoma pachythea</i> .....	<i>Salix</i> sp. (willow).....		2			1	Wash.
<i>Phoma</i> sp.....	<i>Apium graveolens</i> (celery).....					1	La.
<i>Phyllosticta</i> sp.....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> .....					1	Pa.
<i>Plasmodiophora brassicae</i> .....	<i>Brassica rapa</i> .....					1	Do.
<i>Puccinia extensicola hieraciatata</i> .....	<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce).....					1	N. Y.
<i>Puccinia graminis</i> .....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat).....	1				1	Mich.
<i>Puccinia hieracii</i> .....	<i>Cichorium intybus</i> (witloof).....					1	N. Y.
<i>Puccinia rubigo-vera tritici</i> .....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> .....		1			1	Do.
<i>Puccinia</i> sp.....	<i>Allium porrum</i> (leek).....					1	Md.
Do.....	<i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic).....					1	N. Y.
<i>Sclerotium sclerotiorum</i> .....	<i>Beta vulgaris</i> (beet).....					1	Ala.
Do.....	<i>Brassica campestris</i> (rutabaga).....					1	Do.
Do.....	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).....					1	Do.
Do.....	do.....					1	Miss.
Do.....	<i>Cichorium intybus</i> (witloof).....	12				2	N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot).....					2	Ala.
Do.....	do.....					3	La.
Do.....	do.....					1	Md.
Do.....	do.....					1	Miss.
Do.....	do.....					2	Pa.
Do.....	do.....					3	Tex.
Do.....	<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce).....					1	N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean).....					1	Do.
<i>Sclerotinia</i> sp.....	<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion).....					1	Ala.
<i>Sclerotium cepivorum</i> .....	<i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic).....					1	Do.
<i>Sclerotium</i> sp.....	<i>Cichorium intybus</i> (witloof).....	2				1	N. Y.
<i>Septoria apii</i> .....	<i>Apium graveolens</i> (celery).....					2	Md.
Do.....	do.....					26	N. Y.
Do.....	do.....					2	Pa.
<i>Slysanus stemonites</i> .....	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> .....					2	Tex.
<i>Thielavia</i> sp.....	<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot).....					1	Do.
BERMUDA							
Insects:							
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> (Mediterranean fruit fly).....	<i>Eugenia uniflora</i> (Surinam-cherry).....		1				N. Y.
<i>Diaprepes famelicus</i> var. ( <i>Cureulionidae</i> ).....	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton).....			1			Do.
Do.....	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> .....			1			Do.
<i>Euscepes batatae</i> (West Indian sweetpotato weevil).....	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweetpotato).....			2			Do.
<i>Frankliniella cephalica</i> (thrips).....	do.....				1		Do.
Do.....	<i>Ibiscus</i> sp.....			1			Do.
Do.....	<i>Lathyrus odoratus</i> (sweet pea).....			1			Do.
Do.....	<i>Litium longiflorum harrisii</i> .....				1		Do.
Do.....	Bouquet of marigolds, roses, etc.			1			Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, 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>Frankliniella cephalica</i> (thrips)	<i>Nerium oleander</i> (oleander)			3			N. Y.
Do	<i>Rosa</i> sp.			2			Do.
Do	Rose cuttings, <i>Solanum</i> , carnations, etc.			1			Do.
Do	<i>Tagetes</i> sp. (marigold)			1			Do.
<i>Frankliniella insularis</i> (thrips)	<i>Gerbera</i> sp.				1		Do.
Do	<i>Gladiolus</i> sp.			1			Do.
Do	<i>Lathyrus odoratus</i> (sweet pea)			1			Do.
Do	<i>Lilium longiflorum harrisii</i>				1		Do.
Do	<i>Lilium</i> sp. (lily)			1			Mass.
Do	<i>Rosa</i> sp.			3			N. Y.
Do	Rose cuttings, <i>Solanum</i> , carnation, etc.			1			Do.
<i>Haplothrips gowdeyi</i> (thrips)	<i>Freesia</i> sp.		1				Do.
Do	<i>Lathyrus odoratus</i> (sweet pea)			1			Do.
<i>Lepidosaphes lasianthi</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton)			1			Do.
<i>Morganella longispina</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Carica papaya</i> (papaya)			2			Do.
Do	<i>Nerium oleander</i> (oleander)			7			Do.
<i>Parlatoria crotonis</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp.			1			Do.
<i>Pseudococcus virgatus</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Sedum</i> sp.			1			Do.
<i>Pultrinarina psidii</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Duranta</i> sp. (skyflower)			1			Do.
<b>Diseases:</b>							
<i>Alternaria brassicae</i>	<i>Brassica oleracea acephala</i> (kale)	1					Do.
Do	do.	1					Do.
<i>Bacterium maculicola</i>	do.	1					Do.
<i>Cercospora apii</i>	<i>Apium graveolens</i> (celery)	1					Do.
<i>Cercospora nerivella</i>	<i>Nerium oleander</i> (oleander)	1		7			Do.
<i>Colletotrichum circinans</i>	<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion)	1					Do.
<i>Colletotrichum omnivorum</i>	<i>Aspidistra lurida</i> (aspidistra)				1		Do.
<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Palm				1		Do.
<i>Diplocarpon rosae</i>	<i>Rosa</i> sp.			1			Do.
<i>Diplodia tubericola</i>	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweetpotato)			1			Do.
<i>Gloeosporium oleandri</i>	<i>Nerium oleander</i> (oleander)			2			Do.
<i>Gloeosporium sansevieriae</i>	<i>Sansevieria</i> sp.				1		Do.
<i>Gloeosporium</i> sp.	<i>Aralia</i> sp.			1			Do.
Do	<i>Asparagus plumosus</i> (fern asparagus)			1			Do.
Do	<i>Aucuba</i> sp.				1		Do.
Do	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton)			5	4		Do.
Do	<i>Crassula</i> sp.			1			Do.
Do	<i>Hoya carnosa</i> (waxplant)			1			Do.
Do	<i>Caryota urens</i> (fish-tail palm)				1		Do.
Do	<i>Pandanus</i> sp. (screwpine)				1		Do.
Do	<i>Polystichum lonchitis</i> (mountain hollyfern)				1		Do.
<i>Glomerella cingulata</i>	<i>Aucuba japonica</i> (Japanese aucuba)				1		Do.
Do	<i>Dracaena</i> sp.	1					Do.
<i>Glomerella gossypii</i>	<i>Gossypium</i> sp. (cotton)			1			Do.
<i>Oospora</i> sp.	<i>Cucumis sativus</i> (cucumber)			1			Do.
<i>Pestalozzia</i> sp.	<i>Brassica oleracea acephala</i> (kale)	1					Do.
Do	<i>Chrysalidocarpus lutescens</i>	1					Do.
Do	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton)			1			Do.
Do	<i>Caryota urens</i> (fish-tail palm)				1		Do.
<i>Phoma</i> sp.	<i>Duranta repens</i> (skyflower)	1					Do.
<i>Phomopsis</i> sp.	<i>Peinsettia pulcherrima</i> (poinsettia)				1		Do.
<i>Phyllosticta</i> sp.	<i>Aralia filicifolia</i>				1		Do.
Do	<i>Brassica oleracea acephala</i> (kale)	1					Do.
Do	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton)	1		1			Do.
Do	<i>Dasyliroton</i> sp. (sotol)				1		Do.
Do	<i>Iibiscus</i> sp.			1			Do.
Do	<i>Lilium longiflorum harrisii</i>		1				Do.
Do	Palm				1		Do.
Do	<i>Tecoma</i> sp.	1					Do.
<i>Puccinia</i> sp.	<i>Brassica oleracea acephala</i> (kale)	1					Do.
<i>Septoria apii</i>	<i>Apium graveolens</i> (celery)	1					Do.
<i>Septoria chrysanthemella</i>	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> sp.			1			Do.
<i>Thielaviopsis paradoxa</i>	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>			2			Do.
<i>Vermicularia</i> sp.	<i>Lilium</i> sp.		1				Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
BRAZIL							
Insects:							
<i>Ateurchirix porteri</i> (whitefly).....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....					1 N. Y.	
<i>Anastrepha</i> sp. (Trypetidae).....	do.....					1 La.	
Do.....	<i>Prunus domestica</i> (plum).....					1 Do.	
<i>Castnia</i> sp. (Castniidae).....	Orchid.....	1				1 D. C.	
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> (Mediterranean fruit fly).....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> .....					1 La.	
<i>Chrysomphalus personatus</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....	1				N. Y.	
<i>Corceya cephalonica</i> (Pyrilidae).....	<i>Theobroma cacao</i> (cacao).....	1				Calif.*	
<i>Euseceps batatae</i> (West Indian sweetpotato weevil).....	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweetpotato).....					1 La.	
Do.....	do.....					3 N. Y.	
<i>Leucaspis cockerelli</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Howea</i> sp. (palm).....				1	Pa.	
<i>Parlatoria fluggeae brasiliensis</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> .....				1	Fla.*	
Do.....	do.....				2	La.	
Do.....	do.....	1				N. Y.	
<i>Pecinophora gossypiella</i> (pink bollworm).....	<i>Gossypium</i> sp. (cottonseed).....	1				D. C.	
Do.....	do.....		1			N. Y.	
Do.....	<i>Gossypium</i> sp. (unginned cotton).....	1				D. C.	
<i>Pinaspis buzi</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Howea</i> sp. (palm).....				1	Pa.	
<i>Platynota</i> sp. (Tortricidae).....	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> .....				1	Do.	
<i>Pseudanidia trilobitiformis</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Citrus limonia</i> (lemon).....				1	La.	
Do.....	<i>Howea</i> sp. (palm).....				1	Pa.	
<i>Vinsonia stellifera</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Stanhopea insignis</i> (orchid).....	1				D. C.	
Diseases:							
<i>Alternaria brassicae</i> .....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> .....					5 N. Y.	
<i>Alternaria herculea</i> .....	do.....					3 La.	
<i>Bacterium maculicola</i> .....	do.....					3 N. Y.	
<i>Botrytis cinerea</i> .....	<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion).....					1 Pa.	
Do.....	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> .....					1 Ala.	
Do.....	<i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean).....					1 Tex.	
Do.....	<i>Solanum melongena</i> (eggplant).....					1 Do.	
<i>Botrytis</i> sp.....	<i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean).....					1 Do.	
<i>Cladosporium cucumerinum</i> .....	<i>Curcubita pepo</i> (pumpkin).....					1 Md.	
<i>Cladosporium</i> sp.....	<i>Chayota edulis</i> (chayote).....					1 Tex.	
<i>Colletotrichum lagenarium</i> .....	<i>Cucurbita pepo</i> .....					1 Va.	
<i>Colletotrichum orchidearum</i> .....	Orchid.....			1		N. Y.	
<i>Colletotrichum phomoides</i> .....	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> .....				1	Do.	
<i>Diplodia cacaoicola</i> .....	<i>Arachis hypogaea</i> (peanut).....		1			D. C.	
<i>Diplodia natalensis</i> .....	Orchid.....				1	La.	
<i>Fusarium moniliforme</i> .....	<i>Zea mays</i> (corn).....	1				Pa.	
<i>Gloeosporium cattleiae</i> .....	<i>Cattleya warneri</i> (orchid).....			1		N. Y.	
<i>Gloeosporium limeticolum</i> .....	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime).....				1	Fla.*	
<i>Gloeosporium</i> sp.....	Orchid.....	2				D. C.	
Do.....	do.....				3	La.	
Do.....	do.....			1		N. Y.	
Do.....	do.....				1	Tex.	
<i>Helminthosporium allii</i> .....	<i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic).....				2	Ala.	
Do.....	do.....				1	Va.	
<i>Oospora lactis parasitica</i> .....	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> .....					1 Tex.	
Do.....	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> .....					1 La.	
Do.....	do.....					1 N. Y.	
<i>Oospora</i> sp.....	<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot).....					1 Pa.	
<i>Periconia</i> sp.....	<i>Bromelia</i> sp.....	1				Do.	
<i>Pestalozzia</i> sp.....	Orchid.....			1		N. Y.	
<i>Phoma destructiva</i> .....	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> .....					1 Ala.	
Do.....	do.....					1 La.	
<i>Phoma</i> sp.....	<i>Chayota edulis</i> (chayote).....					1 Do.	
Do.....	do.....					1 Tex.	
Do.....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....					1 N. Y.	
<i>Phyllachora</i> sp.....	<i>Azonopus</i> sp.....	1				Do.	
Do.....	<i>Panicum</i> sp.....	1				Do.	
Do.....	<i>Paspalum</i> sp.....	1				Do.	
<i>Phyllosticta</i> sp.....	<i>Petroselinum hortense</i> (parsley).....					1 Do.	
<i>Puccinia graminis</i> .....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat).....	1				Do.	
<i>Puccinia rubigo-vera tritici</i> .....	do.....					1 Md.	
<i>Puccinia</i> sp.....	do.....	1				N. Y.	
<i>Pythium</i> sp.....	<i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean).....					1 Tex.	

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
<b>BRAZIL—Continued</b>							
Diseases—Continued.							
<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> .....	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).....					1	La. <sup>1</sup>
Do.....	<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot).....					1	Ala.
Do.....	do.....					1	La.
Do.....	do.....					1	Tex.
<i>Sclerotium oryzae</i> .....	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (rice).....	1					N. Y.
<i>Septoria apii</i> .....	<i>Apium graveolens</i> (celery).....					1	Do.
Do.....	do.....					1	Pa.
<i>Septoria petroselinii</i> .....	<i>Petroselinum hortense</i> (parsley).....					1	N. Y.
<i>Sphaceloma fawcettii</i> .....	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime).....					2	La.
Do.....	<i>Citrus limonia</i> (lemon).....					1	Do.
Do.....	do.....					1	Md.
Do.....	do.....					3	N. Y.
Do.....	do.....					2	Pa.
Do.....	do.....					1	Tex.
Do.....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....					1	Calif.*
Do.....	do.....					1	N. Y.
<i>Sphaceloma fawcettii viscosa</i> .....	do.....				1		La.
Do.....	do.....					1	N. Y.
<i>Uromyces appendiculatus</i> .....	<i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean).....					1	Do.
<b>BRITISH GUIANA</b>							
Insects:							
<i>Xyleborus confusus</i> (Scolytidae).....	<i>Lonchocarpus</i> sp.....	1					Do.
Diseases:							
<i>Alternaria brassicae</i> .....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> .....					1	Do.
<i>Bacterium maculicola</i> .....	do.....					1	Do.
<i>Diplodia cacaocicola</i> .....	<i>Crescentia cujete</i> (calabash-tree).....	1					Do.
<i>Diplodia natalensis</i> .....	<i>Nipa fruticans</i> (palm).....		1				P. R.
<i>Puccinia graminis</i> .....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat).....		1				N. Y.
<i>Puccinia</i> sp.....	do.....		1				Do.
<i>Sclerotium oryzae</i> .....	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (rice).....	1					Do.
<b>BRITISH HONDURAS</b>							
Insects:							
<i>Chrysomphalus personatus</i> (Coccidae).....	Lauraceae.....	1					La.
<i>Metamasius sericeus</i> (silky cane weevil).....	Banana debris.....	1					Do.
Do.....	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana).....	1					Do.
Psychid.....	Banana debris.....	3					Do.
Do.....	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana).....	1					Do.
<i>Stephanoderes guatemalensis</i> (Scolytidae).....	<i>Pithecellobium belizense</i> .....		1				Do.
Diseases:							
<i>Diplodia cacaocicola</i> .....	<i>Attalea cohune</i> (cohune palm).....	1					Do.
<i>Gloeosporium</i> sp.....	Orchid.....			1			Calif.*
<i>Oospora citri-aurantii</i> .....	<i>Citrus grandis</i> (grapefruit).....					1	Tex.
<b>BRITISH WEST INDIES</b>							
Insects:							
<i>Caryedon fuscus</i> (Bruchidae).....	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> (tamarind).....			1			N. Y.
<i>Hemichionaspis minor strachani</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Sabal minus</i> .....		1				D. C.
<i>Marmara</i> sp. (Gracilariidae).....	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime).....					1	Tex.
<i>Targionia hartii</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp. (yam).....			1			N. Y.
<i>Vinsonia stellifera</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Oncidium papilio</i> (butterfly orchid).....		1				Hawaii.*
Diseases:							
<i>Ceratostomella paradoxa</i> .....	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> .....			1			N. Y.
<i>Diplodia cacaocicola</i> .....	<i>Theobroma cacao</i> (cacao).....			1			Do.
<i>Diplodia natalensis</i> .....	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> .....	1					Do.
<i>Diplodia tubericola</i> .....	<i>Manihot esculenta</i> (cassava).....					1	Ala.
<i>Gloeosporium</i> sp.....	Orchid.....			1			N. Y.
<i>Melanconium sacchari</i> .....	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> .....			1			Do.
<i>Phoma julibrissin</i> .....	<i>Albizia lebbek</i> (lebbek).....				1		Do.
<i>Phomopsis pezans</i> .....	<i>Solanum melongena</i> (eggplant).....					2	La.
<i>Thielaviopsis paradoxa</i> .....	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> .....			1			N. Y.
<b>BULGARIA</b>							
Diseases:							
<i>Phomopsis</i> sp.....	<i>Prunus</i> sp.....	1					D. C.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
<b>BURMA</b>							
Diseases:							
<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.-----	<i>Cymbidium eburneum</i> (orchid).	1					Calif.*
<i>Stilbum</i> sp.-----	do	1					Do.*
<b>CANADA</b>							
Insects:							
<i>Pyrausta nubilalis</i> (European corn borer).-----	<i>Zea mays</i> (corn)-----	1					Mich.
<i>Zeiraphera ratzeburgiana</i> (Olethreutidae).-----	<i>Picea</i> sp. (spruce)-----		4				Mass.
Diseases:							
<i>Bacterium marginatum</i> -----	<i>Gladiolus</i> sp.-----			1			Wash. Pa.
<i>Botrytis cinerea</i> -----	<i>Pelargonium</i> sp. (geranium)-----				1		D. C.
<i>Claviceps purpurea</i> -----	<i>Agropyron dasystachyum</i> -----		1				Do.
Do-----	<i>Agropyron smithii</i> -----		1				N. Y.
<i>Diplocarpon rosae</i> -----	<i>Rosa</i> sp.-----		1				Wash.
<i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> -----	<i>Iris</i> sp.-----	2					D. C.
Do-----	<i>Narcissus</i> sp.-----		1				N. Y.
<i>Leptothyrium pomi</i> -----	<i>Rosa</i> sp.-----		1				D. C.
<i>Penicillium gladioli</i> -----	<i>Gladiolus</i> sp.-----		1				Wash.
Do-----	do-----			1			Mich.
<i>Periconia</i> sp.-----	<i>Delphinium</i> sp.-----			1			N. Y.
<i>Phoma citricarpa</i> -----	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange)-----		1				Pa.
<i>Puccinia</i> sp.-----	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat)-----	1					Tex.
<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> -----	<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot)-----					2	Mass.
<i>Septoria cornicola</i> -----	<i>Cornus canadensis</i> (bunch berry).-----			1			N. Y.
<i>Septoria divaricata</i> -----	<i>Phlox paniculata</i> (garden phlox)-----		1				Do.
<i>Septoria gladioli</i> -----	<i>Gladiolus</i> sp.-----			1			Wash.
Do-----	do-----			1			Do.
<i>Septoria rubi</i> -----	<i>Rubus parviflorus</i> (thimble-berry).-----			1			
<b>CANAL ZONE</b>							
Insects:							
<i>Anastrepha</i> sp. (Trypetidae)-----	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango)-----					1	N. Y.
<i>Aspidiotus destructor</i> (Coccidae)-----	<i>Musa</i> sp.-----	1					Do.
<i>Asterolecanium aureum</i> (Coccidae)-----	<i>Gongora maculata</i> (orchid)-----	1					Hawaii.*
Do-----	<i>Oncidium</i> sp. (orchid)-----	1					D. C.
<i>Castnia lileus</i> (Carniidae)-----	<i>Heliconia angustifolia</i> -----		1				Hawaii.*
<i>Coccus viridis</i> (Coccidae)-----	<i>Jasminum</i> sp.-----	1					D. C.
<i>Conchaspis angraeci</i> (Coccidae)-----	<i>Laelia</i> sp. (orchid)-----	1	1				Do.
Do-----	<i>Oncidium</i> sp. (orchid)-----	1					Do.
<i>Furcaspis biformis</i> (Coccidae)-----	<i>Epidendrum atropurpureum</i> (orchid).-----	1	4				Hawaii.*
Do-----	<i>Oncidium panamense</i> (orchid)-----		2				Do.*
<i>Leucaspis japonica</i> (Coccidae)-----	<i>Citrus limonia</i> (lemon)-----					1	Pa.
<i>Vinsonia stellifera</i> (Coccidae)-----	<i>Laelia</i> sp. (orchid)-----		1				D. C.
Do-----	<i>Oncidium</i> sp. (orchid)-----	1					Do.
Diseases:							
<i>Alternaria brassicae</i> -----	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> -----					1	N. Y.
<i>Capnodium</i> sp.-----	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> -----		1				Pa.
<i>Gloeosporium</i> sp.-----	Orchid.-----	1					D. C.
<i>Phoma</i> sp.-----	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip)-----					1	La.
<i>Thielaviopsis paradoxa</i> -----	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> -----		1				Pa.
<b>CANARY ISLANDS</b>							
Insects:							
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> (Mediterranean fruit fly).-----	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange)-----					2	P. R.
Diseases:							
<i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> -----	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> -----					1	Tex.
<i>Oospora lactis parasitica</i> -----	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> -----					1	N. Y.
Do-----	do-----					2	Pa.
<i>Phoma</i> sp.-----	do-----					1	N. Y.
<b>CAPE VERDE ISLANDS</b>							
Diseases:							
<i>Sclerotium</i> sp.-----	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> -----					1	Pa.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
CEYLON							
Insects:							
<i>Callosobruchus chinensis</i> (Bruchidae).	<i>Vigna sinensis</i> (cowpea)		1				D. C.
<i>Sternochetus mangiferae</i> (mango weevil).	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango)					1	Mass.
Diseases:							
<i>Helminthosporium</i> sp.	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (paddy rice)	1					N. Y.
<i>Sclerotium oryzae</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (rice)	2	1				Do.
CHILE							
Insects:							
<i>Bostrychulus scabratus</i> (Bostrichidae).	In packing for grapes	2					Do.
<i>Gnorimoschema lycopersicella</i> (tomato pinworm).	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i>	1					Do.
<i>Leptoglossus chilensis</i> (Coreiidae).	In packing for grapes	2					Do.
Do.	<i>Vitis</i> sp. (grape)	3					Do.
<i>Megacerus laticornis</i> (Bruchidae).	Convolvulaceae		2				D. C.
Diseases:							
<i>Alternaria herculea</i>	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i>					1	N. Y.
Do.	do.					1	Do.
<i>Bacterium maculicola</i>	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i>	1					Do.
<i>Bacterium vesicatorium</i>	<i>Amygdalus persica nectarina</i> (nectarine).	2					Do.
Do.	<i>Prunus domestica</i> (plum)	1					Do.
Do.	<i>Prunus</i> sp. (cherry)	1					Do.
<i>Brachysporium</i> sp.	<i>Cucumis melo</i> (melon)	1					Do.
<i>Cladosporium carpophilum</i>	<i>Prunus armeniaca</i> (apricot)	2					Do.
<i>Colletotrichum circinans</i>	<i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic)	1					Do.
<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	<i>Puya</i> sp.		1				Calif. *
<i>Diplodia natalensis</i>	do.		1				Do. *
<i>Gloeosporium</i> sp.	do.		1				Do. *
<i>Helminthosporium oltii</i>	<i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic)	10				1	N. Y.
<i>Heterosporium</i> sp.	<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion)					1	Do.
<i>Phoma alliiicola</i>	<i>Allium sativum</i>	1					Do.
<i>Puccinia graminis</i>	Straw packing	1					Do.
Do.	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat)	3					Do.
<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>	<i>Amygdalus persica nectarina</i> (nectarine).	1					Do.
Do.	<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot)					2	La.
<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>	<i>Cucumis melo</i> (melon)	1					N. Y.
Do.	<i>Cucumis melo</i> var. (honeydew melon).	6					Do.
<i>Sclerotium</i> sp.	<i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic)	1					Do.
<i>Septoria apii</i>	<i>Apium graveolens</i> (celery)					2	Md.
<i>Sphaeloma fauettii</i>	<i>Citrus limonia</i> (lemon)					1	Do.
<i>Sysnanus</i> sp.	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>					1	Va.
<i>Thielavia</i> sp.	<i>Allium sativum</i>	1					N. Y.
<i>Tilletia laevis</i>	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat)		1				D. C.
<i>Tranzschelia pruni-spinosae</i>	<i>Amygdalus persica</i> (peach)	1					N. Y.
CHINA							
Insects:							
<i>Aspidiotus transparens</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Fatsia japonica</i> (fatsia)					1	Wash.
<i>Bruchidius dorsalis</i> (Bruchidae).	<i>Gleditschia sinensis</i> (Chinese honeylocust).		1				D. C.
<i>Chilo simplex</i> (Asiatic rice borer)	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (rice)	4	1	4			N. Y.
Do.	do.	1					Pa.
Do.	do.	1					S. C.
<i>Chirodrips similis</i> (thrips)	<i>Stipa</i> sp.	1					D. C.
<i>Icerya seychellarum</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Litchi chinensis</i> (lychee)			1			Hawaii. *
<i>Lepidosaphes tuberculata</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Iris</i> sp.		1				D. C.
<i>Liothrips vaneeckei</i> (thrips).	<i>Lilium tsingtauense</i>		1				Calif. *
<i>Minthea rugicollis</i> (Lyctidae).	do.		1				Do. *
<i>Odonaspis penicillata</i> (Coccidae).	Bamboo	1					D. C.
<i>Parlatoria ziziphus</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Citrus grandis</i> (pomelo)			1		13	Calif. *
Do.	do.			1			Wash.
<i>Pseudonidia duplex</i> (camphor scale).	do.				1	2	Calif. *
Psychid.	<i>Litchi chinensis</i> (lychee)			1			Hawaii. *
<i>Pyrausta nubilalis</i> (European corn borer).	<i>Holcus sorghum</i> (sorghum)			1			Wash.
<i>Sipalus gigas</i> (Curculionidae).	<i>Castanea</i> sp. (chestnut)	1					D. C.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
CHINA—Continued							
Diseases:							
<i>Anguina tritici</i> .....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat)	2					D. C.
<i>Aphelenchoides parietinus</i> .....	<i>Eleocharis tuberosa</i> (waternut)	1					N. Y.
<i>Balanisia claticeps</i> .....	Bamboo			1			Calif.
<i>Capnodium citri</i> .....	<i>Citrus grandis</i> (pomelo)					1	Do.
<i>Ceratostomella adiposum</i> .....	<i>Eleocharis tuberosa</i> (waternut)	14					Do.
Do.....	do	7					Mass.
Do.....	do	67					N. Y.
Do.....	do	2					Oreg.
Do.....	do	1					Pa.
<i>Ceratostomella</i> sp.....	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (taro)	1					Calif.
Do.....	do	1					N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Eleocharis tuberosa</i> (waternut)	5					Do.
Do.....	<i>Maranta arundinacea</i> (arrowroot)	1					Do.
<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.....	<i>Aglaonema</i> sp	2					Calif.
Do.....	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (rice)			1			N. Y.
<i>Coniothyrium</i> sp.....	<i>Aglaonema</i> sp	1					Calif.
<i>Dictyosporium</i> sp.....	do	1					Do.
<i>Diplodia cacaonicola</i> .....	<i>Castanea</i> sp. (chestnut)	1					D. C.
<i>Erysiphe graminis</i> .....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat)	1					N. Y.
<i>Gloeosporium aglaonemae</i> .....	<i>Aglaonema</i> sp	2					Calif.
Do.....	do	3					Do.
<i>Helminthosporium</i> sp.....	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (rice)	1					N. Y.
<i>Monochaetia</i> sp.....	<i>Aglaonema</i> sp	3					Calif.
<i>Pestalozzia</i> sp.....	do	2					Do.
<i>Phoma curicarpa</i> .....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange)	2		1			Do.
Do.....	do	4					N. Y.
<i>Phomopsis castaneum</i> .....	<i>Castanea</i> sp. (chestnut)	2					D. C.
<i>Phoma lingam</i> .....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i>					1	Wash.
<i>Phomopsis</i> sp.....	<i>Litchi</i> sp		1				D. C.
<i>Phylospora</i> sp.....	<i>Aglaonema</i> sp	4					Calif.
<i>Physarum</i> sp.....	do	1					D. C.
<i>Phytophthora</i> sp.....	<i>Eleocharis tuberosa</i> (waternut)	1					Mass.
<i>Poria cocos</i> .....	<i>Pinus</i> sp			1			Wash.
<i>Puccinia graminis</i> .....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat)	1					D. C.
Do.....	do	4					N. Y.
Do.....	do	1					Tex.
<i>Puccinia magnusiana</i> .....	<i>Phragmites communis</i>	1					N. Y.
<i>Puccinia rubigo-tera tritici</i> .....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat)	1					Do.
Do.....	do	1					Tex.
<i>Puccinia</i> sp.....	do	1					N. Y.
<i>Pythium</i> sp.....	<i>Nymphaea</i> sp. (waterlily)	1					Oreg.
Do.....	<i>Zingiber officinale</i> (ginger)					1	Pa.
Do.....	do					1	Va.
<i>Sclerotinia</i> sp.....	<i>Eleocharis tuberosa</i> (waternut)	1					N. Y.
<i>Sclerotium oryzae</i> .....	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (rice)	11		6			Do.
<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i> .....	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (taro)	21					Calif.
Do.....	do	1					N. Y.
<i>Sclerotium</i> sp.....	<i>Aglaonema</i> sp	2					D. C.
Do.....	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	4					Mass.
Do.....	do	4					N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Eleocharis tuberosa</i> (waternut)	1					Mass.
Do.....	do	2					N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Lilium</i> sp	1					Do.
<i>Sclerotium</i> sp.....	<i>Maranta</i> sp. (arrowroot)	1					Do.
<i>Sphaceloma javcettii</i> .....	<i>Citrus grandis</i> (pomelo)					1	Calif.
Do.....	do					1	Wash.
<i>Stachybotrys</i> sp.....	<i>Aglaonema</i> sp	1					Calif.
<i>Stilbum incarnatum</i> .....	<i>Pachyrhizus erosus</i>	1					Do.
<i>Stysanus stemonites</i> .....	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (taro)	1					N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Maranta arundinacea</i> (arrowroot)	1					Do.
Do.....	<i>Pueraria thunbergiana</i> (kudzu)	1					Do.
<i>Thielavia</i> sp.....	do	1					Calif.
<i>Thielaviopsis paradoxa</i> .....	<i>Eleocharis tuberosa</i> (waternut)	55					Do.
Do.....	do	1					Mass.
Do.....	do	35					N. Y.
Do.....	do	1					Oreg.
Do.....	<i>Zingiber officinale</i> (ginger)	1					Calif.
Do.....	do	1					Mich.
<i>Thielaviopsis</i> sp.....	do	1					Calif.
<i>Tilletia laevis</i> .....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat)	2					D. C.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
CHINA—Continued							
Diseases—Continued.							
<i>Ustilago tritici</i> .....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> .....	1					N. Y.
<i>Verticillium</i> sp.....	<i>Zingiber officinale</i> (ginger).....	1					Calif.*
Do.....	do.....	1					N. Y.
COLOMBIA							
Insects:							
<i>Acrolophus fervidus</i> (Acrolophidae).....	<i>Cattleya trianae</i> (orchid).....	1					D. C.
<i>Aspidiotus destructor</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Brassica</i> sp. (mustard).....				1		N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Lepidium sativum</i> (cress).....				1		Do.
Do.....	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana).....	1			1		Do.
<i>Aspidiotus palmae</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Stanhopea</i> sp. (orchid).....		1				D. C.
<i>Aspidiotus spinosus</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Lycaete</i> sp. (orchid).....	1					Do.
<i>Cligenes distinctus</i> (Lygaeidae).....	Orchid.....	1					Do.
<i>Eurytoma orchidearum</i> (cattleya fly).....	<i>Cattleya trianae</i> (orchid).....	1					Calif.*
<i>Furcaspis bififormis</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid).....	1					D. C.
<i>Hoplandrothrips nigricestus</i> (thrips).....	Orchid.....	1					Do.
<i>Metamasius sericeus</i> (silky cane weevil).....	Banana debris.....	2					N. Y.
Do.....	do.....	1					S. C.
<i>Pachymerus nucleorum</i> (Bruchidae).....	Palm.....		1				D. C.
<i>Prytanis globosus</i> (Lygaeidae).....	<i>Cattleya trianae</i> (orchid).....	1					Calif.*
<i>Pseudococcus virgatus</i> (Coccidae).....	do.....	1					D. C.
Psychid.....	Banana debris.....	1					N. Y.
Do.....	do.....	3					S. C.
Diseases:							
<i>Cercospora cruciferarum</i> .....	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> (radish).....					1	N. Y.
<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.....	<i>Cattleya trianae</i> (orchid).....	2					Calif.*
Do.....	<i>Dianthus</i> sp. (carnation).....			1			N. Y.
<i>Diplodia cacaoicola</i> .....	<i>Carica papaya</i> (papaya).....			1			Do.
<i>Diplodia natalensis</i> .....	<i>Cattleya trianae</i> (orchid).....	3					Calif.*
<i>Gloeosporium musarum</i> .....	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana).....	1					N. Y.
<i>Gloeosporium</i> sp.....	<i>Cattleya trianae</i> (orchid).....	4					Calif.*
Do.....	Orchid.....	10	4				D. C.
Do.....	do.....		1				La.
<i>Glomerella cingulata</i> .....	<i>Passiflora</i> sp.....			1			N. Y.
<i>Oospora citri-aurantii</i> .....	<i>Carica papaya</i> (papaya).....			1			Do.
<i>Pestalotzia</i> sp.....	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime).....				1		Tex.
<i>Phyllosticta</i> sp.....	do.....					1	N. Y.
<i>Thelphosia</i> sp.....	<i>Cattleya trianae</i> (orchid).....	1					Calif.*
<i>Thelphora</i> sp.....	Orchid.....	1					D. C.
COOK ISLANDS							
Insects:							
<i>Metamasius</i> sp. (Curculionidae).....	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> .....		1				Do.
COSTA RICA							
Insects:							
<i>Calligrapha fulvipes</i> (Chrysomelidae).....	<i>Masdevallia</i> sp. (orchid).....	1					Do.
<i>Cosmopolites sordidus</i> (banana root borer).....	Banana debris.....	1					N. Y.
<i>Macrosiphum lutea</i> (aphid).....	<i>Oncidium sphacelatum</i> (orchid).....	1					D. C.
<i>Metamasius sericeus</i> (silky cane weevil).....	Banana debris.....	6					La.
Do.....	do.....	1					Md.
Do.....	do.....	31					N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana).....	5					Calif.*
<i>Nasutitermes cornigera</i> (termite).....	<i>Epidendrum</i> sp. (orchid).....		1				D. C.
<i>Pachymerus nucleorum</i> (Bruchidae).....	Palm.....		1				Do.
Psychid.....	Banana debris.....	3					La.
Do.....	do.....	4					N. Y.
Do.....	do.....	2					S. C.
Diseases:							
<i>Diplodia cacaoicola</i> .....	Orchid.....	1					D. C.
<i>Gloeosporium limetticolum</i> .....	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime).....					1	N. Y.
<i>Gloeosporium</i> sp.....	Orchid.....	5					D. C.
Do.....	do.....			1			N. Y.
<i>Helminthosporium gramineum</i> .....	Grass.....	1					Do.
<i>Macrophoma</i> sp.....	Orchid.....		1				D. C.
<i>Mycosphaerella musae</i> .....	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana).....	1					N. Y.
<i>Puccinia rubigo-vera tritici</i> .....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat).....	1					Do.
<i>Sphaceloma faucentii</i> .....	<i>Citrus limonia</i> (rough lemon).....			1			Fla.*
<i>Thielariopsis paradoxa</i> .....	<i>Ananas sativus</i> .....	5					N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana).....	1					Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mall	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
CUBA							
Insects:							
<i>Aleurocanthus woglumi</i> (citrus blackfly).	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime)	1				Fla.*	
Do.	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange)				1	Do.*	
<i>Anastrepha aciisua</i> (West Indian fruit fly).	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango)				2	N. Y.	
<i>Anastrepha suspensa</i> (Trypetidae).	<i>Psidium guajara</i> (guava)				1	Do.	
<i>Anastrepha</i> sp. (Trypetidae).	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango)			2		Do.	
<i>Anthonomus varipes</i> (Curculionidae).	<i>Solanum melongena</i> (eggplant)	1				Do.	
<i>Apelma brevis</i> (Ceratopogonidae).	<i>Ananas sativus</i>				1	Do.	
<i>Aspidiotus cocotiphagus</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> (coconut)			3		Fla.*	
Do.	<i>Cycas revoluta</i> (sago cycas)			1		Do.*	
Do.	<i>Ficus indica</i>				5	N. Y.	
Do.	Palm			4		Fla.*	
Do.	<i>Rosa</i> sp.				1	Do.*	
<i>Aspidiotus destructor</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana)	4				Do.*	
Do.	do.	3				Md.	
Do.	do.	3				N. Y.	
Do.	Palm			1		Fla.*	
Do.	<i>Persea americana</i> (avocado)	1				Do.*	
Do.	<i>Poinciana regia</i> (royal poinciana)			1		Do.*	
<i>Aspidiotus herculeanus</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Annona muricata</i> (sour sop)			1		Do.*	
Do.	<i>Mammea americana</i> (mamey)			1		Do.*	
<i>Aspidiotus spinosus</i> (Coccidae).	do.			1		Do.*	
Do.	<i>Persea americana</i> (avocado)	1				La.	
<i>Ataenius terminalis</i> (Scarabaeidae).	do.	1				Do.	
<i>Aulacaspis major</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Litchi chinensis</i> (lychee)	1				N. Y.	
<i>Bephrata cubensis</i> (Eurytomidae).	<i>Annona muricata</i> (sour sop)			1		Do.	
<i>Bruchus xanthopus</i> (Bruchidae).	<i>Dombeya natalensis</i> (Cape-weddingflower).		1			D. C.	
<i>Cerotoma ruficornis</i> (Chrysomelidae).	<i>Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus</i> (lima bean).	2				N. Y.	
<i>Chrysomphalus personatus</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Calophyllum</i> sp.				1	La.	
<i>Coccus acuminatus</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine).			8	4	Fla.*	
<i>Coccus viridis</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Citrus nobilis deliciosa</i> (tangerine).				1	Do.*	
Do.	<i>Ficus</i> sp.			1		Do.*	
Do.	<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine).			22	12	Do.*	
Do.	<i>Irora</i> sp.			1		Do.*	
<i>Collabismodes cubae</i> (Curculionidae).	<i>Capsicum annum</i>				1	N. Y.	
<i>Conoderus bifoveatus</i> (Elateridae).	<i>Ananas sativus</i>	2				La.	
<i>Crociosema plebeiana</i> (Glethreutidae).	<i>Hibiscus esculentus</i> (okra).	1				Do.	
Do.	do.	3				N. Y.	
<i>Cylas formicarius</i> (sweetpotato weevil).	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweetpotato)			1	1	Fla.*	
Do.	do.				2	La.	
Do.	do.			1		N. Y.	
Do.	do.				1	Pa.	
<i>Ephestia</i> sp. (Pyralidae).	<i>Ananas sativus</i>	30				La.	
Do.	do.	13				N. Y.	
<i>Fiorinia nephelii</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Litchi chinensis</i> (lychee)	1				Do.	
<i>Frankliniella cubensis</i> (thrips).	<i>Chalcas exotica</i> (orange-jasmine)			1		Fla.*	
Do.	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> sp.				1	Do.*	
Do.	<i>Rosa</i> sp.			2	6	Do.*	
<i>Frankliniella insularis</i> (thrips).	<i>Dahlia</i> sp.				1	Do.*	
Do.	<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine).			1		N. Y.	
Do.	<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce)				1	Do.	
Do.	<i>Lathyrus odoratus</i> (sweet pea)				1	Fla.*	
Do.	<i>Rosa</i> sp.				2	Do.*	
<i>Gnorimoschema lycopersicella</i> (tomato pinworm).	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i>	4				La.	
Do.	do.	2				N. Y.	
<i>Gynaikothrips uzeli</i> (thrips).	<i>Ficus indica</i>				32	Do.	
Do.	<i>Ficus</i> sp.			1		Fla.*	
Do.	do.				1	N. Y.	
Do.	<i>Laurus nobilis</i> (Grecian laurel).				1	Do.	
<i>Ilapthrips gowdeyi</i> (thrips).	<i>Lathyrus odoratus</i> (sweet pea)				1	Fla.*	
Do.	do.				1	N. Y.	
Do.	<i>Pisum sativum</i> (pea)	1				Do.	

