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United States Department of Agriculture

Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS 1940

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

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



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United States Department of Agriculture

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

JANUARY-MARCH 1940

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QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO COFFEE QUARANTINE (NO. 73)

HEARING ON COFFEE QUARANTINE SCHEDULED FOR PUERTO RICO

[Press notice]

JANUARY 17, 1940.

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace has called a public hearing to consider the desirability of establishing a quarantine to prohibit or restrict entry into Puerto Rico of coffee which might carry pests into the Island. This hearing will be held by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine at 10 a. m., February 14, 1940, in the Templo del Maestro, San Juan, P. R.

"The long-established coffee industry of Puerto Rico fortunately has remained free from certain destructive insect pests, which have interfered seriously with the success of coffee growing in many other parts of the world," Lee A. Strong, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, who will preside at the hearing, said today. "To ensure the continuation of this freedom from insect attack, the United States Department of Agriculture proposes to consider the desirability of establishing a quarantine prohibiting or restricting entry into Puerto Rico of unroasted coffee beans, as well as fruits, plants, and leaves of coffee that might bring in these pests."

A quarantine, if decided upon, probably would exclude commercial importations of unroasted coffee beans, as well as coffee fruits, plants, and leaves. It would, however, provide for entry, under safe regulatory procedure, of the usual coffee samples weighing a pound or less, and also for the safe handling of shipments entering at San Juan for immediate transshipment to foreign destinations or to the United States mainland.

The quarantine under consideration would affect only coffee imported into Puerto Rico from foreign countries. It would not restrict in any way coffee shipments from the United States mainland to Puerto Rico. These now are and would continue to be subject to the coffee quarantines long maintained by the Puerto Rico Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

Only in exceptional instances are public hearings like this held outside Washington, D. C., Dr. Strong said. In this case the Department recognizes that nearly all the interests concerned are centered in Puerto Rico and could be represented in Washington only at a considerable expenditure of time and money. It seems more consistent with the public interest to hold this hearing at San Juan.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF PROHIBITING OR RESTRICTING THE ENTRY INTO PUERTO RICO FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD OF UNROASTED COFFEE BEANS, AND COFFEE FRUITS, PLANTS, AND LEAVES

JANUARY 15, 1940.

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that there exist in various countries of the world where coffee is grown an injurious insect, the coffee berry borer, *Stephanoderes hampei* Ferr., of which *S. coffeae* Hgdn. is a synonym, and an injurious rust, *Hemeleia vastatrix* B. and Br., as well as other injurious insects and plant diseases, and that these pests, new to and hitherto not widely distributed within or throughout the United States, may be introduced into coffee-growing areas of Puerto Rico with importations of unroasted coffee beans, or coffee fruits, plants, and leaves from other countries and localities. It appears necessary, therefore, to consider the advisability of prohibiting or restricting the entry of unroasted coffee beans as well as fruits, plants, and leaves of the coffee plant, *Coffea* spp., from all foreign countries and localities into Puerto Rico.

Notice is hereby given, therefore, that in accordance with the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended, a public hearing will be held before the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture in the Temple del Maestro, in the city of San Juan, Puerto Rico, at 10 a. m., February 14, 1940, in order that any person interested in the establishment of such prohibition or restriction may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney.

[SEAL]

GROVER B. HILL,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

QUARANTINE TO PROTECT PUERTO RICAN COFFEE BECOMES EFFECTIVE APRIL 1

[Press notice]

MARCH 22, 1940.

The Department of Agriculture today announced that Secretary Henry A. Wallace has signed a plant quarantine order prohibiting the shipment into Puerto Rico of unroasted coffee beans, coffee berries, or coffee leaves from foreign countries. The quarantine, which becomes effective April 1, is designed

to protect the Puerto Rican coffee crop from insect pests, such as the coffee berry borer, and from plant disease, such as coffee rust, that are a serious handicap to the coffee industry in many countries. The quarantine applies only to commercial shipments. Small coffee samples may come in under certain regulations, and foreign coffee can be transshipped, also under regulation, at the port of San Juan.

This new quarantine, the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine explains, is largely precautionary. Little unroasted coffee has entered the Island for many years. Both Insular and Federal authorities are interested in the restoration of Puerto Rico's struggling coffee industry. Once a flourishing industry, it has fallen off because of international trade barriers and intense competition in world markets, and, in the last decade, because of hurricanes. The introduction of plant pests would be a disastrous setback, the Bureau says.

B. E. P. Q.-Q. 73.

Effective April 1, 1940.

COFFEE QUARANTINE

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 73

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The coffee industry in Puerto Rico established early in the history of the Island has fortunately remained free from at least two of the world's most destructive coffee pests, the coffee berry borer and the coffee rust. The object of the present quarantine is to ensure the continued freedom of Puerto Rican coffee cultures from these and other coffee insects and diseases by prohibiting or restricting entry into the Island of those coffee materials which might be the means of introducing such pests. It is believed that the measures put into effect by this quarantine will attain this end and at the same time provide for as much freedom of movement as would be consistent with safety.

EVERY S. HOYT,

Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

SEC. 319.73—NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 73 ON ACCOUNT OF COFFEE PESTS

(Approved March 20, 1940; effective April 1, 1940)

Having found that an injurious coffee insect (*Stephanoderes [coffea] Hgdn. hampei* Ferr.) known as the coffee berry borer, and an injurious rust disease due to the fungus *Hemileia vastatrix* B. & Br., not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, exist in various countries and localities throughout the world, I, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, pursuant to the provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315; 7 U. S. C. 151-167), as amended, have determined that, in order to prevent the introduction of the said pests into the Island of Puerto Rico, it is necessary to prohibit or restrict the importation into that Island from all foreign countries and localities of unroasted seeds or beans of coffee (*Coffea* spp.), coffee fruits or berries, and coffee plants and leaves.

Now, therefore, by virtue of the said Plant Quarantine Act, the public hearing required thereby having been duly held, notice is hereby given, first, that on and after April 1, 1940, the importation into the Island of Puerto Rico from all foreign countries and localities of (1) the seeds or beans of coffee which, previous to importation, have not been roasted to a degree which, in the judgment of an inspector of the Department of Agriculture, will have destroyed coffee borers in all stages, (2) coffee berries or fruits, and (3) coffee plants and leaves, is prohibited except by the Department of Agriculture for experimental and scientific purposes, and except for samples of unroasted coffee seeds or beans, and for shipments of unroasted coffee seeds or beans in transit to destinations other than Puerto Rico; and, second, that the importation of samples of unroasted coffee seeds or beans, and importations of unroasted coffee seeds or beans in transit to destinations other than Puerto Rico, shall be made only under the restrictions provided in the

rules and regulations supplemental hereto: *Provided*, That individual shipments of materials prohibited or restricted by this quarantine may be exempted from its provisions in whole or in part when it shall have been determined by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine that entry of the shipment in question may be made without risk of pest introduction.¹

Done at the city of Washington this 20th day of March 1940.

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

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 73

(Approved March 20, 1940; effective April 1, 1940)

REGULATION 1

SEC. 319.73-1. *Permit*.—All importations shall be made under permit and only at the port of San Juan.¹

REGULATION 2

SEC. 319.73-2. *Inspection and safeguard provisions*.—Coffee samples shall not exceed 1 pound in weight and may be imported by mail, freight, express, or baggage. They shall be subject on arrival to inspection and fumigation or such other treatment as the plant quarantine inspector may require.¹

REGULATION 3

SEC. 319.73-3. *Restrictions on in-transit shipments*.—In-transit shipments to foreign countries shall be subject to the Plant Safeguard Regulations issued October 4, 1932 (Secs. 352.2 to 352.8), or as hereafter revised. The same restrictions shall apply to shipments in transit to destinations elsewhere in the United States.¹

These rules and regulations shall be effective on and after April 1, 1940. Done at the city of Washington this 20th day of March 1940.

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

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE (NO. 56)

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

PLANT QUARANTINE ACT—FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE—CONDITIONS
GOVERNING THE ENTRY OF CIPOLLINI FROM MOROCCO (T. D. 50067)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D. C., January 11, 1940.

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

The appended copy of B. E. P. Q. Circular No. 504 entitled "Administrative Instructions; Conditions Governing the Entry of Cipollini from Morocco" issued by the Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, effective December 7, 1939, under authority contained in Regulation 2 of Notice of Quarantine No. 56 (fruit and vegetable quarantine) (T. D. 48728) is published for the information and guidance of customs officers and others concerned.

¹ Secs. 319.73 to 319.73-3 issued under authority contained in 37 Stat. 315; 7 U. S. C. 151-167.

The number of this Treasury decision should be inserted as a marginal reference opposite articles 578 (b) (1) and 579 (a), Customs Regulations of 1937. By direction of the Commissioner:

G. H. GRIFFITH,

Acting Deputy Commissioner of Customs.

(Then follows the text of B. E. P. Q. Circular No. 504.)

QUARANTINE RULES ON NEWFOUNDLAND FRUITS AND VEGETABLES MODIFIED

[Press notice]

FEBRUARY 27, 1940.

The Department of Agriculture announced today that fruits and vegetables produced in Newfoundland, exclusive of potatoes, have been placed on the same basis of importation into this country as those from Canada. The change became effective today.

For many years the comparatively few vegetable food products shipped here from Newfoundland, mainly berries, have entered this country under the restrictions of the general fruit and vegetable quarantine No. 56. Similar products from Canada have for some years enjoyed greater freedom from these restrictions. Avery S. Hoyt, Acting Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, said that inspection of fruits and vegetables from Newfoundland indicates that these importations may safely be put on the same basis as those from Canada. He pointed out that although Newfoundland, with its adjacent strip of Labrador, is politically distinct from Canada within the British Empire, the two may be considered as almost identical from the point of view of plant pests which might affect our imports from them.

Potatoes from Newfoundland continue to be excluded because of potato wart.

MODIFICATION OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Inspection of fruits and vegetables offered for entry from Newfoundland during the period since the promulgation of Quarantine No. 56, the Fruit and Vegetable Quarantine, effective November 1, 1923, indicates that importations of fruits and vegetables from Newfoundland can be safely permitted on a basis comparable to those from Canada. The present revision of the regulations supplemental to Quarantine No. 56 is made therefore to place the entry of fruits and vegetables from Newfoundland and its mainland territory of Labrador on the same status as those from Canada, with the exception of potatoes, which have long been and still are excluded from Newfoundland on account of potato wart.

AVERY S. HOYT,

Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 56, AS REVISED EFFECTIVE DECEMBER 1, 1936, GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES INTO THE UNITED STATES

(Approved February 24, 1940; effective February 27, 1940)

Under authority conferred by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, it is ordered that regulation 2 (Sec. 319.56-2) of the Rules and Regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 56 (Sec. 319.56), governing the importation of fruits and vegetables into the United States, as revised effective December 1, 1936, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

REGULATION 2

SEC. 319.56-2. *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) (Sec. 319.56-1 (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,² by special quarantine 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 melonflies (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 fruitflies and melonflies; 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 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 (Sec. 319.28), 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 2, 1913 (Secs. 321.1 to 321.8).

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.

² See list of current quarantines and other restrictive orders and miscellaneous regulations, obtainable on request from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

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, and Newfoundland, including its mainland territory of Labrador.—Fruits and vegetables grown in the Dominion of Canada and in Newfoundland,³ including its mainland territory of Labrador, may be imported into the United States from these countries 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 fruitflies (Trypetidae), may be imported under such conditions and at such ports as may be designated in the permits.

This amendment shall be effective on and after February 27, 1940.

Done at the city of Washington this 24th day of February 1940.

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

[SEAL]

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

PLANT QUARANTINE ACT—FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE—MODIFICATION OF QUARANTINE REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE ENTRY OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, EXCLUSIVE OF POTATOES, FROM NEWFOUNDLAND (T. D. 50017)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, March 22, 1940.

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

The appended copy of Amendment No. 1 to the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 56, as revised, effective December 1, 1936 (T. D. 48728), governing the importation of fruits and vegetables into the United States, is published for the information and guidance of customs officers and others concerned. This amendment, which became effective February 27, 1940, modifies Regulation 2 by placing the entry of fruits and vegetables from Newfoundland and its mainland territory of Labrador, with the exception of potatoes, on the same status as those from Canada, namely, free from any restrictions whatsoever under Quarantine No. 56.

The number of this Treasury decision should be inserted as a marginal reference opposite 578 (b) (1) and 579 (a), Customs Regulations of 1937.

By direction of the Commissioner:

W. R. JOHNSON,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs.

[Then follows the text of the amendment.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 48)

JAPANESE BEETLE CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS FUTURE MEASURES

[Press notice]

JANUARY 8, 1940.

A public conference to consider the advisability of withdrawing Federal quarantine against the Japanese beetle and ending Federal cooperation with the States for the suppression of the beetle, will be held at 10 a. m., February 27, in the auditorium of the United States National Museum, Tenth Street and Constitution Avenue, Washington, D. C.

³ The importation of potatoes into the United States is governed by the regulations issued under the order of December 22, 1913 (Secs. 321.1 to 321.8).

The Federal-State suppressive program, begun in 1919, has retarded the spread of the Japanese beetle, particularly long-distance jumps, through being carried from one place to another. It cannot, however, stop entirely the beetle's spread. The 1939 survey showed an additional spread of the beetle, especially in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana, North Carolina, and Georgia. Lee A. Strong, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, has called the February meeting to allow those interested to express their opinions as to whether the benefits derived from the Federal quarantine and cooperation are worth the costs.

If the Federal quarantine is withdrawn and Federal cooperation ended, Dr. Strong points out, States where the Japanese beetle is not yet established may take any measure they choose to prevent the entry of the beetle.

**NOTICE OF CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS THE STATUS OF THE JAPANESE BEETLE
INFESTATION IN THE UNITED STATES**

JANUARY 6, 1940.

For the last several years it has been increasingly apparent that the Japanese beetle is gradually spreading into hitherto uninfested areas. While the jumps taken by the insect to points where new centers of infestation would result in the last several years have not been unduly alarming as compared with the progress it had made in previous years, nevertheless every one who has watched the Japanese beetle situation knows there is a continual expansion of the area under regulation on account of this insect. The results of the scouting program for 1939 indicate some additional expansions in a number of the States in which the Japanese beetle infestation occurs. If the suppressive measures are to keep pace with the constantly growing area, increased expenditures appear to be the only answer. The thought of increased expenditures leads to the question whether the benefits derived from the efforts to prevent the spread of the Japanese beetle are now worth the price and particularly whether they justify the greatly increased cost which will be necessary to adequately deal with the situation in the larger area now involved. It seems advisable to obtain an expression of public opinion with respect to this situation and before amending the quarantine to take care of the points found infested during the past season, a public conference in the city of Washington is being called to consider the wisdom of the maintenance of the suppressive program directed against the Japanese beetle, the benefits derived under that program, the possible alternative measures that may be taken by the uninfested States for their own protection if the Federal quarantine were revoked, and the additional areas that would need to be brought under the Japanese beetle quarantine before the adult beetle season of 1940 arrives. For this reason a public conference will be held in Washington, D. C., in the Auditorium of the U. S. National Museum at 10th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., beginning at 10 a. m. on February 27, 1940.

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

B. E. P. Q. 499 (Supplement No. 1—Revised).

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

MARCH 22, 1940.

Further experiments in the use of methyl bromide fumigation for Japanese beetle larvae indicate that the temperature in the dosage schedule provided in circular B. E. P. Q. 499 for fumigation of plants with or without soil may be lower than the minimum of 63° F. heretofore required, provided there is a longer period of exposure. The treatment schedules are therefore widened in this revision of Supplement No. 1, to provide for alternative treatments as specified below.

Circular B. E. P. Q. 499, issued June 9, 1939, is hereby modified by changing subsection (5) on page 13 of the mimeographed circular to read as follows:

(5) METHYL BROMIDE FUMIGATION

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

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

(I) FUMIGATION OF PLANTS, WITH OR WITHOUT SOIL

Temperatures and periods of treatment.—The temperature of the soil (with bare root stock, the root spaces) and air must be at least:

1. 63° F. for an exposure period of 2½ hours, or
2. 54° F. for an exposure period of 4 hours, or
3. 50° F. for an exposure period of 4½ hours.

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

Preparation of plants.—The treatment is to be applied only to plants with bare roots or in 12-inch pots, or smaller, or in soil balls not larger than 12 inches in diameter nor thicker than 12 inches when not spherical. The soil should not be puddled or saturated. With wet material, drying for a period of 12 hours is advisable before treatment. The plants should be stacked on racks or separated so that the gas can have access to both top and bottom surfaces of pots or soil balls. While not essential that the balls be completely separated from each other, they should not be jammed tightly together.

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

The schedule for the fumigation of strawberry plants as specified on page 14 of circular B. E. P. Q. 499 remains the same as heretofore.

This supplement supersedes Supplement No. 1, dated November 4, 1939. (Sec. 301.48a, issued under Sec. 301.48)

AVERY S. HOYT,

Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO PUERTO RICAN FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE (NO. 58)

B. E. P. Q. 505.

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS—THE SHIPMENT OF ORANGES AND GRAPEFRUIT FROM PUERTO RICO TO THE MAINLAND SUBJECT TO TREATMENT UNDER SUPERVISION IS AUTHORIZED

JANUARY 4, 1940.

Investigations in treating fruit for the fruitfly *Anastrepha suspensa* Loew have demonstrated that the holding of the fruits at certain prescribed temperatures for certain periods will kill all stages of this insect.

The interstate shipment, subject to one of the following prescribed treatments, is therefore authorized for Puerto Rican oranges and grapefruit otherwise ineligible for the usual certification given under the provisions of Quarantine No. 58 (Sec. 301.58).

1. HEAT TREATMENT

Heating the fruit with air at 100 percent relative humidity for a period of not less than 16 hours during which time the temperature at the approximate centers of the fruits shall be raised to 110° F. or above and maintained at 110° F. or above for the last 8 hours of such treatment.

2. COLD TREATMENT

Cooling until the approximate centers of the fruits reach a temperature of 34° F. or below and holding the fruits so that the inside temperature does not exceed 34° F. for a period of 15 days.

Either the heat treatment or the cold treatment may be employed at the shipper's option and at his expense provided that adequate facilities are available and arrangements for supervision can be made. Information on the application of the prescribed treatments may be had on application to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

While injury to the fruits is not expected to result from either treatment, no liability shall be attached to the United States Department of Agriculture on account of any claim of damage to such fruits attributed to either treatment.

On and after January 15, 1940, certification for shipment to mainland destinations under Quarantine No. 58 (Sec. 301.58) will be given to Puerto Rican oranges and grapefruit which have been subjected to either of the above-prescribed treatments carried out under supervision of a plant quarantine inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture at a treating plant approved for the purpose. (Sec. 301.58-3a, issued under Sec. 301.58-3).

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

B. E. P. Q. 506.

**SUGGESTIONS ON TREATING CITRUS FRUITS BY METHODS PRESCRIBED IN
CIRCULAR B. E. P. Q. 505**

JANUARY 4, 1940.

Circular B. E. P. Q. 505, which provides for the shipment of oranges and grapefruit from Puerto Rico to the mainland on the basis of heat or cold treatments, makes no specifications as to methods or equipment required.

1. HEAT TREATMENT

Available information with respect to the high-temperature treatment clearly indicates that by the application of dry heat the required temperatures cannot be reached without injury to the fruit. Experience has also shown that temperatures much above 110° F. may have injurious effect on the fruit. It is important therefore that the temperature be held very close to 110° F. and that it at no time exceeds 112° F.

In successful treatments live steam as the source of heat was applied in such a manner as to secure a uniform distribution of steam-heated air introduced into the treating chamber so that it did not discharge directly on the fruit. Uniform and gradual heating of the fruit to the required temperatures was found necessary for the best results. A good method is to increase the air temperature with the fruit temperature, gradually raising it to 110° F. as the fruit temperature rises. In treating rooms properly equipped and operated commercial quantities of fruit can be heated to the prescribed temperature of 110° F. in not more than 8 hours, and this fruit temperature maintained for the required period by using air at a temperature not exceeding 110° F. and at a relative humidity of 100 percent.

After treatment the fruit should be well cooled before being packed. If fruit is to be colored by the use of gas, this should be done prior to treatment. Wax or paraffin should not be used on fruit either before or after treatment.

2. COLD TREATMENT

In successful treatments employing low temperature, experience has shown that satisfactory cooling can be accomplished in cold-storage chambers only

when the chambers are provided with adequate refrigeration and positive, uniform circulation of the refrigerated air. In cold-storage rooms properly equipped and operated it is possible to cool the fruit to the required temperature and maintain this temperature with variations of 2° F. or less.

Attention is called to the fact that Puerto Rican fruits certified for shipment to the mainland under the provisions of circular B. E. P. Q. 505 are treated under supervision of a plant quarantine inspector of the Department of Agriculture in plants approved for the purpose by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

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

B. E. P. Q. 485, Fourth Revision.⁴

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS—REMOVAL OF WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR A LIMITED PERIOD, FOR POTATOES AND SWEETPOTATOES CONSIGNED FROM AREAS REGULATED UNDER QUARANTINE NO. 72

[Approved February 2, 1940; effective February 6, 1940]

Circular B. E. P. Q. 485, as revised July 28, 1939, waived certification requirements until February 1, 1940, for specified articles consigned from certain parts of the areas regulated under quarantine No. 72. The present revision exempts from certification soil-free potatoes until May 1, 1940, and soil-free sweetpotatoes until June 1, 1940, consigned from any part of the regulated areas.

The restrictions on soil, earth, sand, clay, peat, compost, and manure remain in effect throughout the year when shipped interstate from any part of the regulated areas.

Under authorization provided in Notice of Quarantine No. 72 (Sec. 301.72), all certification requirements are hereby waived until May 1, 1940, on potatoes, and until June 1, 1940, on sweetpotatoes when such products are free from soil, and are consigned interstate from any part of the regulated areas, it having been determined that sanitary measures and natural conditions have so reduced the risk of contamination with any stage of the white-fringed beetle as to render certification of the above products unnecessary during the periods stated.

No modifications are made by this revision in the certification requirements on the interstate movement, throughout the year, of other articles designated in paragraph (a) of Regulation 3 (Sec. 301.72-3), namely: Soil, earth, sand, clay, peat, compost, and manure, whether moved independent of, or in connection with or attached to nursery stock, plants, products, articles, or things.

(Sec. 301.72a, issued under Sec. 301.72.)

AVERY S. HOYT,

Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, February 12, 1940.

Postmaster:

MY DEAR SIR: Attention is invited to the inclosed administrative instructions (B. E. P. Q. 485, Fourth Revision), issued by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, in connection with Federal Quarantine Order No. 72, on account of the white-fringed beetle.

Postmasters in the quarantined areas will please be governed accordingly. See paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Very truly yours,

RAMSEY S. BLACK,

Third Assistant Postmaster General.

⁴ Supersedes revision of July 28, 1939.

B. E. P. Q. 503 Revised.

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS—MODIFYING THE RESTRICTIONS OF THE WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE QUARANTINE BY AUTHORIZING TREATMENT BY METHYL BROMIDE SOLUTION OF BALLED NURSERY STOCK OF SPECIFIED THICKNESS

MARCH 15, 1940.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The instructions in circular B. E. P. Q. 503 issued on November 21, 1939, provided for treatment of nursery stock by a solution of methyl bromide for larvae of the white-fringed beetle and limited the treatment to balled and burlapped nursery stock with soil balls not larger than 6 inches in diameter, and provided for an exposure of 24 hours at temperatures of 70° or above. As a result of more recent investigations, the instructions are now revised to provide that soil balls 7 inches in diameter may be so exposed for 8 hours at a minimum temperature of 65°. The modification is restricted, however, to treatment for larvae of the more common species of the beetle, *Pantomorus leucoloma* Boh., and does not apply to such treatment for the new species, *P. peregrinus* Buch., known to exist at present at Gulfport and certain other points in Mississippi. The former specifications remain in effect for treatment of larvae of that species and are brought forward in the instructions which follow.

TREATMENT AUTHORIZED

Under the provisions of Regulation 5 (a) (Sec. 301.72-5) supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 72 (Sec. 301.72), the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine hereby authorizes as a prerequisite to certification, the following method of treatment for balled plants, when carried out under the supervision of an authorized inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

TYPE OF MATERIAL AUTHORIZED

For the more common species, P. leucoloma.—The treatment shall be applied only to plants in soil balls not greater than 7 inches in diameter nor greater than 7 inches in thickness when not spherical.

For the new species, P. peregrinus.—The treatment shall be applied only to plants in soil balls not greater than 6 inches in diameter nor greater than 6 inches in thickness when not spherical.

TREATMENT METHOD

FOR BOTH SPECIES OF WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE

(a) The soil balls around the roots of plants must be buried in sand and plunged in boxes or trays approximately one foot deep, which are watertight.

(b) A 2-inch space filled with sand shall be provided between the soil balls, also above and beneath them.

(c) Such soil balls shall be treated with a solution of methyl bromide and alcohol at a concentration of 0.3 percent methyl bromide and 0.6 percent denatured ethyl alcohol by volume in water. The solution is to be prepared by first mixing the methyl bromide and alcohol together and then adding this mixture to the water and mixing thoroughly.

(d) The aqueous solution of methyl bromide and alcohol shall then be applied evenly over the surface of the sand around the plants at the rate of 40 gallons per 100 square feet of surface area by means of a sprinkling can or sprayer.

EXPOSURE AND TEMPERATURE FOR THE MORE COMMON SPECIES (*P. LEUCOLOMA*)

(e) After the required dosage has been applied, the soil balls shall remain embedded in the sand for a period of 8 hours.

(f) The temperature of the soil balls during the treatment shall not be lower than 65° F.

EXPOSURE AND TEMPERATURE FOR THE NEW SPECIES (*P. PEREGRINUS*)

(g) After the required dosage has been applied, the soil balls shall remain embedded in the sand for a period of 24 hours.

(h) The temperature of the soil balls during the treatment shall not be lower than 70° F.

DISCLAIMER

There has been no opportunity to test this treatment on many varieties of plants, and it is understood that no liability shall attach either to the United States Department of Agriculture or its employees in the event of injury to either plants or operators.

CAUTION

Methyl bromide is a gas at ordinary temperatures. It is colorless and practically odorless, and in preparing the solution the operator should wear an approved gas mask. (Sec. 301.72-5c, issued under Sec. 301.72-5.)

This revision supersedes circular B. E. P. Q. 503 dated November 21, 1939.

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

TERMINAL INSPECTION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

CHANGE OF PLANT INSPECTION PLACE IN ARIZONA

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, March 28, 1940.

Postmasters are informed that facilities for the inspection of plants and plant products at San Simon, Ariz., have been discontinued and a new inspection place established in lieu thereof at Bowie, Ariz., where inspection will be made upon call. See section 596, Postal Laws and Regulations, and article 62 (b), page 20 of the July 1939 Postal Guide, Part I.

RAMSEY S. BLACK,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

B. E. P. Q. 507. (Supersedes P. Q. C. A. 305, Revised)

SEC. 352.9. ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS; CITRUS FRUIT FROM MEXICO IN TRANSIT TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES VIA THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 24, 1940.

Citrus fruit as referred to herein is defined as all citrus fruit other than lemons and sour limes.

To prevent the entry into the United States of an injurious insect known as the Mexican fruit fly (*Anastrepha ludens* Loew) the importation from Mexico of citrus fruit, except lemons and sour limes, for consumption in the United States is not authorized under Quarantine No. 56 (Sec. 319.56), its governing quarantine, unless so treated as to eliminate pest risk.

However, in accordance with the Plant Safeguard Regulations (Secs. 352.2 to 352.8), which provide for the entry of prohibited commodities for immediate transportation and exportation in bond or for immediate export when such movement can be made without risk to the plant cultures of the United States, Mexican citrus fruit is authorized to enter for either of these purposes as follows:

A. *Entry via ports on the Mexican Border.*—1. *Permits.*—Permits shall be procured in advance of shipment from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Washington, D. C., by the forwarding agent or other representative of the consignee or consignor in the United States. Application for permits shall indicate the proposed routing of the shipment. Separate permits shall be procured for each port of entry and for each country of destination but permits as issued will be continuing for shipments over the approved routes designated therein.

2. *Origin of citrus fruit.*—Entry is limited to citrus fruit produced in and shipped from the State of Sonora, Mexico.

3. *Authorized ports of entry.*—Nogales and Naco, Ariz.

4. *Period of entry.*—Entry is authorized throughout the entire year.

5. *Notice of arrival.*—Prior to entry, a notice of arrival shall be submitted to the Collector of Customs at the port of entry in duplicate on a form provided for that purpose giving the initials and number of the railroad car, and the authorized routing.

6. *Inspection.*—Each shipment shall be subject to inspection at the port of entry to determine the nature of the contents and freedom from pests.

7. *Disinfection.*—Each car shall be subject to such disinfection at the port of entry as the plant quarantine inspector shall require.