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, 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>Hemichtonaspis minor strachani</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Heterospathe elata</i> (palm)		1				D. C.
<i>Heteroderes laurenti</i> (Elateridae)	<i>Ananas sativus</i>	1					La.
<i>Leucaspis indica</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango)	1					D. C.
<i>Maruca testulalis</i> (bean pod borer)	<i>Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus</i> (lima bean)	153					N. Y.
<i>Metamasius sericeus</i> (silky cane weevil)	<i>Ananas sativus</i>	1					La.
<i>Nanus uniformis</i> (Curculionidae)	do	1					Do.
<i>Oedancala cubana</i> (Lygaeidae)	<i>Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus</i>	1					N. Y.
<i>Paraleurodes perseae</i> (whitefly)	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange)			1			Fla.*
<i>Phyllophaga puberula</i> (Scarabaeidae)	<i>Ananas sativus</i>	1					La.
<i>Pinnaspis buri</i> (Coccidae)	Palm				1		N. Y.
<i>Platynota rostrana</i> (Tortricidae)	<i>Ananas sativus</i>	1					La.
Do	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	1					Do.
Do	do	2					N. Y.
Do	<i>Solanum melongena</i> (eggplant)	1					La.
<i>Pseudococcus boninsis</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>			1	1		Fla.*
Do	do			1			N. Y.
<i>Pseudococcus virgatus</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Ananas sativus</i>	1					La.
Do	do	4					N. Y.
Do	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	1					Do.
Do	<i>Hibiscus esculentus</i> (okra)	1					Fla.*
Do	do	1					La.
Do	do	1					N. Y.
Do	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i>	1					Do.
<i>Pseudoparlatoria ostreata</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana)	1					Do.
<i>Pseudoparlatoria parlatorioides</i> (Coccidae)	do	1					Fla.*
<i>Pulvinaria psidii</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Ficus</i> sp.			1			Do.*
Stenomid	<i>Persea americana</i> (avocado)				1		La.
<i>Stephanoderes nitidipennis</i> (Scolytidae)	<i>Ananas sativus</i>	1					Do.
<i>Stephanoderes nitidulus</i> (Scolytidae)	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>			1			N. Y.
<i>Targionia bromeliae</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Ananas sativus</i>	2					La.
Do	do	1				1	N. Y.
<i>Targionia hartii</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp. (yam)	1		1			Do.
<i>Targionia sacchari</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Ananas sativus</i>	1					N. Y.
Do	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>			4			Fla.*
<i>Trionymus sacchari</i> (Coccidae)	do	1					La.
<i>Xyleborus confusus</i> (Scolytidae)	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i>	1					N. Y.
Diseases:							
<i>Albugo candida</i>	<i>Brassica chinensis</i> (white mustard)	39					Do.
Do	<i>Brassica juncea</i> (mustard)	52					Do.
Do	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip)	5					Do.
Do	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> (radish)	1				3	Do.
<i>Alternaria brassicae</i>	<i>Brassica chinensis</i> (white mustard)	1					Do.
Do	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i>					4	Do.
<i>Alternaria herculea</i>	<i>Brassica chinensis</i>	2					Do.
<i>Ascochyta</i> sp.	<i>Chayota edulis</i> (chayote)	1					Do.
Do	<i>Cucumis sativus</i> (cucumber)					1	Ala.
<i>Bacillus</i> sp.	do	1					N. Y.
Do	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i>					1	Do.
<i>Bacterium maculicola</i>	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i>					3	Do.
<i>Bacterium vesicatorium</i>	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	13					La.
Do	do	235				4	N. Y.
Do	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i>					1	Ala.
Do	do	1					Fla.*
Do	do	15				2	La.
Do	do					1	Md.
Do	do	1					Mich.
Do	do	623				12	N. Y.
Do	<i>Solanum melongena</i> (eggplant)	2					La.
Do	do	1				1	N. Y.
<i>Capnodium citri</i>	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime)					1	Do.
Do	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange)					1	Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
<b>CUBA—Continued</b>							
<b>Diseases—Continued.</b>							
<i>Capnodium</i> sp.-----	<i>Litchi chinensis</i> (lychee)-----	1					N. Y.
Do-----	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> -----				1		La.
Do-----	do-----				1		Pa.
Do-----	do-----				2		Va.
<i>Cephaluros virescens</i> -----	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime)-----	1					Fla.*
<i>Ceratostomella adiposum</i> -----	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> -----	1		2			N. Y.
<i>Ceratostomella fimbriata</i> -----	<i>Xanthosoma sagittifolium</i> (yautia).-----	1					Do.
Do-----	<i>Xanthosoma</i> sp. (malanga)-----	9					Do.
<i>Cercospora beticola</i> -----	<i>Beta vulgaris</i> (beet)-----					1	Do.
Do-----	do-----					1	Pa.
Do-----	<i>Beta vulgaris cicla</i> (Swiss chard)-----					8	N. Y.
<i>Cercospora capsici</i> -----	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> -----					1	La.
Do-----	Do-----	273				6	N. Y.
Do-----	<i>Cucumis sativus</i> (cucumber)-----	1					Do.
<i>Cercospora hibisci</i> -----	<i>Hibiscus esculentus</i> (okra)-----	2					Fla.*
<i>Cercospora rosicola</i> -----	<i>Rosa</i> sp.-----				1		N. Y.
<i>Cercospora xanthoxyli</i> -----	<i>Zanthoxylum</i> sp.-----	1					Pa.
<i>Cercospora</i> sp.-----	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> -----					1	N. Y.
Do-----	<i>Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus</i> (lima bean).-----	11					Do.
Do-----	<i>Radicula nasturtium-aquaticum</i> (watercress).-----					1	Do.
<i>Cladosporium cucumerinum</i> -----	<i>Cucumis sativus</i> (cucumber)-----	2					Fla.*
Do-----	do-----	1					N. Y.
<i>Cladosporium fulvum</i> -----	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> -----					1	Ala.
Do-----	do-----					2	La.
<i>Colletotrichum cinctans</i> -----	<i>Allium porrum</i> (leek).-----					2	Md.
<i>Colletotrichum falcatum</i> -----	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> -----	1		3			Fla.*
<i>Colletotrichum lagenarium</i> -----	<i>Benincasa hispida</i> (hairy squash).-----	12					N. Y.
Do-----	<i>Chayota edulis</i> (chayote).-----	2				1	Do.
Do-----	<i>Citrullus vulgaris</i> (watermelon)-----	1					Do.
Do-----	<i>Cucumis sativus</i> (cucumber)-----	3					Do.
Do-----	<i>Cucurbita pepo</i> (pumpkin).-----	1					Do.
<i>Colletotrichum nigrum</i> -----	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> -----	4			1	3	La.
Do-----	do-----	7					N. Y.
<i>Colletotrichum phomoides</i> -----	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> -----	2					La.
<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i> -----	<i>Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus</i> (lima bean).-----	4					N. Y.
<i>Diplocarpon rosae</i> -----	<i>Rosa</i> sp.-----					1	La.
Do-----	do-----			1	1		N. Y.
<i>Diplodia cacaoicola</i> -----	<i>Copernicia yarey</i> -----		1				D. C.
Do-----	<i>Persea americana</i> (avocado)-----	1					N. Y.
<i>Diplodia natalensis</i> -----	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime)-----	1					Do.
Do-----	<i>Citrus grandis</i> (grapefruit).-----	1					La.
Do-----	do-----	2					N. Y.
Do-----	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> (coconut).-----				1		Pa.
Do-----	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana).-----	1					Do.
Do-----	<i>Persea americana</i> (avocado)-----				2		Md.
<i>Diplodia</i> sp.-----	<i>Citrullus vulgaris</i> (watermelon)-----	1					N. Y.
<i>Elsinoe phaseoli</i> -----	<i>Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus</i> (lima bean).-----	420				3	Do.
<i>Gloeosporium limetticolum</i> -----	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime)-----	22					Fla.*
Do-----	do-----	1					N. Y.
Do-----	do-----					2	Pa.
<i>Gloeosporium melongenae</i> -----	<i>Solanum melongena</i> (eggplant).-----	1					N. Y.
<i>Gloeosporium musarum</i> -----	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana).-----	2					Md.
<i>Gloeosporium</i> sp.-----	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> -----	1					N. Y.
Do-----	<i>Momordica charantia</i> (balsam- pear).-----	1					Do.
<i>Glomerella cingulata</i> -----	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> -----	1					La.
Do-----	do-----	2					N. Y.
<i>Glomerella gossypii</i> -----	<i>Gossypium</i> sp. (cotton).-----			1			Fla.*
<i>Helminthosporium</i> sp.-----	<i>Ananas sativus</i> -----	1					N. Y.
Do-----	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> -----	1					Do.
Do-----	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i> (plantain).-----	1					Do.
<i>Macrosporium tomato</i> -----	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> -----	1					La.
Do-----	do-----					1	Pa.
<i>Melaneonium sacchari</i> -----	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> -----					1	Fla.*
Do-----	do-----			11		1	N. Y.
Do-----	do-----					1	Pa.
Do-----	do-----					1	Va.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
CUBA—Continued							
Diseases—Continued.							
<i>Melanconium</i> sp.-----	<i>Chayota edulis</i> (chayote)	2					N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> -----	1					Do.
<i>Melanospora mattirolanum</i> -----	do.....	1					Do.
Mosaic.....	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> -----	82				1	Do.
Do.....	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> -----	67					Do.
Do.....	<i>Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus</i> (lima bean).	79					Do.
<i>Mycosphaerella citrullina</i> -----	<i>Cucurbita maxima</i> (squash)-----	1					La.
<i>Oidium lactis parasitica</i> -----	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> -----	1					N. Y.
<i>Oidium</i> sp.-----	<i>Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus</i>	1					Do.
<i>Oospora citri-aurantii</i> -----	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime)-----	2					Fla.*
Do.....	do.....					1	Pa.
<i>Oospora lactis parasitica</i> -----	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> -----					1	Do.
Do.....	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> -----					1	Ala.
Do.....	do.....	2				1	La.
Do.....	do.....	1				2	N. Y.
<i>Oospora</i> sp.-----	<i>Chayota edulis</i> (chayote)-----					1	La.
Do.....	<i>Cucumis sativus</i> (cucumber)-----					1	Pa.
<i>Periconia</i> sp.-----	Cactus.....			1			Fla.*
Do.....	<i>Hibiscus esculentus</i> (okra)-----	1					La.
<i>Pestalozzia</i> sp.-----	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime)-----	1					N. Y.
<i>Phoma destructiva</i> -----	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> -----	1					La.
Do.....	do.....	4					N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> -----					1	Ala.
Do.....	do.....	10				4	La.
Do.....	do.....	2					Mich.
Do.....	do.....	165				9	N. Y.
Do.....	do.....					1	Pa.
Do.....	do.....					1	Tex.
<i>Phoma</i> sp.-----	<i>Chayota edulis</i> (chayote)-----	1					La.
Do.....	do.....	1					N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Citrullus vulgaris</i> (watermelon)-----	1					Do.
Do.....	<i>Hibiscus esculentus</i> (okra)-----	1					La.
Do.....	<i>Persea americana</i> (avocado)-----	1					N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus</i> (lima bean).	1					Do.
Do.....	<i>Poinciana regia</i> (royal poinciana).			1			Do.
Do.....	<i>Solanum melongena</i> (eggplant)-----	1					Do.
<i>Phomopsis verans</i> -----	do.....	16				1	La.
Do.....	do.....	144				1	N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> -----	1					La.
<i>Phomopsis</i> sp.-----	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> -----	2					N. Y.
<i>Phyllosticta phaseolina</i> -----	<i>Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus</i> (lima bean).	1					Do.
<i>Phyllosticta</i> sp.-----	<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine).			1			Fla.*
Do.....	<i>Hibiscus esculentus</i> (okra)-----	1					N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango)-----			1			Do.
Do.....	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> (radish)-----					1	Do.
<i>Phytopella fici</i> -----	<i>Ficus carica</i> (fig)-----	1	1				Fla.*
<i>Phytophthora</i> sp.-----	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> -----	1					La.
Do.....	<i>Solanum melongena</i> (eggplant)-----	2					Do.
<i>Pratylenchus pratensis</i> -----	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> -----	1					Do.
<i>Puccinia graminis</i> -----	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat)-----	1					N. Y.
<i>Puccinia rubigo-vera tritici</i> -----	do.....			1			Do.
<i>Pythium</i> sp.-----	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> -----	1					La.
<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> -----	<i>Cucumis sativus</i> (cucumber)-----	1					Fla.*
Do.....	<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot)-----					1	Tex.
Do.....	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> -----					1	La.
<i>Sclerotinia</i> sp.-----	<i>Hibiscus esculentus</i> (okra)-----	1					Do.
<i>Sclerotium</i> sp.-----	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime)-----	1					Fla.*
Do.....	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (dasheen)-----	1					N. Y.
<i>Septobasidium pseudopedicellatum</i> -----	<i>Citrus nobilis deliciosa</i> (tangerine).			1			Fla.*
<i>Septoria lactucae</i> -----	<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce)-----					1	N. Y.
<i>Septoria lycopersici</i> -----	<i>Solanum melongena</i> (eggplant)-----	1					La.
<i>Septoria petroselinii</i> -----	<i>Petroselinum hortense</i> (parsley)-----					2	N. Y.
<i>Septoria pisi</i> -----	<i>Pisum sativum</i> (pea)-----	1					Do.
<i>Sphaeceloma faucettii</i> -----	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange)-----					1	Fla.*
<i>Sphaerotheca pannosa</i> -----	<i>Rosa</i> sp.-----					2	Do.*

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
CUBA—Continued							
Diseases—Continued.							
<i>Stysanus stemonites</i> .....	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> .....	---	---	1	---	---	N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> .....	---	---	---	---	1	La.
Do.....	do.....	1	---	---	---	---	N. Y.
Do.....	do.....	---	---	---	---	1	Tex.
<i>Thielaviopsis paradoxa</i> .....	<i>Ananas sativus</i> .....	4	---	---	---	---	Md.
Do.....	do.....	---	---	---	1	---	N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana).....	1	---	---	---	---	Do.
Do.....	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> .....	---	---	---	1	---	La.
Do.....	do.....	15	---	13	---	---	N. Y.
Do.....	do.....	---	---	---	1	---	Pa.
Do.....	do.....	---	---	---	1	---	Va.
<i>Trichoderma</i> sp.....	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime).....	1	---	---	---	---	Fla.*
<i>Cromyces cestri</i> .....	<i>Cestrum</i> sp.....	---	---	---	1	---	Do.*
<i>Verticillium</i> sp.....	<i>Hibiscus esculentus</i> (okra).....	1	---	---	---	---	La.
CZECHOSLOVAKIA							
Diseases:							
<i>Helminthosporium</i> sp.....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat).....	1	---	---	---	---	N. Y.
<i>Phyllosticta</i> sp.....	<i>Acer platanoides</i> (Norway maple).....	1	---	---	---	---	Do.
Do.....	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (European ash).....	1	---	---	---	---	Do.
<i>Puccinia graminis</i> .....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat).....	2	1	---	---	---	Do.
<i>Puccinia rubigo-vera tritici</i> .....	do.....	1	1	---	---	---	Do.
DANZIG							
Diseases:							
<i>Claviceps purpurea</i> .....	<i>Secale cereale</i> (rye).....	---	1	---	---	---	Do.
DENMARK							
Insects:							
<i>Anthonomus rectirostris</i> (Curculionidae).....	<i>Prunus</i> sp. (flowering cherry).....	1	---	---	---	---	D. C.
<i>Bruchidius villosus</i> (Bruchidae).....	<i>Laburnum alpinum</i> (Scotch laburnum).....	---	1	---	---	---	Do.
<i>Bruchus atomarius</i> (Bruchidae).....	<i>Lathyrus montanus</i> .....	---	---	1	---	---	Do.
<i>Ceutorhynchus pleurostigma</i> (turnip gall weevil).....	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).....	---	---	---	---	2	N. Y.
Do.....	do.....	---	---	---	---	2	Pa.
Do.....	do.....	---	---	---	---	1	P. R.
<i>Frankliniella tenuicornis</i> (thrips).....	<i>Zea mays</i> (corn).....	---	---	---	---	1	Pa.
<i>Psylliodes chrysocephala</i> (Chrysomelidae).....	<i>Brassica rapa</i> .....	---	---	---	---	1	N. Y.
<i>Taeniothrips atratus</i> (thrips).....	<i>Buxus</i> sp. (boxwood).....	---	---	1	---	---	Do.
<i>Thrips angusticeps</i> (thrips).....	<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce).....	---	---	---	---	1	Do.
<i>Thrips tabaci atricornis</i> (thrips).....	do.....	---	---	---	---	1	Pa.
<i>Thrips validus</i> (thrips).....	do.....	---	---	---	---	1	Do.
Diseases:							
<i>Albugo candida</i> .....	<i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i> (cauliflower).....	---	---	---	---	1	N. Y.
<i>Alternaria brassicae</i> .....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> .....	---	---	---	---	1	Md.
Do.....	do.....	---	---	---	---	2	N. Y.
Do.....	do.....	---	---	---	---	1	Pa.
Do.....	do.....	---	---	---	---	1	Va.
<i>Alternaria herculea</i> .....	<i>Brassica oleracea gemmifera</i> (brussels sprouts).....	---	---	---	---	1	Pa.
Do.....	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).....	---	---	---	---	1	Va.
<i>Bacterium maculicola</i> .....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> .....	---	---	---	---	2	Md.
<i>Botrytis cinerea</i> .....	<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion).....	---	---	---	---	3	Pa.
Do.....	do.....	---	---	---	---	2	Va.
Do.....	<i>Apium graveolens</i> (celery).....	---	---	---	---	1	La.
Do.....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> .....	---	---	---	---	1	Pa.
Do.....	<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot).....	---	---	---	---	1	Do.
Do.....	do.....	---	---	---	---	1	Va.
<i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> .....	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> .....	---	---	---	---	1	Mass.
Do.....	do.....	---	---	---	---	1	Tex.
<i>Heterosporium allii</i> .....	<i>Allium porrum</i> (leek).....	---	---	---	---	1	N. Y.
Do.....	do.....	---	---	---	---	2	Pa.
<i>Heterosporium</i> sp.....	do.....	---	---	---	---	1	N. Y.
<i>Mycosphaerella schoenoprasii</i> .....	do.....	---	---	---	---	1	Pa.
<i>Oospora pustulans</i> .....	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> .....	---	---	---	---	1	Md.
<i>Phytophthora</i> sp.....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> .....	---	---	---	---	1	Pa.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
DENMARK—Continued							
Diseases—Continued.							
<i>Puccinia rubigo-vera tritici</i> .....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat).....					2	Md.
<i>Puccinia</i> sp.....	do.....	1					N. Y.
<i>Pythium</i> sp.....	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).....					1	Pa.
Do.....	<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot).....					1	Tex.
<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> .....	do.....					1	Ala.
Do.....	do.....					1	La.
Do.....	do.....					4	Pa.
Do.....	do.....					2	Tex.
<i>Sclerotium</i> sp.....	<i>Beta vulgaris</i> (beet).....					1	Pa.
<i>Septoria apii</i> .....	<i>Apium graveolens</i> (celery).....					3	N. Y.
Do.....	do.....					4	Pa.
Do.....	<i>Apium graveolens rapaceum</i> (celeriac).....					1	Do.
<i>Septoria petroselini</i> .....	<i>Petroselinum hortense</i> (parsley).....					1	N. Y.
<i>Stysanus stemonites</i> .....	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> .....					1	Ala.
<i>Urocystis occulta</i> .....	<i>Secale cereale</i> (rye).....					1	Md.
DOMINICA							
Insects:							
<i>Chrysomphalus rhizophorae</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime).....	1					Mass.
<i>Coccus viridis</i> (Coccidae).....	do.....	4					N. Y.
<i>Philephedra broadwayi</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Theobroma cacao</i> (cacao).....		1				D. C.
<i>Pulvinaria psidii</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Irora</i> sp.....			1			Fla.*
<i>Targionia hartii</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp. (yam).....			1			N. Y.
Diseases:							
<i>Diplodia natalensis</i> .....	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime).....	11					Do.
<i>Gloeosporium limeticolum</i> .....	do.....	6					Do.
<i>Melanconium sacchari</i> .....	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> .....	1					Do.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC							
Insects:							
<i>Anaphothrips orchidii</i> (thrips).....	Orchid.....		1				Calif.*
<i>Anastrepha acidusa</i> (West Indian fruit fly).....	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango).....			1			P. R.
<i>Aspidiotus cocotiphagus</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> (coconut).....				1		N. Y.
<i>Asterolecanium aureum</i> (Coccidae).....	Orchid.....		1				D. C.
<i>Coccus acuminatus</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine).....				1		N. Y.
<i>Frankliniella insularis</i> (thrips).....	do.....				1		Do.
<i>Furcaspis biformis</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Brassia caudata</i> (orchid).....		1				D. C.
Do.....	<i>Epidendrum</i> sp. (orchid).....	1					Do.
Do.....	<i>Oncidium</i> sp. (orchid).....		2				Do.
Do.....	Orchid.....		1				Do.
Do.....	<i>Polyrrhiza sallei</i> .....		1				Do.
<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i> (pink boll-worm).....	<i>Gossypium</i> sp. (cottonseed).....	1					N. Y.
Do.....	do.....			1			P. R.
<i>Pinnaspis buzi</i> (Coccidae).....	Orchid.....		1				Calif.*
<i>Pseudococcus virgatus</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Cereus</i> sp. (cactus).....		1				D. C.
<i>Pseudoparlatoria parlatorioides</i> (Coccidae).....	Orchid.....		1				Do.
<i>Pulvinaria psidii</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine).....				1		N. Y.
<i>Pyrophorus luminosus</i> (Elateridae).....	<i>Rosa</i> sp.....			1			P. R.
<i>Targionia hartii</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp. (yam).....				1		Do.
<i>Trichrous irroratus</i> (Cerambycidae).....	In bare wood upon which orchid was growing.....		1				Calif.*
<i>Vinsonia stellifera</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Brassia caudata</i> (orchid).....		1				D. C.
Do.....	<i>Lycaste costata</i> (orchid).....		1				Do.
Do.....	<i>Oncidium</i> sp. (orchid).....		1				Do.*
Do.....	Orchid.....		1				Calif.*
Do.....	do.....		3				D. C.
Diseases:							
<i>Capnodium</i> sp.....	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> .....				1		Pa.
<i>Diplocarpon rosae</i> .....	<i>Fosa</i> sp.....			1			P. R.
<i>Diplodia cacaoicola</i> .....	Cactus.....		1				D. C.
Do.....	<i>Dillenia indica</i> .....		1				Do.
<i>Diplodia natalensis</i> .....	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime).....	1					N. Y.
<i>Diplodia tubericola</i> .....	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweetpotato).....					1	Tex.
<i>Gloeosporium</i> sp.....	Orchid.....		3				D. C.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
<b>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—Continued</b>							
<b>Diseases—Continued.</b>							
<i>Helminthosporium torulosum</i> .....	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i> (plantain)....	1					N. Y.
<i>Metasphaeria cocoes</i> .....	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> (coconut).....				1		Do.
<i>Mycosphaerella</i> sp.....	Cactus.....		1				D. C.
<i>Pestalozzia</i> sp.....	<i>Eugenia malaccensis</i> (malay-apple). do.....			1			N. Y. Do.
<i>Phoma</i> sp.....	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> .....				1		Va.
<i>Pythium</i> sp.....	<i>Ananas sativus</i> .....			1			N. Y.
<i>Thielaviopsis paradoxa</i> ..... Do.....	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> .....			1			P. R.
<b>DUTCH EAST INDIES</b>							
<b>Insects:</b>							
<i>Lepidosaphes lasianthi</i> (Coccidae)....	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton).....				1		Pa.
<i>Stephanoderes hampei</i> (coffee berry borer). <i>Targionia sacchari</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> .....	1					N. Y. D. C.
<b>Diseases:</b>							
<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.....	<i>Dendrobium</i> sp. (orchid).....				1		Pa.
<i>Diplodia cacaoicola</i> .....	<i>Calamus</i> sp. (rattan).....	1					N. Y.
<i>Melanconium sacchari</i> .....	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> .....	1					D. C.
<b>DUTCH GUIANA</b>							
<b>Diseases:</b>							
<i>Septoria apii</i> .....	<i>Apium graveolens</i> (celery).....					1	N. Y.
<b>DUTCH WEST INDIES</b>							
<b>Diseases:</b>							
<i>Thielaviopsis paradoxa</i> .....	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> .....			1			Do.
<b>EAST AFRICA</b>							
<b>Diseases:</b>							
<i>Fusarium moniliforme</i> .....	<i>Zea mays</i> (corn).....	1					Ala.
<b>ECUADOR</b>							
<b>Insects:</b>							
<i>Cryphala trimaculata</i> (Lygaeidae)....	<i>Pennisetum orientale</i> .....		1				D. C.
<i>Euscepes batatae</i> (West Indian sweetpotato weevil). <i>Lycus simplex</i> (Lyctidae).....	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweetpotato). Wooden box for orange juice.....					2	Pa. N. Y.
<i>Metamasius hemipterus</i> (West Indian cane weevil). <i>Metamasius sericeus</i> (silky cane weevil). do..... do..... do.....	Banana debris..... do..... do..... <i>Musa</i> sp. (banana).....	1 2 18 1					Do. Ala. N. Y. Ala.
Psychid.....	Banana debris.....	1					Ala.
Stenomid.....	<i>Persea americana</i> (avocado)....					3	N. Y.
do.....	do.....					1	Wash.
<b>Diseases:</b>							
<i>Alternaria brassicae</i> .....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> .....					1	Md.
<i>Bacterium maculicola</i> .....	do.....					1	Do.
<i>Ceratostomella fimbriata</i> .....	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweetpotato)....					1	Pa.
<i>Cladosporium fulvum</i> .....	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> .....					1	Md.
<i>Colletotrichum circinans</i> .....	<i>Allium ascalonicum</i> (shallot).....					1	Do.
<i>Diplodia cacaoicola</i> .....	<i>Jacquinia armillaris</i> .....	1					N. Y.
<i>Diplodia</i> sp.....	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i> (ceiba).....	1					Do.
<i>Puccinia graminis</i> .....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat).....	1					Do.
<i>Sclerotium oryzae</i> .....	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (rice).....			1			Do.
<i>Thielaviopsis paradoxa</i> .....	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana).....	1					Do.
<b>EGYPT</b>							
<b>Insects:</b>							
<i>Chilo simplex</i> (Asiatic rice borer)....	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (rice).....			2			N. Y.
<i>Parlatoria blanchardi</i> (Parlatoria date scale). <i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i> (pink boll-worm). Do..... Do..... Do..... Do.....	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> (date)..... <i>Gossypium</i> sp. (cottonseed)..... do..... do..... do..... <i>Gossypium</i> sp. (seed cotton).....		1				Do. Ala. N. Y. P. R. Va. N. Y.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
EGYPT—Continued							
Diseases:							
<i>Alternaria brassicae</i> .....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> .....					1	N. Y.
Do.....	do.....					1	Pa.
<i>Capnodium citri</i> .....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....					1	Va.
<i>Cercospora apii</i> .....	<i>Apium graveolens</i> (celery).....					1	N. Y.
<i>Glomerella cingulata</i> .....	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> .....					1	Pa.
<i>Helminthosporium allii</i> .....	<i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic).....					1	Ala.
<i>Macrosporium tomato</i> .....	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> .....					1	Ga.
<i>Mycosphaerella pinodes</i> .....	<i>Pisum sativum</i> (pea).....					1	N. Y.
<i>Oospora citri aurantii</i> .....	<i>Citrus limonia</i> (lemon).....					1	Pa.
<i>Septoria petroselini</i> .....	<i>Petroselinum hortense</i> (parsley).....					2	N. Y.
<i>Stysanus stemonites</i> .....	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> .....					1	Mass.
<i>Verticillium</i> sp.....	do.....					1	Do.
ENGLAND							
Insects:							
<i>Acalypta musci</i> (Tingitidae).....	In packing around chrysanthemum roots.....		1				D. C.
<i>Acalypta parvula</i> (Tingitidae).....	<i>Primula</i> sp. (primrose).....		1				N. Y.
Do.....	Soil and moss around holly tree.....		1				Do.
Do.....	Soil around Japanese lily.....			1			Do.
<i>Acidula heraclei</i> (celery fly).....	<i>Apium graveolens</i> (celery).....					2	Pa.
<i>Agriotes obscurus</i> (Elateridae).....	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> .....					1	N. Y.
<i>Aleyrodes azatae</i> (whitefly).....	<i>Azalea</i> sp.....	1					D. C.
<i>Aleyrodes brassicae</i> (whitefly).....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> .....					3	N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Brassica oleracea gemmifera</i> (brussels sprouts).....					1	Do.
<i>Anaphothrips orchidii</i> (thrips).....	<i>Odontonia tyana argus</i> (orchid).....	1					D. C.
<i>Andricus abopunctatus</i> (Cynipidae).....	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak).....			1			N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Rosa</i> sp.....			1			Do.
<i>Apion carduorum</i> (Curculionidae).....	<i>Cynara scolymus</i> (globe artichoke).....					2	Do.
<i>Aspidiotus palmarum</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Karatas carolinae</i> .....			1			Do.
<i>Batophila rubi</i> (Chrysomelidae).....	Moss packing around <i>Dianthus</i> .....		1				D. C.
<i>Ceutorhynchus ericae</i> (Curculionidae).....	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (heather).....		1				Pa.
<i>Ceutorhynchus pleurostigma</i> (turnip gall weevil).....	<i>Brassica campestris</i> (rutabaga).....					1	N. Y.
Do.....	do.....					1	Pa.
Do.....	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).....					1	Ala.
Do.....	do.....					2	La.
Do.....	do.....					2	Md.
Do.....	do.....					13	N. Y.
Do.....	do.....					5	Pa.
Do.....	do.....					2	Tex.
Do.....	do.....					1	Va.
Do.....	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> (radish).....					1	N. Y.
<i>Chrysomela aenea cupraria</i> (Chrysomelidae).....	<i>Omphalodes verna</i> (Venus-button).....	1					D. C.
<i>Curculio nucum</i> (Curculionidae).....	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (filbert).....		1				N. Y.
<i>Denticollis linearis</i> (Elateridae).....	Carnation cutting.....	1					D. C.
<i>Dialeurodes chittendenii</i> (rhododendron whitefly).....	<i>Rhododendron</i> sp.....	3					Do.
<i>Dinoderus bifoveolatus</i> (Bostrichidae).....	<i>Serjania mexicana</i> (barbasco).....			2			N. Y.
<i>Drymus brunneus</i> (Lygaeidae).....	In packing around chrysanthemum roots.....		1				D. C.
<i>Drymus sylvaticus</i> (Lygaeidae).....	Moss around plants.....	1					N. Y.
<i>Epipolaeus caliginosus</i> (Curculionidae).....	<i>Humulus</i> sp. (hop).....	1					D. C.
<i>Forficula auricularia</i> (European earwig).....	<i>Antirrhinum</i> sp. (snapdragon).....		1				Ill.
<i>Heliothrips errans</i> (thrips).....	<i>Laelioclacteya soulange</i> x <i>Cattleya woltersiana</i> .....	1					D. C.
<i>Hylesinus frazini</i> (Scolytidae).....	Ash crating for earthenware.....	5					Pa.
Do.....	Bark of unidentified wood.....	1					La.
Do.....	Unidentified bark and wood.....	1					N. Y.
Do.....	Wood crating for porcelain.....	1					Wash.
<i>Hypera nigrirostris</i> (Curculionidae).....	<i>Dianthus</i> sp. (carnation).....		1				D. C.
<i>Lepidosaphes tuberculata</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Cymbidium castor aureum</i> (orchid).....	1					Do.
Do.....	<i>Cymbidium</i> sp. (orchid).....	1					Calif.*
Do.....	do.....	5					D. C.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
ENGLAND—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
<i>Liothrips vaneeckei</i> (thrips)	<i>Lilium heldreichii</i>		1				D. C.
Do	<i>Lilium martagon</i>		1				Do.
Do	<i>Lilium monadelphum szovitzianum</i>		1				Do.
Do	<i>Lilium</i> sp.	1					N. Y.
<i>Macrosiphum kallenbachii</i> (aphid)	<i>Lactuca sativa longifolia</i> (Romaine lettuce).					1	Do.
<i>Mamestra brassicae</i> (Noctuidae)	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i>					1	Mass.
<i>Melanothrips fuscus</i> (thrips)	<i>Radicula nasturtium-aquaticum</i> (watercress).					1	N. Y.
<i>Myzus ornatus</i> (aphid)	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i>					1	Do.
Do	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> sp.				3		Do.
Do	<i>Hedera</i> sp. (ivy)			1			Do.
Do	<i>Hydrangea</i> sp.			1			Do.
Do	<i>Pitiosporum</i> sp.			1			Do.
Do	<i>Primula acaulis alba</i> (primrose).	1					D. C.
Do	<i>Rumex</i> sp. (sorrel)					1	N. Y.
<i>Myzus polyanthi</i> (aphid)	<i>Primula</i> sp. (primrose)			1			Do.
Do	do	1					Wash.
<i>Myzus primulae</i> (aphid)	do		1				D. C.
<i>Ortheziola vejdoskyi</i> (Coccidae)	Soil and moss around roots of holly.		1				N. Y.
<i>Parlatoria crotonis</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton)					1	Do.
<i>Pseudoparlatoria parlatorioides</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Cypripedium</i> sp. (orchid)	1					D. C.
<i>Psylliodes chrysocephala</i> (Chrysomelidae)	<i>Brassica oleracea gemmifera</i> (brussels sprouts).					1	N. Y.
Do	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip)					5	Do.
<i>Rhopalosiphum rufomaculata</i> (aphid)	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> sp.					1	Mass.
Do	do					2	N. Y.
<i>Rhopalosiphoninus tulipaella</i> (aphid)	<i>Gladiolus</i> sp.		1				D. C.
<i>Sericothrips staphylinus</i> (thrips)	In soil around holly		1				N. Y.
<i>Taeniothrips ericae</i> (thrips)	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (heather)		1				Pa.
<i>Taeniothrips vulgatissimus</i> (thrips)	<i>Radicula nasturtium-aquaticum</i> (watercress).					1	N. Y.
<i>Thrips angusticeps</i> (thrips)	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i>					1	Do.
Do	<i>Cichorium intybus</i> (chicory)					1	Do.
Do	<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce)					2	Do.
<i>Thrips flavus</i> (thrips)	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> sp.			1			Do.
Do	<i>Cichorium intybus</i> (witloof)					1	Do.
<i>Thrips tabaci pullus</i> (thrips)	<i>Cynara scolymus</i> (globe artichoke).					1	Mass.
<i>Tingis cardui</i> (Tingitidae)	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i> (Scotch thistle).		1				N. Y.
Diseases:							
<i>Albugo candida</i>	<i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i> (cauliflower).					3	N. Y.
Do	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i>					1	Do.
Do	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip)					1	Do.
<i>Alternaria brassicae</i>	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i>					1	Md.
<i>Alternaria herculea</i>	<i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i>					1	Mass.
Do	do					3	Pa.
Do	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i>					4	Md.
Do	do					1	Pa.
Do	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip)					1	Tex.
<i>Aphelenchoides parietinus</i>	<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot)					1	Md.
Do	do					1	Tex.
<i>Bacterium campestre</i>	<i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i>					1	Mass.
Do	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i>					1	La.
<i>Bacterium maculicola</i>	<i>Brassica oleracea acephala</i> (kale).					2	N. Y.
Do	<i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i> (cauliflower).					1	La.
Do	do					2	Pa.
Do	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i>					2	La.
<i>Bacterium maculicola</i>	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i>					4	Md.
Do	do					3	N. Y.
Do	do					1	Pa.
Do	<i>Brassica oleracea gemmifera</i> (brussels sprouts).					13	N. Y.
Do	do					1	Va.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarries	Stores	
ENGLAND—Continued							
Diseases—Continued.							
<i>Botrytis cinerea</i> .....	<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion).....					1	Ala.
Do.....	do.....					1	La.
Do.....	do.....					2	Pa.
Do.....	do.....					3	Tex.
Do.....	do.....					6	Va.
Do.....	<i>Allium porrum</i> (leek).....					2	Pa.
Do.....	<i>Beta vulgaris</i> (beet).....					1	Tex.
Do.....	<i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i> (cauliflower).....					1	La.
Do.....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> .....					1	Fla.*
Do.....	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).....					1	Tex.
Do.....	do.....					1	Va.
<i>Botrytis cinerea</i> .....	<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot).....					1	Ala.
Do.....	do.....					3	Md.
Do.....	do.....					3	Tex.
Do.....	do.....					1	Va.
Do.....	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i> (parsnip).....					1	Pa.
Do.....	do.....					1	Tex.
Do.....	do.....					1	Va.
Do.....	<i>Radicula armoracia</i> (horseradish).....					1	Do.
Do.....	<i>Ribes</i> sp. (gooseberry).....					1	Tex.
<i>Bremia lactucae</i> .....	<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce).....					6	N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Lactuca sativa longifolia</i> (Romaine lettuce).....					1	Do.
<i>Camarosporium</i> sp.....	<i>Ribes</i> sp.....			1			Do.
<i>Cercospora odontoglossi</i> .....	<i>Odontoglossum</i> sp.....	1					D. C.
<i>Cercospora</i> sp.....	<i>Cheiranthus allioni</i> (wallflower).....		1				Pa.
<i>Chaetomium globosum</i> .....	Palm.....				1		N. Y.
<i>Colletotrichum atramentarium</i> .....	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> .....					1	Tex.
<i>Colletotrichum omnivorum</i> .....	<i>Aspidistra</i> sp.....				1		N. Y.
<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.....	<i>Laelia cattleya</i> (orchid).....	1					Calif.*
Do.....	<i>Odontioda</i> sp. (orchid).....	1					Do.*
<i>Cumminsia sanguinea</i> .....	<i>Mahonia</i> sp.....			2			N. Y.
<i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> .....	<i>Narcissus</i> sp.....		2	1			D. C.
Do.....	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> .....					1	Mass.
Do.....	do.....					1	Pa.
Do.....	do.....					1	Tex.
<i>Erysiphe graminis</i> .....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat).....	7					Pa.
<i>Gloeosporium</i> sp.....	<i>Ceropegia monteiroae</i> .....		1				D. C.
Do.....	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton).....				1		N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Cymbidium</i> sp. (orchid).....	1					Calif.*
Do.....	<i>Euonymus</i> sp.....				1		N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Laelia cattleya</i> (orchid).....	1					Calif.*
Do.....	<i>Laurus nobilis</i> (Grecian laurel).....				1		N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Odontioda</i> sp. (orchid).....	1					Calif.*
Do.....	<i>Odontoglossum</i> sp. (orchid).....	1					Do.*
Do.....	Palm.....				6		N. Y.
<i>Helminthosporium sativum</i> .....	Straw packing.....	1					Pa.
Do.....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat).....					1	Md.
Do.....	do.....	4					Pa.
<i>Heterosporium</i> sp.....	<i>Dianthus</i> sp.....		1				D. C.
Do.....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat).....	1					Pa.
<i>Leptosphaeria heterospora</i> .....	<i>Iris</i> spp.....		5				D. C.
<i>Leptothyrium</i> sp.....	<i>Rhododendron</i> sp.....	1					Do.
<i>Marsonia</i> sp.....	<i>Vitis</i> sp. (grape).....					1	N. Y.
<i>Monochaetia</i> sp.....	<i>Laelia cattleya</i> (orchid).....	1					Calif.*
<i>Mycosphaerella brassicicola</i> .....	<i>Brassica oleracea acephala</i> (kale).....					2	N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i> (cauliflower).....					24	Do.
Do.....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> .....					10	Do.
Do.....	do.....					1	Pa.
Do.....	<i>Brassica oleracea gemmifera</i> (brussels sprouts).....					1	N. Y.
<i>Mycosphaerella pinodes</i> .....	<i>Pisum sativum</i> (pea).....					2	Do.
Do.....	do.....					1	Pa.
<i>Mycosphaerella schoenoprasii</i> .....	<i>Allium porrum</i> (leek).....					3	Do.
<i>Mycosphaerella</i> sp.....	Palm.....				1		Do.
<i>Oidium</i> sp.....	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> sp.....			1			N. Y.
<i>Papulospora</i> sp.....	<i>Beta vulgaris</i> (beet).....					1	Va.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, 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>Peronospora parasitica</i> .....	<i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i> (cauliflower).					2	N. Y.
Do.....	do.....					2	Pa.
Do.....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> .....					1	N. Y.
<i>Pestalozzia guepini</i> .....	<i>Rhododendron</i> sp.....				1		Do.
<i>Pestalozzia macrotricha</i> .....	do.....		1				D. C.
Do.....	do.....	1					Wash.
<i>Pestalozzia</i> sp.....	<i>Galax</i> sp.....			1			N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Palm</i> .....				1		Do.
Do.....	<i>Rhododendron</i> sp.....	1					Wash.
<i>Phoma betae</i> .....	<i>Beta vulgaris</i> (beet).....					1	La.
Do.....	do.....					1	Md.
<i>Phoma lingam</i> .....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> .....					1	N. Y.
Do.....	do.....					1	Pa.
<i>Phoma</i> sp.....	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).....					1	Do.
Do.....	<i>Ilex</i> sp. (holly).....			1			N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Ribes</i> sp.....			1			Do.
<i>Phomopsis</i> sp.....	<i>Pitiosporum mayi</i> .....		1				D. C.
<i>Phyllosticta</i> sp.....	<i>Ilex</i> sp. (holly).....		1				N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Palm</i> .....				1		Do.
Do.....	<i>Solidago</i> sp. (goldenrod).....						Oreg.
<i>Phytophthora</i> sp.....	<i>Brassica campestris</i> (rutabaga).....		1				Pa.
Do.....	<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot).....					1	Ala.
Do.....	do.....					2	La.
<i>Puccinia chrysanthemi</i> .....	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> sp.....				2		N. Y.
<i>Puccinia graminis</i> .....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat).....			1			Do.
<i>Puccinia hieracii</i> .....	<i>Cichorium intybus</i> (chicory).....					1	Do.
<i>Puccinia menthae</i> .....	<i>Mentha</i> sp. (mint).....					1	Mass.
Do.....	do.....					3	N. Y.
<i>Puccinia rubigo-vera tritici</i> .....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat).....					2	Md.
Do.....	do.....	4	1				N. Y.
Do.....	do.....	2					Pa.
Do.....	do.....	1					P. R.
<i>Puccinia</i> sp.....	<i>Allium porrum</i> (leek).....					1	Pa.
Do.....	<i>Avena sativa</i> (oats).....					1	Md.
Do.....	do.....	1					N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> sp.....				1		Mass.
Do.....	<i>Rumex</i> sp. (sorrel).....					1	N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat).....	1					Md.
Do.....	do.....	2					N. Y.
Do.....	Straw.....		1				Pa.
<i>Pythium</i> sp.....	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).....					1	La.
<i>Ramularia lampsanae</i> .....	<i>Cichorium intybus</i> (witloof).....					1	N. Y.
<i>Rhizisma</i> sp.....	<i>Vitis</i> sp. (grape).....					1	Do.
<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> .....	<i>Beta vulgaris</i> (beet).....					1	Pa.
Do.....	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).....					3	Va.
Do.....	do.....					4	Ala.
Do.....	<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot).....					5	La.
Do.....	do.....					2	Md.
Do.....	do.....					5	N. Y.
Do.....	do.....					4	Pa.
Do.....	do.....					17	Tex.
Do.....	do.....					2	Va.
Do.....	<i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean).....					1	N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Pisum sativum</i> (pea).....					1	Do.
<i>Sclerotinia</i> sp.....	<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion).....					1	Va.
Do.....	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> .....					1	Pa.
<i>Sclerotium</i> sp.....	<i>Apium graveolens rapaceum</i> (celeriac).....					1	Do.
Do.....	<i>Galanthus</i> sp.....		1				Do.
<i>Sclerotium</i> sp.....	<i>Narcissus</i> sp.....			1			N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Tritonia</i> sp.....		1				D. C.
<i>Septoria apii</i> .....	<i>Apium graveolens</i> (celery).....					1	Md.
Do.....	do.....					13	N. Y.
Do.....	do.....					1	Pa.
<i>Septoria chrysanthemella</i> .....	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> sp.....			2	7		N. Y.
<i>Septoria petroselini</i> .....	<i>Petroselinum hortense</i> (parsley).....					13	Do.
<i>Septoria</i> sp.....	<i>Apium graveolens</i> (celery).....					1	Pa.
Do.....	<i>Ranunculus bilobus</i> .....		1				Calif.*
<i>Sphaeronema</i> sp.....	<i>Narcissus</i> sp.....		1				D. C.
<i>Stachybotrys</i> sp.....	<i>Ilycinthus</i> sp.....		1				Pa.
<i>Tilletia tritici</i> .....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat).....	1					N. Y.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, 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>Uromyces caryophyllinus</i> .....	<i>Dianthus</i> sp.....	3	3				D. C.
<i>Ustilago avenae</i> .....	<i>Avena sativa</i> (oats).....		1				Wash.
<i>Vermicularia</i> sp.....	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton).....				1		N. Y.
<i>Verticillium</i> sp.....	<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion).....					1	La.
Do.....	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).....					1	Tex.
ESTONIA							
Diseases:							
<i>Fusicoccum putrefaciens</i> .....	<i>Vaccinium</i> sp. (cranberry).....	1					N. Y.
<i>Godronia cassandrae</i> .....	do.....	1					Do.
<i>Phyllosticta</i> sp.....	do.....	1					Do.
FEDERATED MALAY STATES							
Insects:							
<i>Aleuroplatus samoanus</i> (whitefly).....	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton).....				1		Fla.*
<i>Lepidosaphes lasianthi</i> (Coccidae).....	do.....				1		Do.*
FIJI ISLANDS							
Diseases:							
<i>Diplodia</i> sp.....	<i>Barringtonia edulis</i> .....				1		N. Y.
FINLAND							
Diseases:							
<i>Phragmotrichum chaillatii</i> .....	<i>Larix</i> sp. (larch).....				1		Do.
<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> .....	<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot).....					1	Tex.
FRANCE							
Insects:							
<i>Acalypta parrula</i> (Tingitidae).....	Rose cuttings and sphagnum.....		1				D. C.
<i>Acrolepis assectella</i> (Plutellidae).....	<i>Allium porrum</i> (leek).....					4	N. Y.
Do.....	do.....					1	Pa.
<i>Apion carduorum</i> (Curculionidae).....	<i>Cynara scolymus</i> (globe artichoke).....					17	N. Y.
<i>Baris laticollis</i> (Curculionidae).....	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).....					3	Do.
<i>Bruchidius halodendri</i> (Bruchidae).....	<i>Halimodendron argenteum</i> .....		1				D. C.
<i>Bruchidius mulsanti</i> (Bruchidae).....	<i>Cytisus proliferus</i> .....		1				Do.
<i>Bruchus signaticornis</i> (Bruchidae).....	<i>Lens esculenta</i> (lentil).....		1				Do.
<i>Bruchus vicinae</i> (Bruchidae).....	<i>Lathyrus articulatus</i> .....		1				Do.
<i>Cassida nobilis</i> (Chrysomelidae).....	<i>Brassica rapa</i> .....					1	N. Y.
<i>Ceutorhynchus pleurostigma</i> (turnip gall weevil).....	<i>Brassica campestris</i> (rutabaga).....					1	Md.
Do.....	<i>Brassica rapa</i> .....					3	N. Y.
<i>Ceutorhynchus quadridens</i> (Curculionidae).....	do.....					1	Do.
<i>Chirothrips similis</i> (thrips).....	<i>Festuca elatior</i> (meadow fescue).....		1				D. C.
<i>Chrysomphalus dictyospermi</i> var. (Coccidae).....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....				1		N. Y.
<i>Drusenatus nasturtii</i> (Curculionidae).....	<i>Radicula nasturtium-aquaticum</i> (watercress).....					1	Do.
<i>Forficula auricularia</i> (European earwig).....	<i>Lilium</i> sp.....	1					Do.
<i>Frankliniella intonsa</i> .....	<i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic).....					1	Do.
Do.....	<i>Aster</i> sp.....					1	Do.
<i>Helophorus rufipes</i> (Hydrophilidae).....	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).....					1	Do.
<i>Helophorus rugosus</i> (Hydrophilidae).....	do.....					1	Do.
Do.....	<i>Cichorium intybus</i> (witloof).....					1	Do.
<i>Liothrips vaneekae</i> (thrips).....	<i>Lilium candidum</i> (Madonna lily).....		1				Do.
Do.....	<i>Lilium</i> sp.....		1				Do.
<i>Macrosiphum kaltenbachii</i> (aphid).....	<i>Cichorium intybus</i> (witloof).....					1	Do.
Do.....	<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce).....					1	Do.
<i>Mamestra brassicae</i> (Noctuidae).....	<i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i> (cauliflower).....					1	Do.
<i>Parlatoria crotonis</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton).....					1	Do.
<i>Parthenothrips dracaenae</i> (thrips).....	Palm.....					1	Do.
<i>Pediaspis aceris</i> (Cynipidae).....	<i>Acer monspessulanum</i> (Montpelier maple).....		2				D. C.
<i>Phelomerus germani</i> (Bruchidae).....	<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i> (Jerusalem-thorn).....		2				Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
FRANCE—Continued.							
Insects—Continued.							
<i>Phyllotreta atra</i> (Chrysomelidae).....	<i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i> .....					1	N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> .....					1	Do.
<i>Phyllotreta cruciferae</i> (Chrysomelidae).....	<i>Allium porrum</i> (leek).....					1	Do.
<i>Phyllotreta nemorum</i> (Chrysomelidae).....	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).....					2	Do.
Do.....	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> (radish).....					3	Do.
<i>Phytodecta olivaceus</i> (Chrysomelidae).....	<i>Genista scoparia</i> .....	1					D. C.
<i>Pionea forficatis</i> (Pyralidae).....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> .....					1	N. Y.
<i>Psylliodes chrysocephala</i> (Chrysomelidae).....	<i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i> .....					1	Do.
Do.....	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).....					15	Do.
<i>Sitona lineata</i> (Curculionidae).....	<i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i> .....					1	Do.
<i>Taeniothrips atratus</i> (thrips).....	<i>Brassica rapa</i> .....					1	Do.
<i>Taeniothrips frontalis</i> (thrips).....	<i>Dianthus</i> sp. (carnation).....			1			Do.
<i>Thrips angusticeps</i> (thrips).....	<i>Cichorium intybus</i> (witloof).....					1	Do.
Do.....	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> (fennel).....					1	Do.
Do.....	<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce).....					2	Do.
<i>Thrips tabaci pullus</i> (thrips).....	<i>Iris</i> sp.....	1					D. C.
Diseases:							
<i>Albugo candida</i> .....	<i>Brassica oleracea acephala</i> (kale).....					1	N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i> (cauliflower).....					7	Do.
Do.....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> .....					3	Do.
Do.....	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).....					3	Do.
<i>Albugo tragopogonis</i> .....	<i>Tragopogon porrifolius</i> (salsify).....					1	Do.
<i>Alternaria brassicae</i> .....	<i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i> .....					1	Do.
Do.....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> .....					1	Do.
<i>Bacterium maculicola</i> .....	<i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i> .....					5	Do.
Do.....	<i>Brassica oleracea gemmifera</i> (brussels sprouts).....					3	Do.
<i>Botrytis cinerea</i> .....	<i>Allium ascalonicum</i> (shallot).....					1	Ala.
Do.....	do.....					2	La.
Do.....	<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion).....					1	Ala.
Do.....	do.....					1	La.
Do.....	do.....					1	Pa.
Do.....	do.....					1	Tex.
Do.....	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> .....					1	La.
Do.....	<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot).....					1	Tex.
Do.....	<i>Pisum sativum</i> (pea).....					1	N. Y.
<i>Bremia lactucae</i> .....	<i>Chicorium intybus</i> (witloof).....					1	Do.
Do.....	<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce).....					11	Do.
Do.....	<i>Lactuca sativa longifolia</i> (Romaine lettuce).....					8	Do.
<i>Ceratostomella</i> sp.....	<i>Vitis</i> sp. (grape).....					1	Do.
<i>Collotrichum nigrum</i> .....	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> .....					1	Ala.
<i>Collotrichum orchidearum</i> .....	<i>Phalaenopsis</i> sp. (orchid).....	1					D. C.
<i>Coniothyrium</i> sp.....	<i>Rosa</i> sp.....		1				Do.
<i>Coryneum microstictoides</i> .....	<i>Paeonia moutan</i> (peony).....	1					Calif.*
<i>Coryneum microstictum</i> .....	<i>Rosa</i> sp.....		1				D. C.
<i>Cumminsia sanguinea</i> .....	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i> (Oregon hollygrape).....				1		N. Y.
<i>Gloeosporium</i> sp.....	<i>Pandanus</i> sp. (Screwpine).....					1	Do.
<i>Graphiola phoenicis</i> .....	<i>Palm</i> .....					3	Do.
Do.....	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> (date palm).....					1	Do.
<i>Helminthosporium allii</i> .....	<i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic).....		1				N. Y.
<i>Helminthosporium sativum</i> .....	<i>Secale cereale</i> (rye).....	1				2	S. C.
<i>Helminthosporium</i> sp.....	<i>Hyacinthus</i> sp.....			1			N. Y.
<i>Heterosporium allii</i> .....	<i>Allium porrum</i> (leek).....					2	Do.
<i>Heterosporium echinulatum</i> .....	<i>Dianthus</i> sp. (carnation).....		1				Md.
<i>Leptosphaeria culmicola</i> .....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat).....	1					N. Y.
<i>Mecrosporium parasiticum</i> .....	<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion).....					1	Do.
<i>Mycosphaerella brassicicola</i> .....	<i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i> (cauliflower).....					43	Do.
Do.....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> .....					7	Do.
<i>Mycosphaerella pinodes</i> .....	<i>Pisum sativum</i> (pea).....					4	Do.
<i>Myrosporium</i> sp.....	<i>Paeonia moutan</i> (peony).....	1					Calif.*
<i>Papulospora</i> sp.....	<i>Pisum sativum</i> (pea).....					1	N. Y.
<i>Paranthostomella</i> sp.....	<i>Paeonia moutan</i> .....	1					Calif.*
<i>Periconia</i> sp.....	do.....	1					Do.*
Do.....	<i>Paeonia</i> sp. (peony).....	1					Do.*

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, 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>Diseases—Continued.</b>							
<i>Peronospora parasitica</i> .....	<i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i> .....					1	N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> .....					2	Do.
<i>Pestalozzia guepini</i> .....	<i>Camellia japonica</i> (camellia).....	3					D. C.
Do.....	<i>Camellia reticulata</i> .....	1					Do.
<i>Pestalozzia</i> sp.....	<i>Pandanus</i> sp. (screw-pine).....				1		N. Y.
<i>Peizella lythri</i> .....	<i>Rosa</i> sp.....		1				D. C.
<i>Phoma</i> sp.....	<i>Cynara scolymus</i> (globe artichoke). do.....					1	Ala.
Do.....	<i>Iris</i> sp.....		1			27	N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> .....					2	D. C.
<i>Phyllosticta</i> sp.....	<i>Euonymus</i> sp.....				1		Wash.
Do.....	<i>Laurus nobilis</i> (Grecian laurel).....					1	N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Vitis</i> sp. (grape).....					1	Do.
<i>Plasmodiophora brassicae</i> .....	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).....					1	Do.
<i>Pseudopeziza trifolii</i> .....	<i>Trifolium</i> sp. (clover).....					1	Do.
<i>Puccinia altii</i> .....	<i>Allium porrum</i> (leek).....					12	Do.
<i>Puccinia extensicola hieraciata</i> .....	<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce).....					1	Do.
<i>Puccinia graminis</i> .....	<i>Avena sativa</i> (oats).....	1					Md.
Do.....	do.....	1					N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat).....	1					Md.
Do.....	do.....	6					N. Y.
Do.....	do.....	2					Pa.
<i>Puccinia hieracii</i> .....	<i>Cichorium intybus</i> (chicory).....					13	N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> (dandelion).....					1	Do.
<i>Puccinia porri</i> .....	<i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic).....					1	Pa.
<i>Puccinia rubigo-vera tritici</i> .....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> .....	2		1			Md.
Do.....	do.....	2				1	N. Y.
Do.....	do.....	2					Pa.
<i>Puccinia</i> sp.....	<i>Allium porrum</i> (leek).....					1	N. Y.
Do.....	do.....					1	Pa.
Do.....	<i>Secale cereale</i> (rye).....	1					La.
Do.....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat).....	7					N. Y.
<i>Pythium</i> sp.....	<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot).....					1	Tex.
<i>Ramularia</i> sp.....	<i>Cynara scolymus</i> (globe artichoke). do.....					1	N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot).....					1	Do.
Do.....	<i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean).....					4	Tex.
<i>Sclerotium</i> sp.....	<i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic).....					7	N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Paeonia</i> sp. (peony).....	1				1	Do.
<i>Septoria apii</i> .....	<i>Apium graveolens</i> (celery).....					9	Calif.*
Do.....	do.....					1	N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Apium graveolens rapaceum</i> (celeriac). <i>Petroselinum hortense</i> (parsley).....					3	Pa.
<i>Septoria petroselini</i> .....	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> .....					19	N. Y.
<i>Stysanus stemonites</i> .....	<i>Allium porrum</i> (leek).....					2	Do.
<i>Uredo</i> sp.....	do.....					1	Tex.
Do.....	<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion).....					1	N. Y.
<i>Urocystis cepulae</i> .....	<i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean).....		1				Pa.
<i>Oromyces appendiculatus</i> .....	<i>Dianthus</i> sp. (carnation).....					1	Calif.*
<i>Oromyces caryophyllinus</i> .....	<i>Pyrus communis</i> (pear).....			1			N. Y.
<i>Venturia pyrina</i> .....	<i>Lilium candidum</i> (Madonna lily). <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> .....	1				1	Do.
Do.....						1	Pa.
						1	N. Y.
						1	Tex.
<b>FRENCH WEST AFRICA</b>							
<b>Diseases:</b>							
<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> .....	<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot).....					1	La.
<b>GERMANY</b>							
<b>Insects:</b>							
<i>Acalypta parvula</i> (Tingitidae).....	Sphagnum moss packing.....			1			N. Y.
<i>Acrolepia assectella</i> (Plutellidae).....	<i>Allium porrum</i> (leek).....					2	Do.
<i>Agriotes obscurus</i> (Elateridae).....	<i>Radicula armoracia</i> (horseradish). Sphagnum moss and debris.....					1	Do.
<i>Aptinothrips rufus</i> (thrips).....	do.....			1			Do.
<i>Aptinothrips rufus</i> form <i>styliifera</i> (thrips).....				1			Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
GERMANY—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
<i>Athous hirtus</i> (Elateridae).....	<i>Cichorium intybus</i> (chicory).....					1	N. Y.
<i>Athous subfuscus</i> (Elateridae).....	In soil on spruce.....		1				Do.
<i>Brachyrhinus porcatus</i> (Curculionidae).	Packing around violet and cedar plants.		1				Md.
Do.....	Soil around violet and freesia plants.		1				N. Y.
<i>Ceutorhynchus ericae</i> (Curculionidae).	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (heather).....		2				Pa.
<i>Ceutorhynchus pleurostigma</i> (turnip gall weevil).	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).....					1	N. Y.
<i>Ceutorhynchus quadridens</i> (Curculionidae).	do.....					1	Do.
<i>Drymus sylvaticus</i> (Lygaeidae).....	Sphagnum moss packing.....			1			Do.
<i>Emphtus cinctus</i> (sawfly).....	<i>Rosa</i> sp.....	1					D. C.
<i>Ernobius abietis</i> (Anobiidae).....	<i>Pinus</i> sp (pine).....		1				Md.
<i>Eurytoma onobrychidis</i> (Eurytomidae).	<i>Onobrychis viciaefolia</i> .....		1				N. Y.
<i>Frankliniella intonsa</i> (thrips).....	<i>Aster</i> sp.....				1		Do.
<i>Frankliniella tenuicornis</i> (thrips).....	<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce).....					1	Mass.
<i>Haplothrips aculeatus</i> (thrips).....	Sphagnum moss and debris.....			1			N. Y.
<i>Haplothrips setiger</i> (thrips).....	Packing around violet and cedar plants.		1				Md.
<i>Hypera nigrirostris</i> (Curculionidae).	Spray of laurel and willow.....		1				N. Y.
<i>Ischnodes sanguinicollis</i> (Elateridae).	In soil around araucaria.....			1			Do.
<i>Laspeyresia strobilella</i> (Olethreutidae).	<i>Picea</i> sp. (spruce).....			1			Do.
Do.....	<i>Pinus</i> sp.....		1				Do.
<i>Lepidosaphes lasianthi</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Aucuba</i> sp.....				1		Do.
Do.....	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton).....				1		Do.
<i>Leucaspis loewi</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Pinus</i> sp.....			1			Do.
<i>Limothrips denticornis</i> (thrips).....	<i>Dianthus</i> sp. (carnation).....			1			Do.
Do.....	<i>Rubus</i> sp. (blackberry).....		1				Do.
Do.....	Sphagnum moss and debris.....			1			Do.
<i>Macrosiphum kaltenbachii</i> (aphid).....	<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce).....					2	Do.
<i>Mamestra brassicae</i> (Noctuidae).....	<i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i> (cauliflower).					1	Md.
Do.....	do.....					2	N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> .....					1	Do.
<i>Mecinus pyaster</i> (Curculionidae).....	<i>Picea</i> sp. (spruce).....		1				Mich.
<i>Myzus ornatus</i> (aphid).....	<i>Helenium</i> sp.....		1				D. C.
<i>Parthenothrips dracaenae</i> (thrips).....	Bamboo.....				2		N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> .....					1	Do.
Do.....	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> sp.....				3		Do.
Do.....	<i>Crassula</i> sp.....				1		Do.
Do.....	<i>Euonymus</i> sp.....				2		Do.
Do.....	<i>Hosta</i> sp.....				2		Do.
<i>Physokermes piceae</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Picea excelsa</i> (Norway spruce).....		1				Pa.
<i>Polydrusus tereticollis</i> (Curculionidae).	<i>Artemisia dracunculus</i> (tarragon).					1	N. Y.
<i>Psylliodes chrysocephala</i> (Chrysomelidae).	<i>Brassica oleracea bullata</i> (Savoy cabbage).					1	Do.
Do.....	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).....					1	Do.
<i>Strophosoma melanogrammus</i> (Curculionidae).	Sphagnum moss packing.....			1			Do.
<i>Taeniothrips atratus</i> (thrips).....	<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce).....					1	Do.
Do.....	Sphagnum moss and debris.....			1			Do.
<i>Taeniothrips dianthi</i> (thrips).....	Soil around cuttings.....		1				Pa.
<i>Taeniothrips ericae</i> (thrips).....	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (heather).....		2				Do.
<i>Thrips angusticeps</i> (thrips).....	<i>Tragopogon porrifolius</i> (salsify).....					1	N. Y.
<i>Thrips flavus</i> (thrips).....	<i>Amaranthus</i> sp.....			1			Do.
Do.....	<i>Aster</i> sp.....				1		Do.
Do.....	<i>Rosa</i> sp.....			1			Do.
<i>Thrips fuscipennis</i> (thrips).....	<i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i> (cauliflower).					1	Do.
Do.....	<i>Pinus</i> sp.....		1				Md.
<i>Thrips fuscipennis</i> form <i>corticina</i> (thrips).	do.....		1				Do.
Diseases:							
<i>Albugo candida</i> .....	<i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i> (cauliflower).					1	N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Brassica oleracea bullata</i> (Savoy cabbage).					1	Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
<b>GERMANY—Continued</b>							
<b>Diseases—Continued.</b>							
<i>Albugo tragopogonis</i> .....	<i>Tragopogon porrifolius</i> (salsify).					2	N. Y.
<i>Alternaria brassicae</i> .....	<i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i> (cauliflower).					1	Pa.
Do.....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i>					5	N. Y.
Do.....	do					1	Pa.
<i>Alternaria dianthi</i> .....	<i>Dianthus</i> sp.		1				D. C.
Do.....	do		1				Pa.
<i>Alternaria herculea</i> .....	<i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i>					3	N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i>					1	Mass.
Do.....	do					1	Pa.
Do.....	do					1	Tex.
Do.....	<i>Brassica oleracea caulo-rapa</i> (kohlrabi).					1	N. Y.
<i>Aphelenchoides parietinus</i> .....	<i>Allium cepa</i>					1	La.
<i>Ascochyta berberidina</i> .....	<i>Berberis</i> sp.		1				Wash.
<i>Ascochyta brassicae</i> .....	<i>Brassica oleracea caulo-rapa</i>					1	N. Y.
<i>Bacterium campestris</i> .....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i>					1	Pa.
<i>Bacterium maculicola</i> .....	<i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i> (cauliflower).					2	Md.
Do.....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i>					2	La.
Do.....	do					2	Md.
Do.....	do					1	N. Y.
Do.....	do					1	Pa.
Do.....	<i>Brassica oleracea caulo-rapa</i> (kohlrabi).					2	N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Brassica oleracea gemmifera</i> (brussels sprouts).					2	Do.
<i>Bacterium marginatum</i> .....	<i>Gladiolus</i> sp.	1	1				D. C.
Bitter pit.....	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>					1	Pa.
<i>Botrytis cinerea</i> .....	<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion)					2	Ala.
Do.....	do					2	La.
Do.....	do					4	Pa.
Do.....	do					4	Tex.
Do.....	<i>Allium porrum</i> (leek)					2	Pa.
Do.....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i>					1	La.
Do.....	do					3	Pa.
Do.....	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip)					2	Ala.
Do.....	do					4	La.
Do.....	<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot)					3	Ala.
Do.....	do					4	La.
Do.....	do					3	Tex.
Do.....	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>		1				Pa.
Do.....	<i>Tulipa</i> sp. (tulip)				1		Do.
<i>Botrytis galanthina</i> .....	<i>Galanthus</i> sp.		1				N. Y.
<i>Brachysporium</i> sp.....	<i>Betula</i> sp. (birch)			1			Do.
<i>Bremia lactucae</i> .....	<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce)					2	Do.
Do.....	<i>Lactuca sativa longifolia</i> (Romaine lettuce).					1	Do.
<i>Capnodium</i> sp.....	<i>Abies pectinata</i> (silver fir)		1				Tex.
Do.....	<i>Buxus</i> sp. (boxwood)		1				Pa.
<i>Colletotrichum atramentarium</i> .....	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>					1	La.
<i>Cumminsia sanguinea</i> .....	<i>Mahonia</i> sp. (hollygrape)		1				Wash.
<i>Cytospora</i> sp.....	<i>Salix discolor</i> (pussy willow)		1				N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Salix</i> sp. (willow)	3	1				Do.
<i>Diplocarpon rosae</i> .....	<i>Rosa</i> sp.				1		Pa.
<i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> .....	<i>Convallaria majalis</i> (lily-of-the-valley).	18					N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>					1	Ala.
Do.....	do					3	La.
Do.....	do					1	Md.
Do.....	do					5	Pa.
Do.....	do					7	Tex.
<i>Erysiphe graminis</i> .....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat)					1	Md.
<i>Eroscus betulinus</i> .....	<i>Betula</i> sp. (birch)			1			N. Y.
<i>Gloeosporium pelargonii</i> .....	<i>Pelargonium</i> sp. (geranium)			1			Do.
<i>Gloeosporium</i> sp.....	<i>Aucuba japonica</i> (Japanese aucuba).				1		Do.
Do.....	Palm				2		Do.
<i>Glomerella cingulata</i> .....	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple)		1				Pa.
<i>Helminthosporium allii</i> .....	<i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic)					1	N. Y.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
GERMANY—Continued							
Diseases—Continued.							
<i>Heterosporium allii</i> .....	<i>Allium porrum</i> (leek).....					1	N. Y.
Do.....	do.....					2	Pa.
<i>Heterosporium echinulatum</i> .....	<i>Dianthus</i> sp.....		1			1	Do.
<i>Heterosporium</i> sp.....	<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot).....					1	N. Y.
<i>Metaspora</i> sp.....	<i>Salix</i> sp. (willow).....					1	Do.
<i>Mycosphaerella brassicicola</i> .....	<i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i> (cauliflowerer).....					12	Do.
Do.....	<i>Brassica oleracea bullata</i> (Savoy cabbage).....					1	Do.
Do.....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> .....					2	Do.
<i>Nectria cinnabarina</i> .....	<i>Betula</i> sp. (birch).....			1			Do.
<i>Nectria galligena</i> .....	<i>Salix discolor</i> (pussy willow).....			1			Do.
<i>Oidium euonymi-japonici</i> .....	<i>Euonymus japonica variegata</i> .....				3		Do.
Do.....	<i>Euonymus</i> sp.....				2		Do.
<i>Oidium</i> sp.....	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> sp.....				2		Do.
<i>Penicillium gladioli</i> .....	<i>Gladiolus</i> sp.....	1					D. C.
<i>Penicillium glaucum</i> .....	<i>Vitis</i> sp. (grape).....				1		Va.
<i>Peronospora parasitica</i> .....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> .....					1	N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> (radish).....					1	Do.
<i>Pestalozzia</i> sp.....	<i>Laurus</i> sp.....				1		Do.
<i>Phoma</i> sp.....	<i>Picea</i> sp. (spruce).....				1		Do.
Do.....	<i>Pinus montana mughus</i> (mugho pine).....				1		Do.
Do.....	<i>Radicula armoracia</i> (horseradish).....					1	Ala.
<i>Phomopsis</i> sp.....	<i>Pyrus communis</i> (pear).....			1			N. Y.
<i>Phyllosticta solitaria</i> .....	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple).....			2			Do.
<i>Phyllosticta</i> sp.....	<i>Pinus montana mughus</i> .....			1			Do.
Do.....	<i>Tilia</i> sp.....		1	1			Do.
<i>Pratylenchus pratensis</i> .....	<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion).....					1	Tex.
Do.....	<i>Convallaria majalis</i> (lily-of-the-valley).....	4					N. Y.
<i>Puccinia allii</i> .....	<i>Allium porrum</i> (leek).....					5	Do.
<i>Puccinia carlinae</i> .....	<i>Carlina vulgaris</i> (carline thistle).....			1			Do.
<i>Puccinia chrysanthemi</i> .....	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> sp.....				3		Do.
<i>Puccinia graminis</i> .....	<i>Avena sativa</i> (oats).....	1					Do.
Do.....	do.....					1	Wash.
Do.....	<i>Secale cereale</i> (rye).....	1					La.
Do.....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat).....			2			Ill.
Do.....	do.....	1				3	Md.
Do.....	do.....	12		2			N. Y.
Do.....	do.....	3					Pa.
<i>Puccinia hieracii</i> .....	<i>Cichorium intybus</i> (chicory).....					2	N. Y.
<i>Puccinia menthae</i> .....	<i>Mentha</i> sp. (mint).....					1	Do.
<i>Puccinia rubigo-vera tritici</i> .....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat).....					3	Md.
Do.....	do.....		1				N. Y.
Do.....	do.....	1					Pa.
Do.....	do.....	1					P. R.
<i>Puccinia</i> sp.....	do.....	3					N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Aechmea fasciata</i> .....		1				D. C.
<i>Ramularia</i> sp.....	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> (radish).....					1	N. Y.
<i>Rhizoctonia</i> sp.....	<i>Brassica campestris</i> (rutabaga).....					1	Pa.
<i>Sclerotinia cinerea</i> .....	<i>Prunus domestica</i> (plum).....			1			N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Prunus</i> sp. (cherry).....					1	Do.
<i>Sclerotinia gladioli</i> .....	<i>Gladiolus</i> sp.....	1					D. C.
<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> .....	<i>Apium graveolens</i> (celery).....					1	La.
Do.....	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).....					1	Ala.
Do.....	<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot).....					4	Do.
Do.....	do.....					7	La.
Do.....	do.....					1	Miss.
Do.....	do.....					2	N. Y.
Do.....	do.....					1	Pa.
Do.....	do.....					4	Tex.
Do.....	do.....					3	Va.
Do.....	<i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean).....					2	N. Y.
<i>Sclerotium</i> sp.....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> .....					1	Pa.
Do.....	<i>Dianthus</i> sp.....		1				D. C.
Do.....	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> .....					1	La.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarries	Stores	
GERMANY—Continued							
Diseases—Continued.							
<i>Septoria api</i> .....	<i>Apium graveolens</i> (celery).....					2	N. Y.
Do.....	do.....					1	Pa.
Do.....	<i>Apium graveolens rapaceum</i> (celeriac). do.....					5	N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> sp.....			1	9	1	Pa.
<i>Septoria chrysanthemella</i> .....	<i>Petroselinum hortense</i> (parsley).....					16	N. Y.
<i>Septoria petroselini</i> .....	<i>Pinus</i> sp.....		1				Do.
<i>Septoria</i> sp.....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat).....		1				Ill.
Do.....	<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion).....					1	Pa.
<i>Sphaeronema</i> sp.....	Lycopodiaceae.....		1				D. C.
<i>Stemphylium</i> sp.....	<i>Radicula armoracia</i> (horse-radish). do.....					1	La.
<i>Stysanus stemonites</i> .....	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> .....					1	Va.
Do.....	<i>Pyrus communis</i> (pear).....					1	Tex.
<i>Venturia pyrina</i> .....	<i>Dianthus</i> sp.....		1				N. Y.
<i>Vermicularia herbarum</i> .....	do.....			1			Do.
<i>Vermicularia</i> sp.....	<i>Dahlia</i> sp.....		1	1			D. C.
<i>Verticillium albo-atrum</i> .....	do.....		1				Do.
<i>Verticillium</i> sp.....	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> .....					1	Ala.
Do.....	do.....					1	La.
Do.....	do.....					1	Tex.
GIBRALTAR							
Diseases:							
<i>Alternaria brassicae</i> .....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> .....					1	Md.
<i>Bacterium maculicola</i> .....	do.....					1	Do.
GRAND CAYMAN							
Diseases:							
<i>Diplodia tubericola</i> .....	<i>Manihot esculenta</i> (cassava).....				1		Ala.
GREAT BRITAIN							
Insects:							
<i>Frankliniella intonsa</i> (thrips).....	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (heather).....		1				Pa.
<i>Taeniothrips ericae</i> (thrips).....	do.....		1				Do.
Diseases:							
<i>Botrytis cinerea</i> .....	<i>Sorbus</i> sp.....		1				Do.
GREECE							
Insects:							
<i>Acanthoscelides spinipes</i> (Bruchi- dae).....	Legume.....		1				D. C.
<i>Apion longirostre</i> (Curculionidae).....	<i>Cydonia oblonga</i> (quince).....	1					N. Y.
<i>Callirhytis glandium</i> (Cynipidae).....	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (valonia).....	1					Do.
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> (Mediterranean fruit fly).....	<i>Cydonia oblonga</i> (quince).....			1			Do.
<i>Chrysomphalus dictyospermi</i> var. (Coccidae).....	Palm.....				1		Do.
<i>Dacus oleae</i> (olive fruit fly).....	<i>Olea europaea</i> (olive).....					7	Md.
<i>Leucaspis riccae</i> (Coccidae).....	do.....			1			N. Y.
<i>Myelois ceratoniae</i> (Pyrilidae).....	<i>Cerantonis siliqua</i> (carob).....		1				Do.
<i>Parlatoria oleae</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple).....			2			Do.
Do.....	<i>Olea europaea</i> (olive).....			1			Do.
<i>Targionia vitis</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Vitis</i> sp. (grape).....			1			Do.
Diseases:							
<i>Colletotrichum circinans</i> .....	<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion).....					1	Md.
<i>Phoma</i> sp.....	<i>Citrus limonia</i> (lemon).....			1			N. Y.
<i>Pseudopeziza medicaginis</i> .....	<i>Medicago sativa</i> (alfalfa).....	1					Do.
<i>Puccinia rubigo-vera tritici</i> .....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat).....					1	Md.
<i>Puccinia</i> sp.....	do.....	1					N. Y.
GRENADA							
Insects:							
<i>Targionia hartii</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp. (yam).....			1			Mass.
Diseases:							
<i>Scirrhia bambusae</i> .....	Bamboo.....			1			N. Y.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
<b>GUAM</b>							
Diseases:							
<i>Gloeosporium catechu</i> .....	<i>Areca catechu</i> (betel).....		1				Wash.
<b>GUATEMALA</b>							
Insects:							
<i>Anastrepha ludens</i> (Mexican fruit fly).....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....				1		La.
Do.....	do.....			1			N. Y.
<i>Anastrepha</i> sp. (Trypetidae).....	<i>Mammea americana</i> (mamey).....				1		Tex.
<i>Aspidiotus palmae</i> (Coecidae).....	<i>Musa</i> sp.....	1					Ala.
Do.....	do.....	1					S. C.
<i>Asterolecanium aureum</i> (Coecidae).....	<i>Epidendrum</i> sp. (orchid).....	1					D. C.
<i>Coccus viridis</i> (Coecidae).....	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime).....					1	Mass.
<i>Lygaeus vittiscutis</i> (Lygaeidae).....	Packing around orchids.....	1					D. C.
<i>Macrosiphum luteum</i> (aphid).....	<i>Lycaste</i> sp. (orchid).....		1				Do.
Do.....	<i>Oncidium</i> sp. (orchid).....	1	1				Hawaii.*
Do.....	Orchid.....	1	1				D. C.
<i>Metamasius sericeus</i> (silky cane weevil).....	Banana debris.....	6					Ala.
Do.....	do.....	13					La.
Do.....	do.....	3					Md.
Do.....	do.....	10					S. C.
Do.....	do.....	1					Tex.
Do.....	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana).....	3					Ala.
Do.....	do.....	1					Md.
<i>Oosternum costatum</i> (Hydrophilidae).....	<i>Lycaste aromatica</i> (orchid).....	1					D. C.
<i>Phelomerus aberrans</i> (Bruchidae).....	<i>Cassia fistula</i> (golden-shower).....			1			Pa.
Psychid.....	Banana debris.....	5					Ala.
Do.....	do.....	35					La.
Do.....	do.....	10					Md.
Do.....	do.....	2					Pa.
Do.....	do.....	23					S. C.
Do.....	do.....	4					Tex.
Do.....	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana).....	10					Ala.
Do.....	do.....	2					La.
Do.....	do.....	1					Md.
Do.....	do.....	1					N. Y.
Do.....	do.....	4					Pa.
<i>Vinsonia stellifera</i> (Coecidae).....	<i>Stanhopea</i> sp. (orchid).....	1					D. C.
<i>Zabrotes subfasciatus</i> (Bruchidae).....	Bean.....	1	2				N. Y.
Diseases:							
<i>Cephaluros virescens</i> .....	<i>Musa</i> sp.....					1	Pa.
<i>Cercospora</i> sp.....	<i>Cypripedium caudatum</i> (orchid).....		1				D. C.
Do.....	Orchid.....		1				Do.
<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.....	<i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid).....			1			Calif.*
Do.....	Orchid.....			1			N. Y.
<i>Diplodia cacaoicola</i> .....	do.....	1					D. C.
<i>Dorylaimus n.</i> sp.....	<i>Anoetochilus</i> sp.....		1				Hawaii.*
<i>Gloeosporium cattleyae</i> .....	Orchid.....		1				La.
<i>Gloeosporium limeticolum</i> .....	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime).....	1					Calif.*
<i>Gloeosporium palmarum</i> .....	<i>Chamaedorea elegans</i> (palm).....			1			Do.*
<i>Gloeosporium</i> sp.....	Orchid.....	1	1				D. C.
Do.....	do.....			2			N. Y.
<i>Physalospora cattleyae</i> .....	do.....		1				La.
<i>Pratylenchus pratensis</i> .....	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp. (yam).....	1					D. C.
<i>Selenophoma</i> sp.....	<i>Dendrobium</i> sp. (orchid).....		1				Do.
<i>Spira toruloides</i> .....	<i>Chamaedorea elegans</i> (palm).....			1			Calif.*
<b>GUERNSEY</b>							
Diseases:							
<i>Oospora lactis parasitica</i> .....	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> .....					2	Pa.
<b>HAITI</b>							
Insects:							
<i>Anastrepha</i> sp. (Trypetidae).....	<i>Chrysophyllum cainito</i> (star apple).....					1	Fla.*
Do.....	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango).....			2		3	N. Y.
<i>Aspidiotus destructor</i> (Coecidae).....	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana).....	1					Do.
<i>Aspidiotus herculeanus</i> (Coecidae).....	<i>Spondias mombin</i> (hog plum).....			1			Fla.*
Do.....	<i>Swietenia mahogany</i> (mahogany).....			1			Do.*