8. *Authorized bonded rail movement.*—All shipments shall move in refrigerator cars from Sonora through Nogales or Naco, Ariz., by direct authorized rail routing in bond under customs seal without diversion from the port of entry to the port of exit as follows:

To Canada: Movement is limited to direct eastward rail routing to El Paso thence to Canada by any direct rail route which does not pass west of the direct rail routes through Salt Lake City, Utah, and Portland, Oreg., or southeast of the direct rail routes through San Antonio, Tex., and St. Louis, Mo. (See accompanying map.)

To Mexico: Movement for return to Mexico is limited to direct eastward rail routing for export through border ports between and including Nogales and El Paso.

9. *Cleaning of cars prior to return to the United States.*—Cars conveying Mexican citrus fruit through the United States to Canada or Mexico shall be carefully swept and freed of all fruit, as well as boxes and other rubbish, by the railroad company involved prior to reentry into the United States.

B. *Entry via North Atlantic Ports.*—Conditions as in A-1 (Permits), 5 (Notice of arrival), 6 (Inspection), 9 (Cleaning of cars prior to return to the United States), and in addition as follows:

1. *Origin of citrus fruit.*—Citrus fruit produced in any part of Mexico.

2. *Authorized ports of entry.*—New York and Boston and such other northern ports as may later be approved.

3. *Period of entry.*—Entry is authorized only during the period October 15 to March 15.

4. *Authorized routing.*—All shipments shall move by water direct to New York or Boston or to such northern ports as may later be approved for immediate direct export or for immediate transportation and exportation in bond by direct approved rail route to Canada.

(Sec. 352.9, issued under Secs. 352.2–352.8)

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

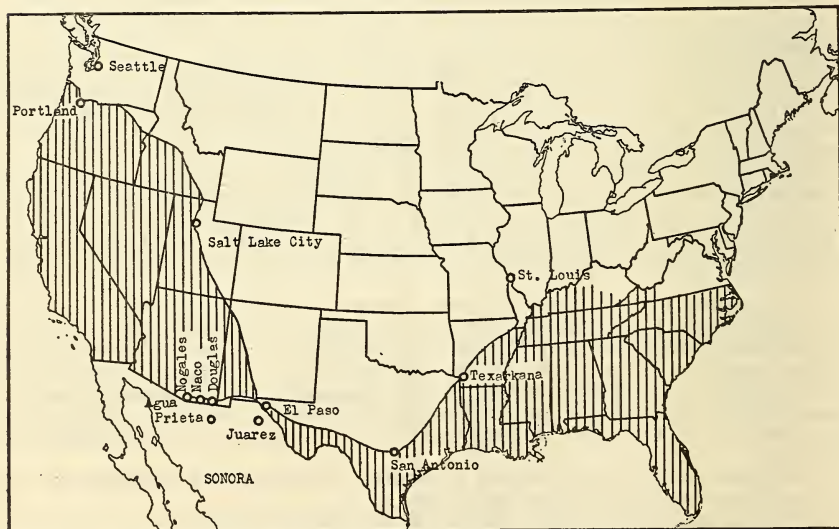


FIGURE 1.—Direct rail routing from Sonora, Mexico, via Nogales or Naco to El Paso, thence to Canada, by any railroad within the unshaded area.

B. E. P. Q. 508 (Supersedes B. E. P. Q. 461).

PRESENT STATUS OF CIRCULARS OF THIS (B. E. P. Q.) SERIES

MARCH 18, 1940.

Circulars containing information as to Federal plant quarantines have been issued from time to time since January 18, 1915, in a numbered series designated by the prefixes "H. B.," "P. Q. C. A.," "B. P. Q.," and "B. E. P. Q.". These designations referred to the Federal Horticultural Board, Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, Bureau of Plant Quarantine, and Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, respectively.

Many of the circulars contained information or instructions of transitory importance only; others were superseded by later circulars; in many instances changes in, or revocation of, quarantines have rendered the circulars of interest only as a record of Bureau activities; while in still other instances, changes in procedure, technique, or other conditions have made them obsolete insofar as present practice is concerned.

Circular B. E. P. Q. 461, of August 31, 1937, gave a list of the circulars which had been issued up to that date, with information as to which were valid and which were obsolete. Circular B. E. P. Q. 508 brings that material forward, with such changes as are necessitated by subsequent quarantine action, or instruction, and gives a list of the circulars issued to date with information as to the present validity of each.

A circular may be herein indicated as obsolete insofar as its present status is concerned, although it may contain informative material that is still useful. For that reason, inspectors and others will wish to place the obsolete circulars in an inactive file, available for reference if occasion arises.

EVERY S. HOYT,

Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

LEGEND

Column 1:

D—Indicates that the circular was issued in connection with domestic plant quarantine work.

F—Indicates that the circular was issued in connection with foreign plant quarantine work.

Column 2:

R—Following the number of a circular, this symbol indicates the circular has been revised; the latest revised edition only should be consulted.

Column 3:

Act—Plant Quarantine Act of 1912.

Adm.—Administrative.

C. R.—Cotton regulations.

D. P. R.—Domestic potato regulations.

E. C.—Export certification.

M. B. R.—Mexican border regulations.

N. S. R.—Nursery stock regulations.

P. L. & R.—Postal laws and regulations.

P. R.—Potato regulations.

P. S. R.—Plant safeguard regulations.

Q. 5, Q. 14, etc.—Notice of Plant Quarantine No. 5, No. 14, etc.

F or D	No.	Issued in connection with—	Status	Remarks
DF	H. B. 1.....	Act.....	Obsolete..	Of transitory importance. (See current Cotton Regulations and quarantine No. 47.)
F	H. B. 2.....	N. S. R.....	do.....	Of importance only as a record of Bureau activity; quarantine No. 37 superseded regulations referred to.
F	H. B. 3.....	P. R.....	do.....	Of transitory importance. (See current Potato Regulations.)
F	H. B. 4.....	N. S. R.....	do.....	Of importance only as a record of Bureau activity; quarantines Nos. 20 and 37 promulgated subsequently.
F	H. B. 5.....	P. R.....	do.....	Of transitory importance. (See current Potato Regulations.)

F or D	No.	Issued in connection with—	Status	Remarks
D	H. B. 6	D. P. R.	Obsolete	Domestic potato regulations lifted Sept. 1 1915.
D	H. B. 7		do	Of importance only as a record of Bureau activity.
DF	H. B. 8	Act	do	Of transitory importance. (See current Cotton Regulations and quarantine No. 47.)
D	H. B. 9	Q. 14, 18, D. P. R.	do	Domestic potato quarantines and regulations lifted Sept. 1, 1915.
F	H. B. 10-17	C. R.	do	Of transitory importance. ¹
F	H. B. 18	C. R.	do	Superseded by H. B. 42.
F	H. B. 19-23	C. R.	do	Of transitory importance. ¹
F	H. B. 24	Adm.	do	Do. ¹
F	H. B. 25	C. R., P. L. & R.	do	Supplemented by H. B. 26.
F	H. B. 26	C. R., P. L. & R.	do	Supplemented H. B. 25; superseded by H. B. 159.
F	H. B. 27-30	C. R.	do	Of transitory importance. ¹
F	H. B. 31	P. R.	do	See current Potato Regulations.
D	H. B. 31½	Act	do	Present practice is a modification.
F	H. B. 32-40	C. R.	do	Of transitory importance. ¹
D	H. B. 41	Act	do	Of transitory importance; domestic Blister Rust Quarantine promulgated effective June 1, 1917.
F	H. B. 42	C. R.	do	Superseded H. B. 18; superseded by H. B. 164.
DF	H. B. 43	Adm.	do	Of transitory importance.
F	H. B. 44	C. R.	do	Do. ¹
F	H. B. 45	C. R.	do	See current Cotton Regulations and Plant Safeguard Regulations.
F	H. B. 46-48	C. R.	do	Of transitory importance. ¹
F	H. B. 49	E. C.	do	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 375 R.
F	H. B. 50-52	C. R.	do	Of transitory importance. ¹
D	H. B. 53	Q. 22	do	Of value only as a record of Bureau activity.
F	H. B. 54-71	C. R.	do	Of transitory importance. ¹
F	H. B. 72	P. R.	do	Supplemented by H. B. 73. (See current Potato Regulations.)
F	H. B. 73	P. R.	do	Supplemented H. B. 72. (See current Potato Regulations.)
F	H. B. 74-76	C. R.	do	Of transitory importance. ¹
F	H. B. 77	Adm.	do	Do.
F	H. B. 78-80	C. R.	do	Do. ¹
D	H. B. 81	Act	do	Do.
F	H. B. 82-91	C. R.	do	Do. ¹
F	H. B. 92	Adm.	do	Superseded by instructions not in this series.
F	H. B. 93	C. R.	do	Of transitory importance. ¹
D	H. B. 94	Q. 38	do	Of transitory importance; quarantine No. 38 promulgated effective May 1, 1919.
F	H. B. 95-101	C. R.	do	Of transitory importance. ¹
F	H. B. 102	N. S. R.	do	Of transitory importance. (See quarantine No. 37).
F	H. B. 103	C. R.	do	Of transitory importance. ¹
F	H. B. 104	N. S. R.	do	Do.
F	H. B. 105	Q. 37	do	Superseded by P. Q. C. A. 249.
F	H. B. 106	Q. 37	do	Superseded by H. B. 132R.
F	H. B. 107-108	Q. 37	do	Superseded by instructions not in this series.
F	H. B. 109	Q. 37	do	See regulation 7, quarantine No. 37.
F	H. B. 110	M. B. R.	do	Superseded by H. B. 112.
F	H. B. 111	Q. 37	do	Of transitory importance. ¹
F	H. B. 112	M. B. R.	do	Superseded H. B. 110; supplemented by H. B. 118; superseded by instructions not in this series.
F	H. B. 113	C. R.	do	Of transitory importance. ¹
F	H. B. 114-115	Q. 37	do	See Plant Safeguard Regulations.
F	H. B. 116	Q. 37	do	See current revision of quarantine No. 37.
F	H. B. 117	Q. 37	do	Of importance only as a record of formation of Bureau policy; superseded by instructions not in this series (See quarantine No. 37.)
F	H. B. 118	M. B. R.	Valid	Supplemented H. B. 112; as far as fee is concerned, H. B. 118 is valid.
F	H. B. 119	C. R.	Obsolete	Of transitory importance. ¹
F	H. B. 120	Q. 41	do	Superseded by P. Q. C. A. 309.

¹ Certain of the earlier H. B.'s issued in connection with the Cotton Regulations were modified or superseded by the several amendments to the Cotton Regulations which went into effect July 1, 1915, and by the revisions of the Cotton Regulations effective Feb. 1, 1916, and Aug. 1, 1917, and the amendments thereto; also by the current Cotton Regulations effective Feb. 24, 1923, as amended. A number of H. B.'s were superseded or supplemented by other circulars which were later amended or invalidated. Therefore, insofar as they remain in effect, Cotton H. B.'s included in H. B.'s 10 to 163, inclusive, unless otherwise stated, are absorbed and superseded by the current Cotton Regulations, and are shown herein as "of transitory importance."

F or D	No.	Issued in connection with—	Status	Remarks
F	H. B. 121 (R)	C. R	Valid	Supplemented by H. B. 191 (subject to revision).
F	H. B. 122	C. R	Obsolete	Of transitory importance. ¹
F	H. B. 123	Q. 37	do	Of transitory importance; see current quarantine No. 37.
F	H. B. 124	C. R	do	Superseded by H. B. 127.
F	H. B. 125-126	C. R	do	Of transitory importance. ¹
F	H. B. 127	C. R	do	Superseded H. B. 124; superseded by H. B. 176.
F	H. B. 128	Q. 37	do	Of transitory importance. (See current revision quarantine No. 37.)
F	H. B. 129	C. R	do	Of transitory importance. ¹
F	H. B. 130-131	Q. 37	do	Do.
F	H. B. 132	Q. 37	do	Superseded H. B. 106; superseded by B. E. P. Q. 369.
F	H. B. 133	Q. 37	do	See regulation 7, quarantine No. 37.
F	H. B. 134	Q. 37	do	Notice of shipment is filed with notice of arrival.
F	H. B. 135	C. R	do	Of transitory importance. ¹
F	H. B. 136 (R)	Q. 37, 56	Valid	(Subject to revision.)
F	H. B. 137-138	Q. 37	Obsolete	Of transitory importance.
F	H. B. 139	Q. 37	do	Of transitory importance; see H. B. 155.
D	H. B. 140	Q. 45	do	Of transitory importance.
F	H. B. 141	Q. 37	do	See current U. S. Official Postal Guide.
F	H. B. 142	C. R	do	Of transitory importance. ¹
F	H. B. 143	Q. 37	do	Do.
F	H. B. 144	Q. 37	do	See current revision quarantines Nos. 37 and 56.
F	H. B. 145	Q. 37	do	Of transitory importance.
F	H. B. 146	C. R	do	Do. ¹
F	H. B. 147	Q. 5	do	Superseded by P. Q. C. A. 305.
D	H. B. 148	Q. 54	do	Of importance only as a record of Bureau activity.
F	H. B. 149-150	Q. 37	do	Of transitory importance.
F	H. B. 151	E. C	do	Superseded by H. B. 160, P. Q. C. A.'s 301, 302, 303, 315.
F	H. B. 152-154	Q. 37	do	Of transitory importance.
F	H. B. 155	Q. 37	do	Of transitory importance; superseded H. B. 139.
F	H. B. 156-157	Q. 37	do	Superseded by current practices;
F	H. B. 158	Q. 37	do	Of transitory importance.
F	H. B. 159 (R)	C. R., P. L. & R.	do	Superseded H. B. 26. (See current U. S. Official Postal Guide.)
F	H. B. 160	E. C	do	Superseded H. B. 151 in part; supplemented by P. Q. C. A. 296; superseded by P. Q. C. A. 327.
F	H. B. 161 (R)	Q. 41	do	Superseded by P. Q. C. A. 309; B. E. P. Q. 474.
DF	H. B. 162	Act	do	Of transitory importance.
F	H. B. 163	C. R	do	Do.
F	H. B. 164	C. R	Valid	Superseded H. B. 42; formally superseded by P. Q. C. A. 309, but pending revision of the latter H. B. 164 is valid.
F	H. B. 165-166	Q. 37	Obsolete	See current revision Form EQ-207.
D	H. B. 167	Q. 48	do	Superseded by H. B. 178.
F	H. B. 168	Q. 41	do	See current quarantine No. 41.
F	H. B. 169	E. C	do	Superseded by P. Q. C. A. 327.
F	H. B. 170	Q. 56	Valid	See current quarantine No. 56.
F	H. B. 171	Q. 56	Obsolete	Do.
F	H. B. 172	Q. 41	do	See current quarantine No. 41.
F	H. B. 173	Q. 37	do	Superseded by instructions not contained in this series.
D	H. B. 174	Q. 45	do	Supplemented by H. B.'s 179, 182; superseded by P. Q. C. A. 334.
D	H. B. 175	Act	do	Superseded by P. Q. C. A. 292.
F	H. B. 176	C. R	do	Superseded H. B. 127; supplemented by H. B.'s 184, 186; revised under same number, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, and 1929; superseded by B. E. P. Q. 460.
DF	H. B. 177	Act	do	Of value only as a record of Bureau activity.
D	H. B. 178	Q. 48	do	Superseded H. B. 167; supplemented by H. B. 180; superseded by P. Q. C. A. 220.
D	H. B. 179	Q. 45	do	Supplemented H. B. 174; supplemented by H. B. 182; superseded by P. Q. C. A. 334.
D	H. B. 180	Q. 48	do	Supplemented H. B. 178; superseded by P. Q. C. A. 220.
F	H. B. 181	Q. 41	do	See current quarantine No. 41.
D	H. B. 182	Q. 45	do	Supplemented H. B.'s 174, 179; superseded by P. Q. C. A. 334.
F	H. B. 183	Q. 37	Valid	Subject to revision.

¹ See footnote p. 16.

F or D	No.	Issued in connection with—	Status	Remarks
F	H. B. 184	C. R.	Obsolete	Supplemented H. B. 176; superseded by 1925 revision of H. B. 176.
F	H. B. 185	Q. 37	do	Supplemented by H. B. 187.
F	H. B. 186	C. R.	do	Supplemented H. B.'s 176, 184; superseded by 1925 revision of H. B. 176.
F	H. B. 187	Q. 37	Valid	Supplemented H. B. 185 (subject to revision).
F	H. B. 188	Q. 37	Obsolete	See current revision quarantine No. 37.
F	H. B. 189	E. C.	do	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 366.
F	H. B. 190	Q. 37	do	Of value only as record of Bureau activity.
F	H. B. 191	C. R.	Valid	Supplemented H. B. 121; (subject to revision).
F	H. B. 192	E. C.	Obsolete	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 423.
F	H. B. 193	Q. 37	do	Superseded by B. E. P. Q.'s 412, 482.
F	H. B. 194	Q. 37	do	Superseded by P. Q. C. A. 308.
F	H. B. 195	Q. 37	do	Superseded by B. E. P. Q.'s 412, 482.
F	H. B. 196	Q. 56	do	Of transitory importance.
F	H. B. 197	Q. 37	do	Supplemented by H. B. 207; superseded by B. E. P. Q.'s 412, 482.
F	H. B. 198	Q. 37	do	Of transitory importance; superseded by B. E. P. Q.'s 412, 482.
F	H. B. 199	E. C.	do	Superseded by P. Q. C. A. 304.
D	H. B. 200	Q. 62	do	Superseded by H. B. 203; quarantine No. 62 lifted effective Apr. 1, 1935.
F	H. B. 201	Q. 37	do	Superseded by P. Q. C. A. 285.
F	H. B. 202	Q. 37	do	Superseded by B. E. P. Q.'s 412, 482.
D	H. B. 203	Q. 62	do	Superseded H. B. 200; quarantine No. 62 lifted effective Apr. 1, 1935.
DF	H. B. 204	Q. 37, 62	do	Superseded by H. B. 206.
F	H. B. 205	Q. 56	do	Supplemented by H. B. 208; superseded by H. B. 215.
DF	H. B. 206	Q. 37, 62	do	Of transitory importance; superseded H. B. 204.
F	H. B. 207	Q. 37	do	Supplemented H. B. 197; superseded by B. E. P. Q. 412.
F	H. B. 208	Q. 56	do	Supplemented H. B. 205; superseded by H. B. 215.
D	H. B. 209	Q. 48	do	Of transitory importance.
F	H. B. 210	Q. 37	do	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 412.
F	H. B. 211	E. C.	do	Superseded by P. Q. C. A. 284.
D	H. B. 212	P. L. & R.	do	Superseded by B. P. Q. 351.
F	H. B. 213	Q. 37	do	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 412.
DF	H. B. 214		do	See departmental regulations par. 1547.
F	H. B. 215	Q. 56	do	Superseded H. B.'s 205, 208; superseded by P. Q. C. A. 241.
F	H. B. 216	Q. 56	do	Of transitory importance; see current quarantine No. 56.
D	P. Q. C. A. 217	Q. 62	do	Superseded by B. P. Q. 337.
F	P. Q. C. A. 218 (R)	Q. 37	do	Superseded by P. Q. C. A. 278.
D	P. Q. C. A. 219	Q. 63	do	See current revision quarantine No. 63.
D	P. Q. C. A. 220	Q. 48	do	Superseded H. B.'s 178, 180. (See current revision quarantine No. 48.)
D	P. Q. C. A. 221	Q. 66	do	Quarantine No. 66 lifted effective Mar. 1, 1930.
F	P. Q. C. A. 222	Q. 37	do	See current revision Form EQ-208.
F	P. Q. C. A. 223	Q. 37	do	Superseded by B. E. P. Q.'s 412, 482.
D	P. Q. C. A. 224	Q. 48, 66	do	Supplemented by P. Q. C. A.'s 239, 265, 293, 307, 322, 333; B. P. Q. 339; superseded by B. P. Q. 359.
D	P. Q. C. A. 225	Q. 68	do	Of value as record only, quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 226-228	Q. 68	do	Quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 229	Q. 68	do	Supplemented by P. Q. C. A. 240; quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 230-232	Q. 68	do	Quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 233	Q. 68	do	Supplemented by P. Q. C. A. 238; quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 234-237	Q. 68	do	Quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 238	Q. 68	do	Supplemented P. Q. C. A. 233; quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 239	Q. 48, 66	do	Supplemented P. Q. C. A. 224; supplemented by B. P. Q. 339; superseded by B. P. Q. 359.
D	P. Q. C. A. 240	Q. 68	do	Supplemented P. Q. C. A. 229; quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
F	P. Q. C. A. 241	Q. 56	do	Superseded H. B. 215; superseded by B. P. Q. 344.
D	P. Q. C. A. 242	Q. 68	do	Quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.

F or D	No.	Issued in connection with—	Status	Remarks
D	P. Q. C. A. 243	Q. 68	Obsolete	Superseded by P. Q. C. A. 269; quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 244-245	Q. 68	do	Quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 246	Q. 68	do	Supplemented by P. Q. C. A. 271; quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 247	Q. 68	do	Explanatory of P. Q. C. A. 246, quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
F	P. Q. C. A. 248	Act.	do	Of transitory importance.
F	P. Q. C. A. 249	Q. 37	do	Superseded H. B. 105; superseded by B. P. Q. 340.
D	P. Q. C. A. 250	Q. 68	do	Quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 251	Q. 68	do	Supplemented by P. Q. C. A. 256; quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 252	Q. 68	do	Quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 253	Q. 68	do	Superseded by P. Q. C. A. 263; quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 254	Q. 68	do	Supplemented by P. Q. C. A.'s 261, 262; superseded by P. Q. C. A. 272; quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 255	Q. 68	do	Quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 256	Q. 68	do	Supplemented P. Q. C. A. 251; quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 257	Q. 68	do	Quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 258	Q. 68	do	Supplemented by P. Q. C. A. 266; quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 259	Q. 66	do	Quarantine No. 66 lifted effective Mar. 1, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 260	Q. 48	do	Of transitory importance.
D	P. Q. C. A. 261-262	Q. 68	do	Supplemented P. Q. C. A. 254; superseded by P. Q. C. A. 272.
D	P. Q. C. A. 263	Q. 68	do	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 253; superseded by P. Q. C. A. 280.
D	P. Q. C. A. 264	Q. 68	do	Superseded by P. Q. C. A.'s 269, 272.
D	P. Q. C. A. 265	Q. 48, 66	do	Supplemented P. Q. C. A. 224; supplemented by P. Q. C. A. 333; superseded by B. P. Q. 359.
D	P. Q. C. A. 266	Q. 68	do	Supplemented P. Q. C. A. 258.
D	P. Q. C. A. 267-268	Q. 68	do	Quarantine No. 68 lifted effective November 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 269	Q. 68	do	Superseded P. Q. C. A.'s 243, 264; supplemented by P. Q. C. A. 272; quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 270	Q. 68	do	Quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 271	Q. 68	do	Supplemented P. Q. C. A. 246; quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 272	Q. 68	do	Superseded P. Q. C. A.'s 254, 261, 262, 254; supplemented P. Q. C. A. 269; supplemented by P. Q. C. A.'s 273, 279, 280, 282, 286, 288; quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 273	Q. 68	do	Supplemented P. Q. C. A. 272; quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 274	Q. 48	do	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 394.
D	P. Q. C. A. 275-276	Q. 68	do	Quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
F	P. Q. C. A. 277	Q. 37	do	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 376.
F	P. Q. C. A. 278 (R)	Q. 37	Valid	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 218.
D	P. Q. C. A. 279	Q. 68	Obsolete	Supplemented P. Q. C. A. 272; quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 280	Q. 68	do	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 263; supplemented P. Q. C. A. 272; quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 281	Q. 52	do	Supplemented by P. Q. C. A.'s 298, 300.
D	P. Q. C. A. 282	Q. 68	do	Supplemented P. Q. C. A. 272; superseded by P. Q. C. A. 288; quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
F	P. Q. C. A. 283 (R)	E. C	Valid	
F	P. Q. C. A. 284	E. C	Obsolete	Superseded H. B. 211; superseded by B. E. P. Q. 411.
F	P. Q. C. A. 285	Q. 37	do	Superseded H. B. 201; superseded by P. Q. C. A. 308.
D	P. Q. C. A. 286	Q. 68	do	Supplemented P. Q. C. A. 272; quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 287	Q. 68	do	Quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.

F or D	No.	Issued in connection with—	Status	Remarks
D	P. Q. C. A. 288.....	Q. 68.....	Obsolete..	Supplemented P. Q. C. A. 272; superseded P. Q. C. A. 282; quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
F	P. Q. C. A. 289.....	E. C.....	do.....	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 469.
D	P. Q. C. A. 290-291..	Q. 68.....	do.....	Quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 292.....	Act.....	Valid.....	Superseded H. B. 175.
D	P. Q. C. A. 293.....	Q. 48.....	Obsolete..	Supplemented P. Q. C. A.'s 224, 239; superseded by P. Q. C. A. 322.
F	P. Q. C. A. 294.....	E. C.....	do.....	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 379.
D	P. Q. C. A. 295.....	Act.....	do.....	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 410.
F	P. Q. C. A. 296.....	E. C.....	do.....	Supplemented H. B. 160; superseded by P. Q. C. A. 327.
F	P. Q. C. A. 297.....	E. C.....	do.....	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 471.
D	P. Q. C. A. 298.....	Q. 52.....	do.....	Supplemented P. Q. C. A. 281.
F	P. Q. C. A. 299 (R)..	E. C.....	do.....	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 476.
D	P. Q. C. A. 300.....	Q. 52.....	do.....	Supplemented P. Q. C. A. 281.
F	P. Q. C. A. 301.....	E. C.....	do.....	Superseded H. B. 151, in part; superseded by B. E. P. Q. 408.
F	P. Q. C. A. 302.....	E. C.....	do.....	Superseded H. B. 151, in part; superseded by B. E. P. Q. 405.
F	P. Q. C. A. 303.....	E. C.....	Valid.....	Superseded H. B., 151, in part.
F	P. Q. C. A. 304.....	E. C.....	Obsolete..	Superseded H. B. 199; superseded by B. E. P. Q. 407.
F	P. Q. C. A. 305 (R)..	Q. 5.....	do.....	Superseded H. B. 147; superseded by B. E. P. Q. 507.
F	P. Q. C. A. 306.....	E. C.....	Valid.....	
D	P. Q. C. A. 307.....	Q. 48.....	Obsolete..	Supplemented P. Q. C. A. 224; superseded by B. P. Q. 359.
F	P. Q. C. A. 308.....	Q. 37.....	do.....	Superseded H. B.'s 194, 285; superseded by B. P. Q. 341.
DF	P. Q. C. A. 309.....	Various quarantines.	do.....	Supplemented by B. E. P. Q. 474.
F	P. Q. C. A. 310.....	E. C.....	Valid.....	
DF	P. Q. C. A. 311.....	Q. 5, 13, 56, 58..	Obsolete..	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 462.
D	P. Q. C. A. 312.....	Q. 62.....	do.....	Of transitory importance; quarantine No. 62 lifted Apr. 1, 1935.
D	P. Q. C. A. 313.....	Q. 45.....	do.....	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 386.
F	P. Q. C. A. 314.....	E. C.....	do.....	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 445.
F	P. Q. C. A. 315.....	E. C.....	do.....	Superseded H. B. 151, in part; superseded by B. E. P. Q. 437.
D	P. Q. C. A. 316.....	Q. 48.....	do.....	Superseded by Department Circular 373. See B. E. P. Q. 499.
D	P. Q. C. A. 317.....	Q. 48.....	do.....	Superseded by B. P. Q. 359.
D	P. Q. C. A. 318.....	Q. 52.....	do.....	Superseded by B. P. Q. 342.
D	P. Q. C. A. 319.....	Q. 62.....	do.....	Superseded by B. P. Q. 337; quarantine No. 62 lifted Apr. 1, 1935.
D	P. Q. C. A. 320.....	Q. 38.....	do.....	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 385.
F	P. Q. C. A. 321.....	E. C.....	do.....	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 439.
D	P. Q. C. A. 322.....	Q. 48.....	do.....	Supplemented P. Q. C. A. 224; superseded P. Q. C. A. 293; superseded by B. P. Q. 359.
F	P. Q. C. A. 323.....	Q. 37.....	do.....	Of transitory importance.
DF	P. Q. C. A. 324.....	Q. 37, 62.....	do.....	Do.
D	P. Q. C. A. 325-326..	Q. 64.....	do.....	Do.
F	P. Q. C. A. 327.....	E. C.....	do.....	Superseded H. B.'s 160, 169, 296; superseded by B. E. P. Q.'s 408, 416.
D	P. Q. C. A. 328.....	Q. 43.....	do.....	Quarantine No. 43 lifted effective July 15, 1932.
D	P. Q. C. A. 329.....	Q. 64.....	do.....	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 472.
D	P. Q. C. A. 330-331..	Q. 64.....	do.....	Of transitory importance.
D	P. Q. C. A. 332.....	Q. 62.....	do.....	Do.
D	P. Q. C. A. 333.....	Q. 48, 66.....	do.....	Supplemented P. Q. C. A.'s 224, 265; superseded by B. P. Q. 359.
D	P. Q. C. A. 334.....	Q. 45.....	do.....	Superseded H. B.'s 174, 179, 182; superseded by current regulations of quarantine No. 45.
D	P. Q. C. A. 335.....	Act.....	Valid.....	Legal data re quarantine litigation.
D	B. P. Q. 336a-336b..	Q. 63.....	Obsolete..	See summary published with quarantine No. 63 as revised effective July 1, 1938.
D	B. P. Q. 337.....	Q. 62.....	do.....	Superseded P. Q. C. A.'s 217, 319; supplemented by B. P. Q. 353; quarantine No. 62 lifted effective Apr. 1, 1935.
D	B. P. Q. 338.....	Q. 62.....	do.....	Supplemented by B. P. Q. 353; quarantine No. 62 lifted effective Apr. 1, 1935.
D	B. P. Q. 339.....	Q. 48, 66.....	do.....	Supplemented P. Q. C. A.'s 224, 239; superseded by B. P. Q. 359.
F	B. P. Q. 340.....	Q. 37.....	do.....	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 249; superseded by B. E. P. Q. 384.
F	B. P. Q. 341.....	Q. 37.....	do.....	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 308; see current revision Form EQ-208.