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
HAITI—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
<i>Cylas formicarius</i> (sweetpotato weevil)	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweetpotato)					3	Pa.
<i>Morganella longispina</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange)				1		Do.
<i>Trionymus sacchari</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>			1			N. Y.
Diseases:							
<i>Bacterium vesicatorium</i>	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	1					Do.
Do.	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i>					1	Do.
<i>Colletotrichum phomoides</i>	do.					1	Do.
<i>Diplodia cacaocola</i>	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango)		1				D. C.
<i>Diplodia natalensis</i>	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime)	2					N. Y.
<i>Diplodia tuberciola</i>	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweetpotato)					1	Pa.
<i>Diplodia</i> sp.	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> (coconut)					1	N. Y.
<i>Gloeosporium limeticolum</i>	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i>					1	Do.
<i>Helmintosporium</i> sp.	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i> (plantain)	1					Do.
<i>Pestalozzia</i> sp.	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> (coconut)					1	Do.
<i>Phyllosticta</i> sp.	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango)			1			Do.
<i>Puccinia rubigo-vera tritici</i>	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat)	1					Do.
<i>Thielaviopsis paradoxa</i>	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>			1			Do.
<i>Verticillium</i> sp.	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i> (plantain)	1					Do.
HAWAII							
Insects:							
<i>Amorbia emigratella</i> (Tortricidae)	<i>Rosa</i> sp.			1			Calif*
<i>Antonina bambusae</i> (Coccidae)	Bamboo					1	Do.*
<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> (melon fly)	<i>Cucumis sativus</i> (cucumber)					1	Do.*
<i>Caryedon fuscus</i> (Bruchidae)	<i>Cassia fistula</i> (golden-shower)			1			Do.*
Do.	<i>Cassia</i> sp.			1			Do.*
Do.	Legume			1			Do.*
Do.	<i>Rhamnus purshiana</i> (cascara buckthorn).			2			Do.*
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> (Mediterranean fruit fly).	<i>Coffea</i> sp.			4			Do.*
Do.	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango)			1			Do.*
Do.	<i>Persea americana</i> (avocado)					1	Do.*
Do.	<i>Vitis</i> sp. (grape)			1			Do.*
<i>Ceroplastes rubens</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Alyzia olivaeformis</i> (maile)			1			Do.*
Do.	<i>Allamanda schottii</i>	1					Do.*
Do.	<i>Dioclea violacea</i>			1			Do.*
Do.	Flower leis.			2			Do.*
Do.	Leaf leis.			1			Do.*
<i>Coccus acuminatus</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Averrhoa carambola</i> (carambola).	1		1			Do.*
Do.	<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine).			5			Do.*
<i>Coccus viridis</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Caladium</i> sp.			1			Do.*
Do.	<i>Coffea</i> sp.			1			Do.*
Do.	Flower leis.			5	1		Do.*
Do.	<i>Gardenia florida</i>	1		21	2		Do.*
Do.	<i>Hamelia</i> sp.	1					Do.*
Do.	<i>Panax</i> sp.			1			Do.*
Do.	<i>Triphasia trifolia</i> (lime-berry).			1			Do.*
<i>Diocalandra taiitensis</i> (Tahitian coconut weevil).	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> (coconut)					1	Do.*
<i>Ereunetis flavistriata</i> (sugarcane bud worm).	<i>Ananas sativus</i>	9		2			Do.*
Do.	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	11		50	8		Do.*
Do.	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana)	5					Do.*
<i>Ereunetis minuscula</i> (Tineidae)	<i>Ananas sativus</i>	22		6			Do.*
<i>Haplothrips gowdeyi</i> (thrips)	<i>Bignonia venusta</i> (flower lei)			1			Do.*
Do.	<i>Bougainvillea</i> sp.			3	1		Do.*
Do.	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i>			1			Do.*
Do.	<i>Calotropis</i> sp.			1			Do.*
Do.	<i>Canavalia</i> sp.			1			Do.*
Do.	Composite leis.			1			Do.*
Do.	Crown flower leis.	1					Do.*
Do.	<i>Dianthus</i> sp. (carnation)	2		17	1		Do.*
Do.	<i>Dioclea violacea</i> (Mauna-loa)			3			Do.*
Do.	Everlasting flower leis.			4			Do.*
Do.	Flower leis.	1	1	20	2		Do.*
Do.	<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine).			1			Do.*
Do.	<i>Gomphrena globosa</i> (globe-amaranth).			2			Do.*

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
HAWAII—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
<i>Haplothrips gowdeyi</i> (thrips).....	<i>Hibiscus</i> sp.....		1				Calif.*
Do.....	<i>Jasminum sambac</i> .....	1					Do.*
Do.....	<i>Mesembryanthemum</i> sp.....			1			Do.*
Do.....	<i>Plumeria acutifolia</i> .....			1			Do.*
Do.....	<i>Plumeria</i> sp.....			1			Do.*
Do.....	<i>Polyanthes tuberosa</i> (tuberose).....			3			Do.*
Do.....	<i>Stafice</i> sp.....			1			Do.*
Do.....	<i>Tagetes</i> sp. (marigold).....			2			Do.*
Do.....	<i>Zingiber officinale</i> (ginger).....			4			Do.*
Do.....	<i>Lilium</i> sp.....	1					Do.*
<i>Kaloterms piceatus</i> (termite).....	<i>Canavalia</i> sp.....			8			Do.*
<i>Lampides baetica</i> (Lycaenidae).....	<i>Dioclea violacea</i> (Mauna-Loa).....	1		5			Do.*
Do.....	Flower leis.....			8			Do.*
Do.....	<i>Codiaeum variegatum</i> (croton).....	1					Do.*
<i>Lepidosaphes auriculata</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton).....			3	4		Do.*
Do.....	<i>Juniperus</i> sp. (juniper).....			1	1		Do.*
<i>Lepidosaphes pallida</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Alyxia olivaeformis</i> (maile).....			17	3		Do.*
<i>Lepidosaphes uniloba</i> (Coccidae).....	Leaf leis.....			1			Do.*
Do.....	<i>Canavalia</i> sp.....			5			Do.*
<i>Maruca testulalis</i> (bean pod borer).....	<i>Dioclea violacea</i> (Mauna-Loa).....			9			Do.*
Do.....	Flower leis.....			1			Do.*
Do.....	<i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean).....					1	Do.*
<i>Odonaspis secreta</i> (Coccidae).....	Bamboo.....					1	Do.*
<i>Opogona aurisquamosa</i> (Tineidae).....	<i>Ananas sativus</i> .....	1					Do.*
Do.....	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana).....	1					Do.*
<i>Parlatoria mytilaspiformis</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Codiaeum variegatum</i> (croton).....		1				Do.*
Do.....	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton).....					1	Do.*
Do.....	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (taro).....		1				Do.*
Do.....	<i>Dendrobium</i> sp. (orchid).....				1		Do.*
Do.....	Orchid.....			1			Do.*
Do.....	<i>Strelitzia</i> sp. (bird-of-paradise flower).....				1		Do.*
<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i> (pink bollworm).....	<i>Gossypium</i> sp. (cotton) (boll).....			1			Do.*
Do.....	<i>Gossypium</i> sp. (cottonseed).....			1			Do.*
<i>Pinnaspis buzi</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> .....			1			Do.*
Do.....	<i>Dendrobium</i> sp. (orchid).....				1		Do.*
Do.....	<i>Smilax</i> sp.....			4			Do.*
Do.....	<i>Strelitzia</i> sp.....	1					Do.*
<i>Pseudanidia claviger</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i> .....	1					Do.*
Do.....	<i>Parmentiera cerifera</i> (candle tree).....	1					Do.*
Do.....	<i>Plumeria</i> sp.....	1					Do.*
<i>Pseudanidia tesserata</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Hibiscus</i> sp.....			1	1		Do.*
Do.....	<i>Rosa</i> sp.....		1				Do.*
<i>Pseudococcus kraunhiae</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton).....			1	6		Do.*
Do.....	<i>Costus villosissimus</i> .....	1					Do.*
Do.....	<i>Doryalis caffra</i> (kei-apple).....	1					Do.*
Do.....	Flower leis.....			4	2		Do.*
Do.....	<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine).....	1		4	1		Do.*
Do.....	Orchid.....				1		Do.*
<i>Pseudococcus virgatus</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Areca catechu</i> (betel palm).....	5					Do.*
Do.....	<i>Piper betle</i> (betel pepper).....	6					Do.*
<i>Rhyncolus longulus</i> (Curculionidae).....	<i>Cordyline terminalis</i> (dracena).....	1					Do.*
Do.....	Flower leis.....			1			Do.*
<i>Ripersia palmarum</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> (coconut).....	10		70	21		Do.*
Do.....	<i>Musa</i> sp.....	1					Do.*
<i>Sternochetus mangiferae</i> (mango weevil).....	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango).....			10	3	2	Do.*
<i>Taeniothrips hawaiiensis</i> (thrips).....	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i> .....	2		2			Do.*
Do.....	<i>Cassia fistula</i> (golden-shower).....			1			Do.*
Do.....	<i>Cassia</i> sp.....			1			Do.*
Do.....	<i>Dianthus</i> sp. (carnation).....	3		25	1		Do.*
Do.....	Flower leis.....	1		20	1		Do.*
Do.....	<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine).....			2			Do.*
Do.....	<i>Gomphrena globosa</i> (globe-amaranth).....			2			Do.*
Do.....	<i>Helipterum</i> sp. (everlasting flower).....			1			Do.*
Do.....	<i>Nelumbo</i> sp. (lotus).....			1			Do.*
Do.....	<i>Plumeria acutifolia</i> .....			2	1		Do.*
Do.....	<i>Plumeria</i> sp.....			2			Do.*

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
HAWAII—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
<i>Taeniothrips hawaiiensis</i> (thrips).....	<i>Polyanthes tuberosa</i> (tuberose).....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	Calif.*
Do.....	<i>Solidago</i> sp. (goldenrod).....	-----	1	-----	1	-----	Do.*
Do.....	<i>Tagetes</i> sp. (marigold).....	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	Do.*
Do.....	<i>Tropaeolum majus</i> (nasturtium).....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	Do.*
Do.....	<i>Zingiber officinale</i> (ginger).....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	Do.*
<i>Taeniothrips simplex</i> (gladiolus thrips).....	<i>Dianthus</i> sp. (carnation).....	-----	-----	2	1	-----	Do.*
Do.....	<i>Gladiolus</i> sp.....	-----	-----	2	1	-----	Do.*
<i>Trionymus sacchari</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> .....	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	Do.*
Diseases:							
<i>Gloeosporium</i> sp.....	<i>Erythrina</i> sp. (coral tree).....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	Do.*
<i>Hendersonia</i> sp.....	<i>Dracaena aurea</i> .....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	Do.*
<i>Oidium</i> sp.....	<i>Rosa</i> sp.....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	Wash. Do.
<i>Pestalotzia</i> sp.....	<i>Macadamia</i> sp.....	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	Calif.*
<i>Phomopsis</i> sp.....	<i>Polyscias</i> sp.....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	Do.*
<i>Stilbum</i> sp.....	<i>Erythrina</i> sp. (coral tree).....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	Do.*
<i>Uromyces</i> sp.....	<i>Alzria olivaeformis</i> (malle).....	-----	-----	3	-----	-----	Do.*
Do.....	<i>Thespesia populnea</i> (portia-tree).....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	Do.*
HONDURAS							
Insects:							
<i>Anastrepha</i> sp. (Trypetidae).....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	La. Do.
Do.....	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango).....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	Do.
<i>Aspidiotus destructor</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> (coconut).....	-----	-----	1	2	-----	Do.
Do.....	Palm.....	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	Do.
<i>Aspidiotus palmarum</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Carissa</i> sp.....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	D. C.
Do.....	<i>Ixora coccinea</i> (scarlet ixora).....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Do.
Do.....	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana).....	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	Ala.
Do.....	do.....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	Md.
Do.....	do.....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	Tex.
<i>Coccus acuminatus</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine).....	-----	-----	1	2	-----	La.
<i>Conotrachelus aguacatae</i> (Curculionidae).....	<i>Persea americana</i> (avocado).....	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	Ala.
<i>Cylas formicarius</i> (sweetpotato weevil).....	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweetpotato).....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	Fla.*
<i>Metamasius sericeus</i> (silky cane weevil).....	Banana debris.....	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	Ala.
Do.....	do.....	19	-----	-----	-----	-----	La.
Do.....	do.....	8	-----	-----	-----	-----	Md.
Do.....	do.....	9	-----	-----	-----	-----	N. Y.
Do.....	do.....	16	-----	-----	-----	-----	Tex.
Do.....	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana).....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	Md.
<i>Neocallitarus vegetus</i> (Lygaeidae).....	Orchid.....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	D. C.
<i>Phaenoma marmorata</i> (Tingitidae).....	<i>Theobroma cacao</i> (cacao).....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	La.
<i>Pseudococcus virgatus</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana).....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	Do.
<i>Pseudoparlatoria parlatoroides</i> (Coccidae).....	do.....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	N. Y.
Do.....	Orchid.....	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	D. C.
Psychid.....	Banana debris.....	8	-----	-----	-----	-----	Ala.
Do.....	do.....	37	-----	-----	-----	-----	La.
Do.....	do.....	8	-----	-----	-----	-----	Md.
Do.....	do.....	25	-----	-----	-----	-----	N. Y.
Do.....	do.....	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	S. C.
Do.....	do.....	16	-----	-----	-----	-----	Tex.
Do.....	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana).....	16	-----	-----	-----	-----	Ala.
Do.....	do.....	7	-----	-----	-----	-----	La.
Do.....	do.....	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	Md.
Do.....	do.....	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	N. Y.
Do.....	do.....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	S. C.
Do.....	do.....	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	Tex.
<i>Stephanoderes multidentatus</i> (Scolytidae).....	<i>Citrus grandis</i> (grapefruit).....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	N. Y.
Diseases:							
<i>Capnodium</i> sp.....	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> .....	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	La.
<i>Ceratostomella fimbriata</i> .....	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweetpotato).....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	Miss.
<i>Ceratostomella paradoxa</i> .....	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> (coconut).....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	N. Y.
<i>Diplodia cacaoicola</i> .....	do.....	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	Do.
Do.....	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i> (plantain).....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	Do.
Do.....	<i>Theobroma cacao</i> (cacao).....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	La.
<i>Diplodia natalensis</i> .....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	N. Y.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	stores	
HONDURAS—Continued							
Diseases—Continued.							
<i>Diplodia tubericola</i> .....	<i>Xanthosoma</i> sp. (malanga).....					1	Ala.
<i>Gloeosporium limeticolum</i> .....	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime).....	1		1			Fla.*
<i>Gloeosporium</i> sp.....	<i>Oncidium</i> sp. (orchid).....		2				Calif.*
<i>Phoma</i> sp.....	do.....		1				Do.*
<i>Phyllosticta</i> sp.....	Orchid.....				1		N. Y.
<i>Phyasarum</i> sp.....	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana).....	1					La.
<i>Sphaeloma fawcettii</i> .....	<i>Citrus grandis</i> (grapefruit).....					1	N. Y.
<i>Thielaviopsis paradoxa</i> .....	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana).....	1					Do.
HUNGARY							
Insects:							
<i>Bruchus brachialis</i> (Bruchidae).....	<i>Vicia</i> sp. (vetch).....		1				D. C.
Diseases:							
<i>Mycosphaerella schoenprasi</i> .....	<i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic).....		1				N. Y.
<i>Puccinia graminis</i> .....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat).....	1	1				Do.
<i>Puccinia rubigo-terra tritici</i> .....	do.....	4					Do.
<i>Puccinia</i> sp.....	do.....	1					Do.
<i>Sclerotinia cinerea</i> .....	<i>Prunus domestica</i> (plum).....					1	Do.
<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> .....	<i>Dahlia</i> sp.....		1				Do.
<i>Ustilago hordei</i> .....	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (barley).....		1				D. C.
INDIA							
Insects:							
<i>Bruchus emarginatus</i> (Bruchidae).....	<i>Pisum arvense</i> .....		1				Do.
Do.....	<i>Pisum sativum</i> (pea).....		1				Do.
<i>Callosobruchus analis</i> (Bruchidae).....	<i>Cicer arietinum</i> (chickpea).....	1					N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Pisum sativum</i> (pea).....	2					Do.
Do.....	<i>Vigna sinensis</i> (cowpea).....		2				D. C.
<i>Callosobruchus chinensis</i> (Bruchidae).....	<i>Cicer arietinum</i> .....	1				1	N. Y.
Do.....	Legume seed.....	1					Do.
Do.....	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (paddy rice).....	1					D. C.
<i>Callosobruchus phaseoli</i> (Bruchidae).....	<i>Dolichos lablab</i> (hyacinth-bean).....		5				D. C.
<i>Carvedon fuscus</i> (Bruchidae).....	<i>Beaumontia</i> sp.....		1				Calif.*
Do.....	<i>Cassia fistula</i> (golden-shower).....		1				D. C.
Do.....	Legume seed.....		1				Calif.*
<i>Chilo simplex</i> (Asiatic rice borer).....	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (rice).....	1					N. Y.
Do.....	do.....		1				Pa.
<i>Coccis capparidis</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Cypripedium fairieanum</i> (orchid).....		1				Calif.*
Do.....	<i>Cypripedium villosum</i> (orchid).....		1				Do.*
<i>Cylas formicarius</i> (sweetpotato weevil).....	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweetpotato).....					3	N. Y.
<i>Dinoderus bifoveolatus</i> (Bostrichidae).....	Bamboo basket.....		1				Hawaii.*
<i>Heterobostrychus aequalis</i> (Bostrichidae).....	Wooden crate.....	4					Calif.*
Do.....	<i>Pinus</i> sp. (pine).....	1					N. Y.
<i>Lophocateres pusillus</i> (Siamese grain beetle).....	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (paddy rice).....					1	Do.
<i>Parlatoria pseudaspidotus</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Vanda teres aureora</i> (orchid).....		1				D. C.
<i>Pseudococcus virgatus</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton).....					1	Pa.
<i>Sinoxylon conigerum</i> (Bostrichidae).....	Wooden crate.....	1					Calif.*
Trypetid.....	<i>Rosa</i> sp.....		1				D. C.
Diseases:							
<i>Albugo</i> sp.....	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i> (henna).....		1				N. Y.
<i>Claviceps purpurea</i> .....	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i> (orchard grass).....	1					D. C.
<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.....	<i>Cymbidium eburneum</i> (orchid).....	1					Calif.*
Do.....	<i>Cymbidium pendulum</i> (orchid).....	1					Do.*
Do.....	<i>Olea europaea</i> (olive).....	2	1				Md.
Do.....	Orchid.....	2					Calif.*
Do.....	<i>Phajus maculatus</i> (orchid).....	1					Do.*
<i>Diplodia natalensis</i> .....	<i>Arundina bambusaefolia</i> .....	1					Do.*
Do.....	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> (coconut).....					1	Pa.
<i>Diplodia</i> sp.....	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i> (henna).....		1				N. Y.
<i>Erysiphe cichoracearum</i> .....	<i>Hyssopus</i> sp. (hyssop).....	1					D. C.
<i>Gloeosporium</i> sp.....	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> .....					1	Va.
Do.....	<i>Cymbidium grandiflorum</i> (orchid).....	1					Calif.*
Do.....	<i>Vanda caerulea</i> (orchid).....		1				Do.*

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
INDIA—Continued							
Diseases—Continued.							
<i>Graphiola borassi</i> .....	<i>Borassus</i> sp.....	1					Pa.
<i>Helminthosporium oryzae</i> .....	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (rice).....	1					N. Y.
<i>Periconia</i> sp.....	<i>Cymbidium eburneum</i> (orchid).....	1					Calif. *
<i>Pestalotzia</i> sp.....	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango).....			1			N. Y.
<i>Phomopsis</i> sp.....	<i>Cymbidium eburneum</i> (orchid).....	1					Calif. *
<i>Phyllosticta</i> sp.....	<i>Cassia</i> sp. (senna).....		1				N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i> (henna).....		1				Do.
<i>Puccinia graminis</i> .....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat).....	1					Do.
<i>Puccinia rubigo-vera tritici</i> .....	do.....	1					Do.
<i>Puccinia</i> sp.....	do.....	1					Do.
<i>Sclerotium oryzae</i> .....	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (rice).....	11	3	4			Do.
<i>Sphaelotheca sorghii</i> .....	<i>Holcus sorghum</i> (sorghum).....			1			Do.
<i>Styranus stemonites</i> .....	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> .....					1	Mass.
<i>Tilletia tritici</i> .....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat).....			1			N. Y.
<i>Ustilago tritici</i> .....	do.....			1			Do.
INDO-CHINA							
Diseases:							
<i>Helminthosporium</i> sp.....	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (paddy rice).....		1				Do.
IRAN							
Diseases:							
<i>Sclerotium oryzae</i> .....	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (rice).....	1					Do.
IRELAND							
Insects:							
<i>Myzus ornatus</i> (aphid).....	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> sp.....			1			Do.
<i>Scaphilus muricatus</i> (Curculionidae).....	<i>Trifolium repens</i> var. (shamrock).....		1				Do.
<i>Taeniothrips ericae</i> (thrips).....	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (heather).....			1			Do.
Do.....	Do.....		1				Pa.
<i>Thrips flavus</i> (thrips).....	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> sp.....			1			N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Ilex</i> sp. (holly).....			1			Do.
Do.....	<i>Rosa</i> sp.....			1			Do.
<i>Thrips fuscipennis</i> (thrips).....	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (heather).....			1			Do.
Diseases:							
<i>Bacterium maculicola</i> .....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> .....					1	Md.
<i>Bacterium marginatum</i> .....	<i>Gladiolus</i> sp.....		1				D. C.
<i>Botrytis cinerea</i> .....	<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot).....					1	Md.
Do.....	<i>Rosa</i> sp.....			1			N. Y.
<i>Diplocarpon rosae</i> .....	<i>Rosa</i> sp.....		1				Ill.
<i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> .....	<i>Narcissus</i> sp.....		1				D. C.
<i>Gloeosporium taxicolum</i> .....	<i>Taxus</i> sp. (yew).....			1			N. Y.
<i>Phyllachora trifolii</i> .....	<i>Trifolium repens</i> var. (shamrock).....		1				Do.
<i>Phyllosticta</i> sp.....	<i>Ilex</i> sp. (holly).....			1			Do.
<i>Pseudopeziza medicaginis</i> .....	<i>Trifolium repens</i> var. (shamrock).....		5				Do.
<i>Puccinia</i> sp.....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat).....	2					Do.
<i>Rhizoctonia</i> sp.....	<i>Primula</i> sp. (primrose).....		1				Pa.
<i>Rhytisma acerinum</i> .....	<i>Acer</i> sp. (maple).....			1			N. Y.
<i>Sclerotinia cinerea</i> .....	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple).....			1			Do.
<i>Sclerotinia gladioli</i> .....	<i>Gladiolus</i> sp.....		1				D. C.
<i>Sclerotinia</i> sp.....	<i>Trifolium repens</i> var. (shamrock).....		1				Pa.
<i>Sphaeronema</i> sp.....	<i>Narcissus</i> sp.....		3				D. C.
ITALY							
Insects:							
<i>Acanthoscelides spinipes</i> (Bruchidae).....	Bean pod.....		1				N. Y.
<i>Acrolepia assectella</i> (Plutellidae).....	<i>Allium porrum</i> (leek).....					1	Do.
<i>Aleyrodes brassicae</i> (whitefly).....	<i>Brassica oleracea acephala</i> (kale).....					1	Do.
Do.....	<i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i> (cauliflower).....					1	Do.
Do.....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> .....					3	Do.
Do.....	do.....					1	Pa.
<i>Apion carduorum</i> (Curculionidae).....	<i>Cynara scolymus</i> (globe artichoke).....					1	N. Y.
<i>Brachycerus albidentatus</i> (Curculionidae).....	<i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic).....	4					Do.
<i>Bruchidius cisti</i> (Bruchidae).....	<i>Onobrychis viciaefolia</i> .....		1				D. C.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
ITALY—Continued							
<b>Insects—Continued.</b>							
<i>Bruchidius villosus</i> (Bruchidae).....	<i>Laburnum vulgare</i> (golden-chain).		1				D. C.
Do.....	do.....	1					N. Y.
<i>Bruchus signaticornis</i> (Bruchidae).....	<i>Lens esculenta</i> (lentil).....	1					Do.
<i>Bruchus tristis</i> (Bruchidae).....	<i>Lathyrus sativus</i> (grass pea).....		2				Do.
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> (Mediterranean fruit fly).	<i>Amygdalus persica</i> (peach).....		1				Do.
Do.....	<i>Citrus grandis</i> (grapefruit).....					1	Do.
Do.....	<i>Citrus nobilis deliciosa</i> (tangerine).			1		1	Do.
Do.....	Tangerine in ship's garbage.....						Do.
Do.....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....			1			Do.
Do.....	<i>Cydonia oblonga</i> (quince).....			1			Do.
Do.....	<i>Diospyros</i> sp. (persimmon).....			4			Do.
Do.....	<i>Ficus carica</i> (fig).....			1			Do.
Do.....	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple).....			1			Do.
Do.....	<i>Opuntia compressa</i> (prickly-pear).			3			Do.
Do.....	<i>Punica granatum</i> (pomegranate).			3	1		Do.
Do.....	<i>Sorbus</i> sp. (sorbe apple).....		1				Do.
Do.....	In bag containing various kinds of fruit.			1			Do.
Do.....	In bag containing tangerines.			1			Do.
Do.....	In sawdust packing for figs and grapes.			1			Do.
Do.....	In straw packing around persimmons.			1			Do.
Do.....	On wrapper around pomegranate.			1			Do.
<i>Ceroplastes rusci</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Ficus carica</i> (fig).....		1	1			Do.
<i>Ceutorhynchus contractus</i> (Curculionidae).	<i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i> (cauliflower).					1	Do.
<i>Ceutorhynchus pleurostigma</i> (turnip gall weevil).	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).....					1	Do.
<i>Ceutorhynchus quadridens</i> (Curculionidae).	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> .....					4	Ala.
<i>Chrysomela americana</i> (Chrysomelidae).	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> (rosemary).	1					N. Y.
<i>Chrysothrips dictyospermi</i> var. (Coccidae).	<i>Citrus limonia</i> (lemon).....					1	Md.
Do.....	do.....					1	Mass.
Do.....	do.....			1		2	N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....					1	Pa.
Do.....	do.....			1			Wash.
Do.....	Palm.....				1		Pa.
<i>Cryptoblabes gnidiella</i> (Pyralidae).....	<i>Punica granatum</i> (pomegranate).			1			N. Y.
<i>Cynips quercus-tozae</i> (Cynipidae).	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak).....			1			Do.
<i>Dacus oleae</i> (olive fruit fly).....	<i>Olea europaea</i> (olive).....		3	8			Do.
Do.....	In package of green olives.....			1			Do.
<i>Dichrorhampha plumbana</i> (Olethreutidae).	<i>Beta vulgaris</i> (beet).....					1	Do.
<i>Epicometis hirta</i> (Scarabaeidae).	<i>Opuntia</i> sp.....		1				Do.
<i>Forficula auricularia forcipata</i> (earwig).	<i>Punica granatum</i> (pomegranate).			1			Do.
<i>Frankliniella intonsa</i> (thrips).....	<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot).....					1	Do.
Do.....	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> (radish).....					1	Do.
<i>Laspeyresia splendana</i> (Olethreutidae).	<i>Castanea</i> sp. (chestnut).....		1				Ill.
Do.....	do.....		1	3			N. Y.
<i>Lepidosaphes fleus</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Ficus carica</i> (fig).....	1		2			Do.
Do.....	do.....		1				Wash.
Do.....	<i>Ficus</i> sp.....		1				D. C.
<i>Leucaspis pusilla</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Pinus</i> sp. (pine).....					3	N. Y.
<i>Macrosiphum kaltenbachii</i> (aphid).	<i>Lactuca sativa longifolia</i> (Romaine lettuce).					1	Do.
<i>Monosteira unicolora</i> (Tingitidae).....	<i>Prunus domestica</i> (plum).....			1			Do.
<i>Myelois ceratoniae</i> (Pyralidae).....	<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i> (carob).....	1					Va.
<i>Nysiis senecionis</i> (Lygaeidae).....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> .....					1	Ala.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, 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>Parlatoria oleae</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Amygdalus persica nectarina</i> (nectarine).			1			N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Diospyros</i> sp. (persimmon)			1			Do.
Do.....	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple)	3			1	2	Do.
Do.....	<i>Prunus armeniaca</i> (apricot)					1	Do.
Do.....	<i>Prunus domestica</i> (plum)			1		2	Do.
Do.....	<i>Pyrus communis</i> (pear)	1		1			Do.
Do.....	<i>Rosa</i> sp.		1				D. C.
Do.....	<i>Sorbus</i> sp. (sorbe apple)			2			N. Y.
<i>Parlatoria ziziphus</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Citrus limonia</i> (lemon)					2	Calif.*
Do.....	do.					1	N. Y.
<i>Phyllotreta vittata</i> (Chrysomelidae).....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i>					1	N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Cichorium intybus</i> (witloof)					1	Do.
<i>Pseudococcus kraunhiae</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Chayota edulis</i> (chayote)			1			Do.
<i>Pulvinaria floccifera</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i> (tobira)				1		Wash.
<i>Smicronyx cyaneus</i> (Curculionidae).....	<i>Spinacia oleracea</i> (spinach)					1	N. Y.
<i>Taeniothrips atratus</i> (thrips).....	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>					1	Do.
<i>Taeniothrips croceicollis</i> (thrips).....	<i>Iris</i> sp.			1			Do.
<i>Thrips adamsoni</i> (thrips).....	<i>Allium porrum</i> (leek)					1	Pa.
<i>Thrips angusticeps</i> (thrips).....	<i>Cynara scolymus</i> (globe artichoke).					1	N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce)					2	Do.
Do.....	<i>Lactuca sativa longifolia</i> (Romaine lettuce).					1	Do.
<i>Thrips nigropilosus</i> (thrips).....	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>					2	Do.
Do.....	<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce)					1	Do.
<i>Tinea cloacella</i> (Tineidae).....	<i>Typha latifolia</i> (salami)		1				Do.
Trypetid.....	<i>Cynara scolymus</i> (globe artichoke).		1				Do.
<b>Diseases:</b>							
<i>Albugo candida</i> .....	<i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i> (cauliflower).					1	Do.
Do.....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i>					2	Do.
Do.....	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip)					3	Do.
Do.....	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> (radish)					4	Do.
<i>Alternaria brassicae</i> .....	<i>Brassica oleracea acephala</i> (kale)					1	Do.
Do.....	<i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i>					2	Do.
Do.....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i>					5	Do.
<i>Alternaria herculea</i> .....	<i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i>					1	Do.
Do.....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i>					1	Md.
Do.....	do.					1	N. Y.
<i>Ascochyta</i> sp.....	<i>Juglans</i> sp. (walnut)		1				Do.
<i>Bacterium campestre</i> .....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i>					1	Va.
<i>Bacterium maculicola</i> .....	<i>Brassica oleracea acephala</i> (kale)					1	N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i>					3	Do.
Do.....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i>					1	La.
Do.....	do.					1	Md.
Do.....	do.					5	N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Brassica</i> sp. (mustard)					1	Do.
<i>Bacterium savastanoi</i> .....	<i>Olea europaea</i> (olive)		1				Mass.
<i>Bacterium vesicatorium</i> .....	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i>					1	N. Y.
<i>Botrytis cinerea</i> .....	<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion)					1	Tex.
Do.....	<i>Cucurbita pepo</i> (vegetable marrow).					1	Mass.
Do.....	<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot)					1	Tex.
Do.....	<i>Nerium oleander</i> (oleander)		1				Pa.
Do.....	<i>Rosa</i> sp.					1	N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Vitis</i> sp. (grape)			1		1	Do.
Do.....	do.		1				Pa.
<i>Bremia lactucae</i> .....	<i>Cichorium intybus</i> (witloof)					1	N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce)					5	Do.
Do.....	<i>Lactuca sativa longifolia</i> (Romaine lettuce).					1	Do.
<i>Capnodium citri</i> .....	<i>Citrus limonia</i> (lemon)					1	Mass.
Do.....	do.					1	Va.
<i>Cercospora beticola</i> .....	<i>Beta vulgaris cicla</i> (Swiss chard)					10	N. Y.
<i>Cercospora foeniculi</i> .....	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> (fennel)					2	Do.
<i>Cladosporium carpophilum</i> .....	<i>Amygdalus communis</i> (almond)			1			Do.
Do.....	<i>Amygdalus persica</i> (peach)			1			Do.
Do.....	<i>Prunus armeniaca</i> (apricot)					1	Do.
<i>Cladosporium cucumerinum</i> .....	<i>Cururbita pepo</i> (vegetable marrow).					1	Mass.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
ITALY—Continued							
Diseases—Continued.							
<i>Colletotrichum circinans</i> .....	<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion).....					1	Tex.
Do.....	<i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic).....					1	Pa.
<i>Colletotrichum graminicolum</i> .....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat).....	1					N. Y.
<i>Collectotrichum</i> sp.....	<i>Nephrolepis exaltata bostoniensis</i> (Boston fern).				1		Do.
<i>Coniothyrium ruscicola</i> .....	<i>Ruscus</i> sp.....				1		Do.
<i>Coryneum beijerinckii</i> .....	<i>Amygdalus communis</i> (almond)					1	Do.
<i>Exosporium palmivorum</i> .....	<i>Phoenix</i> sp. (palm).....				1		Do.
<i>Fusicladium eriobotryae</i> .....	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i> (loquat)					3	Do.
<i>Gloeosporium olivarum</i> .....	<i>Olea europaea</i> (olive).....						Do.
<i>Gloeosporium</i> sp.....	<i>Citrus limonia</i> (lemon).....	2	1	3			Do.
Do.....	<i>Citrus nobilis deliciosa</i> (tangerine).					1	Mass.
Do.....	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton).....				1		La.
Do.....	<i>Hoya carnosa</i> (waxplant)			1			N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Palm</i> .....				1		Do.
Do.....	<i>Smilax</i> sp.....				1		Do.
<i>Glomerella cingulata</i> .....	<i>Aucuba</i> sp.....				1		Do.
Do.....	<i>Rosa</i> sp.....			2			Do.
<i>Graphiola phoenicis</i> .....	<i>Palm</i> .....				3		Do.
Do.....	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> (date palm).				4		Do.
<i>Helminthosporium allii</i> .....	<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion).....					1	Pa.
Do.....	<i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic).....					1	Ala.
Do.....	do.....					1	La.
Do.....	do.....	3	1			2	N. Y.
<i>Helminthosporium sativum</i> .....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat)		1				Do.
<i>Heterosporium echinulatum</i> .....	<i>Dianthus</i> sp. (carnation)		1		1		Do.
<i>Leptosphaeria ruscii</i> .....	<i>Ruscus</i> sp.....	1					Pa.
<i>Leptothyrium pomi</i> .....	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple)			1			N. Y.
<i>Macrophoma</i> sp.....	<i>Vitis</i> sp. (grape).....	1					Do.
<i>Macrosporium tomatum</i> .....	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i>					1	Ala.
<i>Mycosphaerella brassicicola</i> .....	<i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i> (cauliflower).					3	N. Y.
<i>Mycosphaerella pinodes</i> .....	<i>Pisum sativum</i> (pea).....					1	Do.
<i>Mycosphaerella schoenoprasii</i> .....	<i>Allium porrum</i> (leek).....					1	Do.
<i>Mycosphaerella</i> sp.....	<i>Vitis</i> sp. (grape).....			1			Do.
<i>Oidium euonymi-japonici</i> .....	<i>Euonymus japonicus</i> (evergreen burningbush).				1		Do.
Do.....	<i>Euonymus</i> sp.....				1		Do.
<i>Oidium</i> sp.....	do.....				1		Do.
<i>Oospora lactis parasitica</i> .....	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i>					1	Ala.
Do.....	do.....					1	N. Y.
<i>Oospora</i> sp.....	<i>Opuntia compressa</i> (pricklypear).		1				Pa.
<i>Peronospora parasitica</i> .....	<i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i> (cauliflower).					1	N. Y.
<i>Pestalozzia palmarum</i> .....	<i>Palm</i> .....				1		Do.
<i>Pestalozzia</i> sp.....	<i>Laurus nobilis</i> (Grecian laurel).				1		Do.
Do.....	<i>Nerium oleander</i> (oleander).....		1				Pa.
Do.....	<i>Palm</i> .....				1		N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Quercus ilex</i> (holly oak).....	1					Do.
Do.....	<i>Rosa</i> sp.....			1			Do.
<i>Phoma destructiva</i> .....	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i>					1	Ala.
<i>Phoma</i> sp.....	<i>Citrus limonia</i> (lemon).....	11		1		2	N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Cynara scolymus</i> (globe artichoke).					2	Do.
Do.....	<i>Ficus carica</i> (fig).....	1		4			Do.
Do.....	<i>Phlomis tuberosa</i> (Jerusalem sage).		1				Do.
Do.....	<i>Pinus</i> sp. (pine).....				1		Do.
Do.....	<i>Vitis</i> sp. (grape).....			3			Do.
Do.....	do.....		1				Wash.
<i>Phragmidium</i> sp.....	<i>Rosa</i> sp.....					1	N. Y.
<i>Phyllosticta ruscicola</i> .....	<i>Ruscus</i> sp.....	1			4		Do.
Do.....	do.....	1	1				Pa.
<i>Phyllosticta</i> sp.....	<i>Aucuba japonica</i> (Japanese aucuba).				1		N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Citrus limonia</i> (lemon).....					1	Mass.
Do.....	<i>Citrus</i> sp.....			1			N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Laurus nobilis</i> (Grecian laurel).				1		Do.
Do.....	<i>Palm</i> .....				1		Do.
Do.....	<i>Phaseolus</i> sp (string bean).	1					Do.
Do.....	<i>Pyrus communis</i> (pear)					1	Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, 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>Diseases—Continued.</b>							
<i>Phyllosticta</i> sp.	<i>Ruscus</i> sp.	2					Pa.
Do.	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat)	1					La.
<i>Plasmopara viticola</i>	<i>Vitis</i> sp. (grape)					1	N. Y.
<i>Pleospora herbarum</i>	<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion)	1					Do.
<i>Pleospora</i> sp.	<i>Citrus limonia</i> (lemon)	1					Do.
<i>Pseudopeziza medicaginis</i>	<i>Medicago sativa</i> (alfalfa)	1					Do.
<i>Puccinia allii</i>	<i>Allium porrum</i> (leek)					1	Do.
Do.	<i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic)					1	Md.
<i>Puccinia angetica</i>	<i>Pimpinella anisum</i> (anise)		1				N. Y.
<i>Puccinia coronata</i>	<i>Avena sativa</i> (oats)	1					Do.
<i>Puccinia hieracii</i>	<i>Cichorium intybus</i> (witloof)					1	Do.
<i>Puccinia graminis</i>	<i>Avena sativa</i> (oats)	1					Do.
Do.	<i>Secale cereale</i> (rye)		1				Pa.
Do.	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat)	8	2	5			N. Y.
Do.	do.		1				Pa.
<i>Puccinia malvacearum</i>	<i>Malva</i> sp. (mallow)		19				N. Y.
<i>Puccinia rubigo-vera tritici</i>	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	5	1				Do.
<i>Puccinia</i> sp.	<i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic)					1	Do.
Do.	<i>Avena sativa</i> (oats)					1	Do.
Do.	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat)	5	1				Do.
<i>Sclerotinia cinerea</i>	<i>Pyrus communis</i> (pear)			1			Do.
<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>	<i>Brassicaceae botrytis</i> (cauliflower)					1	Do.
Do.	<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot)					1	Do.
Do.	<i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean)					1	Do.
<i>Sclerotinia</i> sp.	<i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic)					1	La.
Do.	<i>Pisum sativum</i> (pea)					1	Pa.
Do.	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>					1	Do.
<i>Sclerotium cepivorum</i>	<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion)					1	Tex.
<i>Sclerotium oryzae</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (rice)	1					N. Y.
<i>Sclerotium rolszii</i>	<i>Lilium</i> sp.			1			Do.
<i>Sclerotium</i> sp.	<i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic)					1	Ala.
<i>Septoria apii</i>	<i>Apium graveolens</i> (celery)					16	N. Y.
Do.	do.					2	Pa.
<i>Septoria aucubae</i>	<i>Aucuba japonica</i> (Japanese aucuba)					1	N. Y.
Do.	<i>Aucuba</i> sp.					1	Do.
<i>Septoria citri</i>	<i>Citrus limonia</i> (lemon)					1	La.
Do.	do.					1	Md.
Do.	do.	1				1	Mass.
Do.	do.	1				2	N. Y.
Do.	do.					1	Pa.
Do.	do.					2	Va.
<i>Septoria citri</i>	<i>Citrus limonia</i> (lemon)					1	Wash.
Do.	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange)					1	N. Y.
<i>Septoria petroselinii</i>	<i>Petroselinum hortense</i> (parsley)					1	Mass.
Do.	do.					16	N. Y.
<i>Septoria</i> sp.	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat)	1					Do.
<i>Sphaceloma fawcettii</i>	<i>Citrus limonia</i>	1				4	Do.
Do.	do.					2	Pa.
Do.	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange)					1	N. Y.
<i>Stysanus stemonites</i>	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>					1	Pa.
<i>Thielavia</i> sp.	<i>Sambucus ebulus</i> (dwarf elder)	1					N. Y.
<i>Trichoderma lignorum</i>	<i>Citrus limonia</i>	1					Do.
<i>Uredo</i> sp.	<i>Amygdalus persica neectarina</i> (nectarine)			1			Do.
<i>Uromyces betae</i>	<i>Beta vulgaris cicla</i> (Swiss chard)					3	Do.
<i>Uromyces caryophyllinus</i>	<i>Dianthus</i> sp. (carnation)			1			Do.
<i>Uromyces fabae</i>	<i>Vicia faba</i> (fava bean)					1	Do.
<i>Ustilago zaeae</i>	<i>Zea mays</i> (corn)	1					Do.
<i>Venturia furcata</i>	<i>Juniperus</i> sp.	1					Do.
<i>Venturia pyrina</i>	<i>Pyrus communis</i> (pear)					1	Do.
<b>JAMAICA</b>							
<b>Insects:</b>							
<i>Anastrepha acidusa</i> (West Indian fruit fly)	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango)					1	La.
Do.	do.	3		2		1	N. Y.
<i>Anastrepha</i> sp. (Trypetidae)	do.					1	La.
Do.	do.			3	1	1	N. Y.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
JAMACIA—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
<i>Aspidiotus herculeanus</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Poinciana regia</i> (royal poinciana).			1			Fla.*
Do.	<i>Spondias dulcis</i> (golden apple).			1			N. Y.
Do.	<i>Spondias</i> sp.			1			Do.
<i>Aspidiotus palmae</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana)	1					Mich.
<i>Asterolecanium aureum</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Oncidium luridum</i> (orchid)		1				D. C.
<i>Bephrata cubensis</i> (Eurytomidae)	<i>Annona muricata</i> (soursop)	1					N. Y.
<i>Caryedon fuscus</i> (Bruchidae)	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> (tamarind)		1		1		Do.
<i>Chrysomphalus dictyospermi</i> var. (Coccidae).	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango)			1	1		Do.
<i>Coccus viridis</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime)	1					Do.
Do.	<i>Coffea</i> sp.			3			Do.
Do.	<i>Eugenia</i> sp.			2			Do.
<i>Frankliniella cephalica</i> (thrips)	<i>Rosa</i> sp.			1			Do.
<i>Furcaspis biriformis</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Brassarola nodosa</i> (orchid)	1					D. C.
Do.	Orchid			1			Fla.*
Do.	do.			3			N. Y.
Do.	<i>Schomburgkia</i> sp. (orchid)	1					D. C.
<i>Hemichionaspis minor strachani</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Eugenia</i> sp.			1			N. Y.
Do.	<i>Zizyphus mauritiana</i> (India jujube).			1			Do.
<i>Leucaspis cockerelli</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Vanda teres</i> (orchid)	1					D. C.
<i>Marmara</i> sp. (Graeculariidae)	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange)			1			La.
<i>Palaeopus costicollis</i> (Curculionidae)	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp. (yam)			3			N. Y.
<i>Parlatoria crotonis</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton)			1	13		Do.
<i>Pseudococcus boninensis</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>			1			Fla.*
<i>Pseudococcus virgatus</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton)			1			N. Y.
<i>Pseudoparlatoria parlatorioides</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Carica papaya</i> (papaya)			1			Fla.*
<i>Pulvinaria psidii</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Blighia sapida</i> (akee)			1			Do.
<i>Targionia hartii</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp. (yam)		1				Mass.
Trypetid	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango)					1	Fla.*
<i>Vinsonia stellifera</i> (Coccidae)	Banana debris	1					N. Y.
Do.	<i>Broughtonia sanguinea</i>		1				D. C.
Do.	<i>Citrus</i> sp.		1				N. Y.
Do.	<i>Epidendrum coccineum</i> (orchid)	1					D. C.
<i>Xyleborus confusus</i> (Scolytidae)	<i>Mangifera indica</i>			1			N. Y.
Diseases:							
<i>Ascochyta</i> sp.	<i>Codiaeum variegatum</i> (croton)				1		Do.
<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>	<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot)					1	Tex.
<i>Capnodium citri</i>	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange)					5	Mass.
<i>Ceratostomella adiposum</i>	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>			1			N. Y.
<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	<i>Hibiscus</i> sp.			1			Do.
<i>Coniosporium bambusae</i>	Bamboo			1			Do.
<i>Coniosporium shiratanum</i>	do.			1			Do.
<i>Diplodia cacaoicola</i>	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>			1			Do.
Do.	<i>Theobroma cacao</i> (cacao)			1			Do.
<i>Diplodia natalensis</i>	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime)	8					Do.
<i>Diplodia</i> sp.	<i>Bryophyllum</i> sp.			2			Do.
Do.	<i>Crescentia cujete</i> (calabash-tree)				1		Do.
Do.	<i>Opuntia</i> sp. (cactus)			1			Do.
Do.	Orchid			1			Do.
<i>Gloeosporium limeticolum</i>	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i>	1					Do.
<i>Gloeosporium musarum</i>	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana)	1					Do.
<i>Gloeosporium</i> sp.	<i>Blighia sapida</i> (akee)			1			Do.
Do.	Cactus				1		Fla.*
Do.	do.			1			N. Y.
Do.	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton)			1			Do.
Do.	<i>Dieffenbachia</i> sp.				1		Do.
Do.	Orchid	2	1				D. C.
Do.	do.			1			N. Y.
<i>Helminthosporium</i> sp.	<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i> (lemon grass).		1				Do.
<i>Macrophoma</i> sp.	<i>Codiaeum variegatum</i> (croton)				1		Do.
<i>Melanconium sacchari</i>	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>			9			Do.
<i>Microdiplodia</i> sp.	Bamboo			1			Do.
<i>Oospora citri-aurantii</i>	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime)	2					Do.
<i>Pestalozzia</i> sp.	<i>Bryophyllum</i> sp.			1			Do.
Do.	<i>Punica granatum</i> (pomegranate).			2			Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
<b>JAMAICA—Continued</b>							
<b>Diseases—Continued.</b>							
<i>Phoma</i> sp. ....	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> .....		1				N. Y.
Do. ....	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> .....	1					Do.
<i>Phomopsis</i> sp. ....	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton) .....			2			Do.
<i>Phyllosticta</i> sp. ....	<i>Coffea</i> sp. ....				1		Do.
Do. ....	<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i> (lemon grass) .....		1				Do.
<i>Puccinia graminis</i> .....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat) .....	2					Do.
<i>Puccinia</i> sp. ....	do. ....	2					Do.
<i>Ramularia</i> sp. ....	<i>Cucumis</i> sp. ....			1			Do.
<i>Sphaceloma jawcettii</i> .....	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime) .....	1					Do.
<i>Stagonospora</i> sp. ....	<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i> (lemon grass) .....		1				Do.
<i>Thielaviopsis paradoza</i> .....	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> .....			17			Do.
<i>Vermicularia</i> sp. ....	<i>Hibiscus</i> sp. ....			1			Do.
<b>JAPAN</b>							
<b>Insects:</b>							
<i>Aspidiotus cocoliphagus</i> (Coccidae) .....	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> (coconut) .....				1		Do.
<i>Aspidiotus degeneratus</i> (Coccidae) .....	<i>Camellia</i> sp. ....	1					Wash.
<i>Aspidiotus destructor</i> (Coccidae) .....	Palm .....				1		Calif.*
<i>Bruchidius dorsalis</i> (Bruchidae) .....	<i>Gleditsia sinensis</i> (Chinese honeylocust) .....		1				D. C.
Do. ....	do. ....		1				Ill.
<i>Ceroplastes rubens</i> (Coccidae) .....	<i>Aralia</i> sp. ....			1			Calif.*
Do. ....	<i>Camellia japonica</i> (camellia) .....			1			La.
Do. ....	<i>Citrus nobilis deliciosa</i> (tangerine) .....				1		Md.
Do. ....	do. ....			1			Wash.
Do. ....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange) .....			1		1	Do.
Do. ....	<i>Cydonia japonica</i> (flowering quince) .....			1		1	La.
Do. ....	<i>Fatsia japonica</i> (fatsia) .....				4		Do.
Do. ....	do. ....				1		Pa.
Do. ....	do. ....				1		Wash.
<i>Chilo simplex</i> (Asiatic rice borer) .....	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (rice) .....			6			Calif.*
Do. ....	do. ....		2				Hawaii.*
Do. ....	do. ....	1					La.
Do. ....	do. ....	3	1	4			Md.
Do. ....	do. ....	2					Mich.
Do. ....	do. ....	16	3			2	N. Y.
Do. ....	do. ....	1					Oreg.
Do. ....	do. ....	1	1				Pa.
Do. ....	do. ....			1			Wash.
Do. ....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat) .....	1					La.
<i>Chionaspis wistariae</i> (Coccidae) .....	<i>Wisteria</i> sp. ....	1	1				Calif.*
Do. ....	do. ....	1	1				D. C.
<i>Chionaspis yanonensis</i> (Coccidae) .....	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime) .....					1	Calif.*
Do. ....	<i>Citrus limonia</i> (lemon) .....					1	Wash.
Do. ....	<i>Citrus nobilis deliciosa</i> (Mandarin orange) .....					1	Calif.*
Do. ....	<i>Citrus nobilis deliciosa</i> (tangerine) .....					2	Do.*
Do. ....	do. ....			1			Hawaii.*
Do. ....	do. ....					1	N. Y.
Do. ....	<i>Citrus nobilis unshiu</i> (Satsuma orange) .....			1			Wash.
Do. ....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange) .....					15	Calif.*
Do. ....	do. ....					1	Md.
Do. ....	do. ....	2				3	Wash.
<i>Chlorophorus figuratus latifasciatus</i> (Cerambycidae) .....	Dry twig .....			1			Calif.*
<i>Chrysomphalus dictyospermi</i> var. (Coccidae) .....	<i>Citrus nobilis deliciosa</i> (tangerine) .....					1	N. Y.
Do. ....	<i>Euonymus</i> sp. ....					1	Wash.
<i>Coccus pseudomagnoliarum</i> (Coccidae) .....	<i>Aralia</i> sp. ....					1	Calif.*
Do. ....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange) .....					1	Do.*
Do. ....	<i>Daphne</i> sp. ....					1	Do.*
<i>Dihammus luxuriosus</i> (Cerambycidae) .....	<i>Fatsia</i> sp. ....					1	Wash.
<i>Fiorinia fioriniae</i> (Coccidae) .....	Palm .....					1	Hawaii.*
Do. ....	<i>Pinus</i> sp. (pine) .....					1	Calif.*

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, 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>Fiorinia juniperi</i> (Coccidae)-----	<i>Tarus cuspidata</i> (Japanese yew).				1	Wash.	
<i>Frankliniella intonsa</i> (thrips)-----	<i>Burus</i> sp. (boxwood)-----			1		Oreg. Calif.*	
<i>Haplothrips aculeatus</i> (thrips)-----	<i>Azalea indica</i> -----		1			Do.*	
Do-----	<i>Azalea</i> sp.-----		1			Do.*	
<i>Haplothrips gowdeyi</i> (thrips)-----	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> sp.-----			1		Do.*	
<i>Kuwania parvus</i> (Coccidae)-----	<i>Prunus</i> sp.-----			1		Do.*	
<i>Laspeyresia splendana</i> (Olethreutidae).	<i>Castanea</i> sp. (chestnut)-----		1			Do.*	
<i>Lepidosaphes conchiformis</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Diospyros</i> sp. (persimmon)-----				1	Wash.	
Do-----	<i>Euonymus</i> sp.-----				1	N. Y.	
Do-----	<i>Pyrus communis</i> (pear)-----			3		Wash.	
<i>Lepidosaphes kamakurensis</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Camellia</i> sp.-----	1				Do.	
<i>Lepidosaphes lasianthi</i> (Coccidae)---	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton)-----				2	N. Y. Calif.*	
<i>Lepidosaphes pallida</i> (Coccidae)-----	<i>Cupressus</i> sp.-----			1		Do.*	
Do-----	<i>Sciadopitys verticillata</i> -----			1		Do.*	
<i>Lepidosaphes tuberculata</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Cymbidium</i> sp. (orchid)-----		1			Calif.*	
Do-----	do-----	1				Wash.	
Do-----	Orchid-----			1		Va.	
<i>Leucaspis japonica</i> (Coccidae)-----	Ornamental plant-----			1		Calif.*	
Do-----	Unknown plant-----			1		N. Y.	
<i>Liothrips vaneckei</i> (thrips)-----	<i>Lilium thunbergianum</i> -----		1			Calif.*	
Do-----	<i>Lilium</i> sp.-----				3	La.	
Do-----	do-----				2	Md.	
Do-----	do-----	1				N. Y.	
<i>Mantura clarearei</i> (Chrysomelidae).	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (rice)-----	1				Wash.	
<i>Maruca testulalis</i> (bean pod borer)---	<i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean)-----				1	Do.	
<i>Parlatoria pergandii camelliae</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Camellia japonica</i> (camellia)-----		1			D. C.	
Do-----	do-----	19				Wash.	
Do-----	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange)-----				1	Do.	
<i>Parlatoria theae</i> (Coccidae)-----	<i>Acer japonicum</i> (fullmoon maple).	1				Calif.*	
Do-----	<i>Acer japonicum aureum</i> -----	1				Do.*	
Do-----	<i>Acer palmarum</i> (Japanese maple).		1			D. C.	
Do-----	<i>Acer palmatum dissectum</i> -----			1		Calif.*	
Do-----	<i>Acer</i> sp. (maple)-----	1	1	1	1	Do.*	
Do-----	do-----	1				Wash.	
Do-----	<i>Camellia japonica</i> (camellia)-----			1		Calif.*	
Do-----	<i>Enkianthus campanulatus</i> (red-vein enkianthus).		1			Wash.	
Do-----	<i>Euonymus</i> sp.-----			1		N. Y.	
<i>Parlatoria ziziphus</i> (Coccidae)-----	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime)-----				1	Calif.*	
Do-----	<i>Citrus grandis</i> (pomelo)-----				3	Do.*	
Do-----	do-----				1	N. Y.	
<i>Phenacaspis fujicola</i> (Coccidae)-----	<i>Wisteria</i> sp.-----		1			D. C.	
<i>Phenacaspis kentiae</i> (Coccidae)-----	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> (coconut)-----			1		N. Y.	
Do-----	Palm-----			1		Do.	
<i>Porthetria dispar</i> (gypsy moth)-----	<i>Acer</i> sp. (maple)-----			1		Wash.	
<i>Pseudoaulonia duplex</i> (camphor scale).	do-----	1				Do.	
Do-----	<i>Aucuba</i> sp.-----				2	N. Y.	
Do-----	<i>Camellia japonica</i> (camellia)-----	1				Wash.	
Do-----	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime)-----				1	Calif.*	
Do-----	<i>Citrus grandis</i> (pomelo)-----				2	Do.*	
Do-----	<i>Citrus grandis</i> (grapefruit)-----				3	Do.*	
Do-----	<i>Citrus grandis</i> (pomelo)-----				1	Wash.	
Do-----	<i>Citrus limonia</i> (lemon)-----				1	Calif.*	
Do-----	<i>Citrus nobilis deliciosa</i> (tangerine).				3	Do.*	
Do-----	do-----			1		Hawaii.	
Do-----	do-----			1		Md.	
Do-----	<i>Citrus nobilis deliciosa</i> (Mandarin orange).				3	Calif.*	
Do-----	do-----				1	Wash.	
Do-----	<i>Citrus nobilis unshiu</i> (Satsuma orange).				1	Calif.*	
Do-----	do-----	1		1		Wash.	
Do-----	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange)-----			1	3	Calif.*	
Do-----	do-----			1	31	Hawaii.*	

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, 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>Pseudaonidia duplex</i> (camphor scale)	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange)					1	La.
Do	do					1	Md.
Do	do					1	Mass.
Do	do					1	Pa.
Do	do			1		2	Wash.
Do	<i>Citrus sinensis junos</i> (Japanese orange).			1			Do.
<i>Pseudaonidia paeoniae</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Azalea</i> sp.		2		1		Calif.*
Do	do	1					Wash.
Do	<i>Camellia japonica</i> (camellia)	4				1	Calif.*
Do	do	1					D. C.
Do	do	3					Wash.
<i>Pseudococcus kraunhiae</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Citrus limonia</i> (lemon)					1	Calif.*
<i>Pseudococcus scrobicularum</i> (Coccidae)	Cactus			1			Do.*
Do	Succulent		1				Do.*
Psychid	<i>Aspidistra</i> sp.				1		N. Y.
Do	<i>Camellia japonica</i>	1					Calif.*
Do	do	1					Wash.
Do	<i>Cupressus</i> sp.				1		Do.
Do	<i>Euonymus</i> sp.				1		N. Y.
Do	do				2		Wash.
Do	<i>Osmanthus aquifolium</i> (holly osmanthus).			1			Calif.*
Do	<i>Paeonia moutan</i> (peony)	2					Do.*
Do	<i>Pinus</i> sp.				1		La.
Do	<i>Prunus</i> sp. (flowering prunus)			1			Calif.*
Do	<i>Thuja japonica</i>				1		Wash.
Do	<i>Thuja</i> sp.				1		Calif.*
<i>Pyrusta nubilalis</i> (European corn borer).	<i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean)					1	Wash.
Do	<i>Zea mays</i> (corn)					1	Calif.*
Do	do					2	Wash.
<i>Sitona japonica</i> (Curculionidae)	Packing			1			Calif.*
<i>Taeniothrips gracilis</i> (thrips)	<i>Lycoris squamigera</i> (hardy cluster-amaryllis).	3					Wash.
Do	<i>Lycoris</i> sp.	1					Do.
Diseases:							
<i>Albugo candida</i>	<i>Brassica</i> sp.					1	Wash.
<i>Alternaria brassicae</i>	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i>					2	N. Y.
Do	do					1	Pa.
Do	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> (radish)	1					Calif.*
<i>Alternaria herculea</i>	<i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i> (cauliflower).					1	Md.
Do	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i>					3	Do.
Do	<i>Brassica pekinensis</i> (petsai cabbage).					1	Do.
Do	do					1	Pa.
Do	do					1	Wash.
<i>Aphelenchoides parietinus</i>	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (dasheen)					1	La.
Do	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp. (yam)					1	Do.
<i>Bacillus</i> sp.	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i>					1	N. Y.
<i>Bacterium campestre</i>	do					1	Md.
<i>Bacterium citri</i>	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime)					2	Calif.*
Do	<i>Citrus grandis</i> (grapefruit)					1	N. Y.
Do	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange)					3	Calif.*
Do	do					2	Md.
Do	do					1	Mass.
Do	do					6	N. Y.
<i>Bacterium maculicola</i>	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i>					8	Md.
Do	<i>Brassica oleracea gemmifera</i> (brussels sprouts).					1	N. Y.
Do	<i>Brassica pekinensis</i> (Chinese cabbage).					3	Md.
Do	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> (radish)					1	Do.
Do	<i>Raphanus sativus longipinatus</i> (Japanese radish)					2	Do.
<i>Bacterium</i> sp.	<i>Lilium</i> sp.	1					Oreg.
<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>	<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion)					1	Miss.
Do	do					4	Pa.
Do	<i>Allium fistulosum</i> (Welsh onion)					1	Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, 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>Botrytis cinerea</i> .....	<i>Allium porrum</i> (leek).....					2	Md.
Do.....	do.....					3	Pa.
Do.....	<i>Arctium lappa</i> (gobo).....					2	La.
Do.....	do.....					1	Md.
Do.....	do.....					1	Pa.
Do.....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> .....					5	Do.
Do.....	<i>Citrus nobilis deliciosa</i> (tangerine).....					1	Mass.
Do.....	<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot).....					1	La.
Do.....	do.....					1	Pa.
Do.....	<i>Nymphaea</i> sp. (water lily).....					1	Do.
Do.....	<i>Petroselinum hortense</i> (parsley).....					1	Va.
<i>Capnodium citri</i> .....	<i>Citrus aurantium</i> (sour orange).....					1	Md.
Do.....	<i>Citrus nobilis deliciosa</i> (Mandarin orange).....					3	Do.
Do.....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....					1	Oreg.
Do.....	do.....					4	Pa.
Do.....	<i>Citrus sinensis junos</i> (Japanese orange).....					1	Md.
Do.....	do.....					1	Va.
<i>Capnodium</i> sp.....	<i>Shortia</i> sp.....	1					Wash.
<i>Cephaluros</i> sp.....	<i>Camellia</i> sp.....	2					Do.
<i>Cephalosporium pammelli purpurascens</i> .....	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple).....					1	Oreg.
Do.....	do.....						1 Pa.
<i>Cercospora brassicicola</i> .....	<i>Brassica</i> sp.....					1	Wash.
<i>Cladosporium carpophilum</i> .....	<i>Amygdalus persica</i> (peach).....					1	Calif.*
<i>Colletotrichum glycines</i> .....	<i>Soja max</i> (soybean).....					1	Md.
<i>Colletotrichum omnivorum</i> .....	<i>Aspidistra</i> sp.....				1		N. Y.
<i>Colletotrichum peregrinum</i> .....	<i>Fatsia japonica</i> (fatsia).....				1		Do.
<i>Colletotrichum pollactii</i> .....	<i>Aucuba</i> sp.....				1		N. Y.
Do.....	do.....				1		Calif.*
<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.....	<i>Camellia japonica</i> (camellia).....	1					D. C.
Do.....	<i>Camellia</i> sp.....	1					Calif.*
Do.....	<i>Cymbidium</i> sp. (orchid).....	1					Do.
<i>Coniothyrium olivaceum</i> .....	<i>Camellia japonica</i> .....		1				Do.
<i>Coniothyrium</i> sp.....	do.....	2					Do.*
Do.....	do.....	1					Wash.
Do.....	<i>Paeonia moutan</i> var.....	1					Calif.*
Do.....	<i>Wisteria multijuga</i> (longcluster wisteria).....	1					Wash.
<i>Cryptosphaerella</i> sp.....	do.....	1					Do.
<i>Cryptostictis</i> sp.....	<i>Paeonia suffruticosa</i> .....		1				Do.
<i>Cylindrosporium brassicae</i> .....	<i>Brassica pekinensis</i> (Chinese cabbage).....					1	Md.
Do.....	do.....					1	Pa.
<i>Cytospora</i> sp.....	<i>Acer palmatum rosea-marginatum</i> .....	1					Calif.*
<i>Didymella</i> sp.....	<i>Camellia japonica</i> (camellia).....	1					Wash.
<i>Didymosphaeria</i> sp.....	<i>Paeonia moutan</i> .....	1					Calif.*
<i>Diplodia natalensis</i> .....	<i>Castanea</i> sp. (chestnut).....	1					Do.*
<i>Diplodia tubericola</i> .....	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp. (yam).....			1			N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweetpotato).....				1		Pa.
<i>Discosia artocreas</i> .....	<i>Camellia japonica</i> .....	1					Calif.*
Do.....	<i>Quercus agrifolia japonica</i> .....		1				Wash.
<i>Dothiorella dasycarpi</i> .....	<i>Acer atropurpureum</i> .....			1			Calif.*
<i>Dothiorella</i> sp.....	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> sp.....		1				Do.
<i>Erysiphe graminis</i> .....	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (barley).....	6					N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Secale cereale</i> (rye).....	1					Wash.
Do.....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat).....	3					La.
Do.....	do.....	1				2	Md.
Do.....	do.....	51					N. Y.
Do.....	do.....	23					Pa.
Do.....	do.....	1					P. R.
Do.....	do.....	2					S. C.
<i>Gloeosporium</i> sp.....	<i>Aucuba japonica</i> (Japanese aucuba).....	1	1				Calif.*
Do.....	do.....					1	N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton).....					1	Mass.
Do.....	<i>Cymbidium</i> sp. (orchid).....	1					Calif.*
Do.....	do.....					1	Wash.
Do.....	Euphorbiaceae.....					1	Mass.
Do.....	<i>Fatsia japonica</i> (fatsia).....					1	N. Y.
Do.....	Orchid.....					1	Pa.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, 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>Glomerella cingulata</i>	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>				1		N. Y.
Do	<i>Aucuba</i> sp.				1		Do.
Do	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple)					1	Va.
<i>Gnomonia acris</i>	<i>Acer</i> sp.		1				Calif.*
<i>Gonatobotrys</i> sp.	<i>Zingiber officinale</i> (ginger)					1	Pa.
<i>Helminthosporium avenae</i>	<i>Avena sativa</i> (oats)			1			Calif.*
Do	do		1				Tex.
<i>Helminthosporium oryzae</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (rice)			1			Ala.
Do	do					2	La.
Do	do	2					Md.
<i>Helminthosporium sativum</i>	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (barley)	1					N. Y.
Do	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat)	1					La.
Do	do	1				5	Md.
Do	do	26					Pa.
Do	do	2					S. C.
Do	do			1			Wash.
<i>Helminthosporium</i> sp.	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i>					1	Md.
Do	<i>Lilium</i> sp.					1	Pa.
Do	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (rice)	1	2			2	N. Y.
Do	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	1	1				Do.
<i>Laccaria laccata</i>	On soil at base of pine tree				1		Wash.
<i>Laestadia minuscula</i>	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton)				1		La.
<i>Leptothyrium</i> sp.	<i>Euonymus</i> sp.	1					Wash.
Do	<i>Paeonia moutan</i> (peony)	1					Calif.*
<i>Lophodermium pinastri</i>	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	1	2				Wash.
<i>Lophodermium</i> sp.	<i>Pinus strobus</i> (five-needle pine)			1			Calif.*
<i>Melanomma glumarum</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (rice)	1					N. Y.
<i>Microspheera euonymi</i>	<i>Euonymus</i> sp.				1		Calif.*
<i>Monochaetia paeoniae</i>	<i>Paeonia suffruticosa</i> (tree peony)		2				Wash.
<i>Monochaetia</i> sp.	<i>Paeonia moutan</i> (peony)	3					Calif.*
<i>Mycosphaerella moutan</i>	do	1	1				Do.*
Do	<i>Paeonia suffruticosa</i>		1				Wash.
Do	<i>Paeonia</i> sp. (peony)	1					Do.
<i>Mycosphaerella pinodes</i>	<i>Pisum sativum</i> (pea)					1	Md.
<i>Mycosphaerella schoenoprasii</i>	<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion)					3	Do.
Do	<i>Allium fistulosum</i> (Welsh onion)					11	Pa.
Do	<i>Allium porrum</i> (leek)					27	Md.
Do	do					5	N. Y.
Do	do					14	Pa.
<i>Mycosphaerella</i> sp.	<i>Paeonia moutan</i> (peony)	1					Calif.*
Do	<i>Spinacia oleracea</i> (spinach)					1	Pa.
<i>Myrosporum</i> sp.	<i>Camellia japonica</i> (camellia)	3	3		1		Calif.*
Do	do	3					Wash.
Do	<i>Paeonia moutan</i> (peony)	2					Calif.*
<i>Oidium euonymi-japonici</i>	<i>Euonymus japonicus</i> (evergreen burning-bush)				1		Do.*
Do	<i>Euonymus japonicus variegata</i>				1		Do.*
Do	<i>Euonymus</i> sp.				3		Wash.
Do	do				1		Mass.
<i>Oidium</i> sp.	<i>Billbergia speciosa</i>						Md.
<i>Oospora lactis parasitica</i>	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i>					1	Pa.
<i>Oospora</i> sp.	<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion)					1	Va.
Do	do					1	Pa.
Do	<i>Brassica pekinensis</i> (petsai cabbage)					1	Pa.
Do	<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot)					1	La.
<i>Penicillium glaucum</i>	<i>Cucurbita pepo</i> (pumpkin)					1	Md.
<i>Peronospora effusa</i>	<i>Spinacia oleracea</i> (spinach)					1	Wash.
<i>Peronospora parasitica</i>	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i>					1	Md.
Do	<i>Brassica</i> sp.					1	Wash.
<i>Pestalozzia glandicola</i>	<i>Quercus agrifolia japonica</i>		1				Do.
<i>Pestalozzia guepini</i>	<i>Camellia japonica</i> (camellia)	6	2				Calif.*
Do	do	1	1				D. C.
Do	do	8	1		1		Wash.
<i>Pestalozzia</i> sp.	<i>Acer</i> sp. (maple)					2	Calif.*
Do	<i>Aucuba</i> sp.						N. Y.
Do	<i>Camellia japonica</i>	3					Calif.*
Do	<i>Camellia sasanqua</i>		1				Do.*
Do	<i>Cymbidium</i> sp. (orchid)	1					Do.*
Do	<i>Euonymus</i> sp.					1	Wash.
Do	<i>Fatsia</i> sp.					1	Calif.*