F or D	No.	Issued in connection with—	Status	Remarks
D	B. P. Q. 342	Q. 52	Obsolete	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 318.
D	B. P. Q. 343	Q. 64	do	Of transitory importance.
F	B. P. Q. 344	Q. 56	do	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 241; superseded by B. E. P. Q. 501.
D	B. P. Q. 345	Q. 52	do	Florida removed from under restrictions of quarantine No. 52, effective Oct. 14, 1936.
D	B. P. Q. 346	Act	do	
F	B. P. Q. 347	E. C.	do	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 438.
D	B. P. Q. 348	E. C.	Valid	
D	B. P. Q. 349	Q. 62	Obsolete	Quarantine No. 62 lifted effective Apr. 1, 1935.
F	B. P. Q. 350	E. C.	Valid	
D	B. P. Q. 351	P. L. & R.	do	Superseded H. B. 212; (subject to revision).
D	B. P. Q. 352	Q. 48	Obsolete	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 498.
D	B. P. Q. 353	Q. 62	do	Supplemented B. P. Q.'s 337, 338; quarantine No. 62 lifted effective Apr. 1, 1935.
F	B. P. Q. 354	Q. 37	do	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 412.
F	B. P. Q. 355 (R)	E. C.	Valid	
F	B. P. Q. 356	Q. 70	Obsolete	See quarantine No. 70, revised.
F	B. P. Q. 357	E. C.	do	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 426.
D	B. P. Q. 358	Q. 62	do	Quarantine No. 62 lifted effective Apr. 1, 1935.
D	B. P. Q. 359	Q. 48	do	Superseded P. Q. C. A.'s 224, 239, 265, 307, 317, 323, 333, B. P. Q. 339; superseded by B. E. P. Q. 499.
F	B. P. Q. 360	E. C.	Valid	
D	B. P. Q. 361	Q. 64	Obsolete	Of transitory importance.
F	B. P. Q. 362	Q. 56	do	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 417.
F	B. P. Q. 363	E. C.	Valid	
F	B. P. Q. 364	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 365	Q. 37	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 366	E. C.	do	Superseded H. B. 189.
D	B. E. P. Q. 367	Q. 64	Obsolete	Of transitory importance.
F	B. E. P. Q. 368	E. C.	Valid	
F	B. E. P. Q. 369	Q. 37	do	Superseded H. B. 132R.
F	B. E. P. Q. 370 (R)	E. C.	do	
D	B. E. P. Q. 371-372	Q. 64	Obsolete	Of transitory importance.
D	B. E. P. Q. 373	Q. 62	do	Quarantine No. 62 lifted effective Apr. 1, 1935.
F	B. E. P. Q. 374	E. C.	Valid	
F	B. E. P. Q. 375 (R)	E. C.	do	As revised, superseded H. B. 49.
F	B. E. P. Q. 376	Q. 37	Obsolete	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 277; superseded by B. E. P. Q. 412.
F	B. E. P. Q. 377	E. C.	do	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 425.
F	B. E. P. Q. 378	E. C.	Valid	
F	B. E. P. Q. 379	E. C.	do	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 294.
F	B. E. P. Q. 380 (R)	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 381 (R)	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 382	E. C.	do	
D	B. E. P. Q. 383	Q. 48	Obsolete	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 395R.
F	B. E. P. Q. 384	Q. 37	Valid	Superseded B. P. Q. 340.
D	B. E. P. Q. 385 (R)	Q. 38	do	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 320.
D	B. E. P. Q. 386 (R)	Q. 45	do	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 313.
D	B. E. P. Q. 387	Q. 64	Obsolete	Of transitory importance.
D	B. E. P. Q. 388	Q. 52	do	See current revision of regulations under quarantine No. 52.
F	B. E. P. Q. 389	E. C.	Valid	
F	B. E. P. Q. 390 (R)	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 391 (R)	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 392	Act	do	
D	B. E. P. Q. 393	Q. 52	Obsolete	Florida removed from under restrictions of quarantine No. 52, effective Oct. 14, 1936.
D	B. E. P. Q. 394	Q. 48	Valid	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 274.
D	B. E. P. Q. 395 (R)	Q. 48	Obsolete	Superseded B. E. P. Q. 383; incorporated in current regulations of quarantine No. 48.
F	B. E. P. Q. 396	E. C.	Valid	
F	B. E. P. Q. 397	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 398	E. C.	Obsolete	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 465.
F	B. E. P. Q. 399	E. C.	Valid	
F	B. E. P. Q. 400	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 401	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 402 (R)	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 403	E. C.	do	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 301.
F	B. E. P. Q. 404 (R)	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 405	E. C.	do	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 302.
F	B. E. P. Q. 406 (R)	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 407	E. C.	do	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 304.
F	B. E. P. Q. 408	E. C.	do	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 327, in part.
F	B. E. P. Q. 409	E. C.	do	
D	B. E. P. Q. 410	Act	do	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 295; (subject to revision).
F	B. E. P. Q. 411	E. C.	do	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 284.

F or D	No.	Issued in connection with—	Status	Remarks
F	B. E. P. Q. 412	Q. 37	Valid in part.	Superseded H. B.'s 193, 195, 197, 198, 202, 207, 210, 213; P. Q. C. A. 223; B. P. Q. 354; B. E. P. Q. 376; see B. E. P. Q. 482.
F	B. E. P. Q. 413 (R)	E. C.	Valid	
D	B. E. P. Q. 414 (R)	Q. 52	Obsolete	Superseded by B. E. P. Q.'s 492, 493.
D	B. E. P. Q. 415	Q. 64	do	Of transitory importance.
F	B. E. P. Q. 416 (R)	E. C.	Valid	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 327, in part.
F	B. E. P. Q. 417	Q. 56	Obsolete	Superseded B. P. Q. 362; superseded by B. E. P. Q. 463.
F	B. E. P. Q. 418	E. C.	Valid	
F	B. E. P. Q. 419	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 420	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 421	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 422	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 423	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 424 (R)	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 425	E. C.	do	Superseded B. E. P. Q. 377.
F	B. E. P. Q. 426	E. C.	do	Superseded B. P. Q. 357.
F	B. P. E. Q. 427	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 428 (R)	E. C.	do	Superseded H. B. 192.
F	B. E. P. Q. 429	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 430	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 431	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 432	E. C.	do	
F	B. P. E. Q. 433	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 434 (R)	E. C.	do	
D	B. E. P. Q. 435	E. C.	do	
D	B. E. P. Q. 436 (R)	Q. 61	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 437	E. C.	do	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 315.
F	B. E. P. Q. 438	E. C.	do	Superseded B. P. Q. 347.
F	B. E. P. Q. 439	E. C.	do	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 321.
F	B. E. P. Q. 440	E. C.	do	
F	B. P. E. Q. 441	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 442	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 443	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 444 (R)	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 445	E. C.	do	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 314.
F	B. E. P. Q. 446	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 447	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 448	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 449	E. C.	do	
D	B. E. P. Q. 450	Q. 52	Obsolete	Superseded by current revision of regulations of quarantine No. 52.
F	B. E. P. Q. 451	E. C.	Valid	
F	B. E. P. Q. 452	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 453	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 454	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 455 (R)	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 456	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 457	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 458	E. C.	Obsolete	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 478.
D	B. E. P. Q. 459	Q. 52	do	Superseded by current revision of regulations of quarantine No. 52.
F	B. E. P. Q. 460	C. R.	Valid	Superseded H. B. 176.
DF	B. E. P. Q. 461	All quarantines.	Obsolete	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 508.
DF	B. E. P. Q. 462	Q. 13, 56, 58.	Valid	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 311.
F	B. E. P. Q. 463	Q. 56	do	Superseded B. E. P. Q. 417.
F	B. E. P. Q. 464	Q. 56	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 465	E. C.	do	Superseded B. E. P. Q. 398.
F	B. E. P. Q. 466	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 467	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 468	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 469	E. C.	do	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 289.
F	B. E. P. Q. 470	E. C.	do	Superseded memorandum to inspectors, Aug. 22, 1934.
F	B. E. P. Q. 471	E. C.	do	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 297.
D	B. E. P. Q. 472	Q. 64	do	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 329.
D	B. E. P. Q. 473	Q. 48	Obsolete	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 499.
F	B. E. P. Q. 474	Q. 41	Valid	Superseded H. B. 161; supplemented P. Q. C. A. 309, in part.
D	B. E. P. Q. 475	Q. 48	Obsolete	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 499.
F	B. E. P. Q. 476	E. C.	Valid	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 299R.
F	B. E. P. Q. 477	F. C.	do	Superseded memorandum to chief inspectors, Sept. 1, 1931.
F	B. E. P. Q. 478	E. C.	do	Superseded B. E. P. Q. 458.
F	B. E. P. Q. 479	E. C.	do	
D	B. E. P. Q. 480	Q. 48	Obsolete	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 499.
D ²	B. E. P. Q. 481	Q. 13	Valid	
F	B. E. P. Q. 482	Q. 37	do	See B. E. P. Q. 412
F	B. E. P. Q. 483	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 484	E. C.	do	
D	B. E. P. Q. 485(R)	Q. 72	do	

² Enforced by Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines.

F or D	No.	Issued in connection with—	Status	Remarks
D	B. E. P. Q. 486	Q. 72	Valid	
D	B. E. P. Q. 487	Q. 64	Obsolete	Expired June 15, 1939.
D	B. E. P. Q. 488	Q. 72	Valid	
D	B. E. P. Q. 489	Q. 72	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 490	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 491	E. C.	do	
D	B. E. P. Q. 492	Q. 52	Obsolete	Expired Apr. 30, 1939.
D	B. E. P. Q. 493	Q. 52	Valid	
D	B. E. P. Q. 494	Q. 52	do	
D	B. E. P. Q. 495	Q. 64	do	As to sterilization requirements only.
D	B. E. P. Q. 496	Q. 72	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 497	E. C.	do	
D	B. E. P. Q. 498	Q. 48	do	Superseded B. P. Q. 352.
D	B. E. P. Q. 499	Q. 48	do	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 316; B. P. Q. 359; B. E. P. Q.'s 473, 475, 480.
F	B. E. P. Q. 500	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 501	Q. 56	do	Superseded B. P. Q. 344.
F	B. E. P. Q. 502	E. C.	do	
D	B. E. P. Q. 503	Q. 72	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 504	Q. 56	do	
D ²	B. E. P. Q. 505	Q. 58	do	Supplemented by B. E. P. Q. 506.
D ²	B. E. P. Q. 506	Q. 58	do	Supplemented B. E. P. Q. 505.
F	B. E. P. Q. 507	P. S. R.	do	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 305R.

² Enforced by division of Foreign Plant Quarantines.

B. E. P. Q. 404, Revised, Supplement 1.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, BRITISH INDIA

FEBRUARY 16, 1940.

[Amendment of the Order No. F. 320/35-A of July 20, 1936, by Notification of Department of Education, Health and Lands, No. F. 50-33/39-A dated December 7, 1939, and effective February 15, 1940]

CERTIFICATION OF UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO

SB. Unmanufactured tobacco, either raw or cured, shall not be imported into British India, unless, in addition to the general certificate required under Rule 5 it is accompanied by an official certificate, that it is free from *Ephestia elutella* or that the pest does not exist in the country of origin.

AVERY S. HOYT,

Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 416, Revised.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN

FEBRUARY 6, 1940.

This revision of the digest of plant-quarantine import restrictions of the United Kingdom of Great Britain was rendered necessary by the promulgation of the Importation of Plants Order of 1939, dated May 16, 1939, and effective June 1, 1939. This order consolidates and amends the hitherto existing regulations and revokes those which it superseded. The regulations of the Channel Islands remain unchanged.

This circular was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector, in charge of foreign service information, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the text of the importation of plants order of 1939, of England and the corresponding orders of Scotland, Northern Ireland, and the Channel Islands.

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 is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

AVERY S. HOYT,

Acting 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

Coniferous trees:⁵ Importation prohibited from all foreign sources of living plants of the following genera of the order Pinaceae: *Abies*, *Larix*, *Picea*, *Pinus*, *Pseudotsuga*, *Sequoia*, *Thuja*, and *Tsuga*, to prevent the introduction of diseases and pests likely to prove injurious to forestry undertakings in the United Kingdom. (Importation of elm trees and conifers [prohibition] order of 1933, p. 10.)

Elm trees (*Ulmus* spp.):⁵ Importation prohibited from all foreign sources to prevent the introduction of the Dutch elm disease *Graphium ulmi* (*Ceratostomella ulmi* (Schwarz) Buisman). Licenses may be issued for importation for scientific purposes only. (Importation of elm trees and conifers [prohibition] order of 1933, p. 11.)

Potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum* L.):⁵ 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). Transshipment is also prohibited except under license. (Importation of plants order of 1939, art. 3, p. 4.)

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Apples grown in the United States:⁵ Shipments landed between July 7 and November 15 must be accompanied by a certificate of a duly authorized inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture in the form set out in the fifth schedule. (Importation of plants order of 1939, art. 7 (4), p. 8.)

Chrysanthemum plants:⁵ The landing in England and Wales of any chrysanthemum plant 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. (Importation of plants order of 1939, art. 4 (2), p. 5.)

Plants, living, or parts thereof (except seeds) for planting,⁵ except those whose importation is prohibited: Phytosanitary certificate in duplicate in form prescribed in Second Schedule (p. 9), issued by competent authority of the country of origin. For shipments from the United States the certificate must be issued by an official duly authorized by the United States Department of Agriculture. The certificate must also include a statement that the consignment does not include any plant of sugar beet or mangold, of *Ulmus*, or of conifers of the prohibited genera of the order Pinaceae, or any chrysanthemum plant. (Importation of plants order of 1939, art. 5, pars. 1 and 2, pp. 5 and 6.)

Sugar beets and mangolds (*Beta vulgaris* L.) living plants:⁵ Importation from all foreign sources prohibited, except under license issued by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, to prevent the introduction of virus diseases. (Importation of plants order of 1939, art. 4 (1), p. 5.)

Vegetables⁵ (not including cucumbers or mushrooms for which no certificate is required) grown in any other country than Belgium, European France, Germany, Luxemburg, the Netherlands or Switzerland: A certificate of origin visaed by a competent authority of the country of origin, during the period April 21 to September 30. (Importation of plants order of 1939, art. 6 (3), p. 7.)

Specific restrictions are applied to the importation of cider apples, cherries, living plants and parts thereof, potatoes, and other vegetables grown in France, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and various other European countries.

IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

Seeds: The first schedule excepts seeds from the provisions of article 5 (1) of the importation of plants order of 1939. (See p. 5.)

⁵ Indicates products of the United States.

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* (L.), on apples 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* Comst.), which does not occur in the United Kingdom, or the discovery of even a single potato infested 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 May 16, 1939]

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, but does not include mushrooms or cucumbers.

"Unhealthy" means affected with any insect, fungus, bacteria, or other vegetable or animal organisms or any agent causative of a transmissible crop disease.

ART. 2. Refers to products grown in the United Kingdom.

PROHIBITION AGAINST LANDING AND RESTRICTION ON THE TRANSSHIPMENT
OF POTATOES FROM CERTAIN COUNTRIES

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.

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED OF PLANTS OF SUGAR BEET, MANGOLD, AND CHRYSANTHEMUM

ART. 4. (1) For the prevention of the introduction of virus diseases of sugar beet and mangold, the landing in England or Wales of any plant of sugar beet or mangold of the species *Beta vulgaris* L. (except the seeds thereof) is hereby prohibited except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license issued by the Minister or by an inspector.

(2) For the prevention of the introduction of the chrysanthemum midge (*Diarthronomyia hypogaea* F. Loew.), the landing in England or Wales of any chrysanthemum plant (except the seeds thereof) is hereby prohibited except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license issued by the Minister or by an inspector.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE LANDING OF CERTAIN PLANTS AND POTATOES

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

ART. 5 (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.)

FEDERAL CERTIFICATE REQUIRED⁶

ART. 5. (2) In the case of any of the plants mentioned in the first schedule to this order and grown in the United States of America the certificate required by paragraph (1) of this article shall be the certificate of an official duly authorized by the United States Department of Agriculture.

SPECIAL NOTATION REQUIRED ON CERTIFICATE

ART. 5. (3) The certificate prescribed in this article 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 plants of sugar beet or mangold or any chrysanthemum plant, or any plant of the genus *Ulmus* or of the following genera of the order Pinaceae: *Abies*, *Larix*, *Picea*, *Pinus*, *Pseudotsuga*, *Sequoia*, *Thuja*, and *Tsuga*, except the seeds thereof.

ART. 5. (4) Pertains to certification of plants from European France.

ART. 5. (5) Relates to certification of plants and potatoes from Belgium, Germany, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, and Switzerland.

⁶ Hitherto both State and Federal certificates have been acceptable, but article 5 (2), now in effect, prescribes a Federal certificate for plant material from the United States.

CERTIFICATION OF ABSENCE OF ELMS

ART. 5. (6) The reference in article 3 of the importation of elm trees and conifers (prohibition) order of 1933 to the certificates prescribed in article 4 of the importation of plants order of 1933, shall be read and have effect as a reference to the certificate prescribed in paragraph (1) of this article.

ART. 5. (7) Paragraphs (4) and (5) of this article shall not apply to flower bulbs, corms, tubers, or rhizomes.

ART. 5. (8) Nothing contained in this article shall be deemed to permit—
(a) The landing or transshipment in England or Wales of any potatoes of which the landing or transshipment is prohibited or restricted under article 3 hereof;

(b) The landing in England or Wales of any plant of sugar beet or mangold of the species *Beta vulgaris* L. or of any chrysanthemum plant of which the landing is prohibited or restricted under article 4 hereof.

ART. 6. (1) Refers to raw vegetables grown in European France or Switzerland.

ART. 6. (2) Refers to raw vegetables grown in Belgium, Germany, Luxemburg, or the Netherlands.

CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN REQUIRED FOR RAW VEGETABLES

ART. 6. (3) The landing in England or Wales between April 21 and September 30 in any year of any raw vegetables grown in any country other than Belgium, European France, Germany, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, or Switzerland is hereby prohibited unless each consignment is accompanied by a certificate of origin visaed by a competent authority in the country of origin stating the country and place where the raw vegetables were grown.

ART. 6. (4) The certificate prescribed in this article shall be delivered to the proper officer of customs and excise at the same time as, and together with, the entry relating to the consignment.

ART. 6. (5) Nothing contained in this article shall be deemed to permit the landing or transshipment in England or Wales of any potatoes of which the landing or transshipment is prohibited or restricted under article 3 hereof.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE LANDING IN ENGLAND OR WALES OF CERTAIN RAW APPLES

ART. 7. (1) Relates to cider apples from European France or Switzerland.

ART. 7. (2) Relates to cider apples from Belgium, Germany, Luxemburg, or the Netherlands.

ART. 7. (3) Relates to cider apples from European countries other than Belgium, France, Germany, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, and Switzerland.

APPLES FROM UNITED STATES MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY A GRADE CERTIFICATE

ART. 7. (4) The landing in England or Wales between July 7 and November 15 of any year of any raw apples grown in the United States of America is hereby prohibited unless each consignment is accompanied by a certificate of a duly authorized inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture in the form set out in the fifth schedule to this order.

ART. 7. (5) The certificates prescribed in this article shall be delivered to the proper officer of customs and excise at the same time as, and together with, the entry relating to the consignment.

ARTS. 8, 9, and 10 relate to the disposal of plants and plant products landed in England and Wales in contravention of this order, and other administrative details.

SPECIAL IMPORT LICENSES

ART. 11. Notwithstanding any provisions of this order, any plants, potatoes, raw apples, or raw vegetables may be landed in England and Wales under and in accordance with the conditions of a license issued by the minister or by an inspector.

ART. 12. Service of notices.

ART. 13. Information to be given as to plants, potatoes, raw apples, or raw vegetables landed in England or Wales.

ART. 14. Penalties.

ART. 15. Revocation of previous orders.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF ORDER

ART. 16. This order shall come into operation June 1, 1939.

SHORT TITLE OF ORDER

ART. 17. This order may be cited as the importation of plants order of 1939.

FIRST SCHEDULE

All living plants and parts thereof (except seeds) for planting.

SECOND SCHEDULE

PRESCRIBED CERTIFICATE FORMS

This is to certify that the living plants/a representative sample of the living plants⁷ included in the consignment, of which particulars are given below, were/was thoroughly examined on the (date), by (name of inspector), a duly authorized official of the (name of organization), 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.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENT FOR ALL SHIPMENTS EXCEPT POTATOES

It is further certified that the consignment does not contain any plant of the genus *Ulmus*, or of the following genera of the order Pinaceae: *Abies*, *Larix*, *Picea*, *Pinus*, *Pseudotsuga*, *Sequoia*, *Thuja*, and *Tsuga*, nor any plant of sugar beet or mangold (*Beta vulgaris* L.), nor any chrysanthemum plant.

ADDITIONAL CERTIFICATE FOR POTATOES

It is further certified that no case of the disease known as wart disease (*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.

Signature_____

Official title_____

Date _____

Number and description of packages.
Distinguishing marks.
Description of living plants or parts thereof.
Stated to be grown at.
Exported by.
Name and address of consignee.
Name of vessel.
Date of shipment.
Port of landing in England or Wales.

THIRD SCHEDULE

FORM A

This form applies only to shipments from Belgium, France, Germany, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, and Switzerland.

FORM B

Certificate Required under License

In accordance with the authorization contained in the general license number of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries of England and Wales, this is to certify that the plants included in the package or consignment described below have been examined and have been found to be of the following species

⁷ Strike out words not applicable.

or kind: -----, and that the conditions prescribed in the above general license have been complied with.

Signature-----
 Official title-----
 Date-----

Followed by description of shipment.

FOURTH SCHEDULE

This form applies to certain shipments of vegetables from France.

FIFTH SCHEDULE

CERTIFICATE REQUIRED FOR APPLES FROM UNITED STATES

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"
 "U. S. No. 1"

"Extra Fancy"
 "Fancy"

Signature-----
 Official title-----
 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 AND CONIFERS PROHIBITED

[The Importation of Elm Trees and Conifers (Prohibition) Order, Oct. 24, 1933]

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, Ireland (Eire), 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.

ART. 3. The certificates prescribed in article 5 (1) of the importation of plants order of 1939 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 below.

All species of the genus *Ulmus*.

The following genera of the order Pinaceae: *Abies*, *Larix*, *Picea*, *Pinus*, *Pseudotsuga*, *Sequoia*, *Thuja*, and *Tsuga*.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, SCOTLAND

Since the regulations under the importation of plants (Scotland) order of May 24, 1939, etc., are essentially identical with those under the importation of plants order of May 16, 1939, 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 3 and 4.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, NORTHERN IRELAND

Since the regulations under the importation of plants (Northern Ireland) order of 1939, etc., are essentially identical with those under the importation of plants

order of May 16, 1939, and with 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 3 and 4.

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 No. 34 of April 28, 1930, p. 17.)

Potatoes: Importation prohibited from Great Britain and Ireland of tubers grown in any district in which wart disease is known to exist. (Act No. 31 of April 28, 1930, p. 16.)

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 No. 38 of August 7, 1931.)

Peat of any kind, moss litter, and leaf mold from all sources, except the product called "bacterized peat" from England and Scotland under certification as to its character. (Act of April 6, 1935, p. 17.)

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 p. 16.)

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 same form as prescribed by England and Wales. (See p. 17.)

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.

[General regulations under the Act of the Committee of Agriculture of April 28, 1930, as amended by that of April 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* (Hbst.).

Potato tuber worm, (*Phthorimaea*) *Gnorimoschema operculella* (Zell.).

Eastern tent caterpillar, *Malacosoma americana* (F.).

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 fruitfly, *Rhagoletis pomonella* (Walsh).

European cherry fruitfly, *Rhagoletis cerasi* L.

Cherry fruitfly, *Rhagoletis cingulata* (Loew).

Black cherry fruitfly, *Rhagoletis fausta* O. S.

Currant fruitfly, *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 author-

ized 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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. 8 and 10).

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 leaf mold 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, February 15, 1936, art. 3, p. 20.)

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, August 31, 1931, as supplemented by Ordinance No. III, January 20, 1936.)

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, February 15, 1936, art. 4, p. 21.)

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 September 30, 1935, p. 21.)

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 & Curt.). (Ordinance No. XIV, October 5, 1931.)

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, p. 21.)

Vegetables not grown in European France or European Belgium: Landing prohibited unless each shipment is accompanied by a certificate of origin visaed by a competent authority of the country of origin, indicating country and place where the produce was grown. (Ordinance IX, February 15, 1936, art. 6 (2).)

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 & Curt.) does not exist in the place where they were grown. (Ordinance No. XIV, October 5, 1931.)

Apples from the United States: When accompanied by prescribed grade certificate. (See p. 22.)

IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

Seeds from all sources, except from France and Belgium: (Ordinance IX, art. 5 (1), and the First Schedule. See pp. 21 and 22.)

GENERAL REGULATIONS

[Ordinance IX, February 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 mangolds, 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.

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 pp. 8 and 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 plants⁸ included in the consignment of which particulars are given below were/was⁸ 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 title_____

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 September 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.

⁸ Omit what is not applicable.

B. E. P. Q. 471, Supplement No. 2.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

FEBRUARY 23, 1940.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF POTATOES

By proclamation No. 155 the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa has amended the Schedule of Proclamation No. 286 of 1936 by the insertion of the following paragraph:

"(c) A certificate from the Department of Agriculture of the declared country of origin, or a certificate from some official institution in that country which the Minister has agreed to recognize, stating that the crop from which the potatoes were derived was officially inspected in the field and that the degree of freedom from virus diseases was sufficiently high to ensure the suitability of the progeny for seed purposes, and stating further that the said crop was not grown in the vicinity of any unhealthy potato crops or other plants infected with potato virus diseases."