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, 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>Pestalozzia</i> sp.	<i>Lilium</i> sp.	1					Calif.
Do	<i>Nandina</i> sp.	1					Do.*
Do	<i>Paeonia moutan</i> (peony)	1		1			Do.*
Do	<i>Paeonia suffruticosa</i> (tree peony).	1	1				Wash.
Do	<i>Paeonia</i> sp. (peony)	1					Calif.*
Do	do	1					Wash.
Do	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	1			1		Pa.
Do	<i>Raphiolepis ovata</i>				1		Calif.*
Do	<i>Shortia uniflora</i>		1		1		Wash.
<i>Peizizella lythri</i>	<i>Paeonia</i> sp. (peony)	1	2				D. C.
<i>Phoma citricarpa</i>	<i>Citrus limonia</i> (lemon)					1	Calif.*
Do	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange)					4	Do.*
<i>Phoma ejiciens</i>	<i>Camellia japonica</i> (camellia)	1					Wash.
<i>Phoma glumarum</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (rice)					2	N. Y.
<i>Phoma</i> sp.	<i>Acer palmatum</i> (Japanese maple).		1				D. C.
Do	<i>Acer</i> sp. (maple)	2					Calif.*
Do	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i>					1	N. Y.
Do	<i>Camellia japonica</i> (camellia)	3					Calif.*
Do	<i>Paeonia moutan</i> (peony)		1				Do.*
<i>Phomopsis</i> sp.	<i>Azalea</i> sp.				1		Pa.
Do	<i>Wisteria</i> sp.		1				D. C.
<i>Phyllosticta evonymella</i>	<i>Euonymus</i> sp.				1		Wash.
<i>Phyllosticta</i> sp.	<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion)					1	Do.
Do	<i>Allium porrum</i> (leek)					1	Pa.
Do	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i> (snapdragon).			1			Wash.
Do	<i>Adrisia crispa</i>				1		Md.
Do	<i>Aspidistra</i> sp.				1		Wash.
Do	<i>Aucuba japonica</i> (Japanese aucuba).				2		Pa.
Do	do					1	Tex.
Do	<i>Aucuba japonica dentata</i>				1		Pa.
Do	<i>Aucuba</i> sp.				2		N. Y.
Do	do				1		Wash.
Do	<i>Camellia japonica</i> (camellia)	1		1			Calif.*
Do	do	1					Wash.
Do	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton)				1		N. Y.
Do	do				1		Pa.
Do	<i>Fatsia japonica</i> (fatsia)				1		N. Y.
Do	<i>Nandina domestica</i> (nandina)	2					Calif.*
Do	<i>Shortia uniflora grandiflora</i>		1				Wash.
Do	<i>Spinacia oleracea</i> (spinach)					1	Do.
Do	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat)					1	Md.
<i>Phytophthora</i> sp.	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (dasheen)					1	Tex.
Do	<i>Nymphaea</i> sp. (waterlily)					1	Pa.
Do	<i>Pachyrhizus erosus</i> (yam bean)					1	La.
<i>Plasmadiophora brassicae</i>	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip)					1	Pa.
<i>Pleospora</i> sp.	<i>Allium porrum</i> (leek)					1	N. Y.
<i>Puccinia anomala</i>	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (barley)	7					Do.
<i>Puccinia graminis</i>	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat)	2					Pa.
<i>Puccinia rubigo-vera</i>	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	1					N. Y.
<i>Puccinia rubigo-vera secalis</i>	<i>Secale cereale</i> (rye)	1					Wash.
<i>Puccinia rubigo-vera tritici</i>	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	2					N. Y.
Do	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat)	1					Ill.
Do	do	1					La.
Do	do	1				3	Md.
Do	do	41					N. Y.
Do	do	26					Pa.
Do	do	1					P. R.
Do	do			1			Wash.
<i>Puccinia</i> sp.	<i>Allium porrum</i> (leek)					3	Md.
Do	do					1	N. Y.
Do	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (barley)	1					Do.
Do	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat)	1					Ala.
Do	do	15					N. Y.
Do	do	1					Pa.
<i>Pythium</i> sp.	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange)					1	Va.
Do	<i>Nelumbo</i> sp. (lotus)					1	Do.
Do	<i>Zingiber officinale</i> (ginger)					1	Pa.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quartets	Stores	
JAPAN—Continued							
Diseases—Continued.							
<i>Rhabdospora</i> sp.....	<i>Camellia japonica</i> (camellia)...	1	---	---	---	---	Wash.
Do.....	<i>Paeonia</i> sp. (peony).....	1	---	---	---	---	Do.
<i>Rhizopus necans</i> .....	<i>Lilium</i> sp.....	1	---	---	---	---	Calif.*
<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> .....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> .....	---	---	---	---	1	N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Brassica pekinensis</i> (petsai cabbage).	---	---	---	---	1	Pa.
Do.....	<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot).....	---	---	---	---	2	Md.
Do.....	do.....	---	---	---	---	1	N. Y.
Do.....	do.....	---	---	---	---	1	Tex.
Do.....	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> (radish).....	---	---	---	---	1	La.
Do.....	do.....	---	---	---	---	1	Md.
Do.....	do.....	---	---	---	---	1	N. Y.
Do.....	do.....	---	---	---	---	1	Pa.
<i>Sclerotinia</i> sp.....	<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion).....	---	---	---	---	1	La.
Do.....	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (taro).....	---	---	---	---	1	Do.
Do.....	<i>Nymphaea</i> sp. (waterlily).....	---	---	---	---	1	Pa.
Do.....	<i>Radicula armoracia</i> (horse-radish).	---	---	---	---	1	Md.
<i>Sclerotopsis testudinea</i> .....	<i>Paeonia moutan</i> (peony).....	6	3	---	---	---	Calif.*
Do.....	do.....	---	1	---	---	---	Wash.
Do.....	<i>Paeonia suffruticosa</i> (tree peony).....	2	1	---	---	---	Do.
Do.....	<i>Paeonia</i> sp.....	2	---	---	---	---	Calif.*
Do.....	do.....	1	---	---	---	---	Wash.
<i>Sclerotium oryzae</i> .....	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (rice).....	15	5	2	---	3	N. Y.
<i>Sclerotium</i> sp.....	<i>Allium porrum</i> (leek).....	---	---	---	---	1	Md.
Do.....	<i>Arctium lappa</i> (gobo).....	---	---	---	---	1	Pa.
Do.....	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (taro).....	---	---	---	---	1	Do.
Do.....	<i>Nymphaea</i> sp. (waterlily).....	---	---	---	---	1	Do.
Do.....	<i>Paeonia moutan</i> (peony).....	2	---	---	---	---	Calif.*
<i>Septoria apii</i> .....	<i>Apium graveolens</i> (celery).....	---	---	---	---	3	Wash.
<i>Septoria euonymi</i> .....	<i>Euonymus</i> sp.....	---	---	---	1	---	Do.
<i>Septoria oryzae</i> .....	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (rice).....	---	1	---	---	1	N. Y.
<i>Septoria petroselinii</i> .....	<i>Petroselinum hortense</i> (parsley).....	---	---	---	---	1	Wash.
<i>Sphaeloma jawcettii</i> .....	<i>Citrus aurantium</i> (sour orange).....	---	---	---	---	1	Va.
Do.....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....	---	---	---	---	2	Calif.*
Do.....	do.....	---	---	---	---	2	Oreg.
Do.....	do.....	---	---	---	---	1	Pa.
<i>Sphaeloma</i> n. sp.....	<i>Fatsia japonica</i> (fatsia).....	---	---	---	1	---	N. Y.
<i>Sphaeronema</i> sp.....	<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion).....	---	---	---	---	1	Miss.
<i>Sphaerulina</i> sp.....	<i>Paeonia suffruticosa</i> (tree peony).....	---	1	---	---	---	Wash.
<i>Uredo</i> sp.....	<i>Allium fistulosum</i> (Welsh onion).....	---	---	---	---	1	Pa.
Do.....	<i>Allium porrum</i> (leek).....	---	---	---	---	3	Md.
Do.....	do.....	---	---	---	---	1	Pa.
Do.....	Bamboo.....	---	---	1	---	---	Wash.
<i>Urocystis cepulae</i> .....	<i>Allium porrum</i> (leek).....	---	---	---	---	1	N. Y.
<i>Ustilago nuda</i> .....	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (barley).....	1	---	---	---	---	Do.
<i>Ustilago tritici</i> .....	<i>Secale cereale</i> (rye).....	1	---	---	---	---	Wash.
Do.....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat).....	1	---	---	---	---	N. Y.
Do.....	do.....	2	---	---	---	---	Pa.
<i>Vermicularia</i> sp.....	<i>Aspidistra</i> sp.....	---	---	---	1	---	N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Iris</i> sp.....	---	1	---	---	---	Wash.
<i>Verticillium</i> sp.....	<i>Lilium longiflorum giganteum</i> .....	1	---	---	---	---	Ill.
Virus.....	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> .....	---	---	---	---	1	Calif.*
JAVA							
Insects:							
<i>Hemichionaspis townsendi</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Aerides</i> sp. (orchid).....	1	---	---	---	---	Hawaii.*
Do.....	<i>Vanda suavis</i> (orchid).....	---	1	---	---	---	Do.*
<i>Parlatoria pseudaspidotus</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Vanda</i> sp. (orchid).....	---	1	---	---	---	Do.*
<i>Pseudoanidia trilobitiformis</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Citrus limonia</i> (lemon).....	---	---	---	---	1	N. Y.
<i>Stephanoderes hampei</i> (Scolytidae).....	<i>Coffea</i> sp.....	---	7	---	---	---	Do.
Diseases:							
<i>Colletotrichum nigrum</i> .....	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> .....	---	---	---	---	1	Va.
<i>Helminthosporium allii</i> .....	<i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic).....	---	---	---	---	1	Do.
<i>Helminthosporium oryzae</i> .....	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (paddy rice).....	---	---	---	1	---	L.
<i>Puccinia porri</i> .....	<i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic).....	---	---	---	---	1	N. Y.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
JAVA—Continued							
Diseases—Continued.							
<i>Sclerotium oryzae</i> .....	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (rice).....	1					N. Y.
<i>Vermicularia capsici</i> .....	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> .....					1	Pa.
Do.....	do.....					1	Va.
KENYA							
Insects:							
<i>Stephanoderes hampei</i> (Scolytidae).....	<i>Coffea</i> sp.....		1				N. Y.
LATVIA							
Diseases:							
<i>Claviceps purpurea</i> .....	<i>Secale cereale</i> (rye).....		1				Do.
<i>Sclerotinia</i> sp.....	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> .....					1	Tex.
LIBERIA							
Diseases:							
<i>Helminthosporium oryzae</i> .....	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (rice).....			1			Pa.
LORD HOWE ISLAND							
Diseases:							
<i>Gloeosporium</i> sp.....	Palm.....	1					Calif.*
LUXEMBURG							
Diseases:							
<i>Stysanus</i> sp.....	<i>Rosa</i> sp.....		1				D. C.
MADAGASCAR							
Diseases:							
<i>Diplodia cacaoicola</i> .....	<i>Euphorbia intisy</i> .....	1					D. C.
MADEIRA ISLANDS							
Diseases:							
<i>Bacterium marginatum</i> .....	<i>Gladiolus</i> sp.....			1			N. Y.
<i>Botrytis cinerea</i> .....	<i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean).....					1	Mass.
<i>Mycosphaerella pinodes</i> .....	<i>Pisum sativum</i> (pea).....			1			N. Y.
<i>Puccinia glumarum</i> .....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat).....	1					Do.
<i>Puccinia graminis</i> .....	do.....	1					Do.
<i>Puccinia rubigo-vera tritici</i> .....	do.....	1					Do.
<i>Puccinia</i> sp.....	do.....	2					Do.
MALAY STATES							
Insects:							
<i>Aleuroplatus samoanus</i> (whitefly).....	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton).....				1		La.
<i>Lepidosaphes lasianthi</i> (Coccidae).....	do.....				2		Do.
MANCHURIA							
Insects:							
<i>Chirothrips similis</i> (thrips).....	<i>Agropyron pseudo-caninum</i> .....		1				D. C.
<i>Kytorhinus thermopsis</i> (Bruchidae).....	<i>Thermopsis lanceolata</i> .....		1				Do.
Diseases:							
<i>Pratylenchus pratensis</i> .....	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> .....					1	Wash.
MARTINIQUE							
Insects:							
<i>Targionia hartii</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp. (yam).....				1		La.
Diseases:							
<i>Cercospora</i> sp.....	<i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean).....					1	P. R.
<i>Diplodia tubericola</i> .....	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweet potato).....				1		La.
<i>Pythium aphanidermatum</i> .....	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> (radish).....					1	P. R.
<i>Thielaviopsis paradoxa</i> .....	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> .....			1			N. Y.
MEXICO							
Insects:							
<i>Aeolus rubricatus</i> (Elateridae).....	<i>Gossypium</i> sp. (cotton).....	1					Tex.
Do.....	<i>Holcus sorghum</i> var. (broom-corn).....			1			Do.
<i>Aethus hogenhoferi</i> (Cydniidae).....	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime).....	1					Do.
<i>Agallia producta</i> (Cicadellidae).....	<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce).....			1			Do.
<i>Aleurodicus guppyii</i> (whitefly).....	Orchid.....	1					D. C.
<i>Aleurothrix floccosus</i> (whitefly).....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....			1			Ariz.
Do.....	do.....			1			Tex.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, 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>Anacetrinus deplanatus</i> (Curculionidae).	<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion)			1			Tex.
<i>Anastrepha acidusa</i> (West Indian fruit fly).	<i>Cydonia oblonga</i> (quince)			3			Do.
<i>Anastrepha ludens</i> (Mexican fruit fly).	<i>Achras sapota</i> (sapodilla)			1			Do.
Do.	<i>Citrus aurantium</i> (sour orange)			3			Do.
Do.	<i>Citrus grandis</i> (grapefruit)				1		Ala.
Do.	do.					1	La.
Do.	do.			3		1	Tex.
Do.	<i>Citrus limetta</i> (sweet lime)						Do.
Do.	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange)			1			Calif.*
Do.	do.				4	1	La.
Do.	do.				1		Md.
Do.	do.			95	1		Tex.
Do.	<i>Mammea americana</i> (mamey)			1			Do.
Do.	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango)			22			Do.
Do.	Sapote			2			Do.
Do.	<i>Mammea americana</i> (mamey)			2			Do.
Do.	Sapote			2			Do.
<i>Anastrepha serpentina</i> (Trypetidae)	<i>Psidium guajava</i> (guava)			1			Do.
Do.	<i>Amygdalus persica</i> (peach)			5	1		Do.
<i>Anastrepha striata</i> (Trypetidae)	<i>Citrus grandis</i> (grapefruit)			1			Do.
<i>Anastrepha</i> sp. (Trypetidae)	<i>Citrus limetta</i> (sweet lime)			2			Do.
Do.	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange)					1	La.
Do.	do.			23			Tex.
Do.	<i>Cydonia oblonga</i> (quince)			3			Do.
Do.	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple)			1			Do.
Do.	<i>Mammea americana</i> (mamey)			1			Do.
Do.	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango)				2	1	La.
Do.	do.			16			Tex.
Do.	<i>Persea americana</i> (avocado)			1			Do.
Do.	<i>Psidium guajava</i> (guava)			2			Do.
Do.	<i>Punica granatum</i> (pomegranate).			1			Do.
Do.	Sapote			2			Do.
<i>Aspidiotus cocotiphagus</i> (Coccidae)	Cocos nucifera (coconut)				1		La.
<i>Aspidiotus palmae</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana)	1					Do.
Do.	do.	2					N. Y.
<i>Aspidiotus spinosus</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Camellia japonica</i> (camellia)	2					Tex.
Do.	<i>Dioon</i> sp.		1				D. C.
Do.	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango)			1			Ariz.
<i>Calendra pertinax</i> (Curculionidae)	<i>Ananas sativus</i>	1					Tex.
<i>Catolethrus longulus</i> (Curculionidae)	<i>Zea mays</i> (corn)			1			D. C.
Do.	do.	1					La.
<i>Cebrenis controlineata</i> (Coreidae)	<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine)	1					Tex.
<i>Chilo loftini</i> (Pyralidae)	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>			1			Ariz.
<i>Chirida extensa</i> (Chrysomelidae)	<i>Lilium</i> sp.	1					Tex.
<i>Chrysomphalus dictyospermi</i> var. (Coccidae).	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime)	2					Ariz.
Do.	do.			3			Tex.
Do.	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange)				1		Ala.
Do.	do.				1		Tex.
<i>Chrysomphalus personatus</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i>	1					Calif.*
Do.	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango)			1			Ariz.
Do.	<i>Rosa</i> sp.			2			Tex.
<i>Cicadella lutea</i> (Cicadellidae)	<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine)	1					Do.
<i>Clasoptera lunesta</i> (Cercopidae)	do.	1					Do.
<i>Cligenes picturata</i> (Lygaeidae)	<i>Echinocactus nidulans</i> (cactus)	1					Ariz.
Do.	<i>Echinocereus</i> sp. (cactus)	1					Do.
Do.	<i>Mammillaria</i> sp. (cactus)	3					Do.
<i>Conchaspis angraeci</i> (Coccidae)	Cactus	1					Tex.
Do.	<i>Oncidium</i> sp. (orchid)	1					D. C.
<i>Conotelus mexicanus</i> (fruit bud beetle).	<i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic)			2			Tex.
Do.	<i>Ananas sativus</i>	1					Ariz.
Do.	<i>Lilium longiflorum</i> (Easter lily).			3			Tex.
Do.	<i>Lilium</i> sp.	1		2			Do.
Do.	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i>			1			Do.
Do.	<i>Zea mays</i> (corn)	3					Ariz.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, 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>Conotrachelus aguacatae</i> (Curculionidae).	<i>Persea americana</i> (avocado)		1				D. C.
Do.	do.			1			Tex.
<i>Conotrachelus dimidiatus</i> (Curculionidae).	<i>Psidium guajava</i> (guava)			2			Do.
<i>Conotrachelus leucophaeus</i> (Curculionidae).	<i>Ananas sativus</i>	1					Do.
<i>Crocosema plebeiana</i> (Olethreutidae).	<i>Hibiscus esculentus</i> (okra)	3		1			Do.
<i>Ctenochira punicea</i> (Chrysomelidae).	<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine).	1					Do.
<i>Cylas formicarius</i> (sweetpotato weevil).	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweetpotato)					3	La.
Do.	do.			39		2	Tex.
<i>Diabrotica corrusca</i> (Chrysomelidae).	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	1					Ariz.
<i>Diabrotica theimei</i> (Chrysomelidae).	do.	1					Do.
<i>Diabrotica vittata</i> var. (Chrysomelidae).	<i>Echinocereus</i> sp. (cactus)	1					Do.
<i>Diatraea grandiosella</i> (Pyralidae).	<i>Zea mays</i> (corn)			1			Tex.
<i>Diatraea saccharalis</i> (sugarcane borer).	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>			3			Do.
<i>Drycothaea sallei</i> (Cerambycidae).	<i>Zea mays</i>	1					La.
<i>Epicaerus cognatus</i> (Curculionidae).	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>			7		2	Tex.
<i>Ernoporidae jalapae</i> (Scolytidae).	<i>Parathesis serrulata</i> (jalapón)	1					La.
<i>Euphoria dimidiata</i> (Scolytidae).	In sack of oranges			1			Tex.
<i>Eritianus obscurinervis</i> (Cicadellidae).	<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine).	1					Do.
Do.	do.	1					Do.
<i>Erythromera minima</i> (Lygaeidae).	<i>Camellia japonica</i> (camellia)				1		La.
<i>Florinia foriniae</i> (Coccidae).	do.			1			Tex.
Do.	Cactus			1			Do.
<i>Frankliniella difficilis</i> (thrips).	<i>Narcissus</i> sp.			1			Do.
<i>Frankliniella distinguenda</i> (thrips).	<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine).			1			N. Y.
<i>Frankliniella insularis</i> (thrips).	<i>Rosa</i> sp.			2			Tex.
Do.	<i>Gardenia florida</i>	1					Do.
<i>Frankliniella moulloni</i> (thrips).	<i>Gladiolus</i> sp.			1			Do.
Do.	<i>Holcus sorghum</i> var. (broom-corn).			1			Do.
<i>Frankliniella williamsi</i> (thrips).	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	1					Do.
<i>Geocoris thoracicus</i> (Lygaeidae).	<i>Echinocactus nidulans</i> (cactus)	1					Ariz.
<i>Gligenes picturata</i> (Lygaeidae).	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	8					Do.
<i>Gnorimoschema gudmannella</i> (Gelechiidae).	do.	1		1			Tex.
Do.	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i>	2					Ariz.
Do.	do.	1					Tex.
<i>Gnorimoschema lycopersicella</i> (tomato pinworm).	do.	2222		63			Ariz.
Do.	do.	2					Calif. *
Do.	do.			3			Calif.
Do.	do.	1					Pa.
Do.	do.	121		118			Tex.
<i>Haplothrips gowdeyi</i> (thrips).	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime).	1					Calif. *
<i>Hemichionaspis minor strachani</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Sanchezia</i> sp.	1					D. C.
<i>Hesperolobops picta</i> (Miridae).	<i>Opuntia compressa</i> (prickly-pear).	1					Tex.
<i>Hypselonotus concinnus</i> (Coreidae).	<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine).	1					Do.
<i>Lepidosaphes philococcus</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Cereus</i> sp. (cactus)	1					D. C.
Do.	<i>Pachycereus</i> sp. (cactus)	1					Ariz.
<i>Leucaspis japonica</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime)				1		Pa.
<i>Ligurocassis auritellianus</i> (Lygaeidae).	<i>Fragaria</i> sp. (strawberry)	1					Tex.
<i>Macrosiphum kaltenbachii</i> (aphid).	<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce)			1			Do.
<i>Macrosiphum luteum</i> (aphid).	Orchid	1					D. C.
Do.	do.	1					Tex.
<i>Marmara</i> sp. (Gracilariidae).	<i>Achras sapota</i> (sapodilla)			1			Do.
Do.	Cactus			1			Do.
Do.	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	10		1			Ariz.
Do.	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i>	34		10			Tex.
Do.	<i>Persea americana</i> (avocado)	1		1406			Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, 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>Metamasius sericeus</i> (silky cane weevil).	Banana debris.	9					La.
Do.	do.	2					Tex.
Do.	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana)	1					La.
Do.	do.	1					Miss.
<i>Metamasius sericeus carbonarius</i> (Curculionidae).	Banana debris.	1					N. Y.
Do.	do.	2					Tex.
Do.	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana)	1					Md.
Do.	do.	1					Tex.
<i>Metamasius</i> sp. (Curculionidae)	do.	2		2			Do.
<i>Noctuelia rufofascialis</i> (Pyralidae)	<i>Gossypium</i> sp. (cotton)			1			Do.
Do.	<i>Hibiscus cardiophyllus</i>			1			Do.
<i>Parlatoria fluggeae brasiliensis</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime)	5					Do.
<i>Parlatoria cinerea</i> (Coccidae)	do.	15					Calif.*
<i>Parlatoria pergandii camelliae</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine).					1	N. Y.
<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i> (pink bollworm).	<i>Gossypium</i> sp. (cottonseed)	1		3			Tex.
Do.	<i>Gossypium</i> sp. (seed cotton)			22			Do.
Do.	<i>Gossypium</i> sp. (cotton) boll			1			Do.
Do.	Cottonseed in railway car (4 interceptions).						Do.
Do.	Cottonseed on top of railway car.						Do.
<i>Platynota rostrana</i> (Tortricidae)	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	1					Do.
Do.	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i>	1					Ariz.
<i>Platynota stultana</i> (Tortricidae)	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	151		1			Do.
Do.	do.	5					Calif.*
Do.	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i>	7					Ariz.
Do.	do.	2					Tex.
Do.	<i>Solanum melongena</i> (eggplant).	1					Ariz.
<i>Pseudococcus solani</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i>			1			Tex.
<i>Pseudococcus virgatus</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Ananas sativus</i>	1					Do.
Do.	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana)	1					La.
Do.	<i>Sanchezia</i> sp.	1					D. C.
<i>Pseudoparlatoria parlatorioides</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Laelia autumnalis</i> (orchid)		1				Calif.*
Psychid.	<i>Ananas sativus</i>	1					La.
Do.	Banana debris.	35					Do.
Do.	do.	2					N. Y.
Do.	do.	3					Tex.
Do.	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana)	21					La.
Do.	do.	2					Pa.
<i>Puto yuccae</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Echeveria</i> sp.		1				Calif.*
<i>Rhagoletis</i> sp. (Trypetidae)	<i>Amygdalus persica</i> (peach)			1			Tex.
Do.	<i>Crataegus</i> sp. (thorn apple)			2			Do.
Do.	<i>Cydonia oblonga</i> (quince)			3			Do.
Do.	<i>Juglans nigra</i> (black walnut)			2			Do.
<i>Sisamnes contractus</i> (Lygaeidae)	<i>Mammillaria</i> sp. (cactus)		1				Calif.*
Stenomid	<i>Persea americana</i> (avocado)			1			Tex.
<i>Stephanoderes guatemalensis</i> (Scolytidae).	<i>Poinciana regia</i> (flamboyant)			1			La.
<i>Taeniothrips simplex</i> (gladiolus thrips).	<i>Echeveria</i> sp.		1				D. C.
Do.	<i>Gladiolus</i> sp.	1					Tex.
Trypetid	<i>Arctostaphylos</i> sp. (manzanita).			1			Do.
Do.	<i>Cydonia oblonga</i> (quince)			2			Do.
<i>Xyleborus affinis</i> (Scolytidae)	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i>	1					Do.
<i>Xyleborus torquatus</i> (Scolytidae)	do.	1					Do.
<i>Zabrotes subsociatus</i> (Bruchidae)	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> (bayo bean)			1			Do.
Do.	Bean			4			Do.
Do.	<i>Sabastiana palmeri</i>			1			Do.
Diseases:							
<i>Alternaria herculea</i>	<i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i> (cauliflower).					1	La.
Do.	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i>					1	Tex.
<i>Aplanobacter michiganense</i>	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i>	1					Ariz.
Do.	do.			3			Tex.
<i>Bacterium maculicola</i>	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i>					2	La.
Do.	do.			2		1	Tex.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
MEXICO—Continued							
Diseases—Continued.							
<i>Bacterium phaseoli</i> .....	<i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean)	---	---	1	---	---	Tex.
<i>Bacterium pisi</i> .....	<i>Pisum sativum</i> (pea)	---	---	3	---	1	Do.
<i>Bacterium vesicatorium</i> .....	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> .....	3	---	10	---	---	Do.
Do.....	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i>	---	---	---	---	2	La.
Do.....	do.....	---	---	---	---	1	N. Y.
Do.....	do.....	17	---	112	---	---	Tex.
Do.....	<i>Physalis</i> sp. (husk tomato)	2	---	2	---	---	Do.
<i>Botrytis cinerea</i> .....	<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion)	---	---	1	---	---	Do.
Do.....	<i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean)	---	---	1	---	---	Do.
Do.....	<i>Vicia faba</i> (fava bean)	---	---	1	---	---	Do.
<i>Capnodium citri</i> .....	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime)	4	---	2	---	---	Do.
<i>Capnodium</i> sp.....	Bamboo.....	1	---	---	---	---	Do.
Do.....	<i>Fragaria</i> sp. (strawberry)	1	---	---	---	---	Ariz.
Do.....	<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine)	2	---	1	---	---	Tex.
Do.....	<i>Holcus sorghum</i> var. (broom-corn)	---	---	1	---	---	Do.
Do.....	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>	---	---	1	---	---	Do.
<i>Cephaluros virescens</i> .....	<i>Gardenia florida</i>	---	---	1	---	---	Do.
Do.....	<i>Persea americana</i> (avocado)	---	---	1	---	---	Do.
<i>Cercospora atricincta</i> .....	<i>Zinnia elegans</i> (zinnia)	---	---	1	---	---	Do.
<i>Cercospora capsici</i> .....	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	1	---	1	---	---	Do.
<i>Cercospora rosicola</i> .....	<i>Rosa</i> sp.....	---	---	20	---	---	Do.
<i>Cercospora</i> sp.....	<i>Doryopteris</i> sp. (fern)	---	---	1	---	---	Do.
Do.....	<i>Gardenia florida</i>	---	---	2	---	---	Do.
Do.....	<i>Physalis</i> sp. (husk tomato)	---	---	1	---	---	Do.
<i>Cladosporium fulvum</i> .....	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	1	---	---	---	---	Calif.*
Do.....	do.....	---	---	1	---	---	Tex.
Do.....	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i>	---	---	---	---	1	La.
Do.....	do.....	4	---	60	---	---	Tex.
Do.....	<i>Physalis</i> sp. (husk tomato)	---	---	2	---	---	Do.
<i>Clypeotrabutia</i> (?) sp.....	<i>Anisacanthus</i> sp.....	---	---	1	---	---	Do.
<i>Coleosporium ipomoeae</i> .....	<i>Ipomoea</i> sp.....	---	---	1	---	---	Do.
<i>Colletotrichum falcatum</i> .....	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>	---	---	1	---	---	Do.
<i>Colletotrichum lagenarium</i> .....	<i>Chayota edulis</i> (chayote)	---	---	---	---	1	Ala.
<i>Colletotrichum phomoides</i> .....	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i>	7	---	27	---	---	Tex.
Do.....	<i>Physalis</i> sp. (husk tomato)	---	---	1	---	---	Do.
<i>Colletotrichum pisi</i> .....	<i>Pisum sativum</i> (pea)	1	---	---	---	---	N. Y.
<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i> .....	<i>Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus</i> (lima bean)	1	---	---	---	---	Ariz.
<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.....	<i>Carica papaya</i> (papaya)	---	---	1	---	---	Tex.
Do.....	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime)	---	---	1	---	---	Ariz.
Do.....	<i>Citrus limetta</i> (sweet lime)	---	---	1	---	---	Tex.
Do.....	<i>Echeveria</i> sp.....	---	4	---	---	---	Calif.*
Do.....	<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine)	---	---	1	---	---	Tex.
Do.....	<i>Lilium regale</i> (regal lily)	1	---	---	---	---	Do.
Do.....	<i>Lilium</i> sp.....	1	---	---	---	---	Do.
Do.....	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i>	1	---	---	---	---	Ariz.
Do.....	<i>Odontoglossum</i> sp. (orchid)	---	2	---	---	---	Calif.*
Do.....	<i>Oncidium unguiculatum</i> (orchid)	---	1	---	---	---	Do.*
Do.....	<i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean)	1	---	---	---	---	Ariz.
Do.....	do.....	1	---	---	---	---	Wash.
Do.....	<i>Solanum melongena</i> (eggplant)	1	---	---	---	---	Tex.
<i>Coniothecium</i> sp.....	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i>	1	---	---	---	---	Ariz.
Do.....	<i>Rosa</i> sp.....	---	---	1	---	---	Tex.
<i>Corticium</i> sp.....	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	10	---	---	---	---	Ariz.
Do.....	<i>Citrullus vulgaris</i> (watermelon)	---	---	1	---	---	Do.
Do.....	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i>	50	---	---	---	1	Do.
Do.....	<i>Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus</i> (lima bean)	1	---	---	---	---	Do.
Do.....	<i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean)	4	---	---	---	---	Do.
Do.....	<i>Pisum sativum</i> (pea)	5	---	---	---	---	Do.
Do.....	<i>Solanum melongena</i> (eggplant)	3	---	---	---	---	Do.
Do.....	<i>Vicia faba</i> (fava bean)	---	---	1	---	---	Do.
Do.....	do.....	---	---	1	---	---	Tex.
<i>Cylindrosporium chrysanthemi</i> .....	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> sp.....	---	---	1	---	---	Do.
<i>Cylindrosporium juglandis</i> .....	<i>Juglans</i> sp. (walnut)	---	---	2	---	---	Do.
<i>Didymella n.</i> sp.....	<i>Alsophila quadripinnata</i> (tree-fern)	1	---	---	---	---	Do.
<i>Diplocarpon rosae</i> .....	<i>Rosa</i> sp.....	---	---	1	---	---	N. Y.
Do.....	do.....	---	---	19	---	---	Tex.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
Mexico—Continued							
Diseases—Continued.							
<i>Diplodia cacaoicola</i> .....	<i>Persea americana</i> (avocado).....			1			Tex.
<i>Diplodia cerei-triangularis</i> .....	<i>Pachycereus</i> sp. (cactus).....	1					Calif.*
<i>Diplodia natalensis</i> .....	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime).....	2					Tex.
Do.....	<i>Citrus limetta</i> (sweet lime).....			1			Ariz.
Do.....	<i>Citrus limonia</i> (lemon).....			1			Tex.
<i>Diplodia tubercicola</i> .....	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweetpotato).....					2	Ala.
Do.....	do.....			1			Calif.
Erinose.....	<i>Eupatorium</i> sp.....			1			N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine).....			1			Tex.
<i>Erysiphe polygoni</i> .....	<i>Pisum sativum</i> (pea).....			6			Do.
<i>Erysiphe</i> sp.....	do.....	4		1			Ariz.
<i>Fusarium moniliforme</i> .....	<i>Zea mays</i> (corn).....			1			Calif.
Do.....	do.....			1			Tex.
<i>Gloeosporium limeticolum</i> .....	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime).....			2			Do.
<i>Gloeosporium musarum</i> .....	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana).....	1					Md.
Do.....	do.....			2			Tex.
<i>Gloeosporium</i> sp.....	<i>Echeveria</i> sp.....		1				Calif.*
Do.....	<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine).....			1			Tex.
Do.....	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> .....	1					Ariz.
Do.....	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango).....			2			Do.
Do.....	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana).....	3		1			Do.
Do.....	<i>Odontoglossum</i> sp. (orchid).....		2				Calif.*
Do.....	<i>Oncidium cavendishianum</i> (orchid).....		1				D. C.
Do.....	<i>Oncidium tigrinum unguiculatum</i> (orchid).....		3				Calif.*
Do.....	Orchid.....	1					D. C.
Do.....	<i>Passiflora</i> sp. (passionflower).....				1		N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Persea americana</i> (avocado).....			3			Ariz.
Do.....	<i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean).....	1					Do.
Do.....	<i>Solanum melongena</i> (eggplant).....	1					Do.
<i>Glomerella rufomaculans</i> .....	Orchid.....		1				Calif.*
<i>Glomerella</i> sp.....	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> .....	1					Ariz.
Do.....	Orchid.....	1					D. C.
<i>Graphiola phoenicis</i> .....	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> (date).....			1			Calif.
<i>Helminthosporium allii</i> .....	<i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic).....	5					La.
Do.....	do.....	14					N. Y.
Do.....	do.....	5		10			Tex.
<i>Helminthosporium</i> sp.....	<i>Heteropogon contortus</i> .....			1			La.
Do.....	<i>Leucophyllum</i> sp.....			1			Tex.
Do.....	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> .....	3					Ariz.
Do.....	<i>Pisum sativum</i> (pea).....	1					Do.
Do.....	do.....			1			Tex.
<i>Heterosporium echinulatum</i> .....	<i>Dianthus</i> sp. (carnation).....	1					Do.
<i>Heterosporium</i> sp.....	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> .....	1					Ariz.
Leprosis.....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....			1			Tex.
<i>Macrosporium solani</i> .....	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> .....	1					Calif.
<i>Macrosporium tomato</i> .....	do.....				1		La.
Do.....	do.....	2		22			Tex.
<i>Monilia</i> sp.....	<i>Amygdalus persica</i> (peach).....			2			Ariz.
<i>Mycosphaarella pinodes</i> .....	<i>Pisum sativum</i> (pea).....			3			Calif.
Do.....	do.....	1					N. Y.
Do.....	do.....			1			Tex.
<i>Nigrospora</i> sp.....	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> .....			1			Do.
<i>Oidium</i> sp.....	<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine).....	2		2			Do.
Do.....	Millet.....			1			Do.
Do.....	<i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean).....	1					Do.
Do.....	<i>Pisum sativum</i> (pea).....	6		2			Ariz.
<i>Oospora lactis parasitica</i> .....	<i>Capsicum annum</i> .....			1			Tex.
Do.....	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> .....	3		1			Do.
Do.....	<i>Physalis</i> sp. (husk tomato).....			3			Do.
<i>Oospora</i> sp.....	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime).....	1					Ariz.
Do.....	<i>Fragaria</i> sp. (strawberry).....	1					Do.
Do.....	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> .....	14					Do.
Do.....	<i>Persea americana</i> (avocado).....			1			Do.
Do.....	<i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean).....	2					Do.
Do.....	<i>Pisum sativum</i> (pea).....	1					Do.
Do.....	<i>Psidium guajava</i> (guava).....			1			Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
Mexico—Continued							
Diseases—Continued.							
<i>Penicillium glaucum</i> .....	<i>Punica granatum</i> (pomegranate).			1			Tex.
<i>Periconia</i> sp.....	<i>Acrocomia mexicana</i> (palm).....			1			Ariz.
Do.....	<i>Ilibiscus</i> sp.....			1			Tex.
<i>Pestalozzia guepini</i> .....	<i>Psidium guajara</i> (guava).....			2			Do.
<i>Phoma acuum</i> .....	<i>Pinus</i> sp. (pine).....		1				Calif.*
<i>Phoma destructiva</i> .....	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> .....	1					Tex.
Do.....	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> .....					1	Ala.
Do.....	do.....	1				1	N. Y.
Do.....	do.....	3		35		1	Tex.
<i>Phoma destructiva</i> .....	<i>Physalis</i> sp. (husk tomato).....			5			Do.
<i>Phoma</i> sp.....	<i>Bouvardia leiantha</i> .....			1			Do.
Do.....	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> .....	2					Ariz.
Do.....	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> .....	3					Do.
Do.....	<i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean).....			1			Do.
Do.....	do.....			1			Tex.
Do.....	<i>Zea mays</i> (corn).....	1					Ariz.
<i>Phomopsis</i> sp.....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....			1			Tex.
<i>Phyllachora graminis</i> .....	<i>Chloris virgata</i> (feather fingergrass).	1					N. Y.
Do.....	Grass packing.....	2					Do.
<i>Phyllachora</i> sp.....	<i>Andropogon</i> sp.....	1					Do.
Do.....	do.....	1					Wash.
Do.....	<i>Aristida</i> sp.....	1					N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Paspalum</i> sp.....	1					Do.
<i>Phyllosticta</i> sp.....	<i>Capriola dactylon</i> (Bermuda grass).	1					Tex.
Do.....	<i>Echeveria</i> sp.....			2			Calif.*
Do.....	<i>Garcinia mangostana</i> (mangosteen).	1					Tex.
Do.....	<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine).					2	N. Y.
Do.....	do.....	1		3			Tex.
Do.....	<i>Odontoglossum</i> sp. (orchid).....		1				Calif.*
Do.....	<i>Oncidium tigrinum unguiculatum</i> (orchid).		1				Do.*
Do.....	<i>Passiflora</i> sp.....					1	N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Persea americana</i> (avocado).....			1			Tex.
Do.....	<i>Sophora secundiflora</i> (mesquite bean).			1			Do.
<i>Phytophthora</i> sp.....	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> .....	3					Ariz.
Do.....	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> .....	98					Do.
Do.....	do.....	1					Tex.
Do.....	<i>Solanum melongena</i> (eggplant).....	1					Ariz.
<i>Pseudopeziza medicaginis</i> .....	<i>Medicago sativa</i> (alfalfa).....			1			Tex.
<i>Puccinia antirrhini</i> .....	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i> (snapdragon).			15			Do.
<i>Puccinia chrysanthemi</i> .....	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> sp.....			1			Ariz.
Do.....	do.....			1			Tex.
<i>Puccinia graminis</i> .....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat).....	1					Do.
<i>Puccinia lippiae</i> .....	<i>Lippia wrightii</i> .....			1			Do.
<i>Puccinia maltacearum</i> .....	<i>Malva rotundifolia</i> .....			1			Calif.
<i>Puccinia purpurea</i> .....	<i>Holcus halepensis</i> (Johnson grass).	2		4			Tex.
<i>Puccinia schedonnardi</i> .....	<i>Gossypium</i> sp. (cotton).....			1			Do.
Do.....	Unidentified plant.....			1			Do.
<i>Puccinia</i> sp.....	<i>Andropogon condensatus</i> .....	1					Ariz.
Do.....	<i>Andropogon</i> sp.....	1					N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Aristida</i> sp.....	1					Do.
Do.....	Cyperaceae (sedge).....	1					Ariz.
Do.....	<i>Ilibiscus cardiophyllus</i> .....			1			Tex.
Do.....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat).....		1				Do.
Do.....	<i>Zea mays</i> (corn).....	1					Ariz.
<i>Pythium</i> sp.....	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> .....	1					Do.
<i>Ravenelia</i> sp.....	<i>Tephrosia</i> sp.....			1			D. C.
<i>Rhizoctonia</i> sp.....	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> .....	1					Ariz.
Do.....	<i>Carica papaya</i> (papaya).....			1			Do.
Do.....	<i>Lilium</i> sp.....			1			Tex.
Do.....	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> .....	3		1			Ariz.
Do.....	<i>Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus</i> (lima bean).	1					Tex.
Do.....	<i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean).....	2					Ariz.
Do.....	<i>Turnera</i> sp.....			1			Tex.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
MEXICO—Continued							
Diseases—Continued.							
<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> .....	<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot).....	---	---	---	---	1	Tex.
Do.....	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> .....	---	---	1	---	---	Ariz.
<i>Sclerotinia</i> sp.....	<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion).....	---	---	1	---	---	Tex.
Do.....	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> .....	---	---	1	---	---	Do.
Do.....	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana).....	---	---	1	---	---	Do.
Do.....	<i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean).....	2	---	---	---	---	Ariz.
Do.....	<i>Physalis</i> sp. (husk tomato).....	---	---	2	---	---	Tex.
Do.....	<i>Pisum sativum</i> (pea).....	---	---	---	---	1	Do.
<i>Sclerotium</i> sp.....	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime).....	1	---	---	---	---	Do.
Do.....	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> .....	---	---	1	---	---	Ariz.
<i>Septobasidium</i> sp.....	<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine).....	2	---	1	---	---	Tex.
<i>Septoria apii</i> .....	<i>Apium graveolens</i> (celery).....	---	---	---	---	2	N. Y.
Do.....	do.....	---	---	2	---	---	Tex.
<i>Septoria</i> sp.....	<i>Capriola dactylon</i> (Bermuda grass).....	1	---	---	---	---	Do.
Do.....	<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine).....	1	---	---	---	---	Do.
Do.....	<i>Holcus halepensis</i> (Johnson grass).....	1	---	---	---	---	Do.
Do.....	<i>Odontoglossum</i> sp. (orchid).....	---	1	---	---	---	Calif.*
Do.....	<i>Persea americana</i> (avocado).....	---	---	1	---	---	Tex.
Do.....	<i>Psidium guajava</i> (guava).....	---	---	1	---	---	Do.
<i>Sphaceloma fawcettii</i> .....	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime).....	1	---	---	---	---	Do.
Do.....	<i>Citrus limetta</i> (sweet lime).....	---	---	---	1	---	Pa.
Do.....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....	---	---	---	---	1	Do.
Do.....	do.....	---	---	2	---	---	Tex.
<i>Sphacelotheca cruenta</i> .....	<i>Holcus sorghum</i> var. (broom-corn).....	---	---	1	---	---	Ariz.
<i>Sphaeropsis</i> sp.....	<i>Cydonia oblonga</i> (quince).....	---	---	1	---	---	Do.
<i>Sphaerotheca pannosa</i> .....	<i>Rosa</i> sp.....	1	---	6	---	---	Tex.
<i>Stemphylium</i> sp.....	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> .....	7	---	2	---	---	Ariz.
Do.....	<i>Carica papaya</i> (papaya).....	---	---	1	---	---	Do.
Do.....	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> .....	21	---	---	---	---	Do.
<i>Sterigmatocystis</i> sp.....	do.....	2	---	---	---	---	Do.
Do.....	<i>Solanum melongena</i> (eggplant).....	1	---	---	---	---	Do.
<i>Stilbella flavida</i> .....	<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine).....	---	---	---	3	---	La.
<i>Stilbum</i> sp.....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....	1	---	---	---	---	Tex.
Do.....	<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine).....	---	---	---	1	---	La.
Do.....	do.....	---	---	---	1	---	Pa.
Do.....	do.....	34	---	33	---	---	Tex.
<i>Stysanus stemonites</i> .....	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> .....	---	---	---	---	1	Ariz.
Do.....	do.....	---	---	---	---	1	Tex.
<i>Tilletia laevis</i> .....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat).....	---	---	1	---	---	Ariz.
<i>Tolyposporella brunckii</i> .....	Andropogoneae (grass).....	---	---	1	---	---	Tex.
<i>Tozosporium</i> sp.....	<i>Pinus</i> sp. (pine).....	---	---	1	---	---	Calif.*
<i>Trichothecium roseum</i> .....	<i>Echeveria</i> sp.....	1	---	---	---	---	Do.*
<i>Uromyces appendiculatus</i> .....	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> var.....	1	---	---	---	---	Do.*
Do.....	do.....	22	---	---	---	---	Ariz.
Do.....	do.....	5	---	---	---	---	Calif.*
Do.....	do.....	---	---	2	---	---	Tex.
<i>Uromyces caryophyllinus</i> .....	<i>Dianthus</i> sp. (carnation).....	2	---	---	---	---	Do.
<i>Ustilago hordei</i> .....	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (barley).....	4	---	---	---	---	Ariz.
<i>Ustilago zeae</i> .....	<i>Zea mays</i> (corn).....	4	---	1	---	---	Calif.
Do.....	do.....	---	---	2	---	---	Tex.
<i>Ustilago</i> sp.....	do.....	3	---	---	---	---	Ariz.
<i>Vermicularia capsici</i> .....	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> .....	---	---	1	---	---	Tex.
<i>Vermicularia</i> sp.....	<i>Eragrostis</i> sp.....	1	---	---	---	---	N. Y.
<i>Verticillium</i> sp.....	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> .....	1	---	---	---	---	Ariz.
Do.....	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> .....	2	---	---	---	---	Do.
Do.....	do.....	---	---	1	---	---	Tex.
Do.....	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana).....	2	---	---	---	---	Do.
Do.....	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> .....	---	---	1	---	---	Do.
MONGOLIA							
Insects:							
<i>Chirothrips similis</i> (thrips).....	<i>Agropyron</i> sp.....	40	---	---	---	---	D. C.
Do.....	<i>Allium</i> sp.....	3	---	---	---	---	Do.
Do.....	<i>Elymus</i> sp.....	21	---	---	---	---	Do.
Do.....	<i>Eragrostis</i> sp.....	1	---	---	---	---	Do.
Do.....	<i>Hordeum</i> sp.....	3	---	---	---	---	Do.
Do.....	<i>Iris</i> sp.....	1	---	---	---	---	Do.
Do.....	<i>Koeleria</i> sp.....	2	---	---	---	---	Do.
Do.....	Legume.....	1	---	---	---	---	Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
MONGOLIA—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
<i>Chirothrips similis</i> (thrips).....	<i>Melica</i> sp. (melic-grass).....	6	-----	-----	-----	-----	D. C.
Do.....	<i>Melilotus</i> sp. (sweet clover).....	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	Do.
Do.....	<i>Oryzopsis</i> sp.....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	Do.
Do.....	<i>Poa</i> sp.....	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	Do.
Do.....	<i>Rumer</i> sp.....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	Do.
Do.....	<i>Stipa</i> sp. (spear-grass).....	6	-----	-----	-----	-----	Do.
Trypetid.....	<i>Rosa</i> sp.....	9	-----	-----	-----	-----	Do.
Diseases:							
<i>Claviceps purpurea</i> .....	<i>Agropyron</i> sp.....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	Do.
<i>Mycosphaerella</i> sp.....	do.....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	Do.
<i>Ustilago teris</i> .....	<i>Avena nuda</i> (naked oats).....	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	Do.
MONTE CARLO							
Insects:							
<i>Thrips flavus</i> (thrips).....	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> sp.....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	N. Y.
MONTSERRAT							
Insects:							
<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i> (pink boll-worm).....	<i>Gossypium</i> sp. (cotton) (boll).....	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	Va.
<i>Targionia hartii</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp. (yam).....	-----	1	1	-----	-----	Mass.
Diseases:							
<i>Diplodia natalensis</i> .....	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime).....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	N. Y.
<i>Gloeosporium limeticolum</i> .....	do.....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	Do.
<i>Melanconium sacchari</i> .....	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> .....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	Do.
MOROCCO							
Insects:							
<i>Ezosoma lusitanica</i> (Chrysomelidae).....	<i>Muscari comosum</i> (cipollino).....	30	-----	-----	-----	-----	Do.
Diseases:							
<i>Bacterium maculicola</i> .....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	Do.
<i>Oospora</i> sp.....	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	Pa.
<i>Puccinia allii</i> .....	<i>Allium porrum</i> (leek).....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	N. Y.
Do.....	do.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	Pa.
<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> .....	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	La.
Do.....	<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot).....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	Do.
<i>Sclerotium oryzae</i> .....	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (rice).....	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	N. Y.
<i>Sclerotium</i> sp.....	<i>Muscari comosum</i> (cipollino).....	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	Do.
<i>Septoria petroselini</i> .....	<i>Petroselinum hortense</i> (parsley).....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	Do.
MOZAMBIQUE							
Insects:							
<i>Chrysomphalus corticosus</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Kigelia</i> sp.....	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	D. C.
NETHERLANDS							
Insects:							
<i>Agriotes obscurus</i> (Elateridae).....	<i>Helleborus niger</i> (Christmas-rose).....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	Do.
<i>Ceutorhynchus pleurostigma</i> (turnip gall weevil).....	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	N. Y.
<i>Empyltus cinctus</i> (sawfly).....	<i>Rosa chinensis manetti</i> .....	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	Conn.*
Do.....	do.....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	N. Y.
Do.....	do.....	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	Pa.*
Do.....	<i>Rosa</i> sp.....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	N. Y.
<i>Forficula auricularia</i> (European earwig).....	<i>Iris</i> sp.....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	D. C.
Do.....	<i>Muscari botryoides</i> (grape-hyacinth).....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	N. Y.
<i>Gracilaria azaleella</i> (azalea leaf miner).....	<i>Azalea</i> sp.....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	D. C.
<i>Limothrips denticornis</i> (thrips).....	<i>Iris</i> sp.....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	Do.
<i>Macrosiphum kaltenbachii</i> (aphid).....	<i>Allium porrum</i> (leek).....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	N. Y.
<i>Mamestra brassicae</i> (Noctuidae).....	<i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i> (cauliflower).....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	Do.
Do.....	<i>Brassica oleracea bullata</i> (Savoy cabbage).....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	Do.
<i>Parthenothrips dracaenae</i> (thrips).....	Palm.....	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	Do.
<i>Rhopalosiphonius tulipaella</i> (aphid).....	<i>Muscari</i> sp.....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	Md.
<i>Thrips nigropilosus</i> (thrips).....	<i>Aster</i> sp.....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	D. C.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
<b>NETHERLANDS—Continued</b>							
<b>Diseases:</b>							
<i>Alternaria brassicae</i> .....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> .....	1					Md.
Do.....	do.....					2	N. Y.
Do.....	do.....					1	Va.
Do.....	<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce).....					1	Pa.
<i>Alternaria herculea</i> .....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> .....					1	Md.
Do.....	do.....					1	Mass.
<i>Amphichaeta</i> sp.....	<i>Rosa chinensis manetti</i> .....	1					N. Y.
<i>Aphelenchoides timberi</i> .....	<i>Iris</i> sp.....		1				D. C.
<i>Ascochyta</i> sp.....	<i>Galanthus</i> sp.....	1					Pa.
<i>Aspergillus ochraceus</i> .....	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> .....					1	Tex.
<i>Bacterium campestre</i> .....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> .....					1	Md.
<i>Bacterium hyacinthi</i> .....	<i>Hyacinthus</i> sp.....	1					N. Y.
<i>Bacterium maculicola</i> .....	<i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i> (cauliflower).....					1	Md.
Do.....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> .....					1	La.
Do.....	do.....					3	Md.
Do.....	do.....					2	Mass.
Do.....	do.....					2	Pa.
Do.....	do.....					1	Va.
Do.....	<i>Brassica oleracea gemmifera</i> (brussels sprouts).....					2	N. Y.
Do.....	do.....					2	Pa.
<i>Bacterium marginatum</i> .....	<i>Gladiolus</i> sp.....	1					D. C.
<i>Botrytis allii</i> .....	<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion).....					1	N. Y.
<i>Botrytis cinerea</i> .....	do.....					1	Ala.
Do.....	do.....					2	La.
Do.....	do.....					4	Pa.
Do.....	do.....					1	Tex.
Do.....	do.....					3	Va.
Do.....	<i>Allium porrum</i> (leek).....					1	Do.
Do.....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> .....					1	Mass.
Do.....	do.....					2	Va.
Do.....	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).....					1	La.
Do.....	<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot).....					2	Md.
Do.....	do.....					1	Pa.
Do.....	do.....					2	Tex.
Do.....	do.....					2	Va.
Do.....	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i> (parsnip).....					1	Do.
Do.....	<i>Rheum</i> sp. (rhubarb).....					1	Do.
Do.....	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> .....					1	Tex.
Do.....	<i>Vitis</i> sp. (grape).....					1	N. Y.
<i>Botrytis galanthina</i> .....	<i>Galanthus nivalis</i> (snowdrop).....	25					Do.
<i>Brachysporium</i> sp.....	<i>Hyacinthus</i> sp.....	1					Do.
<i>Bremia lactucae</i> .....	<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce).....					1	Do.
<i>Cercospora apii</i> .....	<i>Apium graveolens</i> (celery).....					1	Do.
<i>Cladosporium carpophilum</i> .....	<i>Amygdalus persica</i> (peach).....					1	Do.
<i>Cladosporium fulvum</i> .....	<i>Lyopersicum esculentum</i> .....					1	Miss.
<i>Colosporium campanulae</i> .....	<i>Campanula persicifolia</i> .....	1					D. C.
<i>Colletotrichum atramentarium</i> .....	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> .....					1	La.
Do.....	do.....					1	Tex.
<i>Colletotrichum omnivorum</i> .....	<i>Aspidistra lurida</i> (aspidistra).....					2	N. Y.
<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.....	<i>Eurya japonica</i> .....					1	Wash.
<i>Cytospora</i> sp.....	<i>Salix</i> sp. (willow).....	1					N. Y.
<i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> .....	<i>Chionodoxa luciliae</i> (glory-of-the-snow).....	1					Pa.
Do.....	<i>Hyacinthus</i> sp.....	1					N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Iris</i> sp.....	30	1				D. C.
Do.....	<i>Muscari botryoides</i> (grape-hyacinth).....	1					N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Narcissus</i> sp.....	3	3				D. C.
Do.....	<i>Scilla</i> sp. (squill).....	1					N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> .....					1	La.
Do.....	do.....					1	Mass.
Do.....	<i>Tigridia canariensis</i> .....	1					D. C.
Do.....	<i>Tigridia pavonia alba</i> .....	1					Do.
Do.....	<i>Tigridia</i> sp.....	1	1				Do.
<i>Hendersonia</i> sp.....	<i>Rosa chinensis manetti</i> .....	1					N. Y.
<i>Heterosporium allii</i> .....	<i>Allium porrum</i> (leek).....					1	Md.
Do.....	do.....					1	Pa.
<i>Macrophoma candollei</i> .....	<i>Buxus</i> sp. (box).....	1					N. Y.
<i>Macrosporium sarcinula</i> .....	<i>Hyacinthus</i> sp.....	1					Do.
<i>Monochaetia</i> sp.....	<i>Rosa multiflora</i> (Japanese rose).....	1					Do.
<i>Mycosphaerella brassicicola</i> .....	<i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i> (cauliflower).....					3	Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, 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>Mycosphaerella fragariae</i> .....	<i>Fragaria</i> sp. (strawberry).....			1			N. Y.
<i>Penicillium gladioli</i> .....	<i>Crocus</i> sp.....	1					Pa.
<i>Peronospora parasitica</i> .....	<i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i> .....					1	Md.
Do.....	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> (radish).....					1	N. Y.
<i>Pestalozzia</i> sp.....	<i>Rhododendron</i> sp.....	1					D. C.
<i>Phoma lingam</i> .....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> .....					1	Md.
Do.....	do.....					1	Mass.
<i>Phyllosticta</i> sp.....	<i>Ilex perado aurea</i> .....		1				D. C.
<i>Phytophthora</i> sp.....	<i>Lilium</i> sp.....	1					N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Allium porrum</i> (leek).....					1	Pa.
Do.....	<i>Beta vulgaris</i> (beet).....					1	Va.
Do.....	<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot).....					2	Tex.
<i>Puccinia graminis</i> .....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat).....	1				1	Md.
Do.....	do.....	5					N. Y.
<i>Puccinia hieracii</i> .....	<i>Cichorium intybus</i> (witloof).....					1	Do.
<i>Puccinia rubigo-vera tritici</i> .....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> .....					1	Md.
Do.....	do.....	3	2				N. Y.
<i>Puccinia</i> sp.....	<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce).....					1	Va.
Do.....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> .....	1					N. Y.
<i>Pythium</i> sp.....	<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot).....					1	Md.
Do.....	do.....					1	Pa.
Do.....	do.....					1	Va.
<i>Rhizoctonia violaceae</i> .....	<i>Crocus</i> sp.....	1					N. Y.
<i>Rhizoctonia</i> sp.....	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).....					1	La.
Do.....	<i>Lilium regale</i> (regal lily).....		1				Pa.
<i>Sclerotinia gladioli</i> .....	<i>Gladiolus</i> sp.....		1				D. C.
<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> .....	<i>Beta vulgaris</i> (beet).....					1	Pa.
Do.....	do.....					2	Tex.
Do.....	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).....					1	La.
Do.....	<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot).....					1	Ala.
Do.....	do.....					3	Md.
Do.....	do.....					8	La.
Do.....	do.....					2	N. Y.
Do.....	do.....					2	Pa.
Do.....	do.....					6	Tex.
Do.....	do.....					4	Va.
<i>Sclerotinia</i> sp.....	<i>Beta vulgaris</i> (beet).....					1	La.
Do.....	<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce).....					1	Va.
<i>Sclerotium cepivorum</i> .....	<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion).....					1	N. Y.
<i>Sclerotium</i> sp.....	<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot).....					1	Do.
Do.....	<i>Gladiolus</i> sp.....		1				D. C.
Do.....	<i>Lilium</i> sp.....						N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Tritonia</i> sp.....	3					D. C.
<i>Septoria apii</i> .....	<i>Apium graveolens</i> (celery).....					5	N. Y.
Do.....	do.....					1	Pa.
Do.....	<i>Apium graveolens rapaceum</i> (celeriac).....					1	Do.
<i>Septoria azaleae</i> .....	<i>Azalea</i> sp.....	1					D. C.
<i>Septoria gladioli</i> .....	<i>Crocus</i> sp.....	1					Mich.
Do.....	do.....	1					N. Y.
Do.....	do.....	2					Pa.
<i>Septoria petroselini</i> .....	<i>Petroselinum hortense</i> (parsley).....					2	N. Y.
<i>Sphaeronema</i> sp.....	<i>Narcissus</i> sp.....	1	1				D. C.
<i>Spondylocladium</i> sp.....	<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot).....					1	Tex.
<i>Stemphylium</i> sp.....	<i>Chionodoxa</i> sp. (glory-of-the-snow).....	1					Mass.
<i>Stysanus stemonites</i> .....	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> .....					1	Va.
Do.....	do.....					1	Tex.
<i>Urocystis colchici</i> .....	<i>Colchicum autumnale album plenum</i> .....	1					D. C.
Do.....	<i>Colchicum byzantinum</i> .....						Do.
<i>Uromyces appendiculatus</i> .....	<i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean).....			1			N. Y.
<i>Ustilago grandis</i> .....	<i>Typha angustifolia</i> (narrowleaf cattail).....	1					Do.
<i>Venturia pyrina</i> .....	<i>Pyrus communis</i> (pear).....					1	Do.
<i>Verticillium albo-atrum</i> .....	<i>Dahlia</i> sp.....		1				D. C.
<i>Verticillium</i> sp.....	<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot).....					1	Tex.
Do.....	<i>Fritillaria imperialis</i> (crown-imperial).....	1					N. Y.
<i>Volutella</i> sp.....	<i>Kniphofia</i> sp.....	1					D. C.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 1936, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
NEVIS							
Insects:							
<i>Coccus viridis</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Polyscias guilfoylei victoriae</i> .....		2				N. Y.
<i>Lepidosaphes lasianthi</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton).....		1				Do.
Diseases:							
<i>Thielaviopsis paradoxa</i> .....	<i>Dracaena</i> sp.....		1				Do.
NEWFOUNDLAND							
Insects:							
Olethreutid.....	<i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i> (lingonberry).....		3				Ill.
Do.....	do.....		14				Mieh.
Do.....	do.....		2				N. Y.
Diseases:							
<i>Chrysomya</i> sp.....	do.....		1				Mieh.
<i>Phomopsis vaccinii</i> .....	<i>Vaccinium</i> sp. (blueberry).....		1				N. Y.
<i>Septoria</i> sp.....	do.....		1				Do.
<i>Sporonema ozycoeci</i> .....	do.....		1				Do.
NEW GUINEA							
Insects:							
<i>Targionia sacchari</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> .....		1				D. C.
Diseases:							
<i>Diplodia</i> sp.....	do.....		1				Do.
NEW ZEALAND							
Insects:							
<i>Lepidosaphes conchiformis</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple).....		1				N. Y.
<i>Taeniothrips simplex</i> (gladiolus thrips).....	<i>Gladiolus</i> sp.....		1				Calif.*
Diseases:							
<i>Bacterium marginalum</i> .....	<i>Gladiolus</i> sp.....		3				D. C.
<i>Claviceps purpurea</i> .....	<i>Lolium</i> sp. (ryegrass).....		1				Do.
<i>Mycosphaerella brassicicola</i> .....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> .....		1			1	N. Y.
<i>Septoria apii</i> .....	<i>Apium graveolens</i> (celery).....					1	Do.
NICARAGUA							
Insects:							
<i>Acanthoscelides bixae</i> (Bruchidae).....	<i>Bixa orellana</i> (anatto-tree).....		1				D. C.
<i>Acidomeria rustica</i> (Coreidae).....	Orchid.....		1				Do.
<i>Eurycipitia floridula</i> (Miridae).....	<i>Epidendrum aromaticum</i> (orchid).....		1				Do.
<i>Metamasius sericeus</i> (silky cane weevil).....	Banana debris.....		10				La.
Do.....	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana).....		1				Do.
Psychid.....	Banana debris.....		7				Do.
Do.....	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana).....		3				Do.
Diseases:							
<i>Gloeosporium marillariae</i> .....	<i>Lycaste</i> sp. (orchid).....		1				P. R.
<i>Gloeosporium</i> sp.....	Orchid.....		1				D. C.
<i>Schizophyllum commune</i> .....	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i> (lignum-vitae).....		1				Calif.*
NORWAY							
Insects:							
<i>Chrysomphalus dictyospermi</i> var. (Coccidae).....	Palm.....				1		Pa.
Diseases:							
<i>Alternaria herculea</i> .....	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).....					1	Md.
<i>Arthrobotrys</i> sp.....	do.....					1	La.
<i>Bacterium maculicola</i> .....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> .....					4	Md.
Do.....	do.....					1	Pa.
<i>Botrytis cinerea</i> .....	<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion).....					2	Ala.
Do.....	do.....					3	Pa.
Do.....	do.....					2	Va.
Do.....	do.....					1	La.
Do.....	<i>Brassica campestris</i> (rutabaga).....					1	Do.
Do.....	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).....					1	Ala.
Do.....	<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot).....					3	La.
Do.....	do.....					1	Md.
Do.....	do.....					1	Pa.
Do.....	do.....					2	Va.
<i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> .....	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> .....					1	Tex.
<i>Mycosphaerella schoenoprasii</i> .....	<i>Allium porrum</i> (leek).....					1	Pa.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
NORWAY—Continued							
Diseases—Continued.							
<i>Phyllosticta hedericola</i> .....	<i>Hedera helix</i> (English ivy).....				1		N. Y.
<i>Phyllosticta solitaria</i> .....	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple).....		1				Do.
<i>Phyllosticta</i> sp.....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat).....					1	Md.
<i>Puccinia</i> sp.....	do.....					1	Do.
<i>Pythium</i> sp.....	<i>Allium porrum</i> .....					1	Pa.
<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> .....	<i>Apium graveolens</i> (celery).....					1	Tex.
Do.....	do.....					1	Va.
Do.....	<i>Beta vulgaris</i> (beet).....					1	La.
Do.....	do.....					1	Pa.
Do.....	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).....					1	La.
Do.....	<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot).....					1	Ala.
Do.....	do.....					1	La.
Do.....	do.....					2	Md.
Do.....	do.....					1	Mass.
Do.....	do.....					2	Pa.
Do.....	do.....					1	Tex.
Do.....	do.....					3	Va.
<i>Ustilago caricis</i> .....	<i>Carex</i> sp. (sedge).....		1				Wash.
NOVA SCOTIA							
Diseases:							
<i>Ascochyta</i> sp.....	<i>Aquilegia</i> sp. (columbine).....			1			Calif.*
<i>Cytospora delicatula</i> .....	<i>Vaccinium</i> sp.....			1			Do.*
<i>Dendrophoma</i> sp.....	<i>Acer</i> sp. (maple).....			1			Do.*
<i>Lophodermium pinastri</i> .....	<i>Pinus strobus</i> (white pine).....			1			Do.*
<i>Microspheera alni</i> .....	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i> (horn-bean). .....			1			Do.*
<i>Phyllosticta minutella</i> .....	<i>Acer</i> sp. (maple).....			2			Do.*
<i>Rhytisma acerinum</i> .....	do.....			1			Do.*
ORIENT							
Insects:							
<i>Callidium rufipenne</i> (Cerambycidae).....	On pier among baggage.....			1			Hawaii.*
<i>Hercothrips femoralis</i> (thrips).....	<i>Lilium</i> sp.....				1		Do.*
<i>Nephotettix apicalis</i> (Cicadellidae).....	do.....				1		Do.*
Diseases:							
<i>Bacterium citri</i> .....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....				1		Wash.
<i>Diptodia natalensis</i> .....	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime).....				1		Calif.*
PALESTINE							
Insects:							
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> (Mediterranean fruit fly).....	<i>Citrus grandis</i> (grapefruit).....					1	Mass.
Do.....	do.....					2	N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....					1	Md.
Do.....	do.....					1	N. Y.
Do.....	do.....					1	Pa.
<i>Ceratitis</i> sp. (Trypetidae).....	<i>Citrus grandis</i> .....			1			N. Y.
Do.....	In suitcase containing grapefruit. .....			1			Do.
<i>Parlatoria blanchardii</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> (date).....	1					Do.
<i>Phoenicococcus marlatti</i> (Coccidae).....	do.....	1					Do.
Diseases:							
<i>Capnodium citri</i> .....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....					1	Md.
Do.....	do.....					1	Pa.
<i>Phoma</i> sp.....	do.....			1			N. Y.
<i>Puccinia rubigo-vera tritici</i> .....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat).....	1					Do.
<i>Puccinia</i> sp.....	do.....	1					Do.
<i>Septoria citri</i> .....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....					1	Md.
PANAMA							
Insects:							
<i>Anastrepha acidusa</i> (West Indian fruit fly).....	Banana debris.....	1					Calif.*
<i>Anastrepha silvai</i> (Trypetidae).....	do.....	1					Do.*
<i>Anastrepha</i> sp. (Trypetidae).....	do.....	1					Do.*
<i>Aspidiotus destructor</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana).....	1					N. Y.
<i>Chrysomphalus perseae</i> (Coccidae).....	do.....	1					Calif.*
<i>Furcaspis biformis</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Epidendrum atropurpureum</i> (orchid). .....	1					Hawaii.*
Do.....	Orchid.....			1			Calif.*

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
PANAMA—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
<i>Metamasius sericeus</i> (silky cane weevil).	Banana debris	1					Ala.
Do.	do	5					Calif.*
Do.	do	4					La.
Do.	do	1					N. Y.
Do.	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana)	2					Ala.
Do.	do	40					Calif.*
<i>Pseudopariatoria ostreata</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Carica papaya</i> (papaya)					1	Mass.
Psychid.	Banana debris	5					Ala.
Do.	do	6					N. Y.
Do.	do	1					S. C.
Do.	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana)	2					Ala.
Do.	do	1					N. Y.
<i>Toxotrypana curvicauda</i> (papaya fruit fly).	<i>Carica papaya</i> (papaya)					1	Calif.*
Do.	do					1	Md.
Diseases:							
<i>Capnodium citri</i>	<i>Citrus grandis</i> (grapefruit)					1	Wash.
<i>Capnodium</i> sp.	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>			1	1		Md.
<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Orchid			1			Calif.*
<i>Diplocarpon rosae</i>	<i>Rosa</i> sp.					1	N. Y.
<i>Gloeosporium limaticolum</i>	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime)	1					Calif.*
<i>Gloeosporium musarum</i>	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana)				1		Md.
<i>Gloeosporium</i> sp.	Orchid			1			Calif.*
<i>Mycosphaerella musae</i>	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana)	2					N. Y.
<i>Oospora lactis parasitica</i>	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i>					1	Va.
<i>Phoma</i> sp.	<i>Theobroma cacao</i> (cacao)				1		La.
<i>Septobasidium</i> sp.	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange)					1	Va.
<i>Sphaceloma fawcettii</i>	<i>Citrus limonia</i> (lemon)					1	Pa.
Do.	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>					1	Calif.*
<i>Thielariopsis paradoxa</i>	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana)	16					N. Y.
Do.	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>				1		La.
Do.	do			1	2		Md.
<i>Verticillium</i> sp.	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i> (plantain)	1					N. Y.
PERU							
Insects:							
<i>Crophius leucocnemis</i> (Lygaeidae)	In box of cacti	1					D. C.
<i>Dinoderus bifoveolatus</i> (Bostrichidae)	Wood		1				Do.
Do.	do		1				N. Y.
<i>Hemichionaspis minor strachani</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime)	1					Do.
<i>Pseudopariatoria parlatorioides</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Brassavola</i> sp. (orchid)	1					D. C.
Do.	<i>Cypripedium clinkaberryanum</i>	1					Do.
Diseases:							
<i>Gloeosporium</i> sp.	<i>Tillandsia</i> sp.	1					Calif.*
<i>Melanconium sacchari</i>	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>			1			N. Y.
<i>Mycosphaerella</i> sp.	<i>Cereus roseiflorus</i> (cactus)	1					D. C.
<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>	<i>Vicia faba</i> (broad bean)					1	N. Y.
<i>Thielariopsis paradoxa</i>	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>			1			Do.
PHILIPPINES							
Insects:							
<i>Aspidiotus destructor</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Areca catechu</i> (betel palm)			1			Wash.
<i>Callosobruchus chinensis</i> (Bruchidae)	<i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (bean)		1				D. C.
Do.	do		1				Hawaii.*
<i>Chilo simplex</i> (Asiatic rice borer)	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (rice)	1					Ill.
<i>Chrysomphalus rossi</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Phalaenopsis amabilis</i> (orchid)	1					Calif.*
Do.	<i>Phalaenopsis aphrodite</i> (orchid)	2		1			Do.*
<i>Geotomus pygmaeus</i> (Cydniidae)	Packing around canna			1			Do.*
<i>Hemichionaspis townsendi</i> (Coccidae).	Orchid (several genera)	1	5	4			Hawaii.*
<i>Krisna strigicollis</i> (Cicadellidae)	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton)	1					Calif.*
<i>Lepidosaphes auriculata</i> (Coccidae)	do	1					Do.*
<i>Lophocateres pusillus</i> (Siamese grain beetle).	<i>Coix</i> sp.		1				D. C.
<i>Mertilia malayensis</i> (Miridae)	<i>Aerides lawrenceae</i> (orchid)	1					Hawaii.*
Do.	<i>Phalaenopsis sanderiana</i> (orchid).		1				Do.*
Do.	<i>Renanthera storiei</i> (orchid)		2				Do.*
<i>Orchidophilus aterimus</i> (Curculionidae).	Orchid (several genera)	1	3	1			Do.*

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mall	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
PHILIPPINES—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
<i>Orchidophilus peregrinator</i> (Curculionidae)	<i>Vanda luzonica</i> (orchid)			1			Calif.*
<i>Parlatoria pseudaspidotus</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Vanda joaquimiae</i> (orchid)	1					Hawaii.*
Do.	<i>Vanda teres</i> (orchid)		1				Calif.*
Do.	do.	2					Hawaii.*
Do.	<i>Vanda</i> sp. (orchid)	1					Do.*
<i>Parlatoria ziziphus</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Citrus grandis</i> (pomelo)				1		Calif.*
<i>Phloeobius pallipes</i> (Anthribidae)	Bamboo			1			Do.*
<i>Prays citri</i> (Philippine orange moth)	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime)					2	Do.
<i>Pseudococcus lilacinus</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Aerides quinquevulnera</i> (orchid)		1				Hawaii.*
Do.	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton)	1					Calif.*
Do.	<i>Dendrobium ciliatum</i> (orchid)		1				Hawaii.*
Do.	<i>Dendrobium crumenatum</i> (orchid)		1				Do.*
Do.	<i>Phalaenopsis amabilis</i> (orchid)	2					Calif.*
Do.	<i>Phalaenopsis rimestadiana</i> (orchid)	1					Do.
Do.	<i>Vanda lamellata</i> (orchid)	1					Hawaii.*
Do.	<i>Vanda sanderiana</i> (orchid)			2			Do.*
<i>Pseudococcus virgatus</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton)	1					Calif.*
Do.	<i>Dendrobium crumenatum</i> (orchid)			1			Hawaii.*
Do.	<i>Phalaenopsis aphrodite</i> (orchid)	1					Calif.*
<i>Targionia hartii</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Dioscorea alata</i> (winged yam)		1				Hawaii.*
Trypetid	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango)					1	Calif.*
Diseases:							
<i>Aphelenchoides parietinus</i>	<i>Canna</i> sp.			1			Do.
<i>Capnodium</i> sp.	<i>Mitragyna rotundifolia</i>	1					N. Y.
<i>Cephalosporium elongatum</i>	<i>Canna</i> sp.			1			Calif.*
<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	<i>Phalaenopsis</i> spp. (orchid)	4	1				Do.*
<i>Gloeosporium</i> sp.	<i>Aerides lawrenceae</i> (orchid)		1				Do.*
Do.	<i>Euphorbia</i> sp. (spurge)				1		Pa.
Do.	<i>Phalaenopsis</i> spp. (orchid)	1	5				Calif.*
Do.	<i>Saccobolium violaceum</i> (orchid)		1				Do.
<i>Mendozaia bambusina</i>	Bamboo	1	1				N. Y.
<i>Nectriella</i> sp.	Orchid	1					D. C.
<i>Periconia</i> sp.	<i>Mitragyna rotundifolia</i>	1					N. Y.
<i>Phyllosticta</i> sp.	do.	1					Do.
<i>Sclerotium oryzae</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (rice)	2					Do.
POLAND							
Diseases:							
<i>Bacterium maculicola</i>	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i>					1	Md.
<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>	do.					1	La.
<i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i>	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>					1	Md.
<i>Oospora</i> sp.	<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot)					1	N. Y.
<i>Pythium</i> sp.	<i>Beta vulgaris</i> (beet)					1	La.
<i>Rhizoctonia</i> sp.	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i> (parsnip)					1	N. Y.
<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>	<i>Apium graveolens</i> (celery)					1	Va.
Do.	<i>Daucus carota</i>					1	N. Y.
Do.	do.					1	Va.
Do.	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i> (parsnip)					1	La.
Do.	do.					1	Md.
Do.	<i>Petroselinum hortense</i> (parsley)					1	La.
<i>Septoria apii</i>	do.					1	Do.
<i>Septoria petrosellini</i>	do.					2	N. Y.
PORTUGAL							
Insects:							
<i>Baris laticollis</i> (Curculionidae)	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip)					1	Pa.
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> (Mediterranean fruit fly)	<i>Cydonia oblonga</i> (quince)			1			N. Y.
Do.	<i>Psidium guajava</i> (guava)			1			Do.
<i>Cryptoblabes gnidiella</i> (Pyralidae)	<i>Punica granatum</i> (pomegranate)			1			Do.
<i>Laspeyresia splendana</i> (Olethreutidae)	<i>Castanea</i> sp. (chestnut)	3		2			Do.
<i>Stephanoderes hampel</i> (coffee berry borer)	<i>Coffea</i> sp.		2				Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
<b>PORTUGAL—Continued</b>							
<b>Diseases:</b>							
Bitter pit.....	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple).....					1	Calif.*
<i>Cephalobus symmetricus</i> .....	<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion).....					1	Pa.
<i>Cladosporium carpophilum</i> .....	<i>Amygdalus persica</i> (peach).....					1	Do.
<i>Phoma</i> sp.....	<i>Chayota edulis</i> (chayote).....			1			N. Y.
<i>Puccinia graminis</i> .....	<i>Secale cereale</i> (rye).....	1					Pa.
Do.....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat).....	2					N. Y.
<i>Puccinia rubigo-vera</i> .....	<i>Secale cereale</i> .....	1					Pa.
<i>Puccinia rubigo-vera tritici</i> .....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> .....	3					N. Y.
<i>Puccinia</i> sp.....	<i>Avena sativa</i> (oats).....	1					Do.
Do.....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> .....	7					Do.
<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> .....	<i>Chayota edulis</i> (chayote).....			1			Do.
<i>Sclerotium oryzae</i> .....	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (rice).....	1				1	Do.
<i>Septoria apii</i> .....	<i>Apium graveolens</i> (celery).....					1	Do.
<i>Septoria</i> sp.....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat).....	1					Do.
<i>Vermicularia herbarum</i> .....	<i>Dianthus</i> sp. (carnation).....			1			Do.
<b>PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND</b>							
<b>Diseases:</b>							
<i>Botrytis cinerea</i> .....	<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion).....					1	Va.
<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> .....	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).....					1	Do.
<b>PUERTO RICO</b>							
<b>Insects:</b>							
<i>Anastrepha acidusa</i> (West Indian fruit fly).....	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango).....			1			N. Y.
Do.....	do.....			1		1	Pa.
<i>Anastrepha suspensa</i> (Trypetidae).....	<i>Psidium guajava</i> (guava).....			3	1		N. Y.
<i>Anastrepha</i> sp. (Trypetidae).....	<i>Achras sapota</i> (sapidilla).....					1	Do.
Do.....	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango).....			2			Do.
Do.....	do.....			1			Pa.
<i>Aspidiotus cocotiphagus</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Psidium guajava</i> (guava).....			1	2		N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> (coconut).....				1		Tex.
Do.....	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i> (plantain).....	1			1		N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Spondias dulcis</i> (golden apple).....				1		Do.
Do.....	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> (tamarind).....				1		Do.
<i>Aspidiotus destructor</i> (Coccidae).....	Legume.....	1					Do.
Do.....	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana).....				1		Do.
<i>Aspidiotus herculeanus</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Annona muricata</i> (soursop).....				1		Do.
Do.....	<i>Spondias cytherea</i> (vi-apple).....	1			1		Do.
<i>Callosobruchus chinensis</i> (Bruchidae).....	<i>Cajanus indicus</i> (pigeon pea).....			1			Do.
<i>Chrysomphalus dictyospermi</i> var. (Coccidae).....	Bromeliaceae.....			1			D. C.
<i>Coccus acuminatus</i> (Coccidae).....	Fern.....					1	N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine).....					1	Do.
<i>Coccus mangiferae</i> (Coccidae).....	do.....					1	Do.
Do.....	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango).....			1			Do.
<i>Coccus viridis</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Gardenia florida</i> .....					4	Do.
<i>Cylas formicarius</i> (sweetpotato weevil).....	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweetpotato).....					1	Pa.
<i>Euscepes batatae</i> (West Indian sweetpotato weevil).....	do.....	1		1			N. Y.
Do.....	Soil around sweetpotatoes.....					1	Pa.
<i>Frankliniella williamsi</i> (thrips).....	<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine).....					1	N. Y.
<i>Haplothrips gowdeyi</i> (thrips).....	<i>Citrus</i> sp.....	1					Do.
<i>Hemichionaspis minor strachani</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Annona muricata</i> (soursop).....				2	1	Do.
Do.....	<i>Annona reticulata</i> (custard-apple).....				2		Do.
Do.....	<i>Chrysalidocarpus madagascariensis</i> .....			1			D. C.
<i>Leucoptera coffeella</i> (Gracilariidae).....	<i>Coffea</i> sp.....				1		Fla.*
<i>Parachatepus barbatus</i> (Scarabaeidae).....	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango).....			1			N. Y.
<i>Pinnaspis buzi</i> (Coccidae).....	Palm.....					1	Do.
<i>Pseudoparlatoria ostreata</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Carica papaya</i> (papaya).....					1	Pa.
<i>Putvinaria psidii</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine).....					1	N. Y.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
<b>PUERTO RICO—Continued</b>							
<b>Insects—Continued.</b>							
<i>Stephanoderes buscki</i> (Scolytidae).....	<i>Chrysalidocarpus madagascariensis</i> .	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	D. C.
Do.....	<i>Coffea</i> sp.....	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	Do.
Do.....	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> (tamarind).	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	N. Y.
<i>Targionia sacchari</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> .....	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	Ga.
Do.....	do.....	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	N. Y.
Do.....	do.....	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	Pa.
<b>Trypetid</b> .....	<i>Punica granatum</i> (pomegranate).	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	N. Y.
<i>Vinsonia stellifera</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Citrus</i> sp.....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	Do.
Do.....	<i>Garcinia</i> sp.....	1	-----	1	-----	-----	Do.
Do.....	<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine).	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	Do.
<b>Diseases:</b>							
<i>Bacterium vesicatorium</i> .....	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	Do.
Do.....	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	Do.
<i>Capnodium citri</i> .....	<i>Citrus grandis</i> (grapefruit).....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	Md.
Do.....	do.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	Pa.
Do.....	do.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	Va.
Do.....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	Mass.
Do.....	do.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	Pa.
<i>Capnodium</i> sp.....	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> .....	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	La.
Do.....	do.....	-----	-----	1	1	-----	Pa.
Do.....	do.....	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	Va.
<i>Ceratostomella fimbriata</i> .....	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweetpotato).....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	N. Y.
<i>Cercospora capsici</i> .....	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	Do.
<i>Cercospora</i> sp.....	<i>Coriandrum</i> sp. (coriander).....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	Do.
<i>Colletotrichum cajani</i> .....	<i>Cajanus indicus</i> (pigeon pea).....	1	1	2	-----	-----	Do.
<i>Colletotrichum nigrum</i> .....	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> .....	1	-----	-----	1	-----	Do.
<i>Diplacarpus rosae</i> .....	<i>Rosa</i> sp.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	Pa.
<i>Diplodia cacaoicola</i> .....	<i>Artocarpus communis</i> (breadfruit).....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> (coconut).....	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	Do.
Do.....	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana).....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	Do.
<i>Diplodia natalensis</i> .....	<i>Citrus grandis</i> (grapefruit).....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	Pa.
<i>Diplodia tubericola</i> .....	<i>Xanthosoma</i> sp. (yautia).....	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	Do.
<i>Gloeosporium musarum</i> .....	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana).....	2	-----	1	-----	-----	N. Y.
<i>Gloeosporium</i> sp.....	<i>Artocarpus incisa</i> (breadfruit).....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	Do.
Do.....	<i>Sterculia apetala</i> .....	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	Do.
<i>Helminthosporium</i> sp.....	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana).....	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	Do.
<i>Leptosphaeria</i> sp.....	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (rice).....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	Do.
<i>Melanconium sacchari</i> .....	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> .....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	Do.
<i>Oospora citri-aurantii</i> .....	<i>Citrus grandis</i> (grapefruit).....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	Pa.
<i>Pestalozzia quepini</i> .....	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana).....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	N. Y.
<i>Pestalozzia</i> sp.....	<i>Achras sapota</i> (sapodilla).....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	Do.
Do.....	<i>Chrysophyllum cainito</i> (star-apple).....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	Do.
Do.....	<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine).....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	Do.
Do.....	<i>Punica granatum</i> (pomegranate).....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	Do.
<i>Phoma destructiva</i> .....	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	Do.
<i>Phomopsis cocoes</i> .....	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> (coconut).....	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	Do.
<i>Phyllosticta</i> sp.....	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton).....	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	Ala.
Do.....	<i>Gardenia florida</i> .....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	N. Y.
Do.....	Malvaceae.....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	Do.
<i>Plasmopara</i> sp.....	<i>Sterculia apetala</i> .....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	Do.
<i>Puccinia cannae</i> .....	<i>Canna</i> sp.....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	Do.
<i>Puccinia</i> sp.....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat).....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	Do.
<i>Sphaceloma fawcettii</i> .....	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime).....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	Calif.*
Do.....	do.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Citrus grandis</i> (grapefruit).....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	Fla.*
Do.....	do.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	7	Md.
Do.....	do.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	Mass.
Do.....	do.....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	N. Y.
Do.....	do.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	Pa.
Do.....	do.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	Va.
Do.....	<i>Citrus limonia</i> (lemon).....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	Pa.
<i>Sphaeronema</i> sp.....	<i>Zingiber officinale</i> (ginger).....	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	N. Y.
<i>Thielariopsis paradoxa</i> .....	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> .....	3	-----	6	2	-----	Do.
<i>Torula</i> sp.....	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana).....	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	Do.
<i>Trichosporum</i> sp.....	do.....	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	Do.
<i>Uredo jatrophicola</i> .....	<i>Jatropha</i> sp.....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	Do.
<i>Ustilago</i> sp.....	<i>Triphacline insularis</i> .....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	Do.
<i>Verticillium</i> sp.....	<i>Zingiber officinale</i> (ginger).....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host*	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
<b>RHODESIA</b>							
Insects:							
<i>Hercothrrips bicinctus</i> (thrips).....	<i>Stapelia</i> sp.....		1			D. C.	
Diseases:							
<i>Claviceps microcephala</i> .....	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (magennis grass).....		1			Do.	
Do.....	Grass.....		1			Do.	
<b>ST. KITTS</b>							
Insects:							
<i>Asterolecanium miliaris longum</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Cymbopogon nardus</i> (sweet grass).....		1			N. Y.	
<i>Hemichionaspis minor strachani</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> .....		2			Do.	
<i>Targionia hartii</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp. (yam).....			1		Do.	
<i>Targionia sacchari</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> .....			1		Do.	
Diseases:							
<i>Diplodia natalensis</i> .....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....				1	Tex.	
<i>Melanconium sacchari</i> .....	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> .....			1		N. Y.	
<i>Thielaviopsis paradoxa</i> .....	do.....			1		Do.	
Do.....	Wood.....		1			Do.	
<b>ST. LUCIA</b>							
Insects:							
<i>Coccus viridis</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime).....	1				Do.	
<i>Hemichionaspis minor strachani</i> (Coccidae).....	do.....	3				Do.	
<i>Lepidosaphes lasianthi</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Aucuba</i> sp.....			1		Do.	
Do.....	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton).....				1	Do.	
<i>Marmara</i> sp. (Gracilariidae).....	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> .....	1				Do.	
Do.....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....				1	Pa.	
<i>Parlatoria crotonis</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton).....				1	N. Y.	
Do.....	<i>Nerium oleander</i> (oleander).....				1	Do.	
<i>Pseudonidia trilobitiformis</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Brownea grandiceps</i> .....	1				P. R.	
Do.....	<i>Citrus grandis</i> (grapefruit).....				1	Md.	
Do.....	<i>Punica granatum</i> (pomegranate).....			1		N. Y.	
<i>Pseudococcus virgatus</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Ananas sativus</i> .....				1	Do.	
<i>Targionia hartii</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp. (yam).....			1		Do.	
Diseases:							
<i>Diplodia natalensis</i> .....	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime).....	28				Do.	
Do.....	do.....				1	Pa.	
Do.....	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana).....				1	Do.	
<i>Gloeosporium limetticolum</i> .....	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> .....	3				N. Y.	
<i>Phoma</i> sp.....	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime).....	1				Do.	
<i>Thielaviopsis paradoxa</i> .....	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> .....				1	Do.	
<b>ST. VINCENT</b>							
Insects:							
<i>Targionia hartii</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp. (yam).....			2		Do.	
Diseases:							
<i>Alternaria brassicae</i> .....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> .....				1	Md.	
<i>Capnodium citri</i> .....	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> .....				1	Mass.	
Do.....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....				1	Md.	
<i>Diplodia tubericola</i> .....	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweetpotato).....				1	Mass.	
<i>Thielaviopsis paradoxa</i> .....	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> .....			1		N. Y.	
<i>Verticillium</i> sp.....	<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana).....				1	Do.	
<b>SALVADOR</b>							
Insects:							
<i>Chrysomphalus personatus</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> (coconut).....				1	Calif.*	
<b>SCOTLAND</b>							
Insects:							
<i>Acalypta parvula</i> (Tingitidae).....	Sphagnum moss packing around rose cuttings.....		1			Pa.	
<i>Ceutorhynchus ericae</i> (Curculionidae).....	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (heather).....			2		Md.	
Do.....	do.....		1	1		N. Y.	
Do.....	do.....			6		Pa.	
<i>Myzus ornatus</i> (aphid).....	<i>Primula</i> sp. (primrose).....		1			D. C.	
<i>Myzus polyanthi</i> (aphid).....	Soil around primrose plant.....			1		N. Y.	
<i>Orthezia cataphracta</i> (Coccidae).....	Sphagnum moss packing around rose cuttings.....		1			Pa.	