Effective February 1, 1940.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

QUARANTINES AFFECTING MEXICAN PRODUCTS

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

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
C. Martinez	San Ysidro, Calif.	2 avocados	\$1.00
Mrs. V. M. Schott	do	3 cactus plants	1.00
Mrs. A. Crist	Brownsville, Tex.	300 chrysanthemus and 2 floral wreaths	5.00
David Gomez	do	29 guavas	1.00
Maria Najar	do	3 oranges and 1 pear	1.00
Samuel Garcia	do	1 orange	1.00
Luis Villagran	do	1 mamey	1.00
Juan Saucedo	do	1 plant	1.00
Maria E. Najar	do	4 mangoes	1.00
Roy Lucas	do	3 mangoes	1.00
Carolina Cruz	Eagle Pass, Tex.	4 guavas and 4 cherimoyas	1.00
Bartolo Espinosa	do	2 oranges	1.00
Damas Gonzalez	do	1 orange	1.00
Juan Perez	do	do	1.00
Gilberto Benavides	do	2 oranges	1.00
Jose Ozuna	do	7 oranges	1.00
Clara Hernandez	do	22 plants	1.00
Ignacio Reyes	do	1 plant	1.00
Maria Luisa Gonzales	El Paso, Tex.	4 bulbs	1.00
Ramon E. Navarez	do	5 avocados	1.00
R. L. Miller	do	1 plant	1.00
LeRoy Nigra	do	11 avocados	1.00
Marcial Sanchez	do	4 plants and 2 sapotes	.70
Thomas Martinez	Hidalgo, Tex.	2 apples	1.00
Mariano Yanez	do	do	1.00
Luciano Garza	do	3 avocados	1.00
Simona Sandijo	do	1 avocado	1.00
Florentino Laredo	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Julio Reyna	do	1 mango	1.00
Esteban Ramirez	do	2 mangoes	1.00
A. Martinez	do	do	1.00
Rafael Torres	Laredo, Tex.	4 jobo plums, 2 haw apples, 3 guavas, 3 sweet limes, 1 orange, 2 tangerines, 1/4 lb. green orange leaves.	5.00
Dolores Reyna	do	1 plant	1.00
Mrs. Ricarda Llanas	do	2 plants	1.00
Dolores Montenegro	do	5 cactus plants	1.00
O. Kuenne	do	4 plants	1.00
Mrs. Antonio Volpe	do	2 cherimoyas	1.00
John Martinez	do	5 stalks sugarcane	1.00
L. Gonzalez	do	4 joints sugarcane and 5 plants	1.00
Rene Trevino	do	8 stalks sugarcane	1.00

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
	Laredo, Tex.		
Mrs. James Russo.....	do.....	1 guava.....	1.00
Catherine Carr.....	do.....	1 apple.....	1.00
Donald Gabbert.....	do.....	12 grapefruit.....	1.00
Mrs. S. Rios.....	do.....	1 plant.....	1.00
Mrs. Taylor E. Newman.....	do.....	2 tangerines.....	1.00
Miss Clotilde Newman.....	do.....	do.....	1.00
Jose Nieto.....	do.....	1 plant.....	1.00
Mrs. Romana Flores.....	do.....	2 oranges.....	1.00
Francisco Guitierrez.....	do.....	3 oranges.....	1.00
Jacob Bergstrom.....	do.....	2 oranges.....	1.00
John Zuckerman.....	do.....	1 orange.....	1.00
Abe Lon Miguel.....	do.....	3 avocados.....	1.00
Salvador Capetillo.....	do.....	4 oranges, 10 plants, 3 avocados.....	1.00
Mrs. Edw. Lassater.....	do.....	4 avocados.....	1.00
Eloy Martinez.....	do.....	5 oranges.....	1.00
D. Ebersson.....	do.....	1 orange and 2 apples.....	1.00
Mrs. W. C. Nicholas.....	do.....	7 plants, ½ lb. tree seed, and ¼ lb. seed cotton.....	1.00
Guadalupe Rios.....	do.....	11 plants.....	1.00
R. Caballero.....	do.....	1 plant.....	1.00
N. N. Cooper.....	do.....	3 apples and 5 oranges.....	1.00
Caterina Gallegos.....	do.....	1 avocado.....	1.00
Mrs. Maria Esguivel.....	do.....	18 plants.....	1.00
Mrs. D. A. Munoz.....	do.....	1 mango seed and 1 orange.....	1.00
Marie Rodemaker.....	do.....	2 oranges.....	1.00
Miss Rora Idar.....	do.....	4 mangoes.....	1.00
Maria Valdez.....	do.....	6 plants.....	1.00
M. F. Vda de Zutuche.....	do.....	2 oranges.....	1.00
Mrs. Rosa S. Romero.....	do.....	1 orange and 2 plants.....	1.00

ORGANIZATION OF THE BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

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EVERY S. HOYT, *Assistant Chief.*

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United States Department of Agriculture

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

APRIL—JUNE 1940

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QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO COFFEE QUARANTINE (NO. 73)

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

PLANT QUARANTINE ACT—COFFEE QUARANTINE—NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 73, PROHIBITING IMPORTATION INTO PUERTO RICO OF COMMERCIAL SHIPMENTS OF UNROASTED SEEDS OR BEANS OF COFFEE, COFFEE FRUITS OR BERRIES, AND COFFEE PLANTS AND LEAVES (T. D. 50129)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D. C., April 10, 1940.

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

The appended copy of B. E. P. Q. 73, Notice of Quarantine No. 73 (Coffee Quarantine), effective April 1, 1940, prohibits the importation into the Island of

Puerto Rico from all foreign countries and localities of commercial shipments of unroasted seeds or beans of coffee, coffee fruits or berries, and coffee plants and leaves, to guard against the entry of the coffee berry borer and the coffee rust.

The number of this Treasury decision should be inserted as a marginal reference opposite articles 578 (b) (1) and 579 (a), Customs Regulations of 1937.

By direction of the Commissioner:

W. R. JOHNSON,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs.

(Then follows the text of the quarantine.)

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

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

PLANT QUARANTINE ACT—FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE—CITRUS FRUIT FROM MEXICO IN TRANSIT TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES VIA THE UNITED STATES (T. D. 50161)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D. C., May 31, 1940.

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

The appended copy of B. E. P. Q. Circular No. 507, entitled "Administrative Instructions; Citrus Fruit from Mexico in Transit to Foreign Countries via the United States" issued by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, effective January 24, 1940, is published for the information and guidance of customs officers and others concerned. This circular supersedes P. Q. C. A. 305, Revised, which was not published as a Treasury decision.

The number of this Treasury decision should be inserted as a marginal reference opposite articles 578 (a) and (b) (1), and 579 (a), Customs Regulations of 1937.

By direction of the Commissioner:

W. R. JOHNSON,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs.

(Then follows the text of the circular.)

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 48)

JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE CONTINUED—EXTENSIONS OF AREA ANNOUNCED AS OF APRIL 5, 1940

APRIL 5, 1940.

After careful consideration of information developed at the public conference held in Washington on February 27, 1940, with respect to the Federal Japanese beetle quarantine, the Secretary of Agriculture has signed a revision of the quarantine, effective April 5. Some additional territory is being brought under the quarantine. The additions are as follows:

Maryland—All of Caroline, Harford, and Talbot Counties not heretofore under regulation; election districts Nos. 4, 7, and 10 in *Baltimore County*; the city of Westminster, and the election districts of Mount Airy (No. 13), Taneytown (No. 1), and Uniontown (No. 2), in *Carroll County*, election district of Woodville (No. 18), in *Frederick County*; election district of Funkstown (No. 10) in *Washington County*; election district of Sharptown (No. 10) in *Wicomico County*.

New York—Erwin Township in *Steuben County*.

Ohio—Entire Counties of Belmont, Guernsey, Medina, Wayne, and the townships of Kirtland, Mentor, and Willoughby, and the villages of Kirtland Hills,

Lakeline, Mentor, Mentor-on-the-Lake, Waite Hill, Wickliffe, Willoughby, and Willowick, in *Lake County*.

Pennsylvania—All of Clarion County not heretofore under regulation; the townships of Millcreek, Erie, Wayne, and the borough of Corry in Erie County, placing Erie and Corry under regulation as isolated points; all of Venango County except the townships of Allegheny, Canal, Cherrytree, Clinton, Irwin, Jackson, Mineral, Oakland, Oilcreek, Plum, Scrubgrass, and Victory, and the boroughs of Clintonville, Cooperstown, and Pleasantville.

West Virginia—All of Brooke County and all of Jefferson County not heretofore under regulation; districts of Lubeck and Tygart in Wood County and the city of Charleston, the latter as an isolated point. Wheeling is brought within the main regulated area.

The special area from which the movement of fruits and vegetables by motor-truck or refrigerator car is inspected has been extended to New York City and surrounding area and additional territory as specified in the quarantine regulations. Since the effective date of this change does not take place until later the particulars are not being included in this advance notice.

Shippers of fruits and vegetables from a designated area in southern Virginia will find that the season during which certification is required for such produce has been advanced to begin with June 1. In all other regulated areas the season remains the same as heretofore—from June 15 to October 15, inclusive.

Christmas trees and other parts of plants without roots and soil-free are exempted from the certification requirements except that the certificate is still required in shipping cut flowers from June 15 to October 15, inclusive.

It is anticipated that within a few days revised copies of Quarantine No. 48 will be available in order that you may become familiar with all provisions contained therein. This is intended to serve in the meantime for those who need this information more promptly than the full text of the quarantine as revised can be made available.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE CONTINUED

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 5.*

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace today signed an order calling for the continuance of the Federal Japanese beetle quarantine under the supervision of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. The same order enlarges the regulated area which goes under quarantine today (April 5).

At a public conference in Washington, February 27, 1940, representatives of nurserymen and plant-quarantine officials from 18 States and Canada discussed the advisability of revoking the Federal quarantine. With one exception, all favored its continuance.

Officials of the Bureau said the regulated area will be extended to include all of Caroline, Harford, and Talbot Counties, and some additional townships, Carroll, Frederick, Washington, and Wicomico Counties, and Baltimore, all in Maryland; all of Belmont, Guernsey, Medina, Wayne, and a part of Lake Counties in Ohio; all of Clarion, and parts of Venango and Erie Counties in Pennsylvania; all of Brooke and Jefferson and part of Wood Counties in West Virginia; Erwin Township in Steuben County, New York. The newly added area also includes the outlying cities of Corry and Erie, Pa., and Charleston, W. Va.

The special area from which the movement of fruits and vegetables by motortruck or refrigerator car is inspected has been extended to New York City and surrounding area including the town of Greenwich, in Fairfield County, Conn., and more area in Maryland, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

Shippers of fruits and vegetables from a designated area in southern Virginia will find that the season during which certification is required for such produce has been advanced to begin with June 1. In all other regulated areas the season remains the same as heretofore—from June 15 to October 15, inclusive.

Christmas trees and other parts of plants without roots and soil-free are exempted from the certification requirements except that the certificate is still required in shipping cut flowers from June 15 to October 15, inclusive.

MODIFICATIONS OF JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Extensions of the regulated areas in Maryland, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia are made in the following revision of regulation 3. In Maryland, the entire counties of Caroline, Harford, and Talbot are brought under regulation, and minor extensions have been made in the counties of Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Washington, and Wicomico. In New York, but one community is added, Erwin Township in Steuben County. The newly added Ohio area includes the entire counties of Belmont, Guernsey, Medina, Wayne, and part of Lake County. The area in Pennsylvania has been extended to all of Clarion County and parts of Venango and Erie Counties, placing Corry and Erie under regulation as isolated points. West Virginia extensions include Brooke County, the whole of Jefferson County, area in Wood County, and the city of Charleston, the latter as an isolated point. Wheeling is brought within the main regulated area.

Under regulation 5, the special area from which the movement of fruits and vegetables by motortruck or refrigerator car is regulated has been extended to New York City and surrounding area, including one town in Connecticut, as well as additional area in Maryland, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

The season during which fruits and vegetables are required to be certified when shipped from the regulated area remains the same as heretofore, from June 15 to October 15, except that in the case of a small area in Virginia, designated in subsection (A) of regulation 5, certification is required beginning June 1.

Certification requirements are lifted as to portions of plants without roots and free from soil, such as branches, twigs, and Christmas trees, and also as to soil-free, dried roots incapable of propagation and appropriately labeled. The certification requirements remain in effect as to cut flowers shipped from June 15 to October 15, inclusive. Plants of trailing arbutus, heretofore exempted part of the year when shipped without primary roots and soil-free, are now exempt from certification from October 16 to June 14, provided they are soil-free.

AVERY S. HOYT,

Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

AMENDMENT NO 2 TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS (SEVENTEENTH REVISION)
SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 48

[Approved April 4, 1940; effective April 5, 1940]

Under authority conferred by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), it is ordered that regulations 3, 5, and 6 (secs. 301.48-3, 5, and 6) of the rules and regulations (seventeenth revision) supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48 (sec. 301.48) on account of the Japanese beetle, which were promulgated February 16, 1939, as amended, are hereby further amended to read as follows:

REGULATION 3

SEC. 301.48-3. *Regulated areas.*—In accordance with the provisos to Notice of Quarantine No. 48 (twelfth revision) (sec. 301.48), the Secretary of Agriculture designates as regulated areas for the purpose of these regulations the States, District, counties, townships, towns, cities, election districts, and magisterial districts listed below, including all cities, towns, boroughs, or other political subdivisions within their limits:

Connecticut.—The entire State.

Delaware.—The entire State.

District of Columbia.—The entire District.

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

Maryland.—Counties of Caroline, Cecil, Harford, Kent, Queen Annes, Somerset, Talbot, and Worcester; the city of Baltimore; the city of Cumberland, the

town of Frostburg, and election districts Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 14, 22, 23, 24, 26, 29, 31, and 32 in *Allegheny County*; the city of Annapolis and election districts Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5, in *Anne Arundel County*; all of *Baltimore County* except election districts Nos. 5 and 6; the city of Westminster, and the election districts of Freedom (No. 5), Hampstead (No. 8), Mount Airy (No. 13), New Windsor (No. 11), Taneytown (No. 1), Uniontown (No. 2), and Westminster (No. 7), in *Carroll County*; election districts of La Plata and White Plains, in *Charles County*; election districts of Cambridge (No. 7), East New Market (No. 2), Hurlock (No. 15), and Williamsburg (No. 12), in *Dorchester County*; election districts of Brunswick (No. 25), Buckeystown (No. 1), Frederick (No. 2), Jefferson (No. 14), New Market (No. 9), Petersville (No. 12), and Woodville (No. 18), in *Frederick County*; election districts of Elkridge (No. 1), Ellicott City (No. 2), Guilford (No. 6), and West Friendship (No. 3), in *Howard County*; election districts of Colesville (No. 5), and Rockville (No. 4), in *Montgomery County*, and those portions of the election districts of Bethesda (No. 7), and Wheaton (No. 13), in said county located within the established boundaries of the so-called Washington Suburban Sanitary District; all of *Prince Georges County* except the election districts of Aquasco (No. 8), and Nottingham (No. 4); election districts of Funkstown (No. 10), Hagerstown (Nos. 3, 17, 21, 22, 24, and 25), Halfway (No. 26), Leitersburg (No. 9), Sandy Hook (No. 11), Sharpsburg (No. 1), and Williamsport (No. 2), in *Washington County*; election districts of Camden (No. 13), Delmar (No. 11), Dennis (No. 6), Fruitland (No. 16), Nutters (No. 8), Parsons (No. 5), Pittsburg (No. 4), Salisbury (No. 9), and the town of Salisbury, Sharptown (No. 10), Trappe (No. 7), and Willards (No. 14), in *Wicomico County*.

Massachusetts.—The entire State.

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

New Jersey.—The entire State.

New York.—Counties of Albany, Bronx, Broome, Chemung, Chenango, Columbia, Cortland, Delaware, Dutchess, Fulton, Greene, Kings, Madison, Montgomery, Nassau, New York, Oneida, Onondaga, Orange, Otsego, Putnam, Queens, Rensselaer, Richmond, Rockland, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Suffolk, Sullivan, Tioga, Ulster, Washington, and Westchester; towns of Red House and Salamanca, and the city of Salamanca, in *Cattaraugus County*; towns of Amherst, Cheektowaga, and Tonawanda, and the cities of Buffalo and Lackawanna, in *Erie County*; towns of Columbia, Danube, Fairfield, Frankfort, German Flats, Herkimer, Litchfield, Little Falls, Manheim, Newport, Salisbury, Schuyler, Stark, Warren, and Winfield, and the city of Little Falls, in *Herkimer County*; town of Watertown and city of Watertown, in *Jefferson County*; town of Mount Morris and village of Mount Morris, in *Livingston County*; city of Rochester and town of Brighton, in *Monroe County*; towns of Catherine, Cayuta, Dix, Hector, Montour, and Reading, and the borough of Watkins Glen, in *Schuyler County*; towns of Caton, Corning, Erwin, Hornby, and Hornellsville, and the cities of Corning and Hornell, in *Steuben County*; towns of Caroline, Danby, Dryden, Enfield, Ithaca, Newfield, and the city of Ithaca, in *Tompkins County*; towns of Luzerne and Queensbury and the city of Glens Falls, in *Warren County*.

Ohio.—Counties of Belmont, Carroll, Columbiana, Cuyahoga, Guernsey, Harrison, Jefferson, Mahoning, Medina, Portage, Stark, Summit, Tuscarawas, and Wayne; the city of Coshocton, in *Coshocton County*; the city of Columbus, and villages of Bexley, Grandview, Grandview Heights, Hanford, Marble Cliff, and Upper Arlington, in *Franklin County*; townships of Kirtland, Mentor, and Willowby, and the villages of Kirtland Hills, Lakeline, Mentor, Mentor-on-the-Lake, Waite Hill, Wickliffe, Willowby, and Willowick, in *Lake County*; the township of Newark and city of Newark, in *Licking County*; the city of Toledo, in *Lucas County*; the township of Madison and the city of Mansfield, in *Richland County*; townships of Bazetta, Braceville, Brookfield, Champion, Fowler, Hartford, Howland, Hubbard, Liberty, Lordstown, Newton, Southington, Warren, Weathersfield, and Vienna, the cities of Niles and Warren, and the villages of Cortland, Girard, Hubbard, McDonald, Newton Falls, and Orangeville, in *Trumbull County*.

Pennsylvania.—The entire State, except Crawford and Forest Counties; Mercer Township in *Butler County*; townships of Amity, Concord, Conneaut, Elk Creek, Fairview, Franklin, Girard, Greene, Greenfield, Harborcreek, Le Boeuf, McKean, North East, Springfield, Summit, Union, Venango, Washington, and Waterford, and the boroughs of Albion, Cranesville, East Springfield, Edinboro, Elgin, Fairview, Girard, Lawrence Park, Middleboro, Mill Village, North East, North Girard, Platea, Union City, Waterford, Wattsburg, and Wesleyville, in *Erie County*; townships of Coolspring, Deer Creek, Delaware, East Lackawannock, Fairview, Findley, French Creek, Greene, Hempfield, Jackson, Jefferson, Lackawannock, Lake, Liberty, Mill Creek, New Vernon, Otter Creek, Perry, Pine, Pymatuning, Salem, Sandy Creek, Sandy Lake, South Pymatuning, Springfield, Sugar Grove, West Salem, Wilmington, Wolf Creek, and Worth, and the boroughs of Clarksville, Fredonia, Greenville, Grove City, Jackson Center, Jamestown, Mercer, New Lebanon, Sandy Lake, Sheakleyville, and Stoneboro, in *Mercer County*; townships of Allegheny, Canal, Cherrytree, Clinton, Irwin, Jackson, Mineral, Oakland, Oilcreek, Plum, Scrubgrass, and Victory, and the boroughs of Clintonville, Cooperstown, and Pleasantville, in *Venango County*; and the townships of Brokenstraw, Cherry Grove, Columbus, Conewango, Deerfield, Eldred, Farmington, Freehold, Limestone, Pine Grove, Pittsfield, Pleasant, Southwest, Spring Creek, Sugar Grove, Triumph, Watson (including the boroughs of Bear Lake, Grand Valley, Sugar Grove, Tidioute, and Youngsville), in *Warren County*.

Rhode Island.—The entire State.

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

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

West Virginia.—Counties of Brooke, Hancock, Harrison, Jefferson, Marion, Monongalia, and Taylor; districts of Arden, Falling Waters, Hedgesville, and Opequon, and the city of Martinsburg, in *Berkeley County*; the city of Charleston in *Kanawha County*; town of Keyser and district of Frankfort, in *Mineral County*; the city of Wheeling, in *Ohio County*; and the city of Parkersburg, and districts of Lubeck and Tygart, in *Wood County*.¹

REGULATION 5

SEC. 301.48-5. *Restrictions on the movement of fruits and vegetables*.—A. *Control of movement*.—(1) Unless a certificate or permit shall have been issued therefor, by an inspector, except as provided in paragraphs (a) to (e), inclusive, of this regulation: (i) No green corn on the cob, beans in the pod, bananas, apples, peaches, blackberries, blueberries, huckleberries, or raspberries shall be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from any regulated area to or through any point outside thereof; and (ii) no fruits or vegetables of any kind shall be moved or allowed to be moved interstate via refrigerator car or motortruck from the State, District, counties, election districts, townships, towns, or cities listed below to or through any point outside the regulated areas.

Connecticut.—Town of Greenwich in *Fairfield County*.

Delaware.—The entire State.

District of Columbia.—The entire District.

Maryland.—Counties of Cecil, Harford, Kent, Queen Annes, Somerset, and Worcester; election district No. 5 in *Anne Arundel County*; the city of Baltimore; all of *Baltimore County* except election districts Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 10; all of *Caroline County* except election districts of American Corners (No. 8), and Hillsboro (No. 6); election districts of Cambridge (No. 7), East New Market (No. 2), Hurlock (No. 15), and Williamsburg (No. 12), in *Dorchester County*; election districts of Camden (No. 13), Delmar (No. 11), Dennis (No. 6), Fruitland (No. 16), Nutters (No. 8), Parsons (No. 5), Pittsburg (No. 4), Salisbury (No. 9), and the town of Salisbury, Trappe (No. 7), and Willard (No. 14), in *Wicomico County*.

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

New Jersey.—Counties of Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Essex, Gloucester, Hudson, Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean, Salem, Somerset, and Union; townships of Lodi, Lyndhurst, Overpeck, Rochelle Park, Saddle River, and Teaneck, the cities of Englewood, Garfield and Hackensack, and the boroughs of Bogota, Carlstadt, Cliffside Park, East Paterson, East Rutherford, Edgewater, Englewood Cliffs, Fair Lawn, Fairview, Fort Lee, Glen Rock, Hasbrouck Heights, Leonia, Little Ferry, Lodi, Maywood, Moonachie, North Arlington, Palisades Park, Ridgefield, Rutherford, Teterboro, Wallington, and Wood Ridge, in *Bergen County*; townships of Chatham, Chester, Denville, East Hanover, Hanover, Harding, Mendham, Morris, Morristown, Parsipany-Troy Hills, Passaic, Randolph, and Washington, and the boroughs of Chatham, Florham Park, Madison, Mendham, and Morris Plains, in *Morris County*; township of Little Falls, the cities of Clifton, Passaic, Paterson, and the boroughs of Haledon, Hawthorne, North Haledon, Prospect Park, Totowa, and West Paterson, in *Passaic County*; townships of Franklin, Greenwich, Lopatcong, Mansfield, Phillipsburg, Pohatcong, and Washington, and the boroughs of Alpha and Washington, in *Warren County*.

New York.—Counties of Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, and Richmond; town of North Hempstead, in *Nassau County*; towns of Eastchester, Harrison, Mamaroneck, Pelham, Rye, and Scarsdale, and the cities of Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, White Plains, and Yonkers, in *Westchester County*.

Pennsylvania.—Counties of Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Lancaster, Montgomery, and Philadelphia; townships of Alsace, Amity, Bern, Brecknock, Caernarvon, Colebrookdale, Cumru, District, Douglass, Earl, Exeter, Hereford, Lower Alsace, Maidencreek, Muhlenberg, Oley, Ontelaunee, Pike, Robeson, Rockland, Ruscombmanor, South Heidelberg, Spring, Union, and Washington, the city of Reading, and the boroughs of Bally, Bechtelsville, Birdsboro, Boyertown, Mohnton, Mount Penn, Saint Lawrence, Shillington, Sinking Spring, Temple, West Lawn, West Reading, Wyomissing, and Wyomissing Hills, in *Berks County*; townships of Londonderry, Lower Paxton, Lower Swatara, Susquehanna, and Swatara, the city of Harrisburg, and the boroughs of Highspire, Middletown, Paxtang, Penbrook, Royalton, and Steelton, in *Dauphin County*; townships of Lower Macungie, Lower Milford, Upper Milford, and Upper Saucon, and the boroughs of Coopersburg, and Emaus, in *Lehigh County*; townships of Lower Saucon and Williams, in *Northampton County*; townships of Lower Chanceford and Peach Bottom, in *York County*.

Virginia.—Counties of Accomac, Arlington, and Northampton.

Provided, That the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine may by administrative instructions extend or reduce the areas specified in this regulation when in his judgment such action is considered advisable.

(a) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of fruits and vegetables between October 16 and June 14, inclusive, except that in the case of movement interstate from the following areas, the exemption applies only during the period from October 16 to May 31, inclusive:

Virginia.—The counties of Accomac, Elizabeth City, Norfolk, Northampton, and Princess Anne; the magisterial district of Sleepy Hole, in *Nansmond County*, Camp Stuart in *Warwick County*, and the cities of Hampton, Newport News, Norfolk, Portsmouth, South Norfolk, and Suffolk.

(b) No certificate or permit will be required for the interstate movement of fruits and vegetables when transported by a common carrier on a through bill of lading either from an area not under regulation through a regulated area to another nonregulated area, or from a regulated area through a nonregulated area to another regulated area, except that a certificate is required for interstate movement from the main regulated area to the following named isolated points: Brewer and Waterville, Maine; Brighton, Buffalo, Hornell, Mount Morris, Rochester, and Watertown, and the town of Hornellsville, Steuben County, N. Y., or to other regulated parts of Erie, Jefferson, and Livingston Counties, N. Y.; Columbus, Coshocton, Mansfield, Newark, and Toledo, Ohio, or to other regulated parts of Licking and Richland Counties, Ohio; Corry and Erie, Pa.; Burlington, Vt.; and Charleston and Parkersburg, W. Va. No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of fruits and vegetables from the above-named isolated points.

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

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

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

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

B. Conditions of certification.—Certificates may be issued for the interstate movement of fruits and vegetables between June 15 and October 15, inclusive (or between June 1 and October 15, inclusive, when consigned from that part of Virginia described in paragraph (a) of this regulation) under one of the following conditions:

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

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

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

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

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

(8) When the fruits and vegetables moving via refrigerator car from the area listed in this regulation have been fumigated in the car, when deemed necessary in the judgment of the inspector and when the doors and hatches of the car have been tightly closed or adequately screened under the supervision of an inspector.²

REGULATION 6

SEC. 301.48-6. *Restrictions on the movement of nursery and ornamental stock.*—A. *Control of movement.*—Nursery and ornamental stock as defined in

² See footnote 1, p. 44.

regulation 1 (sec. 301.48-1) shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from the regulated areas to or through any point outside thereof, unless a certificate or permit shall have been issued therefor by the inspector except as follows:

(1) The following articles, because of their growth or production, or their manufactured or processed condition, are considered innocuous as carriers of infestation and are therefore exempt from the requirements of certification:

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

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

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

(d) (i) Herbarium specimens, when dried, pressed, and treated, and when so labeled on the outside of each container of such materials, (ii) mushroom spawn in brick, flake, or pure culture form.

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

(f) Soil-free, dried roots incapable of propagation, when appropriately labeled.

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

(3) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of soil-free aquatic plants, and of portions of plants without roots and free from soil, except that a certificate is required for the movement of cut flowers during the period June 15 to October 15, inclusive.

(4) No certificate or permit will be required for the interstate movement of nursery and ornamental stock when transported by a common carrier on a through bill of lading either from an area not under regulation through a regulated area, or from a regulated area through a nonregulated area to another regulated area, except that a certificate is required between June 15 and October 15 for interstate movement of cut flowers from the main regulated areas to the following-named isolated points: Brewer and Waterville, Maine; Brighton, Buffalo, Hornell, Mount Morris, Rochester, and Watertown, and the town of Hornellsville, Steuben County, N. Y., or to other regulated parts of Erie, Jefferson, and Livingston Counties, N. Y.; Columbus, Coshocton, Mansfield, Newark, and Toledo, Ohio, or to other regulated parts of Licking and Richland Counties, Ohio; Corry and Erie, Pa.; Burlington, Vt.; and Charleston and Parkersburg, W. Va. No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of cut flowers from the above-named isolated points.

B. Conditions governing the issuance of certificates and permits.—For the purpose of certification of nursery and ornamental stock, nurseries, greenhouses, and other premises concerned in the movement of such stock will be classified as follows:

(5) *Class I.*—Nurseries, greenhouses, and other premises concerned in the movement of nursery and ornamental stock on or within approximately 500 feet of which no infestation has been found may be classified as class I. Upon compliance with the requirements of paragraph (11) of this regulation, nursery and ornamental stock may be certified by the inspector for shipment from such premises without further inspection, and without meeting the safeguards prescribed as a condition of interstate shipment of plants originating in nurseries or greenhouses of class III.

(6) *Class III.*—(a) Nurseries, greenhouses, and other premises concerned in the movement of nursery and ornamental stock on which either grubs in the soil or one or more beetles have been found, will be classified as class III, *provided*, (i) there are maintained on the premises subdivided class I areas, certified houses, frames, or plots or other certified areas, or (ii) there is a legitimate need for interstate or intradealer certification of such stock. Such classification will not be granted to nurseries, greenhouses, and other premises that do not maintain certified or subdivided areas and require only infrequent certification. Such classification also may be given to nurseries, etc., where one or more beetles or grubs are found in the immediate proximity (within approximately 500 feet) of such nurseries, etc., on adjacent property or properties. In the case of nursery properties under single ownership and management but represented by parcels of land widely separated, such parcels may be independently classified either as class I or class III upon compliance with such conditions and safeguards as shall be required by the inspector. Similarly, unit nursery properties, which would otherwise fall in class III, may be open to subdivision, for the purpose of rating such subdivisions in class I or III, when in the judgment of the inspector such action is warranted by recent and scanty infestation limited to a portion of the nursery concerned: *Provided*, That the subdivision containing the infestation shall be clearly marked by boundaries of a permanent nature which shall be approximately 500 feet beyond the point where the infestation occurs.