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
SCOTLAND—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
<i>Taeniothrips atratus</i> (thrips).....	<i>Brassica oleracea gemmifera</i> (brussels sprouts).					1	N. Y.
<i>Taeniothrips ericae</i> (thrips).....	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (heather).....		1	1			Md.
Do.....	do.....		2	2			N. Y.
Do.....	do.....		26				Pa.
<i>Thrips flavus</i> (thrips).....	do.....		1				N. Y.
<i>Tingis cardui</i> (Tingitidae).....	<i>Onopordon acanthium</i> (thistle).....		1				Do.
<i>Ulopa reticulata</i> (Cicadellidae).....	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (heather).....	1					Do.
Do.....	do.....		1				Pa.
Diseases:							
<i>Alternaria herculea</i> .....	<i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i> (cauliflower).					1	Do.
<i>Bacterium maculicola</i> .....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> .....					1	Md.
Do.....	do.....					1	N. Y.
Do.....	do.....					1	Pa.
Do.....	do.....					1	Tex.
Do.....	<i>Brassica oleracea gemmifera</i> (brussels sprouts).					1	N. Y.
<i>Bacterium marginatum</i> .....	<i>Gladiolus</i> sp.....		2				D. C.
<i>Botrytis cinerea</i> .....	<i>Allium porrum</i> (leek).....					1	Pa.
Do.....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> .....					1	Do.
Do.....	<i>Cucumis sativus</i> (cucumber).....					1	N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot).....					1	Ala.
Do.....	do.....					1	Pa.
<i>Oospora pustulans</i> .....	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> .....					1	Ga.
Do.....	do.....					1	Tex.
Do.....	do.....					1	Va.
<i>Oospora</i> sp.....	do.....					1	La.
<i>Phoma</i> sp.....	<i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i> (cauliflower).					1	N. Y.
<i>Puccinia graminis</i> .....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat).....	1				1	Md.
Do.....	do.....	2					N. Y.
<i>Puccinia rubigo-vera tritici</i> .....	do.....	1					Md.
Do.....	do.....	1					N. Y.
<i>Puccinia</i> sp.....	do.....	7					Do.
Do.....	do.....	1					Pa.
<i>Rhizoctonia</i> sp.....	<i>Beta vulgaris</i> (beet).....					1	Va.
<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> .....	<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot).....					2	Md.
Do.....	do.....					2	Pa.
Do.....	do.....					3	Tex.
Do.....	do.....					3	Va.
<i>Sclerotinia</i> sp.....	<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion).....					1	Ala.
<i>Septoria apii</i> .....	<i>Apium graveolens</i> (celery).....					1	Md.
Do.....	do.....					2	N. Y.
Do.....	do.....					2	Pa.
<i>Septoria betulina</i> .....	<i>Betula</i> sp.....		1				Do.
<i>Uredo</i> sp.....	<i>Allium porrum</i> (leek).....					1	Mass.
Do.....	do.....					1	N. Y.
SEYCHELLES							
Insects:							
<i>Dactylosterum abdominale</i> (Hydrophilidae).	<i>Lodoicea maldivica</i> (double coconut).	1					Hawaii.*
SIAM							
Insects:							
<i>Hemichionaspis townsendi</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Dendrobium</i> sp. (orchid).....		1				D. C.
Do.....	<i>Vanda</i> sp. (orchid).....		1				Do.
<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i> (pink bollworm).	<i>Gossypium</i> sp. (cottonseed).....	1					Pa.
Diseases:							
<i>Diplodia</i> sp.....	Orchid.....		1				N. Y.
<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> .....	<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot).....					1	Va.
<i>Sclerotium oryzae</i> .....	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (rice).....			1			N. Y.
<i>Tilletia horrida</i> .....	do.....		2				Wash.
SIERRA LEONE							
Insects:							
<i>Aleyrodes brassicae</i> (whitefly).....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> .....					1	Va.
<i>Hemichionaspis minor strachani</i> (Coccidae)	<i>Manihot esculenta</i> (cassava).....		1				D. C.
Diseases:							
<i>Sphaeropsis</i> sp.....	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweetpotato).....					1	Mass.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
<b>SOCIETY ISLANDS</b>							
Insects:							
<i>Trionymus sacchari</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> .....		1				D. C.
<b>SOUTHWEST AFRICA</b>							
Insects:							
<i>Chionaspis humilis</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Haworthia cuspidata</i> .....		1				Do.
Diseases:							
<i>Diplodia</i> sp.....	<i>Stapelia grandis</i> .....		1				Calif.*
<i>Gloeosporium</i> sp.....	<i>Stapelia gigantea</i> .....		1				Do.*
<i>Microdiplodia</i> sp.....	<i>Huernia</i> sp.....		1				Do.*
<i>Phoma</i> sp.....	<i>Stapelia</i> sp.....		1				Do.*
<b>SPAIN</b>							
Insects:							
<i>Acrolepta assectella</i> (Plutellidae).....	<i>Allium porrum</i> (leek).....					1	Pa.
<i>Aleyrodes brassicae</i> (whitefly).....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> .....					1	Md.
<i>Brachycerus algirus</i> (garlic weevil).....	<i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic).....	1					P. R.
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> (Mediterranean fruit fly).	<i>Amygdalus persica</i> (peach).....			1		1	Mass.
Do.....	<i>Citrus grandis</i> (grapefruit).....	1					N. Y.
Do.....	do.....					1	Pa.
Do.....	do.....					1	P. R.
Do.....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....	1				3	N. Y.
Do.....	do.....					1	Pa.
Do.....	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple).....					1	Do.
Do.....	<i>Prunus armeniaca</i> (apricot).....					1	N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Prus communis</i> (pear).....			1			Do.
Do.....	do.....					1	Pa.
Do.....	do.....					2	P. R.
Do.....	<i>Vitis</i> sp. (grape).....				1		N. Y.
Do.....	In solution of sulphur dioxide containing oranges.	1					Md.
Do.....	In box of blood oranges.					1	N. Y.
Do.....	On paper bag containing apricots.					1	Do.
<i>Chilo simplex</i> (Asiatic rice borer).....	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (rice).....	2		1			Do.
Do.....	do.....			1			P. R.
<i>Chrysomphalus dictyospermi</i> var. (Coccidae).	<i>Buxus</i> sp. (box).....				1		N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Citrus limonia</i> (lemon).....					1	Tex.
Do.....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....					1	Pa.
Do.....	<i>Citrus</i> sp.....					1	N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Euonymus</i> sp.....				4		Do.
Do.....	Palm.....					1	Do.
<i>Cryptoblabes gnidiella</i> (Pyralidae).....	<i>Punica granatum</i> (pomegranate).					1	Md.
<i>Dicyphus annulatus</i> (Miridae).....	<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce).....					1	N. Y.
<i>Forficula auricularia</i> (European earwig).	<i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic).....	1					Do.
<i>Laspeyresia splendana</i> (Olethreutidae).	<i>Castanea</i> sp. (chestnut).....			1			Do.
Do.....	do.....			1			Do.
<i>Liparus coronatus</i> (Curculionidae).....	<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot).....					1	Md.
<i>Parlatoria oleae</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple).....					2	N. Y.
Do.....	do.....					1	P. R.
Do.....	<i>Rosa</i> sp.....		1				D. C.
<i>Phloeotribus scarabaeoides</i> (Scolytidae).	Wood.....	1					N. Y.
<i>Psyllodes chrysocephala</i> (Chrysomelidae).	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).....					1	Pa.
Do.....	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> (radish).....					1	Do.
Do.....	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> .....					1	Ala.
<i>Pyrausta nubilalis</i> (European corn borer).	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> .....					1	Mass.
<i>Rhagoletis cerasi</i> (Trypetidae).....	In empty fruit locker.....					1	N. Y.
<i>Rhagoletis</i> sp. (Trypetidae).....	<i>Prunus</i> sp. (cherry).....				2		Tex.
<i>Thrips angusticeps</i> (thrips).....	<i>Cichorium intybus</i> (witloof).....					1	Pa.
Do.....	<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce).....					1	Mass.
Do.....	do.....					1	N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Lactuca sativa longifolia</i> (Romaine lettuce).					1	Do.
Trypetid.....	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple).....					1	P. R.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of Interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
SPAIN—Continued							
Diseases:							
<i>Albugo candida</i> .....	<i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i> (cauliflower).					1	N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> (radish).....	1					Do.
<i>Alternaria brassicae</i> .....	<i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i> .....					1	Do.
Do.....	do.....					1	Pa.
Do.....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> .....					1	Md.
Do.....	do.....					2	Pa.
<i>Alternaria herculea</i> .....	do.....					4	Do.
<i>Bacterium campestre</i> .....	do.....					1	Pa.
<i>Bacterium maculicola</i> .....	do.....					2	Md.
Do.....	do.....					2	Pa.
<i>Botrytis cinerea</i> .....	<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion).....					1	La.
Do.....	do.....					1	Md.
Do.....	do.....					1	Va.
Do.....	<i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic).....					1	Tex.
Do.....	<i>Vicia faba</i> (broadbean).....					1	Do.
Do.....	<i>Vitis</i> sp. (grape).....					1	N. Y.
<i>Bremia lactucae</i> .....	<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce).....					1	Do.
<i>Capnodium citri</i> .....	<i>Citrus limonia</i> (lemon).....					2	Pa.
Do.....	do.....					1	Tex.
Do.....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....	1				1	Md.
<i>Capnodium</i> sp.....	<i>Quercus suber</i> (cork).....	1					Pa.
<i>Ceratostomella</i> sp.....	<i>Vicia faba</i> (broadbean).....					1	Do.
<i>Cercospora beticola</i> .....	<i>Beta vulgaris cicla</i> (Swiss chard).....					1	N. Y.
<i>Cladosporium fulvum</i> .....	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> .....					1	Tex.
<i>Colletotrichum circinans</i> .....	<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion).....					2	N. Y.
Do.....	do.....					1	Pa.
<i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> .....	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> .....					1	Tex.
<i>Graphiola phoenicis</i> .....	Palm.....			1	2		N. Y.
<i>Helminthosporium allii</i> .....	<i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic).....					3	Ala.
Do.....	do.....					1	N. Y.
Do.....	do.....					1	Va.
<i>Helminthosporium</i> sp.....	<i>Capriola dactylon</i> (Bermuda grass).....			1			N. Y.
<i>Leptothyrium pomi</i> .....	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple).....			1			Do.
<i>Mycosphaerella pinodes</i> .....	<i>Pisum sativum</i> (pea).....					1	Pa.
<i>Mycosphaerella schoenoprasii</i> .....	<i>Allium porrum</i> (leek).....					3	Do.
<i>Oidium euonymi-japonici</i> .....	<i>Euonymus</i> sp.....				2		N. Y.
<i>Oospora citri-aurantii</i> .....	<i>Citrus limonia</i> (lemon).....					1	Pa.
<i>Oospora lactis parasitica</i> .....	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> .....					1	Do.
<i>Oospora</i> sp.....	<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot).....					1	La.
<i>Penicillium glaucum</i> .....	<i>Vitis</i> sp. (grape).....					1	Pa.
<i>Pestalozzia</i> sp.....	<i>Salix</i> sp. (willow).....			1			P. R.
<i>Phoma destructiva</i> .....	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> .....					1	Md.
<i>Phoma lingam</i> .....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> .....					1	Do.
<i>Phoma</i> sp.....	<i>Citrus limonia</i> .....					1	N. Y.
<i>Phyllachora cynodontis</i> .....	<i>Capriola dactylon</i> (Bermuda grass).....			1			Do.
<i>Phyllosticta</i> sp.....	<i>Citrus limonia</i> .....				1	1	Tex.
<i>Phytophthora obtusa</i> .....	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple).....			1			N. Y.
<i>Plasmopara viticola</i> .....	<i>Vitis</i> sp. (grape).....					1	Md.
<i>Puccinia coronata</i> .....	<i>Avena sativa</i> (oats).....		1				N. Y.
<i>Puccinia cynodontis</i> .....	<i>Capriola dactylon</i> (Bermuda grass).....			1			Do.
<i>Puccinia graminis</i> .....	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (barley).....					1	Md.
Do.....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat).....	1					N. Y.
Do.....	do.....					1	Tex.
<i>Puccinia phragmitis</i> .....	<i>Phragmites communis</i> (common reed-grass).....				2		P. R.
<i>Puccinia porri</i> .....	<i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic).....					1	Md.
<i>Puccinia rubigo-vera tritici</i> .....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat).....	2					N. Y.
Do.....	do.....			1			Tex.
<i>Puccinia</i> sp.....	<i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic).....					2	Md.
Do.....	do.....					1	N. Y.
Do.....	do.....					2	Pa.
Do.....	<i>Avena sativa</i> (oats).....	1					N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat).....	2		1			Do.
<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> .....	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).....					1	Pa.
Do.....	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> .....					1	Do.
Do.....	<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot).....					1	Do.
Do.....	do.....					1	Tex.
Do.....	<i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean).....					2	Pa.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
SPAIN—Continued							
Diseases—Continued.							
<i>Sclerotinia</i> sp.....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> .....					1	Pa.
Do.....	<i>Prunus domestica</i> (plum).....					1	Do.
<i>Sclerotium cepivorum</i> .....	<i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic).....					1	Ala.
<i>Sclerotium oryzae</i> .....	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (rice).....	8		1			N. Y.
Do.....	do.....			1			P. R.
<i>Sclerotium</i> sp.....	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> .....					1	Pa.
<i>Septoria apii</i> .....	<i>Apium graveolens</i> (celery).....					3	N. Y.
<i>Septoria citri</i> .....	<i>Citrus grandis</i> (grapefruit).....					3	Pa.
Do.....	<i>Citrus limonia</i> (lemon).....					1	N. Y.
Do.....	do.....					1	Tex.
Do.....	<i>Citrus nobilis deliciosa</i> (tangerine).....					1	Pa.
Do.....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....					1	Oreg.
Do.....	do.....					1	Pa.
Do.....	do.....			1			Tex.
<i>Septoria gladioli</i> .....	<i>Gladiolus</i> sp.....		1				N. Y.
<i>Septoria pastinacina</i> .....	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i> (parsnip).....					1	Do.
<i>Septoria petroselinii</i> .....	<i>Petroselinum hortense</i> (parsley).....					4	Do.
<i>Sphaceloma fawcettii</i> .....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....					1	Md.
<i>Styssonus stemonites</i> .....	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> .....					1	N. Y.
Do.....	do.....					1	Pa.
<i>Tubercularia endogena</i> .....	<i>Castanea sativa</i> (Spanish chestnut).....			1			P. R.
<i>Uromyces</i> sp.....	<i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean).....					1	Tex.
<i>Venturia pyrina</i> .....	<i>Pyrus communis</i> (pear).....					1	Pa.
<i>Verticillium</i> sp.....	<i>Solanum melongena</i> (egg plant).....					1	N. Y.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS							
Insects:							
<i>Aleuroplatus samoanus</i> (whitefly).....	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton).....					1	La.
<i>Lepidosaphes lasianthi</i> (Coccidae).....	do.....					1	Ga.
Do.....	do.....					1	La.
Do.....	do.....					1	N. Y.
<i>Parlatoria fluggeae brasiliensis</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....					1	Md.
<i>Parlatoria pseudaspidiotus</i> (Coccidae).....	Orchid.....		1				D. C.
<i>Parlatoria ziziphus</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Citrus grandis</i> (pomelo).....					1	N. Y.
Diseases:							
<i>Erysiphe graminis</i> .....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat).....		1				Do.
<i>Macrosporium tomato</i> .....	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> .....					1	Do.
<i>Periconia</i> sp.....	Bamboo.....		1				Do.
Do.....	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (rice).....			1			Do.
<i>Phoma glumarum</i> .....	do.....			1			Do.
<i>Puccinia</i> sp.....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat).....		1	1			Do.
<i>Sclerotinia</i> sp.....	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> .....					1	Do.
<i>Sphaceloma fawcettii</i> .....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....					1	Mass.
SWEDEN							
Insects:							
<i>Anomala aenea</i> (Scarabaeidae).....	In soil around <i>Heuchera</i> sp. plant.....		1				Do.
<i>Athous haemorrhoidalis</i> (Elateridae).....	In soil around roots of hepatica.....		1				Wash.
<i>Leucaspis loewi</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Pinus</i> sp.....		1				Do.
<i>Leucaspis sulcii</i> (Coccidae).....	do.....		1				Do.
<i>Macrosiphum kaltenbachii</i> (aphid).....	<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce).....					1	N. Y.
<i>Physokermes piceae</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Picea alauca</i> (spruce).....				1		Pa.
<i>Taeniothrips atratus</i> (thrips).....	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> sp.....			1			N. Y.
Trypetid.....	<i>Rosa</i> sp.....		1				D. C.
Diseases:							
<i>Alternaria brassicae</i> .....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> .....					2	Md.
<i>Aphelenchoides parietinus</i> .....	<i>Beta vulgaris</i> (beet).....					1	Va.
<i>Bacterium campestre</i> .....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> .....					1	Pa.
<i>Bacterium maculicola</i> .....	do.....					3	Md.
Do.....	do.....					2	Pa.
Do.....	<i>Brassica oleracea gemmifera</i> (brussels sprouts).....					1	N. Y.
<i>Botrytis allii</i> .....	<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion).....					1	Do.
<i>Botrytis cinerea</i> .....	do.....					1	Ala.
Do.....	do.....					1	La.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
SWEDEN—Continued							
Diseases—Continued.							
<i>Botrytis cinerea</i> .....	<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion).....					3	Md.
Do.....	do.....					1	Pa.
Do.....	do.....					3	Va.
Do.....	do.....					1	Wash.
Do.....	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).....					1	Md.
Do.....	do.....					1	Va.
Do.....	<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot).....					1	Md.
Do.....	do.....					1	Pa.
Do.....	do.....					1	Tex.
Do.....	do.....					1	Va.
Do.....	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i> (parsnip).....					1	Do.
<i>Colletotrichum omnivorum</i> .....	<i>Aspidistra lurida</i> (aspidistra).....				4		N. Y.
<i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> .....	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> .....					1	La.
<i>Gloeosporium</i> sp.....	<i>Aucuba japonica</i> (Japanese aucuba).....				1		Do.
<i>Helminthosporium allii</i> .....	<i>Allium porrum</i> (leek).....					2	Md.
<i>Leptosphaeria</i> sp.....	<i>Secale cereale</i> (rye).....					1	Wash.
<i>Mycosphaerella brassicicola</i> .....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> .....					1	Md.
<i>Mycosphaerella schoenoprasii</i> .....	<i>Allium porrum</i> (leek).....					5	Do.
Do.....	do.....					2	Pa.
<i>Peronospora parasitica</i> .....	<i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i> (cauliflower).....					1	N. Y.
<i>Pestalozzia</i> sp.....	<i>Aucuba japonica</i> (Japanese aucuba).....				1		Do.
<i>Phoma betae</i> .....	<i>Beta vulgaris</i> (beet).....					1	Va.
<i>Phomopsis</i> sp.....	<i>Aucuba japonica</i> .....				1		N. Y.
<i>Puccinia graminis</i> .....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat).....		1				Do.
<i>Puccinia rubigo-vera tritici</i> .....	do.....					1	Md.
Do.....	do.....			1			N. Y.
<i>Puccinia</i> sp.....	<i>Secale cereale</i> (rye).....					1	Wash.
<i>Pythium</i> sp.....	<i>Apium graveolens</i> (celery).....					1	Ala.
Do.....	<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot).....					1	Va.
<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> .....	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).....					1	Md.
Do.....	do.....					1	Va.
Do.....	<i>Daucus carota</i> .....					3	Md.
Do.....	do.....					1	La.
Do.....	do.....					1	Pa.
Do.....	do.....					2	Tex.
Do.....	do.....					3	Va.
Do.....	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i> (parsnip).....					1	Md.
Do.....	do.....					1	N. Y.
<i>Sclerotium cepitorum</i> .....	<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion).....					1	Va.
<i>Sclerotium</i> sp.....	<i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i> (cauliflower).....					1	Do.
<i>Septoria apii</i> .....	<i>Apium graveolens</i> (celery).....					1	N. Y.
<i>Septoria petroselini</i> .....	<i>Petroselinum hortense</i> (parsley).....					1	Do.
<i>Sphaeronema</i> sp.....	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i> (parsnip).....					1	La.
<i>Thecopsora padi</i> .....	<i>Picea abies</i> (Norway spruce).....			1			N. Y.
<i>Thielavia</i> sp.....	<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot).....					1	Md.
<i>Vermicularia</i> sp.....	<i>Chieranthus</i> sp. (wallflower).....			1			N. Y.
<i>Verticillium</i> sp.....	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> .....					1	Tex.
SWITZERLAND							
Insects:							
<i>Taeniothrips picipes</i> (thrips).....	Cut flowers.....		1				N. Y.
Trypetid.....	<i>Rosa pendulina</i> .....		1				D. C.
Diseases:							
<i>Lophodermium</i> sp.....	<i>Juniperus</i> sp. (juniper).....		1				Pa.
<i>Puccinia graminis</i> .....	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (barley).....		1				Wash.
<i>Thielavia</i> sp.....	<i>Azalea</i> sp.....		1				N. Y.
SYRIA							
Insects:							
<i>Aspidiotus spinosus</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i> (loquat).....		1				D. C.
<i>Lepidosaphes halli</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Prunus armeniaca</i> (apricot).....		1				Do.
<i>Limothrips denticornis</i> (thrips).....	do.....		1				Do.
Diseases:							
<i>Phoma</i> sp.....	<i>Chayota edulis</i> (chayote).....			1			N. Y.
<i>Puccinia graminis</i> .....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat).....		1				Do.
<i>Puccinia rubigo-vera tritici</i> .....	do.....		3				Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, inclusive—Continued

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		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
<b>TAHITI</b>							
Insects:							
<i>Euscepes batatae</i> (West Indian sweetpotato weevil).....	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweetpotato).....			1			Calif.*
<i>Morganella maskelli</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....					1	Do.*
<i>Parlatoria cinerea</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime).....				1	1	Do.
<b>TAIWAN</b>							
Diseases:							
<i>Bacterium citri</i> .....	<i>Citrus grandis</i> (pomelo).....					1	N. Y.
<i>Melanconium</i> sp.....	<i>Saccharum spontaneum</i> .....		1				D. C.
<b>TASMANIA</b>							
Diseases:							
<i>Puccinia graminis</i> .....	<i>Avena sativa</i> (oats).....		1				N. Y.
<b>TRINIDAD</b>							
Insects:							
<i>Anastrepha</i> sp. (Trypetidae).....	<i>Citrus aurantium</i> (sour orange).....				1		Ala.
Do.....	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango).....				1		N. Y.
<i>Aspidiotus destructor</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Alpinia nutica</i> .....		1				D. C.
Do.....	<i>Jessenia</i> sp.....		1				Do.
<i>Chilo simplex</i> (Asiatic rice borer).....	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (rice).....		1				N. Y.
<i>Coccus acuminatus</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Anthurium</i> sp.....	1					Fla.*
<i>Conchaspis angraeci</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Epidendrum elongatum</i> (orchid).....		1				D. C.
Do.....	<i>Gongora maculata</i> (orchid).....		1				Do.
<i>Hemichionaspis minor strachani</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime).....	1					N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Hibiscus</i> sp.....		1				D. C.
<i>Marmara</i> sp. (Gracilariidae).....	<i>Citrus grandis</i> (grapefruit).....				1		La.
Do.....	do.....	1					N. Y.
Do.....	do.....				1		Tex.
Do.....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....				2	1	La.
<i>Pinnaspis buzi</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Monstera deliciosa</i> (ceriman).....	1					D. C.
<i>Stephanoderes buscki</i> (Scolytidae).....	<i>Myristica fragrans</i> (nutmeg).....		1				N. Y.
<i>Targionia hartii</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp. (yam).....			3			Do.
Do.....	<i>Zingiber officinale</i> (ginger).....		1				Do.
<i>Targionia sacchari</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> .....		1	1			Do.
<i>Vinsonia stellifera</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Bifrenaria aurantiaca</i> (orchid).....		1				D. C.
Do.....	<i>Epidendrum oncidoides</i> (orchid).....		1				Do.
Do.....	<i>Gongora maculata</i> (orchid).....		1				Do.
Do.....	<i>Oncidium papilio</i> (orchid).....		1				Do.
Do.....	<i>Stanhopea grandiflora</i> (orchid).....		1				Do.
Diseases:							
<i>Bacterium vesicatorium</i> .....	<i>Solanum melongena</i> (eggplant).....					1	N. Y.
<i>Diplodia cacaoicola</i> .....	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> (coconut).....			1			Do.
Do.....	<i>Theobroma cacao</i> (cacao).....		1				Do.
<i>Diplodia natalensis</i> .....	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime).....	4					Do.
<i>Diplodia tubericola</i> .....	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweetpotato).....					1	La.
<i>Diplodia</i> sp.....	<i>Amomum melegueta</i> .....		1				N. Y.
<i>Gloeosporium</i> sp.....	<i>Aloe</i> sp.....			1			Do.
Do.....	<i>Gongora maculata</i> (orchid).....		1				D. C.
<i>Melanconium sacchari</i> .....	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> .....			1			N. Y.
<i>Phoma destructiva</i> .....	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> .....					1	Do.
<i>Phyllosticta</i> sp.....	<i>Gongora maculata</i> .....		1				D. C.
Do.....	<i>Laurus nobilis</i> (Grecian laurel).....		1				N. Y.
<i>Septoria</i> sp.....	<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce).....					2	Do.
<i>Thielaviopsis paradoxa</i> .....	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> .....			4			Do.
<b>TUNIS</b>							
Insects:							
<i>Parlatoria blanchardi</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> (date).....		1				Do.
Diseases:							
<i>Diplodia natalensis</i> .....	<i>Citrus limonia</i> (lemon).....					1	Do.
<b>TURKEY</b>							
Insects:							
<i>Callirhytis glandium</i> (Cynipidae).....	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (valonia).....	9					Do.
Do.....	do.....	1					Pa.
<i>Chirothrips similis</i> (thrips).....	<i>Aegilops</i> sp.....	1					D. C.
Do.....	<i>Agropyron</i> sp.....	1					Do.
Do.....	<i>Triticum</i> sp.....	1					Do.
<i>Haplothrips distinguendus</i> (thrips).....	<i>Eremurus</i> sp.....	2					Do.
Do.....	<i>Triticum</i> sp.....	1					Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mall	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
<b>TURKEY—Continued</b>							
Insects—Continued.							
<i>Haplothrips mordwilkoii</i> (thrips).....	<i>Gynerium</i> sp. (plume grass).....	1					D. C.
<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i> (pink boll-worm).	<i>Gossypium</i> sp. (cotton boll).....		1				Md.
Diseases:							
<i>Anguina tritici</i> .....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat).....		1				D. C.
<i>Aspergillus alliaceus</i> .....	<i>Galanthus nivalis</i> (snowdrop).....	1					N. Y.
<i>Dothiorella</i> sp.....	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (valonia).....	1					Do.
<i>Sclerotium</i> sp.....	<i>Galanthus nivalis</i> .....	3					Do.
<i>Stachybotrys</i> sp.....	<i>Cyclamen</i> sp.....			1			Mass.
<i>Tilletia laevis</i> .....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat).....		2				D. C.
<i>Verticillium</i> sp.....	<i>Cyclamen</i> sp.....			1			Mass.
<b>TURKS ISLAND</b>							
Insects:							
<i>Elaphidion nanum</i> (Cerambycidae).	<i>Aloe</i> sp.....	1					N. Y.
<b>UGANDA</b>							
Insects:							
<i>Stephanoderes hampei</i> (coffee berry borer).	<i>Coffea</i> sp.....	1					Do.
<b>UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA</b>							
Insects:							
<i>Aspidiotus spinosus</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Haworthia columnaris</i> .....		1				D. C.
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> (Mediterranean fruit fly).	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....					1	Md.
<i>Frankliniella pallida</i> (thrips).....	<i>Ornithogalum thyrsoides</i> (chinkerichee).				1		Pa.
<i>Frankliniella schultzei</i> (thrips).....	do.....	36					N. Y.
<i>Haplothrips bagnalli</i> (thrips).....	do.....	11					Do.
<i>Haplothrips nigricornis</i> (thrips).....	do.....	1					Do.
Do.....	<i>Protea</i> sp.....			1			Do.
<i>Phaeocorynes zamiae</i> (Curculionidae).	<i>Encephalartos caffer</i> .....	1					D. C.
Do.....	<i>Encephalartos lehmanni</i> .....	1					Do.
<i>Phenacaspis natalensis</i> .....	<i>Acanthophoenix rubra</i> .....	1					Do.
<i>Pseudoaonidia lounsburyi</i> (Coccidae).	<i>Argyroderma testiculare</i> .....	1					Do.
Do.....	<i>Dinteraanthus margaretae</i> .....	1					Do.
<i>Taeniothrips fumosa</i> (thrips).....	<i>Gladiolus</i> sp.....			1			N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Ornithogalum thyrsoides</i> (chinkerichee).	1	29				Do.
Trypetid.....	<i>Hapaline</i> sp.....		1				D. C.
Do.....	<i>Kigelia</i> sp.....		1				Do.
Diseases:							
<i>Alteraria herculea</i> .....	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> .....					1	Pa.
Do.....	do.....					1	Va.
<i>Bacterium maculicola</i> .....	do.....					2	N. Y.
<i>Botrytis cinerea</i> .....	<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion).....					1	Tex.
Do.....	<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot).....					1	Do.
<i>Capnodium citri</i> .....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....				1		Pa.
Do.....	do.....				1		Va.
<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.....	<i>Caralluma</i> sp.....		1				Calif.*
<i>Coniothyrium</i> sp.....	<i>Apicra foliolosa</i> .....		1				D. C.
<i>Helminthosporium</i> sp.....	<i>Ornithogalum thyrsoides</i> (chinkerichee).		12				N. Y.
<i>Heterosporium ornithogali</i> .....	do.....		3				Ill.
Do.....	do.....		1	24			N. Y.
Do.....	do.....		2				Pa.
Do.....	do.....		1				Wash.
Do.....	<i>Ornithogalum</i> sp. (star-of-Bethlehem).		1				Pa.
<i>Macrophoma</i> sp.....	<i>Aloe saponaria</i> .....		1				N. Y.
<i>Phoma</i> sp.....	<i>Ornithogalum thyrsoides</i> (chinkerichee).			3			Do.
Do.....	<i>Stapelia</i> sp.....		1				Calif.*
<i>Phyllosticta</i> sp.....	<i>Stapelia cooperi</i> .....						Do.*
<i>Puccinia ornithogali-thyrsoides</i> .....	<i>Ornithogalum thyrsoides</i> .....		1				Ill.
Do.....	do.....		1				Mich.
Do.....	do.....		22				N. Y.
Do.....	do.....		7				Pa.
<i>Sclerotinia</i> sp.....	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).....					1	Va.
<i>Sclerotium oryzae</i> .....	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (rice).....	1					N. Y.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
<b>UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—Continued</b>							
<b>Diseases—Continued.</b>							
<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i> .....	<i>Eriospermum</i> sp.....	1					D. C.
<i>Sphaeloma fawcettii</i> .....	<i>Citrus limonia</i> (lemon).....					2	Pa.
Do.....	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....			2			N. Y.
<b>UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS</b>							
<b>Insects:</b>							
<i>Bruchus affinis</i> (Bruchidae).....	<i>Lathyrus tuberosus</i> .....	1					D. C.
<i>Bruchus rufipes</i> (Bruchidae).....	<i>Vicia</i> sp. (vetch).....		1				Do.
<i>Eurytoma plotnikovi</i> (Eurytomidae).....	<i>Pistacia vera</i> (pistache).....		2				Do.
<i>Haplothrips mordwilkoii</i> (thrips).....	<i>Aristida pennata karelini</i> .....		2				Do.
<i>Megastigmus pistaciae</i> (Callimomidae).....	<i>Pistacia vera</i> .....		1				Do.
Trypetid.....	Legume.....	1					Do.
<b>Diseases:</b>							
<i>Botrytis cinerea</i> .....	<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion).....					1	La.
Do.....	<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot).....					1	Mass.
<i>Claviceps microcephala</i> .....	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i> .....		1				D. C.
Do.....	<i>Festuca ovina</i> (sheeps fescue).....		1				Do.
Do.....	<i>Hierochloa odorata</i> .....		1				Do.
Do.....	<i>Hordeum secalinum</i> .....		1				Do.
Do.....	<i>Phleum boehmeri</i> .....		1				Do.
Do.....	<i>Phleum pratense</i> (timothy).....		3				Do.
Do.....	<i>Poa</i> sp.....		2				Do.
<i>Claviceps purpurea</i> .....	<i>Agropyron cristatum</i> .....		2				Do.
Do.....	<i>Agropyron repens</i> .....		13				Do.
Do.....	<i>Agropyron</i> sp.....		1				Do.
Do.....	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> (meadow foxtail).....		1				Do.
Do.....	<i>Alopecurus ventricosus</i> .....		1				Do.
Do.....	<i>Bromus inermis</i> (bromegrass).....		6				Do.
Do.....	<i>Bromus</i> sp.....		2				Do.
Do.....	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i> (orchard grass).....		4				Do.
Do.....	<i>Elymus juncea</i> .....		1				Do.
Do.....	<i>Elymus saluginosus</i> .....		1				Do.
Do.....	<i>Festuca arundinacea</i> .....		1				Do.
Do.....	<i>Festuca elatior</i> (meadow fescue).....		3				Do.
Do.....	<i>Festuca pratensis</i> (meadow foxtail).....		1				Do.
Do.....	<i>Hordeum secalinum</i> .....		2				Do.
Do.....	<i>Poa pratensis</i> (Kentucky bluegrass).....		2				Do.
Do.....	<i>Poa</i> sp.....		2				Do.
<i>Claviceps</i> sp.....	<i>Hordeum secalinum</i> .....		1				Do.
<i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> .....	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> .....					1	Pa.
<i>Myzosporium salicinum</i> .....	<i>Salix</i> sp.....	1					D. C.
<i>Phoma</i> sp.....	<i>Pinus</i> sp.....	1					N. Y.
<i>Puccinia graminis</i> .....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat).....	1					Do.
Do.....	<i>Triticum macha</i> .....		3				D. C.
Do.....	<i>Triticum</i> sp.....		1				Do.
<i>Puccinia</i> sp.....	<i>Agropyron</i> sp.....		1				Do.
Do.....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> .....	1					N. Y.
<i>Stysanus</i> sp.....	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> .....					1	Mass.
<b>URUGUAY</b>							
<b>Diseases:</b>							
<i>Puccinia rubigo-vera tritici</i> .....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> .....		1				N. Y.
<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> .....	<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot).....					1	Tex.
<b>VENEZUELA</b>							
<b>Insects:</b>							
<i>Bephrata maculicollis</i> (Eurytomidae).....	<i>Annona muricata</i> (sour sop).....			1			N. Y.
<i>Callosobruchus phaseoli</i> (Bruchidae).....	<i>Dolichos lablab</i> (hyacinth-bean).....			1			Do.
<i>Castnia</i> sp. (Castniidae).....	<i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid).....	1					D. C.
Do.....	Orchid.....	1					Do.
<i>Cholus cattleyae</i> (Curculionidae).....	<i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid).....	1					Do.
Do.....	do.....	1					P. R.
<i>Eurytoma orchidearum</i> (Eurytomidae).....	<i>Cattleya mossiae</i> (orchid).....	1					Calif.*
Do.....	Orchid.....	1					D. C.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
VENEZUELA—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
<i>Furcaspis biformis</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Cattleya percivaliana</i> (orchid).....	1					P. R.
Do.....	<i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid).....	2					D. C.
Do.....	Orchid.....		1				Do.
Do.....	do.....				1		Pa.
<i>Lincus dentiger</i> (Pentatomidae).....	Packing around orchids.....	1					D. C.
<i>Lophocaretes pusillus</i> (Siamese grain beetle).....	<i>Arachis hypogaea</i> (peanut).....	1					Do.
<i>Maruca testulalis</i> (bean pod borer).....	<i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean).....					1	P. R.
<i>Pseudoparlatoria parlatorioides</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Cattleya gaskelliana</i> (orchid).....	1					Do.
Do.....	<i>Cattleya mossiae</i> (orchid).....	1					Do.
Do.....	<i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid).....	2					D. C.
Do.....	<i>Lycaste</i> sp. (orchid).....	1					Do.
Do.....	Orchid.....	2					Do.
Diseases:							
<i>Cercospora apii</i> .....	<i>Apium graveolens</i> (celery).....					1	N. Y.
<i>Cercospora beticola</i> .....	<i>Beta vulgaris cicla</i> (Swiss chard).....					1	P. R.
<i>Colletotrichum orchidearum</i> .....	<i>Cattleya mossiae</i> (orchid).....	1					Do.
<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.....	do.....	4					Calif.
<i>Coniothyrium</i> sp.....	Orchid.....	1					D. C.
<i>Diplodia</i> sp.....	<i>Cattleya mossiae</i> (orchid).....	1					P. R.
<i>Gloeosporium cattleyae</i> .....	<i>Cattleya speciosissima</i> (orchid).....	1	1				Calif.
<i>Gloeosporium</i> sp.....	<i>Cattleya mossiae</i> (orchid).....	7					Do.
Do.....	<i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid).....	1					Do.
Do.....	Orchid.....	10	1				D. C.
Do.....	do.....	1		1			N. Y.
Do.....	do.....		1				Calif.
Do.....	do.....		1				Do.
<i>Phyllosticta</i> sp.....	do.....		1				Do.
<i>Puccinia ozalidis</i> .....	<i>Oxalis latifolia</i> .....					1	N. Y.
<i>Puccinia rubigo-vera tritici</i> .....	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat).....	1					Do.
<i>Uredo</i> sp.....	<i>Oncidium</i> sp. (orchid).....	1					D. C.
<i>Vermicularia</i> sp.....	<i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid).....	1					Calif.
VIRGIN ISLANDS							
Insects:							
<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i> (pink boll-worm).....	<i>Gossypium</i> sp. (cottonseed).....		1				N. Y.
Do.....	<i>Gossypium</i> sp. (seed cotton).....		1				Do.
Diseases:							
<i>Bacterium vesicatorium</i> .....	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> .....		1				Mass.
Do.....	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> .....	4					N. Y.
<i>Melanconium sacchari</i> .....	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> .....		2	2			Do.
<i>Thielariopsis paradoxa</i> .....	do.....		1	2			Do.
WALES							
Insects:							
<i>Frankliniella intonsa</i> (thrips).....	<i>Aster</i> sp.....			1			Do.
Do.....	<i>Zinnia</i> sp.....			1			Do.
<i>Taeniothrips atratus</i> (thrips).....	<i>Aster</i> sp.....			1			Do.
Do.....	<i>Zinnia</i> sp.....			1			Do.
<i>Thrips flavus</i> (thrips).....	<i>Aster</i> sp.....			3			Do.
Do.....	<i>Zinnia</i> sp.....			2			Do.
WEST AFRICA							
Insects:							
<i>Lepidosaphes lasianthi</i> (Coccidae)....	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton).....				1		Ga.
<i>Stephanoderes hampei</i> (coffee berry borer).....	<i>Coffea</i> sp.....	1					N. Y.
Diseases:							
<i>Diplodia tuberculata</i> .....	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweetpotato).....				1		Pa.
WEST INDIES							
Insects:							
<i>Aspidiotus destructor</i> (Coccidae)....	<i>Terminalia catappa</i> (India-almond).....				1		N. Y.
<i>Frankliniella insularis</i> (thrips).....	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i> (snap-dragon).....			1			Do.
Do.....	<i>Rosa</i> sp.....			1			Do.
<i>Hemichionaspis minor strachani</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Poinciana regia</i> (royal poinciana).....			1			Do.
<i>Pseudococcus virgatus</i> (Coccidae)....	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton).....				1		Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, inclusive—Continued

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
<b>WEST INDIES—Continued</b>							
<b>Diseases:</b>							
<i>Melanconium sacchari</i> .....	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> .....			1	1		N. Y.
<i>Phyllosticta divergens</i> .....	<i>Albizia lebeck</i> (lebbek).....			1			Do.
<i>Thielariopsis paradoxa</i> .....	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> .....	1		1			Do.
<b>YUGOSLAVIA</b>							
<b>Diseases:</b>							
<i>Monilia fructigena</i> .....	<i>Prunus</i> sp. (cherry).....		1				Ill.
<i>Phoma</i> sp.....	<i>Crataegus</i> sp. (hawthorn).....	1					N. Y.
<i>Pucciniastrum myrtilli</i> .....	<i>Vaccinium</i> sp. (blueberry).....		1				Wash.
<i>Thielavia basicola</i> .....	<i>Viola</i> sp.....			1			N. Y.
<b>UNKNOWN ORIGIN</b>							
<b>Insects:</b>							
<i>Anastrepha</i> sp. (Trypetidae).....	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango).....				1		Do.
Do.....	do.....				2		La.
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> (Mediterranean fruit fly).	<i>Amygdalus persica</i> (peach).....				1		N. Y.
<i>Conchaspis angraeci</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Oncidium</i> sp. (orchid).....	1					D. C.
Do.....	Orchid.....	1					Do.
<i>Cylas formicarius</i> (sweetpotato weevil).	<i>Iponoea batatas</i> (sweetpotato).....					4	La.
<i>Furcaspis biformis</i> (Coccidae).....	Orchid.....	1					D. C.
<i>Lophocateres pusillus</i> (Siamese grain beetle).	<i>Lovoa klaineana</i> (tigerwood).....	1					N. Y.
<i>Odonaspis pimentae</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Pimenta acris</i> (bay-rum tree).....			1			Do.
<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i> (pink bollworm).	<i>Gossypium</i> sp. (cottonseed).....	1					Do.
<i>Pseudoparlatoria ostreata</i> (Coccidae).....	<i>Oncidium lanceanum</i> (orchid).....	1					D. C.
<i>Tryporemnon latithorax</i> (Curculionidae).	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> .....	1					Do.
<i>Xyleborus affinis</i> (Scolytidae).....	<i>Lovoa klaineana</i> (tigerwood).....	1					N. Y.
<b>Diseases:</b>							
<i>Phyllosticta colocasiae</i> .....	<i>Dieffenbachia seguine</i> .....			1			Do.



# United States Department of Agriculture

## BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

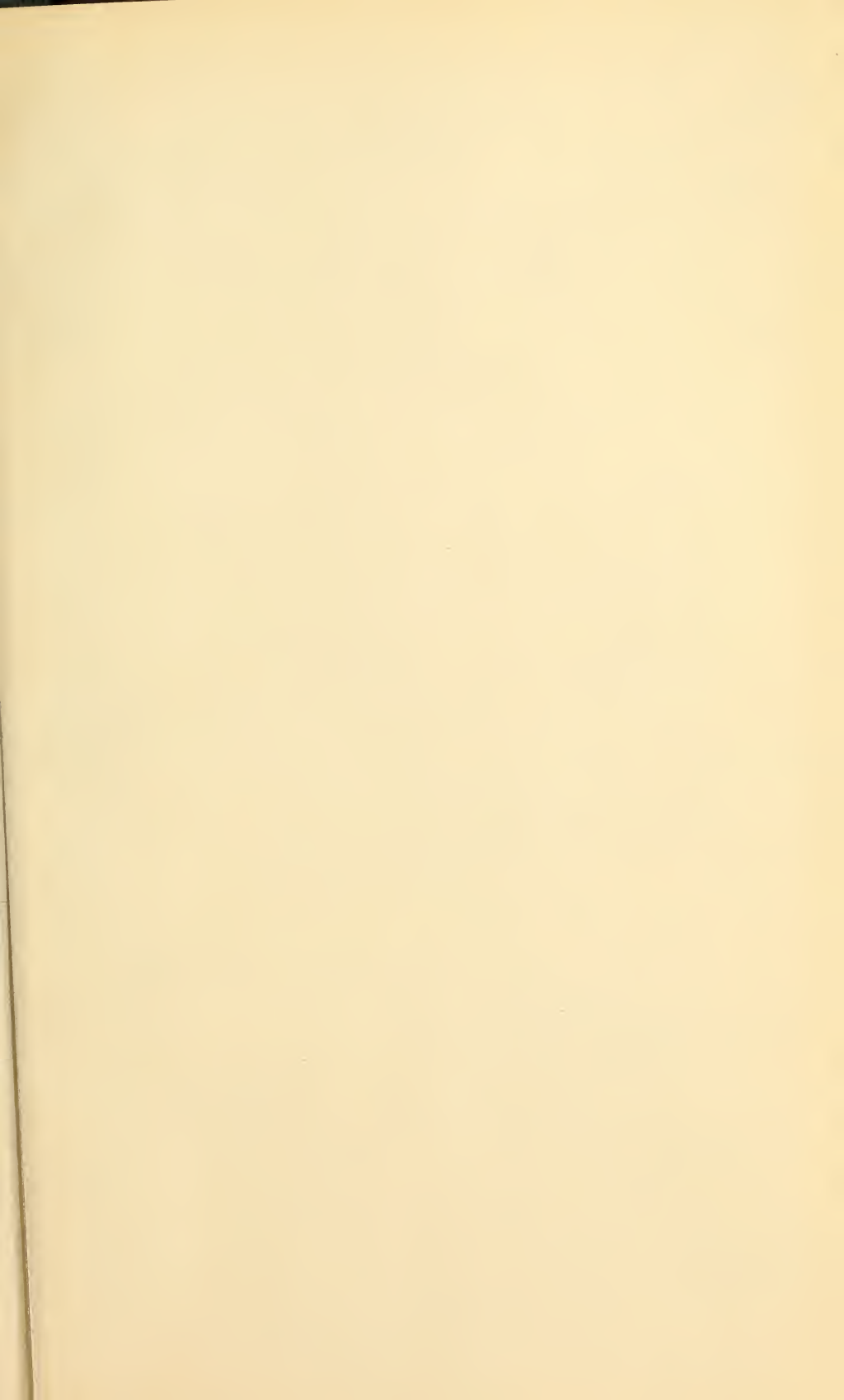
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