(b) Upon compliance with paragraphs (7), (10), and (11) of this regulation, nursery and ornamental stock may be certified by the inspector for shipment from such premises under any one of the following conditions: (i) That the roots shall be treated by means approved by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in manner and by method satisfactory to the inspector; or (ii) in the case of plants in which the root system is such that a thorough inspection may be made, that the soil shall be entirely removed from the stock by shaking or washing; or (iii) that it shall be shown by evidence satisfactory to the inspector that the plants concerned were produced in a certified greenhouse.

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

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

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

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

(8) Cut flowers may be certified for movement either (a) when they have been inspected by an inspector and found free from infestation, or (b) when they have been grown in a greenhouse of class I or in a certified greenhouse of class III and are transported under such safeguards as will in the judgment of the inspector prevent infestation. (See also paragraph (3) of this regulation.)

(9) Nursery and ornamental stock originating on or moved from unclassified premises may be certified by the inspector under either one of the follow-

ing conditions: (a) That the soil shall be entirely removed from the stock, or (b) that the roots shall be treated by means approved by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in manner and by method satisfactory to the inspector, or (c) that it shall be shown by evidence satisfactory to the inspector that the accompanying soil was obtained at such points and under such conditions that in his judgment no infestation could exist therein.

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

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

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

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

REGULATION 7

SEC. 301.48-7. *Restrictions on the movement of sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure.*—A. *Control of movement.*—Sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from any point in the regulated areas to or through any point outside thereof unless a certificate or permit shall have been issued therefor by the inspector, except as follows:

(1) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of (a) sand and clay when free from vegetable matter; (b) greensand marl; and (c) such other sands and clays as have been treated or processed and subsequently handled in such manner that in the judgment of the inspector no Japanese beetle could exist therein, provided that each container of such article shall be labeled on the outside thereof as to nature of contents, except that in the case of bulk shipments such label shall accompany the waybill or other shipping papers.

(2) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of manure, peat, compost, or humus (a) when dehydrated and either shredded, ground, pulverized, or compressed, or (b) when treated with crude petroleum or any other

³ See footnote 1, p. 44.

product having high potency as an insecticide, and when so labeled on the outside of each commercial container of such materials.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(8) When the material has been fumigated with carbon disulphide or otherwise treated under the supervision of and in manner and by method satisfactory to the inspector. Such fumigation or treatment will be required as a condition of certification of all restricted sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure, except such as is loaded and shipped in compliance with paragraphs (5), (6), or (7) hereof.⁴

REGULATION 9

SEC. 301.48-9. *Marking and certification a condition of interstate transportation.*—(a) Every box, basket, or other container of restricted articles listed in regulations 5, 6, and 7 (secs. 301.48-5, 6, and 7) shall be plainly marked with the name and address of the consignor and the name and address of the consignee, and shall have securely attached to the outside thereof a valid certificate or permit issued in compliance with these regulations. In the case of lot shipments by freight, one certificate attached to one of the containers and another certificate attached to the waybill will be sufficient.

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

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

(d) Certificates shall be surrendered to the consignee upon delivery of the shipment.⁴

This amendment supersedes amendment No. 1, promulgated June 22, 1939, and shall be effective on and after April 5, 1940.

Done at the city of Washington this 4th day of April 1940.

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

[SEAL]

HENRY A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

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

⁴ See footnote 1, p. 44.

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Washington, D. C., April 4, 1940.

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 regulations supplemental to the Japanese beetle quarantine (Notice of Quarantine No. 48), effective on and after April 5, 1940. The purpose of the amendment is principally to bring under regulation considerable additional area in Maryland and Ohio, nominal extensions in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and one more township (Erwin) in Steuben County, N. Y. The area from which the movement of fruits and vegetables by motortruck or refrigerator car is regulated has been extended to New York City and surrounding area including the town of Greenwich, in Fairfield County, Conn., and also area in Maryland, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Fruits and vegetables shipped during the period from June 15 to October 15, inclusive, are required to be certified, as heretofore, and, when shipped from a designated area in southern Virginia, certification is advanced to cover the period from June 1 to October 15, inclusive. Minor modifications have been made in the certification requirements for plants shipped from the regulated areas.

H. A. WALLACE,

Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in the following newspapers: The Times, Hartford, Conn., April 18, 1940; the Journal-Every Evening, Wilmington, Del., April 18, 1940; the Press-Herald, Portland, Maine, April 19, 1940; the Sun, Baltimore, Md., April 19, 1940; the Post, Boston, Mass., April 19, 1940; the Union-Leader, Manchester, N. H., April 19, 1940; the News, Newark, N. J., April 19, 1940; the Times, New York, N. Y., April 19, 1940; the Press, Cleveland, Ohio, April 19, 1940; the Bulletin, Philadelphia, Pa., April 18, 1940; the Bulletin, Providence, R. I., April 18, 1940; the Free Press, Burlington, Vt., April 19, 1940; the News Leader, Richmond, Va., April 18, 1940; the Gazette, Charleston, W. Va., April 19, 1940; and the Evening Star, Washington, D. C., April 19, 1940.]

B. E. P. Q. 394, revised.

LIST OF TRUE BULBS, CORNS, AND TUBERS EXEMPTED FROM JAPANESE BEETLE CERTIFICATION

MAY 5, 1940.

Under regulation 6, A (1), of quarantine No. 48 (Sec. 391.48-6), true bulbs, corms, and tubers are exempted from Japanese beetle certification when dormant, except for storage growth, and when free from soil. The exemption includes single dahlia tubers or small dahlia root divisions when free from stems, cavities, and soil. Dahlia tubers, other than single tubers meeting these conditions, require certification.

The following list of bulbs, corms, and tubers, issued for the information of inspectors of the Bureau and for the use of shippers within the regulated areas, is revised to include *Gloriosa rothschildiana* and two species of *Corydalis*, and to list the species of bulbous *Anemone*.

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) *Acidantha*, (T) *Alstroemeria*, (B) *Amaryllis*, (C) *Amorphophallus* (devilstongue), (B) *Anemone nemorosa*, *A. ranunculoides*, *A. trifolia*, (C) *Antholyza*, (C) *Babiana*, (T) *Begonia* (tuberous-rooted), (T) *Boussingaultia* (Madeira vine), (C) *Brodiaea*, (B) *Bulbocodium*, (C) *Calochortus* (Mariposa lily or glove-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) *Corydalis bulbosa*, *C. tuberosa*, (B) *Crinum*, (C) *Crocus*, (C) *Cyclamen*, (T) *Dahlia* (see statement in introductory paragraph), (C) *Dierama*, (T) *Dioscorea batatas* (cinnamon-vine), (T) *Eranthis* (winter-aconite), (B) *Erythronium* (troutlily or dog-tooth violet), (B) *Eucharis* (Amazonlily), (C) *Freesia*, (B) *Fritillaria* (fritillary), (B) *Galanthus* (snowdrop), (B) *Galtonia* (*Hyacinthus candicans*) (summer hyacinth), (C) *Gladiolus*, (T)

Gloriosa rothschildiana, (T) *Gloxinia* (see *Sinningia*), (B) *Hippeastrum* (house-amaryllis), (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) *Lapeyrouisia* (*Anomatheca*), (B) *Leucojum* (snowflake), (B) *Lilium* (lily bulbs, imported and domestic), (B) *Lycoris* (cluster-amaryllis), (B) *Milla* (Mexican-star), (B) *Muscari* (grape and feathered hyacinths), (B) *Narcissus* (daffodil, jonquil), (B) *Nerine*, (B) *Orinthogalum* (Star-of-Bethlehem), (B) *Oxalis*, (B) *Pancratium*, (B) *Polianthes* (tuberose), (B) *Puschkinia*, (T) *Ranunculus*, (B) *Scilla* (squill, star-hyacinth), (T) *Sinningia speciosa* (*Gloxinia*), (C) *Sparaxis* (wandflower), (B) *Sprekella* (St. Jameslily), (B) *Sternbergia*, (B) *Tigridia* (tigerflower 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.

QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS ON JAPANESE BEETLE MODIFIED

MAY 25, 1940.

The Department of Agriculture today announced the removal, May 27, 1940, of all restrictions under the Japanese beetle quarantine regulations on the interstate movement of fruits and vegetables, except by refrigerator car and motor-truck from the areas of heavy beetle flight. The Department will discontinue, temporarily at least, much of its inspection at highway stations of passenger vehicles that may be carrying fruits and vegetables in small lots. It will continue to require certificates of freedom from beetles for all refrigerator car and motor-truck shipments of fruits and vegetables moving out from the areas of heavy beetle flight.

It has been possible to remove these restrictions under the Japanese beetle quarantine regulations because the chances of spreading an infestation from small, noncommercial shipments of fruits and vegetables seem remote at this time, according to Lee A. Strong, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. The Department still has authority to inspect, at any point, any shipment or vehicle that might spread the beetle from infested to noninfested territory.

The areas of heavy Japanese beetle flight are:

Connecticut—Town of Greenwich in Fairfield County.

Delaware—The entire State.

District of Columbia—The entire District.

Maryland—Cecil, Harford, Kent, Queen Annes, Somerset, and Worcester Counties, the city of Baltimore, most of Baltimore and Caroline Counties, and parts of Anne Arundel, Dorchester, and Wicomico Counties.

New Jersey—Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Essex, Gloucester, Hudson, Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean, Salem, Somerset, and Union Counties, large parts of Bergen, Morris, and Passaic Counties, and part of Warren County.

New York—Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, and Richmond Counties, and a few towns and cities in Nassau and Westchester Counties.

Pennsylvania—Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Lancaster, Montgomery, and Philadelphia Counties, many towns and cities in Berks and Dauphin Counties and several in Lehigh, Northampton, and York Counties.

Virginia—Accomac, Arlington, and Northampton Counties.

MODIFICATIONS OF JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The following revision of regulation 5 removes all restrictions on the interstate movement of fruits and vegetables from the regulated areas, except that restrictions still remain in force on the interstate movement of fruits and vege-

tables by refrigerator car or motortruck from designated area in which heavy flights of beetles occur to points outside the regulated areas. However, fruits and vegetables shipped by motortruck or refrigerator car from the area designated in paragraph (1) of regulation 5 to the city of Buffalo and other regulated parts of Erie County, N. Y., and to Brighton and Rochester, N. Y., formerly designated as isolated points in the regulated area, are not subject to certification requirements.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS (SEVENTEENTH REVISION)
SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 48

[Approved May 22, 1940; effective May 27, 1940]

Under authority conferred by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), it is ordered that regulation 5 (sec. 301.48-5) of the rules and regulations (seventeenth revision) supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48 (sec. 301.48) on account of the Japanese beetle, which were promulgated February 16, 1939, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

REGULATION 5

SEC. 301.48-5. *Restrictions on the movement of fruits and vegetables.*—A. *Control of movement.*—(1) Unless a certificate or permit shall have been issued therefor, by an inspector, except as provided in paragraphs (a) to (e), inclusive, of this regulation, no fruits or vegetables of any kind shall be moved or allowed to be moved interstate via refrigerator car or motortruck from the State, District, counties, election districts, townships, towns, or cities listed below to or through any point outside the regulated areas:

Connecticut.—Town of Greenwich in Fairfield County.

Delaware.—The entire State.

District of Columbia.—The entire District.

Maryland.—Counties of Cecil, Harford, Kent, Queen Annes, Somerset, and Worcester; election district No. 5 in *Anne Arundel County*; the city of Baltimore; all of *Baltimore County* except election districts Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 10; all of *Caroline County* except election districts of American Corners (No. 8), and Hillsboro (No. 6); election districts of Cambridge (No. 7), East New Market (No. 2), Hurlock (No. 15), and Williamsburg (No. 12), in *Dorchester County*; election districts of Camden (No. 13), Delmar (No. 11), Dennis (No. 6), Fruitland (No. 16), Nutters (No. 8), Parsons (No. 5), Pittsburg (No. 4), Salisbury (No. 9), and the town of Salisbury, Trappe (No. 7), and Willard (No. 14), in *Wicomico County*.

New Jersey.—Counties of Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Essex, Gloucester, Hudson, Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean, Salem, Somerset, and Union; townships of Lodi, Lyndhurst, Overpeck, Rochelle Park, Saddle River, and Teaneck, the cities of Englewood, Garfield, and Hackensack, and the boroughs of Bogota, Carlstadt, Cliffside Park, East Paterson, East Rutherford, Edgewater, Englewood Cliffs, Fair Lawn, Fairview, Fort Lee, Glen Rock, Hasbrouck Heights, Leonia, Little Ferry, Lodi, Maywood, Moonachie, North Arlington, Palisades Park, Ridgefield, Rutherford, Teterboro, Wallington, and Wood Ridge, in *Bergen County*; townships of Chatham, Chester, Denville, East Hanover, Hanover, Harding, Mendham, Morris, Morristown, Parsippany-Troy Hills, Passaic, Randolph, and Washington, and the boroughs of Chatham, Florham Park, Madison, Mendham, and Morris Plains, in *Morris County*; township of Little Falls, the cities of Clifton, Passaic, Paterson, and the boroughs of Haledon, Hawthorne, North Haledon, Prospect Park, Totowa, and West Paterson, in *Passaic County*; townships of Franklin, Greenwich, Lopatcong, Mansfield, Phillipsburg, Pohatcong, and Washington, and the boroughs of Alpha and Washington, in *Warren County*.

New York.—Counties of Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, and Richmond; town of North Hempstead, in *Nassau County*; towns of Eastchester, Harrison, Mamaroneck, Pelham, Rye, and Scarsdale, and the cities of Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, White Plains, and Yonkers, in *Westchester County*.

Pennsylvania.—Counties of Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Lancaster, Montgomery, and Philadelphia; townships of Alsace, Amity, Bern, Brecknock, Caernarvon, Colebrookdale, Cumru, District, Douglas, Earl, Exeter, Hereford, Lower Alsace, Maidencreek, Muhlenberg, Oley, Ontelaunee, Pike, Robeson, Rockland, Ruscombmanor, South Heidelberg, Spring, Union, and Washington, the city of Reading, and the boroughs of Bally, Bechtelsville, Birdsboro, Boyertown, Mohnton, Mount Penn, Saint Lawrence, Shillington, Sinking Spring, Temple, West Lawn, West Reading, Wyomissing, and Wyomissing Hills, in *Berks County*; townships of Londonderry, Lower Paxton, Lower Swatara, Susquehanna, and Swatara, the city of Harrisburg, and the boroughs of Highspire, Middletown, Paxtang, Penbrook, Royaltown, and Steelton, in *Dauphin County*; townships of Lower Macungie, Lower Milford, Upper Milford, and Upper Saucon, and the boroughs of Coopersburg, and Emaus, in *Lehigh County*; townships of Lower Saucon and Williams, in *Northampton County*; townships of Lower Chanceford and Peach Bottom, in *York County*.

Virginia.—Counties of Accomac, Arlington, and Northampton: *Provided*, That shipments of fruits and vegetables moving interstate from the area specified in paragraph (1) of this regulation to other points in the regulated area and subsequently diverted to points outside the regulated area, shall be regarded as direct shipments from the point of origin. As such they require certification: *Provided further*, That the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine may by administrative instructions extend or reduce the areas specified in this regulation when in his judgment such action is considered advisable.

(a) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of fruits and vegetables between October 16 and June 14, inclusive, except that in the case of movement interstate from the following areas, the exemption applies only during the period from October 16 to May 31, inclusive:

Virginia.—The counties of Accomac, Elizabeth City, Norfolk, Northampton, and Princess Anne; the magisterial district of Sleepy Hole, in *Nansemond County*; Camp Stuart in *Warwick County*; and the cities of Hampton, Newport News, Norfolk, Portsmouth, South Norfolk, and Suffolk.

(b) No certificate or permit will be required for the interstate movement of fruits and vegetables when transported by a common carrier on a through bill of lading either from a point outside the area designated in this regulation through that area to another outside point, or from the area designated in this regulation through a nonregulated area to another regulated area, except that a certificate is required for interstate movement from the area specified in paragraph (1) of this regulation to the following-named isolated points: Brewer and Waterville, Maine; Hornell, Mount Morris, and Watertown, and the town of Hornellsville, Steuben County, N. Y., or to other regulated parts of Jefferson and Livingston Counties, N. Y.; Columbus, Coshocton, Mansfield, Newark, and Toledo, Ohio, or to other regulated parts of Licking and Richland Counties, Ohio; Corry and Erie, Pa.; Burlington, Vt.; and Charleston and Parkersburg, W. Va.

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

(d) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of any shipments of (1) bananas in single bunches packed in commercial containers; or (2) bananas singly, or in individual hands.

(e) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of fruits and vegetables from the area listed in paragraph (1) of this regulation to the remainder of the regulated area, other than as specified in paragraph (b) of this regulation.

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

B. Conditions of certification.—Certificates may be issued for the interstate movement of fruits and vegetables between June 15 and October 15, inclusive (or between June 1 and October 15, inclusive, when consigned from that part of Virginia described in paragraph (a) of this regulation), under one of the following conditions:

(3) When the fruits and vegetables moving by motortruck have actually been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture and found free from infestation. The number of inspection points for such certification will be limited and their location determined by shipping needs and further conditioned on the establishment at such points of provisions satisfactory to the inspector for the handling and safeguarding of such shipments during inspection. Such inspection may be discontinued and certification withheld by the inspector during periods of general or unusual flight of the beetles.

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

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

(6) When the fruits and vegetables were grown in districts where the fact has been established to the satisfaction of the inspector that no infestation exists and are to be shipped directly from the farms where grown to points outside the areas designated in paragraph (1) of this regulation, or are shipped from infested districts where the fact has been established to the satisfaction of the inspector that the Japanese beetle has not begun or has ceased its flight.

(7) When the fruits and vegetables moving via refrigerator car from the area designated in this regulation have been inspected and loaded in a manner to prevent infestation, in a refrigerator car with closed or adequately screened doors and hatches, which car prior to loading has been determined by an inspector as fumigated or thoroughly swept and cleaned by the common carrier in a manner to rid it of infestation. During the interval between fumigation or cleaning and loading, such refrigerator car must be tightly closed and sealed.

(8) When the fruits and vegetables moving via refrigerator car from the area designated 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.⁵

This amendment supersedes regulation 5 of amendment 2 promulgated April 4, 1940, and shall be effective on and after May 27, 1940.

Done at the city of Washington this 22d day of May 1940.

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

[SEAL]

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

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

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

Washington, D. C., May 22, 1940.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, has promulgated Amendment No. 3 to the revised regulations supplemental to the Japanese beetle quarantine (Notice of Quarantine No. 48), effective on and after May 27, 1940. The purpose of the amendment is to remove the restrictions on the interstate movement of fruits and vegetables from the regulated areas, except that restrictions still remain in force on the interstate movement of fruits and vegetables by refrigerator car or motortruck from designated area in which heavy flights of beetles occur to points outside the regulated areas. Fruits and vegetables shipped by motortruck or refrigerator car from that area to Buffalo, other regulated parts of Erie County, Rochester, and Brighton, N. Y., formerly designated as isolated regulated points, are not sub-

⁵ Sec. 301.48-5 issued under authority of sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318; 39 Stat. 1165; 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 161.

ject to certification requirements. Copies of the amendment may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in the following newspapers: The Times, Hartford, Conn., May 28, 1940; the Journal-Every Evening, Wilmington, Del., May 27, 1940; the Press-Herald, Portland, Maine, May 28, 1940; the Sun, Baltimore, Md., May 28, 1940; the Post, Boston, Mass., May 28, 1940; the Union-Leader, Manchester, N. H., May 28, 1940; the News, Newark, N. J., May 28, 1940; the Times, New York, N. Y., May 27, 1940; the Press, Cleveland, Ohio, May 28, 1940; the Bulletin, Philadelphia, Pa., May 27, 1940; the Bulletin, Providence, R. I., May 28, 1940; the Free Press, Burlington, Vt., May 28, 1940; the News Leader, Richmond, Va., May 27, 1940; the Gazette, Charleston, W. Va., May 28, 1940; and the Evening Star, Washington, D. C., June 3, 1940.]

B. E. P. Q. 499, Supplement No. 2.

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

METHYL BROMIDE TREATMENT SCHEDULE FOR FRUITS AND VEGETABLES MODIFIED

[Approved June 1, 1940; effective June 4, 1940]

Results of further experiments in methyl bromide fumigation of produce for compliance with certification requirements of Quarantine No. 48 indicate that the dosage may be reduced from 5 pounds to 4 per refrigerator car at a temperature of 80° F. and retain effectiveness of the treatment against adult Japanese beetles. The modified treatment will, it is believed, reduce the cost of fumigation as well as the possibility of injury to certain fruits and vegetables. Circular B. E. P. Q. 499, issued June 9, 1939, is accordingly hereby modified by changing subsection (q) on page 19 of the mimeographed circular to provide for alternative treatments as follows:

(q) METHYL BROMIDE FUMIGATION

(1) REFRIGERATOR CARS

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

Temperature and dosage.—The temperature in the car during the treatment must be at least:

(i) 80° F. with a dosage of 1.6 pounds for each 1,000 cubic feet, or 4 pounds per refrigerator car; or

(ii) 70° F. with a dosage of 2 pounds for each 1,000 cubic feet, or 5 pounds per refrigerator car.

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

Application.—The doors must be closed tightly and the ice drips properly plugged. The methyl bromide may be either weighed or measured and released through a copper or brass applicator tube of ¼-inch bore. This tube must be fitted with a disc-type spray nozzle and must be bent in a "U" shape at the end, so that the spray nozzle is directed upward toward the center of the bunker and not less than 1 foot below the ceiling during the release of the fumigant. The blower must be in continuous operation during the release of the fumigant, and for 5 minutes thereafter. At the end of this period the blower may be removed and transferred to the next car. The fumigant must be released in a split dosage. When a 5-pound dosage is applied, 3 pounds must be released in the bunker through the hatch across from the blower, and 2 pounds in the bunker at the opposite end of the car and in line with the blower. When a 4-pound dosage is applied, 2 pounds must be released in the blower end, and 2 pounds at the opposite end of the car as described above.

Modification of this method of application may be made upon authorization of an inspector.

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

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

(2) FUMIGATION HOUSE, ROOM, AND BOX

The commodities listed above may be fumigated in approved fumigation chambers. The same requirements as to dosage, circulation period, exposure, temperature, and screening of doors listed under refrigerator car fumigation apply. The chamber must be ventilated with the ventilating equipment in continuous operation for half an hour. All ventilator intakes must be protected with 8-mesh wire screen. The ventilating fan must run during both the placing and removal of the load. In addition, the requirements for screened loading facilities and the subsequent certification of loads must be met.

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

B. E. P. Q. 509.

ORDER AMENDING SECTION 301.48-5, CHAPTER III, TITLE 7, CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS AND MODIFYING THE JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS AS TO SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES FROM CERTAIN AREAS IN VIRGINIA

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by the second proviso of paragraph (1) of subsection A of Section 301.48-5, Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [regulation 5 of the rules and regulations (17th revision) supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48 on account of the Japanese beetle, as amended], as amended by the order of the Secretary of Agriculture dated May 22, 1940 (5 F. R. 1847 *et seq.*), subdivision (a) of said paragraph is hereby amended to read as follows:

“(a) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of fruits and vegetables between October 16 and June 14, inclusive, except that in the case of movement interstate from the following areas, the exemption applies only during the period from October 16 to May 31, inclusive:

“*Virginia.*—The counties of Accomac and Northampton.”

The infestation in the remainder of the area formerly designated in subdivision (a) is of such a nature that it is considered to be of no hazard in the spread of Japanese beetles through shipments of fruits and vegetables. Therefore, it is considered advisable to reduce the area specified in the subdivision.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 20th day of June 1940.

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

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE
(NO. 52)

B. E. P. Q. 493, revised.

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS RELATING TO PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE—RESTORING THE TREATMENT REQUIREMENTS AS TO COTTON LINTERS, COTTON-SEED HULLS, CAKE, AND MEAL, AND EXTENDING THE AREA IN WHICH BALED COTTON LINT MAY BE MOVED FROM CERTAIN LIGHTLY INFESTED AREAS IN NEW MEXICO AND TEXAS WITHOUT TREATMENT

MAY 1, 1940.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Administrative instructions issued March 30, 1939 (circular B. E. P. Q. 493) modified the treatment requirements for the pink bollworm as to baled lint and linters and products thereof, and also as to cottonseed hulls, cake, and meal when moved interstate from certain counties in northwestern Texas and from

Lea and Roosevelt Counties, N. Mex. At the time this action was taken, it was hoped that climatic conditions unfavorable to the development of the pink bollworm, plus control and regulatory activities, would result in elimination of the pink bollworm in northwest Texas and adjacent areas in New Mexico. However, infestations have persisted in such areas and spread to additional counties to the south and southeast. Therefore, it is considered necessary to restore the restrictions previously in effect so that linters, cottonseed hulls, cake, and meal shall be produced, as a condition of interstate movement from such areas, from sterilized seed, or in the case of linters, otherwise treated as specified in quarantine regulations. Baled cotton lint, however, may, under the current instructions, continue to be shipped from the designated area, without the treatment formerly required.

The purposes of the present revision of the administrative instructions are therefore (1) to return to the treatment requirements of paragraphs (a) and (c) of regulation 4, in shipping cotton linters, cottonseed hulls, cake, and meal, and (2) to extend the area from which it is considered safe to remove treatment requirements for baled cotton lint, by adding the Texas counties of Concho, Irion, Mitchell, Sterling, Tom Green, and the regulated part of Coke County.

MODIFICATION OF RESTRICTIONS

Under authority contained in the second proviso of Notice of Quarantine No. 52, revised (Sec. 301.52), and having determined that facts exist as to the pest risk involved which make it safe to modify, by making less stringent, the restrictions contained in paragraph (a) of regulation 4 (Sec. 301.52-4) of the pink bollworm quarantine, notice is hereby given that baled cotton lint and products thereof may be moved interstate without restriction from the following area:

New Mexico.—Lea and Roosevelt Counties. *Texas.*—Counties of Andrews, Cochran, Concho, Dawson, Ector, Gaines, Glasscock, Hockley, Howard, Irion, Martin, Midland, Mitchell, Sterling, Terry, Tom Green, Yoakum, and the regulated parts of *Bailey, Coke, and Lamb* Counties: *Provided*, (1) That the products have been produced in an authorized gin and subsequently protected from contamination, and (2) that a certificate of the United States Department of Agriculture has been obtained and attached to the containers or shipping papers in accordance with the requirements prescribed in regulation 11 (Sec. 301.52-11) of said quarantine.

These instructions supersede and cancel those in circular B. E. P. Q. 493 dated March 30, 1939.

AVERY S. HOYT,

Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

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

B. E. P. Q. 485 (fifth revision).

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS—REMOVAL OF WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS UNTIL FEBRUARY 1, 1941, FOR SPECIFIED ARTICLES CONSIGNED FROM DESIGNATED PORTIONS OF THE REGULATED AREAS

MAY 24, 1940.

It has been determined that the application of control measures, the continuation of approved sanitation practices, and natural conditions have so decreased the intensity of infestation of the white-fringed beetle in certain parts of the regulated areas, as to eliminate the risk of contamination with the egg or adult stage, thereby justifying modification of certification requirements. Therefore, under authorization provided in Notice of Quarantine No. 72 (Sec. 301.72) all certification requirements are hereby waived until February 1, 1941, for the following articles enumerated in Regulation 3 (a) and (b) (Sec. 301.72-3), when free from soil and when moved interstate from the regulated parts of the areas listed below:

1. When moved interstate from the regulated parts of the following counties: In *Alabama*, Mobile County; in *Florida*, Escambia County; in *Louisiana*, East Baton Rouge Parish; in *Mississippi*, counties of Jackson, Hinds, and Pearl River; certification requirements are waived for the following articles:

Potatoes and sweetpotatoes.

Sweetpotato vines, draws, and cuttings.

Cordwood, pulpwood, stumpwood, and logs.

Used or unused lumber, timbers, posts, poles, crosssties, and other building materials.

Hay, roughage of all kinds, straw, leaves, and leafmold.

Peas, beans, and peanuts in shells, or the shells of any of these products.

Seed cotton, cottonseed, baled cotton lint, and linters.

Used implements and machinery, scrap metal, junk, and utensils or containers coming in contact with the ground.

Brick, tiling, stone, and concrete slabs and blocks.

Nursery stock and other plants, which are free from soil.

2. When moved interstate from the parishes of Saint Bernard and Orleans (including the city of New Orleans) and from the regulated parts of the parishes of Jefferson and Plaquemines in *Louisiana*, certification requirements are waived for the following articles:

Potatoes and sweetpotatoes.

Sweetpotato vines, draws, and cuttings.

Cordwood, pulpwood, stumpwood, and logs.

Unused lumber, timbers, posts, poles, and crosssties.

Hay, roughage of all kinds, straw, leaves, and leafmold.

Peas, beans, and peanuts in the shells, or the shells of any of these products.

Seed cotton, cottonseed, baled cotton lint, and linters.

All articles designated in paragraphs (a) and (b) of Regulation 3 of Quarantine No. 72 (Sec. 301.72-3) for which certification requirements are not hereinabove waived, shall remain under the restrictions of that regulation during the periods covered therein.

(Issued under Sec. 301.72) [B. E. P. Q. 485, Fifth Revision, effective June 1, 1940.]

This revision supersedes all previous issues of circular B. E. P. Q. 485.

AVERY S. HOYT,

Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

INSTRUCTORS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,

Washington, June 10, 1940.

POSTMASTER:

MY DEAR SIR: Attention is invited to the inclosed administrative instructions (B. E. P. Q. 485, Fifth Revision), issued by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, in connection with Federal Quarantine Order No. 72, on account of the white-fringed beetle.

Postmasters in the quarantined areas will please be governed accordingly. See paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Very truly yours,

RAMSEY S. BLACK,

Third Assistant Postmaster General.

TERMINAL INSPECTION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

CHANGE OF PLANT INSPECTION PLACE IN ARIZONA

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,

Washington, April 2, 1940.

Postmasters are informed that facilities for the inspection of plants and plant products at San Simon, Ariz., have been discontinued and a new inspection place established in lieu thereof at Bowie, Ariz., where inspection will be made upon call. See section 596, Postal Laws and Regulations, and article 62 (b), page 20 of the July 1939, Postal Guide, Part I.

RAMSEY S. BLACK,

Third Assistant Postmaster General.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

P. Q. C. A. 283, Revised, Supplement No. 7.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF CUBA

APRIL 8, 1940.

WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE RESTRICTIONS

[Resolution No. 253, March 27, 1939]

IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN PRODUCTS PROHIBITED FROM INFESTED AREAS

ARTICLE 1. The following products are deemed possible carriers of the insect pest known as the white-fringed beetle (*Pantomorus leucoloma* (Boh.)) and another closely related species of *Pantomorus*, namely, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, and other tubers, peas, peanuts in the shell, unginned cotton, cottonseed, earth, and turf (sod).

ART. 2. The importation into Cuba of any of the above-mentioned products is strictly prohibited from the infested (regulated) areas⁶ of the States of Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, and Louisiana, and similar regions in the United States where the above-mentioned insects may become established in the future. Other products which, in the opinion of the Cuban Ministry of Agriculture, may be deemed possible carriers of the above-mentioned insects, may be prohibited entry from such infested areas in the future.

PRODUCTS FROM UNINFESTED AREAS MUST BE CERTIFIED

ART. 3. When these products which are the subject of quarantine action by Cuba, originate in uninfested areas of the above-mentioned States, or from like areas in States which may become infested in the future, it will be necessary, in order to permit their entry into Cuba, that they be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate, visaed by a Cuban consul, issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, affirming that the areas from which the products proceed are free from the above-mentioned insects.

INSPECTION ON ARRIVAL

ART. 4. The products referred to in this resolution whose importation is not prohibited, will be subjected on arrival in Cuba to inspection by the Bureau of Plant Quarantines of the Cuban Ministry of Agriculture, and if they are found without the aforesaid certificate when such certificates are required, or if inspection shows them to be infested, they will be disposed of by reexportation or by burning, as the consignee may elect.

AVERY S. HOYT,

Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 375, Revised Supplement No. 3.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, KINGDOM OF EGYPT

APRIL 8, 1940.

IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN FRUITS AND PLANTS PROHIBITED

[Order of May 29, 1939, of the Ministry of Agriculture Notice in "Journal Officiel," No. 71 of July 20, 1939]

INFESTATION BY CERTAIN SCALE INSECTS PROHIBITED ENTRY

ARTICLE 2. The entry into Egypt of all fruits, plants, and parts of plants will be prohibited if, after inspection by agents of the Ministry of Agriculture, they are shown to be infested with *Aspidiotus destructor* Sign., *Pseudococcus nipae* Mask., or *Pseudococcus comstocki* Kuw. It has been demonstrated that these insects cannot be controlled effectively by fumigation.

⁶ See Notice of Quarantine No. 72, the White-Fringed Beetle Quarantine.

LIST OF PLANTS REQUIRING AUTHORIZATION EXTENDED

ART. 3. The following list of plants, including also the fruits and parts of plants, is added to those which may be imported into Egypt only by an authorization granted by the Ministry of Agriculture and the importation must conform to the conditions of the authorization:

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| Palmaceae. | Amaryllidaceae. |
| Pandanaceae. | Myrtaceae. |
| Bignoniaceae. | Cleaceae. |
| Anonaceae. | Lauraceae. |
| Musaceae. | Caricaceae. |
| Anacardiaceae. | Ebenaceae. |
| Rubiaceae. | |

The application for the authorization should be addressed to the Crop Protection Section, Ministry of Agriculture, Cairo.

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

B. E. P. Q. 411, Supplement No. 2.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF MEXICO

APRIL 8, 1940.

AMENDMENT TO EXTERIOR QUARANTINE No. 12 ABROGATED

[Resolution published October 11, 1939]

THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND DEVELOPMENT

ALFALFA SEED FROM YUMA COUNTY, ARIZONA

* * * * *

Whereas, the insect found in Yuma County, Ariz., corresponds to the species *Hypera brunneipennis* Boh. which is not found in the fields during the harvesting of alfalfa seed and, therefore, cannot contaminate it:

* * * * *

This Ministry has seen fit to issue the following Resolution.

1. There is abrogated hereby the Addition to Exterior Quarantine No. 12, promulgated on June 16, 1939, because it is not applicable.

2. Alfalfa seed harvested in the County of Yuma, Ariz., U. S. A., may be imported into the Republic of Mexico, provided that it is covered by a certificate of soundness (sanitary certificate) issued by the competent authorities of the neighbor country of the north, in which it is stated that it (the seed) is free from the insects *Hypera posticus* and *Hypera brunneipennis* and, in addition, it is packed in new and closed sacks.

This supplement cancels B. E. P. Q. 411, supplement No. 1.

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

B. E. P. Q. 502, Supplement No. 1.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF PARAGUAY

MAY 9, 1940.

CURCULIO ADDED TO LIST OF DECLARED PESTS

[Decree No. 165, published in Gaceta Oficial of Paraguay, March 8, 1940]

The President of the Republic of Paraguay decrees: In accordance with Article 11, division B of the law 672, the curculio, *Conotrachelus denieri* Hust., is added to the list of agricultural insect pests.

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

PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

According to reports received by the Bureau during the period April 1 to June 30, 1940, penalties have recently been imposed by the proper 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
P. Vasquez	San Ysidro, Calif.	1 papaya	\$1
Jesus Eato	do	98 plants	1
Mrs. W. A. Joplin	do	20 plants	1
Roy Lucas	Brownsville, Tex.	3 mangoes	1
Apolonio Martinez	do	4 avocado seed	1
Proxedio Oribe	do	2 mangoes	1
Mrs. Rivas Castillo	do	4 mangoes	1
Juana Avila	do	1 avocado seed	1
Benita Reyes	Del Rio, Tex.	5 sweetpotatoes	1
Aguedits Veldez de Bermea	do	1 mango	1
Refugio B. Rodriguez	Eagle Pass, Tex.	3 mangoes	1
Margarita Banda	do	6 plants	1
Mrs. Maria A. de Beltran	do	1 mango	1
Romana Alvarado	do	15 apricots	1
Maria Cantu	do	12 apricots	1
Benedicta Murando	do	2 plums	1
Gabina F. Faris	do	16 plants	1
Tiburcio Medinilla	El Paso, Tex.	2 avocados	1
Maria Murrilo	do	6 plants	1
Margarita Pinon de Contreras	do	8 mangoes	1
Felipe Valadez	Hidalgo, Tex.	1 mango	1
Laura Gomez	do	2 avocados	1
Marcus Sanchez	do	5 plants	1
Teresa Ramirez	do	1 mango seed	1
Salvador Escato	do	3 avocados	1
Maria Rosales de Gonzales	do	1 plant	1
M. D. Cavazos	do	1 mango and 1 mango seed	1
Felistas Aguillar	do	1 mango	1
Florencia Reyas	do	5 plants	1
Juanita Besera	do	2 mangoes	1
H. Juninez	do	3 pounds husk tomatoes	1
Amada G. Barrera	do	2 plants	1
Flora Cardenas	do	1 plant	1
Rosa Bosanegra	do	3 plants	1
Maria Ruiz	do	2 plants	1
Juan Almaraz	do	2 avocados	1
E. C. Adame	do	13 avocados and 5 mangoes	5
Manuela Pruneda	do	1 plant	1
Julia Trevino	do	do	1
Librada Casas	do	do	1
Juana Rodriguez	do	do	1
Guadalupa Ramirez	do	1 avocado	1
Maria Tamez	Laredo, Tex.	2 mangoes	1
Rebecca Tamez	do	1 mango	1
Maria de Jesus Martinez	do	do	1
Oflilia Martinez	do	2 mangoes	1
Enrique Aldope	do	12 avocados	1
Miguel Hernandez	do	3 sweet limes	1
Divencea Vda. Rodriguez	do	1 guava	1
Maria Rodriguez	do	2 guavas	1
Aurelia Guardado	do	1 plant	1
Mrs. Oliva Rodriguez	do	1 plant and ½ pound tree seed	1
Oscar Carabello	do	2 avocados	1
Valentine Hernandez	do	1 plant	1
Cesario Ramos	do	2 mameys	1
Felicita Pena	do	1 plant	1
Elena Bacanegra	do	1 mamey	1
Jesus Valdez	do	4 avocados	1
Elias Y Lopez	do	2 avocados	1
Juan Martinez	do	19 plants	1
Nazario Galvan	do	24 sweet limes, 10 plants, 1 avocado	1
Joe Ochoa	do	9 plants	1
E. Placencia	do	29 plants	1
Elvira Saenz	do	10 plants	1
Rose Siedman	do	4 oranges	1
Emilio D. Hernandez	do	2 mangoes and 4 sapote seed	1
John L. Bossi	do	1 mamey	1

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Julia Padilla.....	Laredo, Tex.....	3 mangoes.....	\$1
Adela N. Meave.....	do.....	2 mangoes.....	1
Lusiana V. Rodriguez.....	do.....	4 mangoes, 4 mameys, and 4 sapote seed.....	1
Anna Gutierrez.....	do.....	1 mango seed and 4 plants.....	1
Enrique Barrera.....	do.....	5 avocados.....	1
Alfonso Chevez.....	do.....	2 mango seed.....	1
M. W. Zeissler.....	do.....	4 oranges.....	1
Manuel Torres.....	do.....	2 avocados.....	1
R. Kennings.....	do.....	6 mameys and 1 mango.....	1
Estrada de Rojas.....	do.....	3 mangoes and 1 orange.....	1
Dario Gutierrez.....	do.....	1 avocado.....	1
Mrs. Maria Ramirez.....	do.....	4 avocados and 1 mango.....	1
Pedro Ramirez.....	do.....	2 mangoes.....	1
Mrs. Carmen Aguilar.....	do.....	1 mango.....	1
Jesus Rodriquez.....	do.....	8 apricots.....	1
Miss Amelia Bacanega.....	do.....	3 mangoes.....	1
I. M. Oleander.....	do.....	10 mangoes and 25 avocados.....	3
Mrs. Max Figueroa.....	do.....	2 plants.....	1
Mrs. Josefa Valdez.....	do.....	do.....	1
Donicano Corba.....	do.....	1 mango.....	1
Mrs. S. W. Garza.....	do.....	2 plants.....	1
David Elizondo.....	Mercedes, Tex.....	3 avocados.....	1

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P. A. HOIDALE, *in Field Charge, Mexican Fruitfly Quarantine (headquarters, Harlingen, Tex.).*
A. C. BAKER, *in Field Charge, Fruitfly Investigations (headquarters, Mexico City, Mexico).*

United States Department of Agriculture

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

JULY-SEPTEMBER 1940

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QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 48)

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, August 8, 1940.

POSTMASTER :

MY DEAR SIR: Your attention is invited to the inclosed copy of the latest revision of the regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48 of the U. S. Department of Agriculture on account of the Japanese beetle, effective April 5, 1940, extending the area under quarantine and modifying slightly the restrictions previously imposed, by which you will please be governed. See paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Very truly yours,

RAMSEY S. BLACK,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

JAPANESE BEETLE CONTROL ON FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SHIPMENTS ENDS FOR SEASON

(Press notice)

SEPTEMBER 21, 1940.

Restrictions on the movement of fruits and vegetables under the Japanese beetle quarantine regulations have been removed for the season, the Department of Agriculture announced today. Restrictions on cut flowers, however, remain in force through October 15.

Under quarantine regulations, certificates showing freedom from Japanese beetle are required until October 16 on interstate shipments of fruits and vegetables of any kind moved via refrigerator car or motortruck from the areas of heavy beetle flight. The new order, however, releases the fruits and vegetables from that requirement nearly four weeks earlier than is provided in the regulations.

The areas of heavy flight include Delaware, the District of Columbia, and parts of Connecticut, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia.

Inspection of fruits and vegetables is necessary only during the period when the beetles are in active flight. Officials of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine said that there is no risk that such products will carry the Japanese beetle after this active period, which is now apparently over throughout the regulated areas. During the last few days the Department's inspectors have found no beetles in fruits and vegetables.

There is still danger, however, that the beetles may be transported in cut flowers. Therefore, the restrictions on interstate movement of cut flowers and other parts of plants will remain in full force through October 15.

Restrictions on the movement of nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock and all other plants (except cut flowers, soil-free aquatic plants, and portions of plants without roots and free from soil) are in force throughout the year and are not affected by this order.

ORDER ADVANCING DATE OF TERMINATION OF RESTRICTIONS ON FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SHIPMENTS UNDER JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE TO SEPTEMBER 19 FOR THE YEAR 1940

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 from the regulated areas. Therefore it is ordered that the restrictions on the interstate movement of fruits and vegetables imposed by Sec. 301.48-5 [regulation 5 of the rules and regulations (17th revision) as amended, supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48] are hereby removed effective on and after September 19, 1940. This order advances the termination of the restrictions as to fruits and vegetables provided for in regulation 5 from October 16 to September 19, 1940, and applies to this season only.

Done at the city of Washington this 19th day of September 1940.

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

[SEAL]

PAUL H. APPELBY,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register September 19, 1940, 11:01 a. m.; 5 F. R., 3745.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,

Washington, September 26, 1940.

The United States Department of Agriculture advises it has been determined that the active period of the Japanese beetle in its relation to fruits and vegetables, has already ceased for the present season and that it is, therefore, safe to permit the unrestricted movement of fruits and vegetables listed in regulation 5 (sec. 301.48-5), Rules and Regulations (17th revision), supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48, on account of the Japanese beetle from the entire regulated area as defined in article 3 of such rules and regulations.

Postmasters in the area regulated by the Japanese beetle quarantine may, therefore, until June 15, 1941, accept fully prepaid parcels of fruits and vegetables when properly packed without being accompanied with the certificate of inspection prescribed by that quarantine, except that in the case of the movement interstate from certain areas in Virginia—section 301.48-5 paragraph (a)—the exemption will apply only until June 1, 1941.

There is still danger, however, that the beetles may be transported in cut flowers. Therefore, the restrictions on interstate movement of cut flowers and other parts of plants will remain in full force through October 15.

Restrictions on the movement of nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock and all other plants (except cut flowers, soil-free aquatic plants, and portions of plants without roots and free from soil) are in force throughout the year and are not affected by this notice.

RAMSEY S. BLACK,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

B. E. P. Q. 499, Supplement No. 3.

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

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by Sec. 301.48-6, Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [regulation 6 of the rules and regulations (17th revision) supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48 on account of the Japanese beetle, as amended], the paragraph reading "*Period of treatment.*—The soil must not be disturbed for 48 hours," under subsection (m) (1) of Sec. 301.48b [Circular B. E. P. Q. 499, issued June 9, 1939], is hereby deleted. The paragraph quoted above appears on page 15 of the mimeographed edition of said circular.

Results of further experience in treatment of plants in the field with carbon disulphide emulsion for compliance with the certification requirements of Sec. 301.48 [Notice of Quarantine No. 48] indicate that the existing requirement that soil must not be disturbed for 48 hours after treatment may be safely eliminated.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 19th day of September 1940.

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

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register September 24, 1940, 11:46 a. m.; 5 F. R., 3791.]

B. E. P. Q. 499 (Supplement No. 1, Second Revision).

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

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by Sec. 301.48-6, Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [regulation 6 of the rules and regulations (17th revision) supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48 on account of the Japanese beetle, as amended], subsection (1) (5) of Sec. 301.48b¹ on page 13 of the mimeographed edition of circular B. E. P. Q. 499, issued June 9, 1939, is hereby modified to read as follows:

(5) METHYL BROMIDE FUMIGATION

Equipment.—An approved fumigation chamber equipped with vaporizing, air-circulating, and ventilating systems must be provided.

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

¹ This section was originally issued as Sec. 301.48a.

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

Temperatures, periods of treatment, and dosages.—The temperature of the soil (with bare root stock, the root spaces) and of the air for each type of treatment must remain throughout the entire period of treatment at the minimum specified in the following table, or higher :

Temperature at least	Period of treatment	
	Hours	Dosage (methyl bromide per 1,000 cubic feet)
1. 70° F. -----	2½	2
2. 63° F. -----	2½	2½
3. 54° F. -----	4	2½
4. 50° F. -----	4½	2½

The dosage shall be for each 1,000 cubic feet including the space occupied by the load.

Preparation of plants.—The treatment is to be applied to plants with bare roots or in 12-inch pots or smaller, or in soil balls not larger than 12 inches in diameter nor thicker than 12 inches when not spherical. The soil should not be puddled or saturated and must be in a condition which in the judgment of the inspector is suitable for fumigation. The plants should be stacked on racks or separated so that the gas can have access to both top and bottom surfaces of pots or soil balls. While not essential that the balls be completely separated from each other they should not be jammed tightly together. Treatments 1 and 2 may be employed in fumigating packaged plants prepared in a manner satisfactory to the inspector.

Results of further experiments in treatment of plants with methyl bromide for compliance with the certification requirements of Sec. 301.48 [Notice of Quarantine No. 48] indicate that the additional authorized method of fumigation is effective in destroying the Japanese beetle.

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

The schedule for the fumigation of strawberry plants as specified in subsection (1) (5) (ii) of Sec. 301.48b [page 14 of the mimeographed edition of circular B. E. P. Q. 499] remains the same as heretofore.

This supplement supersedes Supplement No. 1, revised, dated March 22, 1940. Done at the city of Washington this 27th day of September 1940.

AVERY S. HOYT,

Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register October 1, 1940, 11:56 a. m.; 5 F. R., 3871.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO MEDITERRANEAN FRUITFLY AND MELONFLY QUARANTINE (NO. 13)

USE OF A NEW FUMIGANT APPROVED FOR CERTAIN HAWAIIAN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

(Press notice)

JULY 19, 1940.

Certain Hawaiian fruits and vegetables, entry of which to the continental United States is restricted by Federal plant quarantine, may now come in, provided they have received a treatment under supervision and safeguards that makes it impossible for them to spread two destructive insect pests—the Mediterranean fruitfly and the melonfly—which made the quarantine necessary. Lee A. Strong, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States

Department of Agriculture, authorizes, effective August 1, 1940, a method of treatment by methyl bromide and special handling of these certain fruits and vegetables as a condition for certification for their movement from Hawaii to the mainland.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine developed this treatment after extensive research, during which tests were made with thousands of insects. The results of these tests show conclusively that fumigation with methyl bromide, properly done under the supervision of trained inspectors, will kill the Mediterranean fruitfly and the melonfly in all stages of their life cycles in these certain fruits and vegetables—guavas, papayas, bell peppers, bitter melons, cucumbers, summer squash, string beans, and tomatoes. This, together with safeguards to prevent infestation after treatment, will prevent the entry of these pests and make it possible to ship the fruits and vegetables to the mainland.

Doctor Strong points out that the requirements as to the possible use of this new method involve many details and that those interested may get full information and detailed instructions from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in Washington, D. C.

USE OF METHYL BROMIDE AUTHORIZED FOR TREATING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES FOR MOVEMENT FROM HAWAII TO THE MAINLAND²

JULY 19, 1940.

Lee A. Strong, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, announced today that he has authorized, effective August 1, 1940, a method of treatment, under supervision, of certain fruits and vegetables with methyl bromide as a condition for certification for their movement from Hawaii to the mainland. In making this announcement, Strong stated that extensive experiments by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine have demonstrated that the fumigation of guavas, papayas, bell peppers, bitter melons, cucumbers, summer squash, string beans, and tomatoes with methyl bromide under prescribed temperature, dosage, and exposure conditions will kill all stages of the Mediterranean fruitfly and the melonfly. As an added safeguard in connection with this treatment the instructions require that the fruits and vegetables so treated shall be handled subsequent to treatment in a manner which will preclude infestation until they are dispatched to the mainland.

In authorizing this method of treatment Strong says the information available suggests that the fumigation of papayas and tomatoes can be accomplished without affecting their palatability. He states, however, that information is not now available as to the possible effect the treatment will have on guavas, bell peppers, bitter melon, summer squash, and string beans under the conditions that prevail in Hawaii. He adds that the data obtained in experimental work elsewhere indicate that cucumbers fumigated with dosages of methyl bromide even lower than that authorized for Hawaiian fruits and vegetables may result in severe injury.

In making this announcement Strong emphasizes that inexactness or carelessness in the application of the fumigant may result in injury to the fruits and vegetables which will cause their rejection. He also emphasized that evidence based on trial shipments under conditions of transportation from Hawaii is not available to demonstrate that the fruits and vegetables the movement of which is now authorized will be marketable on the mainland after the application of the treatment here authorized. He suggests that those interested in using this treatment now approved should make small trial shipments.

B. E. P. Q. 510.

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS AMENDING AUTHORIZATION OF THE SHIPMENT OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES FROM HAWAII TO THE MAINLAND SUBJECT TO FUMIGATION WITH METHYL BROMIDE UNDER SUPERVISION

Pursuant to the authority contained in the first proviso of Section 301.13-2, Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [regulation 2 of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 13, on account of the Mediterranean fruitfly and melonfly in Hawaii], provision is hereby made, effec-

² Special statement prepared for Hawaiian newspapers.

tive August 1, 1940, for the certification of guavas, papayas, bell peppers, bitter melon, cucumbers, summer squash, string beans, and tomatoes for movement from the Territory of Hawaii into or through any State, Territory, or District of the United States, when the prescribed fumigation with methyl bromide is applied in Hawaii at plants designated for this purpose by the United States Department of Agriculture and under the supervision of the inspectors of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. Any fruits or vegetables treated and shipped under the provisions of these instructions are so handled at the risk of the shipper, and no liability shall attach to the United States Department of Agriculture or to any officer or representative of that Department in the event of injury resulting to the fruits and vegetables named.

Required fumigation equipment.—Fumigation must be performed in a gas-tight fumigation chamber. This chamber shall be lined with sheet metal, with locked and soldered seams, and fitted with a tight metal-clad door which closes against gaskets so that it is gastight at ordinary atmospheric pressures. The fumigation chamber shall be equipped with a blower-type fan having a capacity of at least one-third the volume of the room per minute for stirring the gas mixture in the chamber. A method for ventilating the fumigation chamber and removing the fumigant from the commodity after fumigation shall also be provided. The fumigation equipment and method of application of the fumigant shall be satisfactory to the inspector charged by the Department with the supervision of the treatment.

Method of fumigation.—The commodity to be treated shall be stacked in the chamber in a manner satisfactory to the supervising inspector and fumigated for a period of 3½ hours at a dosage of 2 pounds of methyl bromide per 1,000 cubic feet, including the space occupied by the commodity. The temperature of the commodity within the fumigation chamber shall not be lower than 80° F. throughout the period of fumigation. Throughout the exposure the fan referred to above shall be operated. After the fumigation has been completed the commodity shall be ventilated by drawing fresh air over and through the load for a period of at least 20 minutes.

Caution.—Methyl bromide is a gas at ordinary temperatures. It is colorless and practically odorless in concentrations used for fumigation purposes. It is a poison and the operator should, as a measure of safety, use an approved gas mask when exposed to the gas at concentrations used in fumigation and when opening the door to ventilate the fumigation chamber. The fumigation chamber should not be entered without a gas mask until it has been thoroughly aerated.

Certification.—The certification of the fruits and vegetables enumerated will be contingent upon the surrounding of the products so treated with safeguards which, in the judgment of the inspector, will preclude infestation of the treated fruits and vegetables from the time they leave the fumigation chamber until loaded for dispatch to the mainland.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 15th day of July 1940.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register July 18, 1940, 10:13 a. m.; 5 F. R., 2608.]

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE (NO. 52)

STATEMENT REGARDING COOPERATIVE PINK BOLLWORM CONTROL PROGRAM FOR THE CROP SEASON 1940

JULY 5, 1940.

On December 15, 1939, a public conference was held in San Antonio, Tex., to discuss the status of the pink bollworm infestation in the United States with particular reference to the situation in the lower Rio Grande Valley. At that conference it was developed that no immediate recommendation would be made for the establishment of a noncotton zone in that section of the United States and that for at least the crop season 1940 it appeared desirable to continue a cooperative suppressive program along the lines followed during the 1939 season. Following the conference and with the submission of a special report to Congress it was pointed out that a supplemental estimate would be sub-

mitted requesting additional funds to provide for part of the cost of continuing the cooperative field clean-up in south Texas. Such supplemental estimate was in order since in accordance with required practice and before the results of clean-up were available the Department had submitted its regular estimates of funds required for the fiscal year 1941.

The President's annual Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1941 requested \$526,800 for the regular work associated with control and prevention of spread of the pink bollworm. This was \$77,192 more than provided for these purposes for the fiscal year 1940. This increase in the amount needed for regular activities was approved because of the additional work involved in connection with the enforcement of the Federal quarantine and related operations. Since the regular Budget estimate did not provide special funds for field clean-up in Texas for which \$460,000 had been provided for the fiscal year 1940 the amount of the estimate for pink bollworm control was \$382,808 less than the appropriation for that year.

When Congress considered the Agricultural bill which was based on the regular estimates an unsuccessful effort was made in both the House and the Senate to increase the amount to be provided for pink bollworm control in order to provide funds for clean-up and other suppressive measures in the lower Rio Grande Valley.

On May 31, 1940, the President submitted a supplemental estimate requesting \$380,000 additional for pink bollworm control to provide for suppressive and clean-up work in south Texas. This amount together with \$526,800 included in the regular estimate would have provided for the fiscal year 1941 the same appropriation as that available for the fiscal year 1940. This additional supplemental estimate was considered by Congress in connection with the Second Deficiency bill but was not approved.

Since final action has now been taken on the amount of funds that will be available to the Department for the control and prevention of spread of the pink bollworm for the fiscal year 1941, it is necessary that the program for the season 1940 be determined on the basis of funds available, namely, \$526,800. It is proposed to use this money, first, for the continuance of enforcement of the Federal domestic quarantine on account of the pink bollworm in all known infested areas. This involves the sterilization of seed and of lint and other cotton products originating in all heavily infested areas, and in certain of the lightly infested areas. It involves work in Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and that part of south Florida where wild cotton infested with pink bollworm has been found, and scouting to determine the distribution of the pink bollworm in additional cotton-producing States.

After carefully reviewing the situation, it is believed the program in these various States should not be appreciably modified but should even be strengthened where possible in order to reduce, wherever possible, the danger of additional spread of pink bollworm. There would be no financial point to sacrificing the efficiency of the work elsewhere to increase the scope of the operations in the Rio Grande area, since the amount that could thus be raised would be not only entirely inadequate to meet the requirements of the situation in the lower Rio Grande Valley, but might conceivably result in spread from less heavily infested areas. The Department is therefore calling upon the farmers of south Texas to cooperate even more vigorously than they have in the past with the effort to supply suppressive measures during this crop season.

It is expected that with the cooperation of those concerned, it will be possible to clean the fields effectively and thoroughly at the earliest possible moment following the completion of the harvest. To this end, representatives of the State Department of Agriculture, cooperating with those of the Bureau, will contact the growers and give advice and assistance in every way practicable. It is believed the growers will furnish every possible assistance to the end that prompt destruction of the crop residues may be accomplished as soon as possible after cotton picking this fall. The recommendation of the Department is that this work be done as thoroughly and as promptly as possible in the lower Rio Grande Valley and the Coastal Bend counties of Texas. In this program, we are assured of having the same cooperation from the Republic of Mexico as we have had heretofore.

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

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

B. E. P. Q. 485, Sixth Revision.

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS—REMOVAL OF WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS UNTIL FEBRUARY 1, 1941, FOR SPECIFIED ARTICLES

(a) Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by the second proviso of Section 301.72, Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [Notice of Quarantine No. 72, on account of the white-fringed beetle], all certification requirements are hereby waived until February 1, 1941, for the following articles enumerated in Section 301.72-3 [Regulation 3 (a) and (b)] when free from soil and when sanitation practices are maintained to the satisfaction of the inspector and when moved interstate from the regulated areas, or parts of the areas listed below:

(1) When moved interstate from any regulated area, certification requirements are waived for the following articles:

Baled cotton lint and linters.
Cottonseed when free from gin trash.

(2) When moved interstate from the regulated parts of the following counties: In *Alabama*, Mobile County; in *Florida*, Escambia County; in *Louisiana*, East Baton Rouge Parish; in *Mississippi*, counties of Jackson, Hinds, and Pearl River; certification requirements are waived for the following articles:

Potatoes and sweetpotatoes.
Sweetpotato vines, draws, and cuttings.
Cordwood, pulpwood, stumpwood, and logs.
Used or unused lumber, timbers, posts, poles, cross-ties, and other building materials.

Hay, roughage of all kinds, straw, leaves, and leafmold.
Peas, beans, and peanuts in shells, or the shells of any of these products.
Seed cotton.

Used implements and machinery, scrap metal, junk, and utensils or containers coming in contact with the ground.
Brick, tiling, stone, and concrete slabs and blocks.
Nursery stock and other plants, which are free from soil.

(3) When moved interstate from the parishes of Saint Bernard and Orleans (including the city of New Orleans) and from the regulated parts of the parishes of Jefferson and Plaquemines in *Louisiana*, certification requirements are waived for the following articles:

Potatoes and sweetpotatoes.
Sweetpotato vines, draws, and cuttings.
Cordwood, pulpwood, stumpwood, and logs.
Unused lumber, timbers, posts, poles, and cross-ties.
Hay, roughage of all kinds, straw, leaves, and leafmold.
Peas, beans, and peanuts in the shells, or the shells of any of these products.
Seed cotton.

It has been determined that the application of control measures, the maintenance of approved sanitation practices, and natural conditions have so decreased the intensity of infestation of the white-fringed beetle as to eliminate the risk of contamination with the egg or adult stage, thereby justifying modification of certification requirements as set forth above.

(b) All articles designated in Section 301.72-3 [paragraphs (a) and (b) of Regulation 3 of Quarantine No. 72] for which certification requirements are not hereinabove waived, shall remain under the restrictions of that regulation during the period covered therein.

This revision supersedes all previous issues of Circular B. E. P. Q. 485.
Done at Washington, D. C., this 9th day of August 1940.

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

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, August 23, 1940.

POSTMASTER :

MY DEAR SIR: - Attention is invited to the enclosed administrative instructions (B. E. P. Q. 485, Sixth Revision), issued by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, in connection with Federal Quarantine Order No. 72, on account of the white-fringed beetle.

Postmasters in the quarantined areas will please be governed accordingly. See paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Very truly yours,

RAMSEY S. BLACK,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

TERMINAL INSPECTION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

OREGON STATE PLANT QUARANTINES

(Revision of notice dated June 23, 1937)

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, September 11, 1940.

Under plant quarantines and regulations issued by the State of Oregon the shipment into that State of certain plants and plant material known to be hosts of injurious pests and plant diseases is subject to certain restrictions or entirely prohibited.

The following table gives a summary of the Oregon quarantine laws and regulations, showing the quarantined areas, the plants and plant products affected, and the pests and diseases of which such plants are known hosts. Under the provisions of paragraph 2 (b), amended section 596, Postal Laws and Regulations, postmasters should not accept such plants and plant products when presented for mailing in violation of these quarantine laws and regulations, and should invite the attention of the mailers thereto.

Plants and plant products prohibited or regulated entry into Oregon

Area quarantined (Column I)	Plants and plant products affected		Plant pests and diseases (Column IV)
	Acceptance for mailing entirely prohibited from quarantined area (Column II)	Accepted for mailing only when accompanied with approved certificate or Oregon permit (Column III)	
(1) <i>Counties in Oregon:</i> Baker, Grant, Malheur, Morrow, Umatilla, Union, and Wallowa. All States except California and Nevada.	-----	Potatoes and potato tops require State of origin certificate showing they were grown and packed in noninfested areas; or, screened and packed as prescribed by Oregon law.	Colorado potato beetle.
(2) All States and all counties in Oregon.	-----	Narcissus bulbs, including daffodils, jonquils, and Chinese sacred lilies—require satisfactory State of origin certificate as to field and storage inspection and freedom from infestation.	Narcissus bulb fly, eelworm, or nematode.

Plants and plant products prohibited or regulated entry into Oregon—Continued

Area quarantined (Column I)	Plants and plant products affected		Plant pests and diseases (Column IV)
	Acceptance for mailing entirely prohibited from quarantined area (Column II)	Accepted for mailing only when accompanied with approved certificate or Oregon permit (Column III)	
(3) <i>Counties in Oregon:</i> Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Tillamook, Union, Washington, and Yamhill. <i>All counties in Idaho except Benewah and Latah.</i> <i>Counties in Washington:</i> Clallam, Clark, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Island, Jefferson, King, Kitsap, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Pierce, San Juan, Skagit, Skamania, Snohomish, Spokane, Thurston, Wahkiakum, Whatcom, Whitman.	-----	Fresh cherries and cherry lug boxes—fresh cherries accepted only with State of origin certificate they are from a county free from cherry fruit fly. Lug boxes from quarantined area must be steam or hot-water treated and so certified. Cherries can be shipped from infested into infested territory.	Cherry fruit fly.
(4) State of California and Josephine County, Oregon.	Strawberry plants prohibited from California.	Plants may be moved from disease-free fields in Josephine County with certificate.	Strawberry yellows.
(5) <i>Counties in Oregon:</i> Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Douglas, Hood River, Lane, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Washington, and Yamhill. <i>States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Washington.</i>	-----	Poplar and willow trees and parts capable of propagation—must carry State of origin certification they were grown in a county free from satin moth and have not been stored where poplar or willow trees from infested areas are or have been stored.	Satin moth.
(6) All States-----	-----	Grapevines and cuttings accepted with State of origin certificate that shipment is from an area or premises free of phylloxera.	Grape phylloxera.
(7) Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, North Carolina, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, and District of Columbia.	All varieties and species, including the flowering forms of the peach, nectarine, almond, apricot, plum, cherry, chokecherry, quince, pear, and apple trees and plants and parts thereof and the fresh fruit.	Scions or budwood admitted under Oregon permit from Nov. 1 to Mar. 15. Bare-rooted plants allowed entry from Nov. 1 to Mar. 15, after fumigation as required, provided with satisfactory State of origin certificate.	Oriental fruit moth.
(8) California, Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and Hawaii.	-----	Potatoes—accepted only with certificate of State of origin showing area free of infestation; or that shipment was fumigated according to Oregon specifications.	Potato tuber moth.
(9) All States east of and including the States of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico.	All trees, plants, cuttings, and scions of the cultivated and wild filbert and hazel.	-----	Filbert blight.

Plants and plant products prohibited or regulated entry into Oregon—Continued

Area quarantined (Column I)	Plants and plant products affected		Plant pests and diseases (Column IV)
	Acceptance for mailing entirely prohibited from quarantined area (Column II)	Accepted for mailing only when accompanied with approved certificate or Oregon permit (Column III)	
(10) All States and all counties in Oregon.	Red raspberry, loganberry, dewberry, or blackberry plants and their horticultural varieties.	New and desirable varieties for trial plots may be shipped into Oregon provided accompanied with Oregon permit. Shipments within Oregon require certificate showing area free of disease after two field inspections.	Virus diseases of the genus <i>Rubus</i> and red raspberry mosaic.
(11) Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and West Virginia.	-----	Corn, broomcorn, sorghums, Sudan grass, except clean seed and shelled grain, lima and green beans in pod, beets with tops, rhubarb, and cut flowers or entire plants of mums, asters, dahlias, and gladiolus (except corms and tubers without stems)—admitted only with special certificate of United States Department of Agriculture.	European corn borer.
(12) California, Delaware, Florida, New Mexico, Mississippi, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Hawaii.	-----	Tomatoes and tomato plants require certificate of State of origin showing fruit or plants were grown and shipped from a free area, or treated with Oregon approved formula.	Tomato pin worm.
(13) All States east of and including Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico.	Chestnut and chinquapin trees, nuts, cuttings, grafts, or scions.	Foreign-grown chestnuts and chinquapins not restricted when reshipped into Oregon in the original unopened containers.	Chestnut blight.
(14) Territory of Hawaii-----	Maunaloa flowers-----	-----	East Indian bean borer.
(15) <i>Counties in Arizona:</i> Apache, Cochise, Coconino, Graham, Maricopa, Pima, Santa Cruz, and Yavapai. <i>Counties in California:</i> Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego. <i>Counties in Colorado:</i> Delta, Garfield, Mesa, and Montezuma. <i>Counties in New Mexico:</i> Bernalillo, Dona Ana, Lincoln, Otero, Rio Arriba, Sandoval, Santa Fe, Sierra, Socorro, Taos, and Valencia. <i>County in Oklahoma:</i> Bryan. <i>Counties in Texas:</i> Bowie, Brown, Callahan, Cherokee, Comanche, Denton, Eastland, El Paso, Erath, Floyd, Grayson, Gregg, Hopkins, Jones, Mills, Palo Pinto, Rusk, San Saba, Smith, Tarrant, and Wilbarger. <i>Counties in Utah:</i> Grand and Washington.	All trees, cuttings, grafts, scions, or buds of the peach and nectarine, including the flowering forms.	-----	Peach mosaic.

Plants and plant products prohibited or regulated entry into Oregon—Continued

Area quarantined (Column I)	Plants and plant products affected		Plant pests and diseases (Column IV)
	Acceptance for mailing entirely prohibited from quarantined area (Column II)	Accepted for mailing only when accompanied with approved certificate or Oregon permit (Column III)	
(16) Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia	Peach, nectarine, or apricot trees; cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, or pits, including any trees budded or grafted on peach stock or peach roots—from areas where any of these diseases are known to exist.		Peach yellows, little peach, and peach rosette.
(17) All of Oregon-----	-----	Gladiolus bulbs accepted only when accompanied by special gladiolus permit.	Gladiolus thrips.

Shippers desiring Oregon permits must make application therefor direct to the Division of Plant Industry, State Department of Agriculture, Salem, Oreg.

Postmasters at places in Oregon where State inspection of plants and plant products is maintained under the Terminal Inspection Act should take the action prescribed by amended paragraph 4 (b), section 596, Postal Laws and Regulations, if parcels sent to such offices for terminal inspection are found to be in violation of these plant quarantine laws or regulations.

RAMSEY S. BLACK,

Third Assistant Postmaster General.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

B. E. P. Q. 468, Revised.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, KINGDOM OF IRAQ

AUGUST 5, 1940.

This revision of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Kingdom of Iraq has been prepared for the information of exporters of plants and plant products to that country and plant-quarantine officials.

The English text of the Importation of Plants Law No. 31 for 1938 was published in Iraq Government Gazette No. 7 of February 18, 1940, and became effective on that date. This text was forwarded to the Department of Agriculture by the American Legation at Baghdad.

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 IRAQ

NOTIFICATIONS, ETC. BY THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

[103a—Importation of plants law No. 31 for 1938]

We, KING OF IRAQ, with the approval of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, do hereby order the enactment of the following Law:

ARTICLE 1. In this Law, the following expressions shall have the meanings hereinafter set out.

(a) Plant: All living or dead plants or any part thereof, whether growing above or underground as roots, bulbs, tubers, stems, leaves, flowers, fruits, seeds, cottonseed, or cotton lint.

(b) Citrus: Cuttings, parts or fruits of any variety of plants of the family Rutaceae such as oranges, sweet lemons, limes, tangerines, mandarins, etc.

(c) Vines: Cuttings, parts, leaves, and fruits of the genus *Vitis* or other members of the family Vitaceae.

(d) Pests: I. All species of the Insecta in any of their different stages; II. Arachnida (spiders, etc.); III. Fungus diseases of the Thallophyta in general.

(e) Government Inspector: The official who shall be appointed by the Department of Agricultural Affairs for the fulfillment of the purposes of this Law.

ART. 2. All plants arriving in Iraq by sea, air, or land route, whether by post or otherwise, shall be examined by the Government Inspector in the places defined in a notification published by the Minister of Economics and Communications.

ART. 3. (a) The Government Inspector may order the destruction of the whole or any part of a consignment if, on inspection, it be found infected with any pest to a degree incurable by disinfection by fumigation or other method.

(b) If the Government Inspector considers that treatment in a suitable manner of such infected plants eradicates the pest in question, he shall detail and apply such methods.

ART. 4. (a) The importation into Iraq of citrus plants, vines, and cottonseed, shall be prohibited, unless accompanied by an official certificate from the competent authority of the country of origin, to the effect that they have been examined and found free of pests.

(b) All plants imported into Iraq in accordance with paragraph (a) of this article, shall, though they may be found free from pests, be either fumigated or treated in suitable ways to ensure this being the case, before being allowed to enter or delivered to the consignee.

(c) If the inspector finds on examination that the imported plants do not fulfill the required standard of cleanness, despite the contents of the certificate, he shall order the consignment to be incinerated together with its covering, unless the consignee wishes to reexport the same within 10 days of the order being given by the inspector.

ART. 5. If dispute shall arise between the inspector and the importer as to the validity of the certificate, the importer may refer the matter to the Director of Agricultural Affairs, whose decision shall be considered final.

ART. 6. No compensation whatever shall be granted in lieu of plants destroyed by order of the Government Inspector, or Director of Agricultural Affairs.

ART. 7. The restriction mentioned in article 3 of this Law, shall neither apply to the juices of citrus fruits, nor to preserved, dried, or crystallized fruits.

ART. 8. Living or dead insects of any species shall not be imported into Iraq for any purpose unless a license is obtained from the Director of Agricultural Affairs, prior to importing, by a period of 50 days at least. The said license shall enumerate the species and number of insects and the purpose for which they are intended.

ART. 9. The following shall be prescribed by regulation.

(a) Fees to be charged and collected from the importer for the examination, detention, or disinfection of the plants.

(b) The practical methods for the proper execution of the provisions of this Law.

ART. 10. A penalty, not exceeding 75 dinars or an imprisonment for a period not exceeding 6 months, or both, is imposed on:

(a) Persons who remove any plant from a place of detention without a written permit from the Government Inspector.

(b) Persons evading or attempting to evade the examination of plants.

(c) Persons obstructing or attempting to obstruct the Government Inspector in the execution of his duties as prescribed in this Law.

ART. 11. The Importation of Plants Law of 1924 and the regulation issued under article 13 of Customs and Excise Law No. 10 of 1932 shall be canceled.

ART. 12. This Law shall come into force from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

ART. 13. The Ministers of Economics and Communications and Justice are charged with the execution of this Law.

[Made at Baghdad this 28th day of Mhuarram 1357, and the 30th day of March 1938.]

B. E. P. Q. 382, Revised.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY

SEPTEMBER 14, 1940.

This digest of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Republic of Uruguay is offered for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, formerly in charge of Foreign Service Information, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the original texts of the Law of October 21, 1911, and decrees promulgated thereunder.

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

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY

BASIC LEGISLATION

[Law of October 21, 1911]

Article 4 of this law authorizes the Executive Power to prohibit the introduction into Uruguay of seeds, plants, fertilizers, etc., that favor the development of pests.

SUMMARY

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

According to information supplied by the International Institute of Agriculture of Rome, Italy, the importation of the following plants into Uruguay is prohibited: Acacia, Actinidia, Akebia, alder, almond, Ampelopsis, apple, apricot, ash, beech, birch, blackberry, boxwood, catalpa, cherry, chestnut, citron, cornus, cotoneaster, dentzia, Eleagnus, elder, elm, fig, forsythia, gooseberry, grapevine, honeysuckle, horsechestnut, Jersey tea, Kalmia, Kerria, lignumvitae, lilac, linden, locust, maple, marshmallow, medlar, mountain ash, mulberry, orange, Oxyacanthus, peach, pear, Photinia, plum, poplar, privet, quince, Rhodotypos, rose, sassafras, Spirea, spruce, sunac, Symphoricarpos, Thuja, Viburnum, walnut, and willow.

Seeds of alfalfa (*Medicago sativa* L.) and forage crop seeds containing more than 20 grains of *Cuscuta* seed per kilogram will be rejected, but may be cleaned and offered again for entry. (Decree of March 9, 1912, article 11 (3), p. 3.)

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Seeds: Consignee must apply for import permit and present documents attesting their origin and purpose for which imported. Samples will be taken for analysis. An excess of dodder (more than 20 grains per kilogram) will cause rejection of shipment. (Decree of March 9, 1912, article 11 (1) and (3), p. 3.)

Plants from countries free from San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus* Const.): Consignee must apply for an import permit and must indicate the permit number when making the customs entry. The plants will be inspected on arrival, with disposal according to the findings. Decree of March 9, 1912, article 11 (6) to (12), pp. 3 and 4.)

Fruits, vegetables, tubers, roots, etc., which may carry pests: Will be inspected on arrival with disposal according to the findings. (Decree of March 9, 1912, article 11 (14), p. 4.)

Plants, parts thereof, and fresh fruits from countries infested by San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus* Const.): Phytosanitary certificate issued by competent authority of the country of origin attesting freedom from injurious plant diseases, must accompany each shipment; inspection on arrival at the expense of the interested persons. (Decree of March 24, 1922, as amended, article 1 (a), (b), and (c), p. 4.)

Seed potatoes: Phytosanitary certificate indicating origin must accompany each shipment. This must be issued by competent authorities of the country of origin and it must declare that the potatoes proceed from localities free from potato wart, powdery scab, potato tuber worm, and Colorado potato beetle. A tolerance of not more than 5 percent of tubers infected by common scab is allowed. (Decree of January 10, 1934, article 1 (a), pp. 5 and 6.)

GENERAL REGULATIONS

[Decree of March 9, 1912, issued under the provisions of the law of October 21, 1911]

IMPORTATION OF SEEDS, PLANTS, FERTILIZERS, ETC.

ART. 11. The importation of seeds, plants, fertilizers, and other vehicles for the distribution of pests may be effected only through the port of Montevideo, until the Executive Power authorizes others, and it will be subject to the following regulations:

IMPORTATION OF SEEDS

(1) In order to be able to import seeds, the interested person must make an application to the Plant Protection Service (Dirección de la Defensa Agrícola) indicating therein the name and address of the importer, the name of the seed, its origin and the documents attesting the origin and the purpose for which the seeds are intended—sale, sowing, or consumption.

SAMPLES WILL BE TAKEN FOR ANALYSIS

(2) A representative of Defensa Agrícola will draw samples at random which will be analyzed. According to the results of the analysis their entry will be permitted, or refused, in the latter case requiring their immediate relading or destruction without indemnity, at the choice of the interested person.

EXCESS OF DODDER WILL CAUSE REJECTION

(3) Seeds of alfalfa and other forage crop seeds that contain more than 20 grains of *Cuscuta* per kilogram will be rejected.

CLEANING OF SEEDS PERMITTED

(4) The cleaning of forage crop seeds which contain more than the allowable amount of dodder seeds will be permitted. The seeds will be cleaned under the supervision designated by Defensa Agrícola. The refuse will be completely destroyed by fire. The inspector will take care that the entire shipment is cleaned and require the submittal of samples for a new analysis. In no case will entry be permitted if the results of the analysis do not show that the required condition has been attained.

(5) When the analysis is favorable a certificate will be issued to the interested person; without it a customs permit will not be granted.

IMPORTATION OF PLANTS

(6) For the introduction of plants, an application must be made to the Plant Protection Service, indicating the name and address of the importer, species, quantity, and destination of the plants.

(7) The number of the respective permit must always be indicated. The inspection having been made, *Defensa Agricola* will, in each case, notify the customs, indicating the permit number referred to in the entry papers.

INSPECTION ON ARRIVAL

(8) Inspection will be made at Montevideo if possible.

(9) If plants are infected in such a way as to constitute a risk for the national agriculture and their efficacious disinfection is not possible in the opinion of the inspector, a period of 48 hours in which to effect reembarkation or destruction by fire, will be fixed without right of indemnity.

(10) When plants to be imported, on account of their packing and quantity, cannot be inspected in that port without serious injury to the plants, the owner will be permitted to carry them to his agricultural establishment under control of *Defensa Agricola*, whose representative will be present and supervise the opening of the packages.

DISPOSAL OF INFECTED SHIPMENTS

(11) Every shipment or part thereof that shows signs of infection shall be destroyed at once, except in cases where, on account of the character of the disease, disinfection can be carried out which will completely sterilize the plants attacked.

(12) Shipments will be regarded as cleared through the customs only when the importer receives the corresponding inspection certificate from the Plant Protection Service.

NOTICE OF ARRIVAL REQUIRED

(13) Importers or owners of plants will furnish a notice of arrival in advance, indicating the day and hour when unloading will be effected.

(14) Fruits, vegetables, tubers, roots, etc., that may be vehicles for the distribution of pests will be cleared only after inspection and issuance of the certificate establishing their freedom from pests.

(15) Refers to fertilizers.

AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

The importation of plants, parts of plants, and fresh fruits, except as provided in Decree No. 2086 of September 23, 1921, may be effected through the ports of Montevideo, Salto, Santa Rosa del Guareim, Rivera, and Paysandu. The port of Carmelo is authorized for the entry of fresh fruits only.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF PLANTS FROM
COUNTRIES NOT FREE FROM SAN JOSE SCALE

[Decree of March 24, 1922, as amended by that of December 22, 1922]

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

ARTICLE 1. The importation through the Port of Montevideo is authorized of plants, parts thereof, and fresh fruits proceeding from countries that are not free from San Jose scale under the following conditions:

(a) Every shipment of plants, parts thereof, and fresh fruits must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate from the exporting country, issued by competent authority, which affirms that it has been inspected and found free from injurious plant diseases.

(b) The interested persons shall present the phytosanitary certificate indicating origin to *Defensa Agricola* with the application, indicating the name, business, and address of the importer, kinds of plants, parts thereof, and fresh

fruits that they desire to import and the quantity in detail of each, purpose for which the products are intended, place of planting in case they are to be cultivated, and port of embarkation and name of ship.

(c) Defensa Agricola will proceed to inspect the products to be imported and if on inspection they are found to be infected or are suspected of being so, will require their disinfection in a manner indicated by Defensa Agricola, at the expense of the interested persons.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF SEED POTATOES

[Decree of January 10, 1934]

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

ARTICLE 1. Every shipment of potatoes imported into Uruguay for planting shall be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate indicating origin which shall affirm:

(a) That the imported tubers proceed from localities free from the following diseases and parasites: *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc., *Spongospora subterranea* (Walls.) Lang., (*Phthorimaea*) *Gnorimoschema operculella* Zell., and (*Doryphora*) *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say.

(b) That the tubers intended for exportation are free from other serious parasitic diseases, a certain margin of toleration being allowed of relatively innocuous infections.

With respect to scab, distinction should be made between:

(1) Powdery scab caused by *Spongospora subterranea* which, as mentioned above, renders the shipment useless for seed purposes.

(2) Black scab caused by *Rhizoctonia violacea*, the presence of which necessitates the disinfection of tubers intended for seed purposes.

(3) Common scab caused by *Actinomyces (Oospora) scabies*, which may be tolerated when found only in a small proportion, for example, when not more than 5 percent of the tubers are affected, and of these not more than 10 percent of the surface.

ART. 2. In addition to a phytosanitary certificate indicating origin, each consignment of potatoes must be accompanied by a certificate issued by the Government of the exporting country to the effect that the tubers were especially selected for seed and that the farms on which they were grown have been under official supervision and inspection; also that in the course of the official inspections it was ascertained that there was no evidence of "degeneration" (virus diseases) such as leaf roll, mosaic, etc., which lower the vitality of the tubers.

(NOTE.—The decree of July 4, 1935, temporarily suspends the provisions of art. 2. In other words, until further notice, the certification that the potatoes concerned were selected seed potatoes and that the cultures from which they were obtained had been officially inspected and found free from the so-called degenerative diseases, is not required.)

UNFIT SEED POTATOES MAY BE CONSUMED

ART. 3. If the tubers, on arrival in Uruguay, are deemed by the experts of the Agronomic Board (Direccion de Agronomia) to be unsuitable for seed, they may be utilized for consumption unless for a special reason they are unfit for this purpose also.

TOTALY UNFIT POTATOES MUST BE DESTROYED

ART. 4. Tubers deemed by competent authorities to be unsuitable either for planting or consumption shall be destroyed under the supervision of those authorities, the importer having to pay the expenses involved thereby.

Tubers imported by commercial firms for planting in Uruguay will remain subject, even after release from the customs, to supervision by technical officials of the Division of Agricultural Encouragement and Protection (Seccion Fomento y Defensa Agricola), the importers being responsible for the maintenance of the tubers in good condition.

PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

According to reports received by the Bureau during the period July 1 to September 30, 1940, penalties have recently been imposed by the proper 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
Francisco M. Esperanza	Nogales, Ariz	195 bulbs	\$3. 90
Rodolfo Guerrero	do	2 pounds acorns	1. 00
Consuelo Roe	San Ysidro, Calif	2 mangoes	1. 00
Fred Salazar	do	do	1. 00
J. E. Rogers	do	7 cactus plants	1. 00
Joe Charles	Brownsville, Tex	1 mango	1. 00
Maria Alejandro	do	2 peaches and 3 guavas	1. 00
Beatriz Garza	do	2 avocados	1. 00
Catarina Cruz	Eagle Pass, Tex	1 mamey	1. 00
Mrs. Santos Ramon de Moreno	do	14 apples and 7 avocados	1. 00
Maria Antonia de Pallos	do	1 mango	1. 00
Maria Guajardo	do	1 avocado	1. 00
Maria Guadalupe Rodriguez	do	2 cactus plants	1. 00
Herlinda Trevino de Perez	do	2 avocado seeds	1. 00
Mrs. A. A. Escobar	El Paso, Tex	1 mango and 19 bulbs	1. 00
Zenon Gonzalez	Hidalgo, Tex	8 avocado seed	1. 00
Rita Guajardo	do	5 avocados	1. 00
Marcel Perez	do	2 avocado plants	1. 00
Inocenta Perez	do	2 mangoes	1. 00
Maria Mata	do	15 plants	1. 00
Francisco Paula Castillo	do	3 mangoes	1. 00
Salvador Reyas	do	2 mangoes	1. 00
Agueda Gonzalez	do	3 mangoes	1. 00
Josa Cantu	do	4 mangoes	1. 00
Paula Lopez	do	1 avocado	1. 00
Lucinda Rodriguez	do	2 pomegranates	1. 00
Mrs. Pabla A. Barrios	Laredo, Tex	1 plant and ¼ pound tree seed	1. 00
Ramon Lesa	do	1 mango	1. 00
Lena Villareal	do	do	1. 00
R. A. Vidaurri	do	do	1. 00
Mrs. Dorotea Ramirez	do	do	1. 00
Adela Fana	do	do	1. 00
Mrs. Maria Q. de Garza	do	2 mangoes	1. 00
Mrs. Arda Dodge Pilar	do	1 plant	1. 00
Mrs. Julia Vargas	do	1 mango	1. 00
Mrs. Manuela Carnero de Villarreal	do	do	1. 00
Mrs. Hortensia Longoria	do	4 mango seeds	1. 00
Joseferia Combrono	do	3 plants	1. 00
Esperanza Fernandez	do	do	1. 00
Roberto Nova	do	4 mangoes	1. 00
Mrs. Adula Garza	do	2 plants	1. 00
Arturo Lozano	do	14 peaches	1. 00
Esperanza Rancel	do	3 sweet limes and 2 mamey seed	1. 00
Severa Gonzalez	do	2 mangoes	1. 00
Endelia Guerra Reyes	do	do	1. 00
Mrs. Josefa Lopez	do	2 peaches	1. 00
Mrs. Esperanza Ramos	do	2 mangoes	1. 00
Mrs. Salla Sanchez	do	1 mango	1. 00
M. Hernandez	do	4 avocados	1. 00
Edwarda De La Rosa	do	1 pound tree seed and 12 plants	1. 00
Jose Ramirez	do	3 plants	1. 00
Teressa Agala	do	8 plants	1. 00
Joe Garza	do	4 plants	1. 00
Romulo Munos	do	3 avocados	1. 00
Mrs. Josepha Alvarez	do	2 plants	1. 00
Mrs. Sara Gomez de Pedrosa	do	2 mangoes	1. 00
Elije Castillo	do	2 avocados	1. 00
Rudencio Munoz	do	2 mamey seed	1. 00
Bentura Gutierrez	do	1 mango	1. 00
Pilar Jiminez	do	1 avocado and 3 plants	1. 00
Mrs. Lidia Bernal	do	9 figs	1. 00
Mrs. Mercad Montelongo	do	¼ pound tree seed	1. 00
G. Martinez	do	6 avocados	1. 00
Mrs. F. X. Fernandez	do	45 mamey seed	1. 00
Philip Hernandez	do	9 mangoes	1. 00
Antonio Garza	do	4 quincees	1. 00
Guadalupe A. de Blanca	do	4 mangoes	1. 00
Maria Trevino	do	1 peach	1. 00

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
W. A. Hooper	Laredo, Tex.	1 avocado and 2 avocado seeds	\$1.00
S. Mendez	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Mrs. Maria Don Miguel	do	5 avocados	1.00
Mrs. Cruz Ruiz	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Mrs. Celia Rumsey	do	3 avocados	1.00
Mrs. Margarita Jiminez	do	1 plant	1.00
Petro Trevino	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Julia Ramos	do	4 plants	1.00
Mrs. Maria de la Luz Mendoza	do	6 plants	1.00
Mrs. S. Gonzales	do	1 quince	1.00
W. W. Gray	do	5 avocados with seed	1.00
Mrs. H. Rameriz	do	2 quinces	1.00
Tomasa de la Ruiz	do	18 avocados	1.00
Rosalie Benavides	do	18 plants	1.00
Juan Pena	do	5 avocados	3.00
Camalia H. Leon	do	1 quince	1.00
D. C. Raemer	do	1 plant	1.00
Arthur Padilla	do	8 plants	1.00

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United States Department of Agriculture

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

OCTOBER–DECEMBER 1940

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QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO MEXICAN FRUITFLY QUARANTINE (No. 64)

FRUITFLY QUARANTINE MODIFIED TO EXTEND VALENCIA ORANGE HARVEST IN TEXAS AREA

(Press notice)

JANUARY 10, 1941.

To provide for more orderly marketing of this year's large crop of Valencia oranges in Brooks, Willacy, Cameron, and Hidalgo Counties, Tex., the United States Department of Agriculture today announced the extension of the harvest season to May 31, from April 30, the date set in the Department's Mexican fruitfly quarantine regulations. These regulations require a fruit-free period between harvests to prevent fruitfly infestations in the lower Rio Grande Valley. April 30 had been set as the date when all citrus fruit must be off the trees. It remains the date for the closing of the grapefruit harvest season.

Lee A. Strong, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, said that extension of the harvesting season for Valencia oranges will not increase the hazard of fruitfly infestation in the United States. Valencia oranges are not preferred hosts of the fruitfly and seldom are infested by it. Plant quarantine inspectors will make an extensive inspection of the groves during the extra month the oranges are allowed to remain on the trees. Should this inspection reveal any fruitfly infestation, Dr. Strong said, steps necessary to prevent its dissemination through interstate movement of the fruit will be taken.

The extension was announced after consultation with the Texas State Department of Agriculture, which concurred. Quarantine officials of the State Department of Agriculture of Texas and of the United States Department of Agriculture count on the cooperation of growers and packers that has been extended in the past.

B. E. P. Q. 512.

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS—MODIFYING THE RESTRICTIONS OF THE MEXICAN FRUITFLY QUARANTINE BY EXTENDING THE HARVESTING SEASON ON VALENCIA ORANGES FROM APRIL 30 TO MAY 31, 1941

§301.64-5c. *Administrative instructions; modifying the restrictions of the Mexican fruitfly quarantine by extending the harvesting season on Valencia oranges from April 30 to May 31, 1941.*—Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by the third proviso of Section 301.64, Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [Notice of Quarantine No. 64], it having been determined by me that a modification may be safely made without increasing the risk of spread of the Mexican fruitfly, Section 301.64-5 (a) [subsection (a) of regulation 5 supplemental to this quarantine] is hereby modified to extend the harvesting season for Valencia oranges for the Texas Counties of Brooks, Willacy, Cameron, and Hidalgo to the close of May 31 for the year 1941, provided conditions of infestation do not necessitate an earlier closing date.

The host-free period for Valencia oranges, under this modification, will begin June 1 and continue to August 31, 1941, inclusive.

This modification does not affect or alter the harvesting season for grapefruit which closes, under the conditions of the above regulation, on April 30.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 30th day of December 1940.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register January 6, 1941, 11:43 a. m.; 6 F. R., 120.]

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

B. E. P. Q. 511 (Supersedes B. P. Q. 348).

NOVEMBER 28, 1940.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF CHILE

This revision of the digest of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Republic of Chile has been prepared for the information of exporters of plants and plant products to that country and plant quarantine officials.

This circular was prepared by Richard Faxon, District Supervisor, Certification for Export, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from a translation of "Leyes y Reglamentos en Vigencia sobre Sanidad Vegetal 1925 a 1938" received from the Ministry of Agriculture, Santiago, Chile, dated 1939, and later decrees, and was reviewed by the Chief of the Department of Plant Sanitation, Santiago, Chile.

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

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF CHILE

BASIC LAW

[Decree-Law No. 177, Plant-Quarantine Law (Ley de Policia Sanitaria Vegetal) of December 31, 1924]

DECREE-LAW

ARTICLE 1. For the purposes of the present law it is hereby declared that weeds, injurious animals and in general, diseases of cryptogamic or animal origin, especially dangerous insects, will be deemed plant pests and will be the objects of sanitary measures.

ART. 2. The importation of plants, cuttings, seeds, fruits, or any other plant products will only be authorized through ports determined by special decrees in accordance with the regulations prescribed to that effect.

The same regulations will prescribe the procedure to be followed in case of mail importations.

ART. 3. Such plants and plant products offered for importation shall be inspected in the Customs by the Plant Quarantine Service (Servicio de Policia Sanitaria Vegetal), and in case they are infected or are suspected of being infected, any of the following measures may be ordered: Disinfection, quarantine, return to port of departure, confiscation, or destruction.

CONCISE SUMMARY

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Seeds, plants or parts thereof, if infested by any of the diseases or insects named in Decree No. 105, article 5 (a) and (b). (See p. 5.)

Rooted grapevines from any source. (Decree No. 105, art. 5 (d), and Decree No. 2921, May 27, 1929. See pp. 5 and 6.)

Peach trees from the United States. (Decree No. 105, art. 5 (e). See p. 6.)

Plants with soil. (Decree No. 105, art. 5 (f). See p. 6.)

Bulbs, tubers, or roots infested with injurious parasites. (Decree No. 105, art. 5 (g). See p. 6.)

Fresh plant products capable of introducing fruitflies. (Decree No. 105, art. 5 (h), and Decree No. 12, September 4, 1930. See pp. 6 and 7.)

Fruits infested with *Aspidiotus perniciosus* or *Diaspis pentagona*. (Decree No. 105, art. 5 (i). See p. 7.)

Corn on the cob and broomcorn. (Decree No. 2526, August 28, 1928. See p. 9.)

Potatoes. (Decree No. 130, April 28, 1931. See p. 13.)

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED—INSPECTION CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

Seeds if not infested by any of the insects named in article 5 (a) of Decree No. 105, February 11, 1925. (See p. 5.)

Soybeans for industrial purposes, subject to fumigation if slightly infested. (Decree No. 298 of April 9, 1935.) (See pp. 15 and 16.)

Plants or parts thereof if not infested by any of the insects named in article 5 (b) of Decree No. 105, February 11, 1925. (See p. 5.)

Bulbs, tubers, or roots free from parasites deemed injurious. (Art. 5 (g) of Decree No. 105, February 11, 1925. See p. 6.)

Fresh fruits from the United States if free from the scale insects *Aspidiotus perniciosus* and *Diaspis pentagona*, and if accompanied by a certificate attesting origin in a district free from Mediterranean fruitfly and visaed by Chilean Consul. (Decree No. 105, art. 5 (i), February 11, 1925, and No. 12, September 4, 1930. See pp. 7, 10, 11, and 13, and following.)

Alfalfa, clover, and other forage seeds containing less than 10 seeds of *Cuscuta* sp. per kilogram. (Decree No. 629 of September 27, 1939. See p. 7.)

Straw packing to be sterilized and certified accordingly. (Decree No. 2526, August 28, 1928. See pp. 9 and 10.)

Grapevine stocks of varieties resistant to phylloxera. (Decree No. 2921 of May 27, 1929. See pp. 5 and 6.)

Peach trees from the United States in conformity with the provisions of Decree No. 781 of May 29, 1935. (See p. 6.)

Clean shelled corn and sorgo seed. (Decree No. 2526 of August 28, 1929. See p. 9.)

Cottonseed for the production of oil, and unginmed cotton, subject to fumigation and other provisions. (Decree No. 226 of March 31, 1936. See pp. 16 and 17.)

Wheat for milling purposes must be free from Angoumois grain moth and so certified. (Decree No. 4, January 4, 1934. See pp. 14 and 15.)

Seed wheat must be certified as coming from a district free from loose smut of wheat. (Decree of January 31, 1939. See p. 15.)

IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

Coffee, tea, yerba mate, rice, chicory, saffron, mushrooms, cinnamon, cloves, cumin, peanuts, cacao, and pepper: No inspection certificate required. If

imported in tin cans may enter any port without inspection. If found infested with pests, subject to the general regulations of Decree No. 105. (Decree No. 450, August 6, 1936. See pp. 8 and 9.)

Wood, ground red pepper, cornmeal and corn starch, dried leaves, and bark and roots for medicinal and industrial purposes through the port of Chacalluta. (See p. 10.)

SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL REGULATIONS

[Decree No. 105, sec. 1, February 11, 1925]

DECLARATION OF PLANT PESTS

ARTICLE 1. Plant diseases of cryptogamic or animal nature, as well as injurious animals and weeds, which can be regarded as plant pests, will be so declared by decree. The office of the Plant Quarantine Service will indicate the procedure to be followed in each case.

AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

ART. 2. (a) The importation of plants, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, fruits, and other plant products capable of introducing any agricultural pests into the country may be permitted through the ports of Valparaiso, Talcahuano, and Los Andes.

(b) The importation by mail of the products above mentioned may only be made through those ports and Santiago.

(c) The imported products are subject to the jurisdiction of the Plant Quarantine Service who are entrusted with the task of preventing the introduction of plant pests.

(d) Other ports of entry may be either limited or authorized in accordance with the recommendations of the Board of Agriculture.

DECLARATION AND CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

ART. 3. The importer in Chile shall furnish to the Customs a written declaration indicating:

- (a) Name and address of importer;
- (b) Purpose for which material is intended;
- (c) Country of origin;
- (d) Locality where the material will be planted or sown.

The declaration shall be accompanied by a certificate of inspection issued by the competent authority of the exporting country and visaed by the respective consul of Chile.

INSPECTION OF PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE

ART. 4. Passengers who carry in their baggage any plants, seeds, fruits, or any other product subject to inspection, are required to declare them to the Captain of the vessel, who in turn shall notify the customs authorities.

Custom inspectors shall confiscate all plant products whose clandestine importation is attempted.

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

ART. 5. The importation is prohibited of:

(a) Every kind of seed which reaches the country infested by any of the following-named insects: *Sitotroga cerealella*, *Bruchus obtectus*, *B. quadrimaculatus*, *B. rufimanus*, *B. chinensis*, *B. signaticornis*, *B. lentis*, *Spermophagus pectoralis*.

(b) Plants or parts thereof upon which the following-named insects are shown to exist: *Aspidiotus perniciosus*, *Diaspis pentagona*, *Euproctis chryso-rhoeca*, *Porthetria dispar*.

(c) Potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum*). (See Decree No. 130, April 28, 1931.)

(d) Rooted grapevines whatever their origin may be (as modified by Decree No. 2921 of May 27, 1929), except as follows:

1. The importation of grapevine stocks will be authorized when the varieties are known to be resistant to phylloxera and when application is made in conformity with the requirements determined by the Plant Quarantine Service and the Services of Viticulture and Oenology.

2. The Customs will exercise special supervision to prevent the importation of plants from countries infested with phylloxera and will extend such supervision to baggage and cargo.

(e) Peach trees originating in the United States of America which are infected with the diseases known as peach yellows, peach rosette, and little peach. (As modified by Decree No. 781 of May 29, 1935.) Those not showing signs of these diseases may be imported in conformity with the following provisions:

1. Compliance with the general requirements of the Laws and Regulations of the Plant Quarantine Service.

2. In case the importation consists of several varieties, only 10 plants of each variety are allowed, and 20 plants in case only one variety is involved. The plants shall be subjected to quarantine or isolation during a growing season in the Experimental Field of the Plant Quarantine Service of the Ministry of Agriculture.

3. At the expiration of this period the plants will be returned to the importer provided they have not shown any signs of the diseases indicated in the preamble, or of any other dangerous diseases not yet established in Chile or which cannot be controlled by the known methods of treatment.

(f) Plants in pots or other containers with soil, from whatever source. To permit the entry of these plants they will have to be deprived of all their soil for inspection, after which their admission or rejection will be determined.

(g) Bulbs, tubers, or roots in which parasites deemed injurious are shown to exist, and whose existence has not been demonstrated in the country.

(h) Fruits which are believed capable of introducing insects commonly known as "fruitflies:" *Rhagoletis pomonella*, *R. cingulata*, *Contarinia pyrivora*, *Epochra canadensis*, *Ortalis (Tephritis) cerasi*, *Ceratitis capitata*, *Dacus oleae*, *Trypeta ludens*, *T. acidusa*, *Tephritis tryoni*, and others.

A decree shall determine the cases and the classes of fruit deemed to be comprehended in the prohibitions referred to in the preceding section. (See Decree No. 12, September 4, 1930.)

(i) Fruits in which the presence is determined of: *Aspidiotus perniciosus* and *Diaspis pentagona*. (See Decree No. 12, September 4, 1930.)

(j) Alfalfa (*Medicago sativa* L.), Clover (*Trifolium* sp.) or other seeds which contain more than 10 seeds of *Cuscuta* sp. per kilogram. (As modified by Decree No. 629 of September 27, 1939.)

The certificate of inspection issued by the official authorities of the exporting country shall have a statement to the effect that this provision has been complied with.

On its arrival in Chile, alfalfa, clover, or any other seeds subject to the contamination of *Cuscuta* sp. seeds, shall be inspected by the Plant Quarantine Service and shall be refused entry if found to contain more than 10 seeds of *Cuscuta* sp. per kilogram.

The enumeration of the diseases in the various sections of this article is not limited and, consequently, others may be added in subsequent orders.

DISPOSAL OF PROHIBITED MATERIAL

ART. 6. If, upon inspection by the Plant Quarantine Service, any of the conditions set forth in article 5 or in any of the special prohibitions promulgated in accordance with paragraph (h) or in any other necessary prohibitions, are found to be violated, the Chief of the Plant Quarantine Service is authorized to order the return or the destruction of the plants, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, or fruits offered for importation. Where the value of the consignment exceeds 5,000 pesos, authority for the application of those measures may be obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture.

Such destruction does not entail any indemnity and if relading of the refused products is resorted to, it shall take place immediately, or else shall be subject, pending reshipment, to such conditions of isolation as the Plant Quarantine Service may determine.

ART. 7. Not applicable.

TREATMENT REQUIRED IF DEEMED NECESSARY

ART. 8. Plants, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, or fruits, the importation of which is not prohibited by article 5, may be released after having passed inspection and other requirements having been fulfilled, in accordance with the following provisions:

(a) Quarantine of suspected or infected consignments pending final decision.

(b) Disinfection in the manner prescribed by the Plant Quarantine Service.

The expenses incurred, including the cost of ingredients for disinfection, will be borne by the importer.

SPECIAL QUARANTINES

Coffee, tea, yerba mate, rice, chicory, saffron, mushrooms, cinnamon, cloves, cumin, peanuts, cacao, and peppers:

Since these products are exclusively for food purposes no inspection certificate is required. They may be imported in tin cans through any port of Chile without inspection.

Rice, cumin, peanuts, and cacao may be imported without restriction through the ports of Arica, Iquique, Tecopilla, Antofagasta, and Taltal, but shipment thence to southern ports is prohibited. These products may be imported through the ports of Coquimbo, Valparaiso, Talcahuano, Los Andes, and Corral subject to inspection. If any of these products are found to be infested with pests, whether or not those pests occur in Chile, they shall be subject to the general provisions of the respective law and regulations. (Decree No. 450, August 6, 1926.)

Rice may enter Puerto Montt subject to inspection. (Decree No. 143, March 16, 1927.)

The southern limit of the zone fixed by Decree No. 450 for the unrestricted entry of rice, cumin, peanuts, cacao, etc., is the Department of Chanaral and the unrestricted reshipment of these products is permitted between the ports included in this zone. (Decree No. 1080, April 25, 1928.)

STRAW, PACKING, CORN ON THE COB, AND BROOMCORN

[Decree No. 2526 of August 28, 1928]

ARTICLE 1. The importation of corn on the cob or parts thereof is prohibited.

ART. 2. The importation of broomcorn for manufacturing purposes is equally prohibited.

ART. 3. The importation of clean shelled corn and sorgo seed, if thoroughly clean and free from fragments of cobs and stalks, may be allowed.

ART. 4. Except for the dispositions of articles 5 and 6 of this decree, no goods of whatever origin may be imported if packed in straw, grasses, or stems of any class of plants.

ART. 5. The importation of spirits, wines, or other bottled liquids shall not be allowed, when packed in straw jackets, unless the consignments are accompanied by a certificate issued by authorized officials of the exporting country attesting that the jackets have been sterilized with steam for at least 15 minutes at 115° C., or disinfected in a closed chamber at a temperature of not less than 20° C., with a solution of formaldehyde. The solution shall contain at least 37 percent by weight of formaldehyde and shall be used at the rate of 500 cc. per 20 cubic meters of space, in a hermetically closed chamber. The straw to be disinfected shall remain there for at least 8 hours.

ART. 6. The importation of glass, glassware, chinaware, etc., if packed with straw, shall be allowed provided the shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by the exporting country and visaed by the corresponding Chilean consul attesting that the straw used for packing has been disinfected by one of the processes outlined in article 5.

ART. 7. Goods arriving without the above-mentioned certificate of disinfection shall be treated as prescribed under article 5.

ART. 8. All expenses incurred in order to comply with the provisions of the present decree shall be charged against the person directly concerned.

CHACALLUTA AN AUTHORIZED PORT OF ENTRY

[Decree No. 1555 of May 28, 1930]

ARTICLE 1. Authorizes the importation of wood, ground red pepper, cornmeal and corn starch, dried leaves, and bark and roots for medicinal and industrial purposes, through the Customs at the port of Chacalluta, without an inspection certificate.

ART. 2. Cereals, including clean shelled corn, are allowed provided they are accompanied by a certificate of inspection to the effect that they are not infested with the Angoumois grain moth (*Sitotroga cerealella*) or with any other insects or plant diseases.

ART. 3. Through the ports of Ollague and San Pedro de Atacama only the following products are allowed entry without a certificate: Wood, ground red pepper, cornmeal and corn starch, and dried leaves, bark, and roots for medicinal or industrial purposes.

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED OF FRESH PLANT PRODUCTS CAPABLE OF CARRYING
FRUITFLIES

[Decree No. 12, September 4, 1930]

ARTICLE 1. The importation into Chile is prohibited of all fresh plant products, whatever their origin, which are capable of carrying fruitflies. Especially included in this prohibition are all kinds of fresh fruits, and the following vegetables: Tomatoes, eggplants, squash, string beans, and peppers.

ENTRY PERMITTED WHEN CERTIFIED AS ORIGINATING IN A DISTRICT FREE FROM
FRUITFLIES

ART. 2. Fresh fruits from the State of California are excepted from the above prohibition.

ART. 3. The declaration that the fruits or other products are from a zone free from fruitfly shall be made in the certificate issued by the plant quarantine authorities of the country of origin, which certificate shall accompany the shipping papers or bill of lading, and which will indicate in each case the kind, quality, and origin of the products whose entry is permitted by this decree. This certificate shall be issued in duplicate and shall be visaed by the Chilean consul in the country of origin of the fruit. A copy of the said certificate shall accompany the shipping papers, and another shall be retained with the fruit while it remains on board.

ART. 4. The importation of the products excepted from the prohibition, indicated in article 2, is subject to the following conditions:

INSPECTION CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

(a) Through the ports of the zone included between Arica and the Chanaral entry is permitted, provided that the products are accompanied by the sanitary certificate which must come with each shipment and in which it is also stated that the consignment has been inspected at the port of embarkation by competent sanitary authority. The said certificate shall be visaed by the respective Chilean consul, in accordance with the provisions of article 3, and it will also be required that the certificate bear the approval of the inspector of the Plant Quarantine Service of Arica, after inspection made on board by the official.

AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

The inspection made at Arica will serve to permit entry through ports where there are no inspectors of the Plant Quarantine Service; but in ports where there are officials of that service, entry will be permitted only after inspection has been made at the place where the products were unladen.

(b) The fruits and other products named in article 2 of the present decree may be entered through the port of Chanaral, provided that they are intended exclusively for consumption in the mining establishments of the region included between Pueblo Hundido and the northern boundary.

(c) The products named in article 2, with the exception of avocados, watermelons, and cucumbers, may be entered south of Chanaral only through the ports of Coquimbo, Valparaiso, Los Andes, San Antonio, Talcahuano, and Valdivia, after the inspection established by the Law of the Plant Quarantine Service and upon presentation of the certificate referred to in article 3.

ART 5. The importation is authorized of fresh fruits and vegetables of whatever origin through the port of Magellanes without other requirement than the certificate prescribed by article 3, provided that those products are intended for consumption in the Departments of Magellanes, Natales, and Tierra del Fuego, their relading being definitely prohibited for the north of these Departments.

ARTS. 6 to 10. Not applicable.

ART. 11. Steamship companies are prohibited from transporting to any port of the country fresh fruits and the other products named in article 1 of the present decree, and the crew and passengers shall not be allowed to have or to embark those products; but the transportation of the products excepted from the prohibition in article 2 may be effected.

ARTS. 12 and 13. Not applicable.

ART. 14. Vessels that embark fresh fruits, vegetables, and other products whose importation is prohibited by article 1 shall not keep these products on board if they have to call at any port south of Taltal; but if those products should be intended exclusively as food for their passengers and crews they may be retained on board provided that they be kept in locked inclosures while the vessels remain in port. In no case may tomatoes, mangoes, cherimoyas, guavas, or other tropical fruits be kept on board, unless expressly excepted from the prohibition to enter, as ordered in the present decree.

An inspector of the Plant Quarantine Service will confirm compliance with this provision and the vessel shall not be received if this requirement is not complied with.

ARTS. 15 and 16. Not applicable.

FRESH FRUITS FROM THE UNITED STATES

Fresh fruits may be imported into Chile from any State of the United States, provided that each shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by the competent American authorities, affirming that the fruit originated in a district free from the Mediterranean fruitfly (*Ceratitis capitata*), the certificate to be visaed by a Chilean Consul. (Minister of Agriculture of Chile through the American Consul, Santiago, Chile, October 28, 1930.)

IMPORTATION OF POTATOES PROHIBITED

From the date of this decree the importation is prohibited of potatoes from foreign sources, to prevent the introduction of the wart disease (*Chrysophlyctis endobiotica*). (Decree No. 130, April 28, 1931.)

ADDITIONAL AUTHORIZED PORTS

[Decree No. 336 of July 24, 1933]

Authorizes the importation of the following products through the port of San Antonio: Fruits, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, and any other plant products.

[Decree No. 270 of March 28, 1934]

Authorizes the importation of the following products through the port of Antofagasta: Plants, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, fruits, and any other plant products.

[Decree No. 553 of August 18, 1934]

Authorizes the importation of the following products through the port of Arica: Plants, cuttings, fruits, and any other agricultural products.

[Decree No. 708 of November 30, 1934]

IMPORTATION OF FRUIT THROUGH THE PORT OF ARICA FOR LOCAL CONSUMPTION

ARTICLE 1. The importation of fruit for local consumption is hereby allowed through the port of Arica, provided it originates in national or foreign territories free of the fruitfly. The fruit must be accompanied by a certificate of inspection stating that it is free of the fruitfly. If the fruit is of foreign origin, the certificate must be visaed by the corresponding Chilean Consul.

Fruit imported into Arica for local consumption is not allowed to proceed to the valleys of Azapa and Codpa.

USE OF WHEAT IMPORTED FOR MILLING

[Decree No. 386 of September 30, 1932]

ARTICLE 1. The use for planting purposes of wheat imported for milling is hereby prohibited. All wheat so imported must be milled in its entirety.

WHEAT INTENDED FOR MILLING

Chilean Decree No. 4 of January 4, 1934, extends the prohibitions of article 5 of Decree No. 105 of February 11, 1925, to wheat intended for milling. The text of Decree No. 4 follows:

ARTICLE 1. Wheat intended for milling may be admitted into Chilean territory only when absolutely free from the Angoumois grain moth (*Sitotroga cerealella*).

ART. 2. Each shipment must be accompanied by a certificate issued by competent authorities of the exporting country, visaed by the respective Chilean Consul, affirming that the region in which the wheat is grown is free from the insect mentioned in article 1.

ART. 3. Shipments of wheat and their containers proceeding from regions where this insect exists shall be fumigated or treated with heat before shipment in such a manner as to insure the total destruction of insects which may infest the wheat.

ART. 4. A single proof of the presence of live insects in the shipment offered for importation will be sufficient cause for the Servicio de Sanidad Vegetal to prevent its unloading.

ART. 5. Sacks containing wheat shall be strong enough to withstand the ordinary operations of lading and unloading without being torn.

ART. 6. Wheat imported for seed purposes shall be subject to the general provisions of the regulations governing the importation of seeds.

ART. 7. Violations of the foregoing provisions will be subject to the sanctions of Decree No. 177 of December 31, 1924.

SEED WHEAT

[Chilean Decree, Santiago, January 31, 1939]

ARTICLE 1. The use of wheat infected with loose smut (*Ustilago tritici*) for seeding purposes is prohibited.

ARTS. 2 to 6. Refer to domestic matters.

ART. 7. Wheat imported for seed purposes must be accompanied by a certificate issued by competent authorities of the exporting country, stating that the wheat was grown in localities free from loose smut (*Ustilago tritici*).

IMPORTATION OF SOYBEANS FOR OIL EXTRACTION

[Decree No. 298 of April 9, 1935]

Whereas it is convenient to import soybeans in sufficient quantities to meet the demand of the oil industry until we are capable of producing enough ourselves; whereas it is highly improbable that soybeans may be infested with *Bruchus obtectus*, and that if so infested any danger of contamination could be avoided by refusing its entry, therefore the following decree is issued:

ARTICLE 1. The provisions of article 5 of Decree No. 105 are hereby waived in the case of the importation of soybeans.

ART. 2. If the presence in small numbers of *Bruchus obtectus*, *Laspeyresia glycinivorella*, or any other dangerous insect not established in Chile is detected upon inspection by the Plant Quarantine Service, fumigation shall be required before its release.

ART. 3. In case of a heavy infestation the seed must be reembarked within a period designated by the Plant Quarantine Service. At the expiration of that period the seed shall be destroyed by burning if this order is not complied with.

COTTONSEED PESTS

[Decree No. 226, March 31, 1936]

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.

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 with 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, the seed 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 seed 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.

ART. 14. Decree No. 1031 of September 30, 1935, is revoked.

IMPORTATION OF BENEFICIAL INSECTS

[Decree No. 458, April 27, 1935]

ARTICLE 1. The importation of insects beneficial to agriculture, namely, those which are natural enemies of other 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.

DECEMBER 2, 1940.

B. E. P. Q. 404, Revised, Supplement No. 2

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, BRITISH INDIA

Notification of the Department of Education, Health and Lands, No. F. 30-8/37, dated under Agriculture, at Simla, June 7, 1940.

PRESCRIBED FORM OF CERTIFICATES

"I. (i) (2) The certificate shall be in the form prescribed in the Third Schedule or in a form as near thereto as may be and supplying all the information called for in that form."

This paragraph modifies article 5 on page 6 of B. E. P. Q. 404, revised, and apparently permits the use of the Export Certificate, Form EQ-375, when the information required in the prescribed certificate as shown on page 9 is incorporated in Form EQ-375.

Several revisions in terminology have been adopted in paragraphs (ii), (iii), and (iv) of the above Notification. In accordance with these changes, in article 7, on page 6 of B. E. P. Q. 404, revised, *Dothidiella ulei* should be inserted before *Melanopsanmosis ulei*, in article 9 (2) on page 7, "aleurodes" should be changed to read "white flies," and *Ceratostomella paradoxa*, as a synonym for *Thielaviopsis paradoxa*, should be inserted after "pineapple disease."

On page 7, article 8, insert the words "except from Burma" after the words "British India" in line three. (Notification No. F. 43-15/40-A, August 14, 1940.)

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

LIST OF CURRENT QUARANTINE AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS AND MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS

[The domestic and foreign quarantine and other restrictive orders summarized herein are issued under the authority of the Plant Quarantine Act of Aug. 20, 1912, as amended. The Mexican border regulations and the export-certification regulations are issued under specific acts of Congress.]

QUARANTINE ORDERS

The numbers assigned to these quarantines indicate merely the chronological order of issuance of both domestic and foreign quarantines in one numerical series. The quarantine numbers missing in this list are quarantines which have either been superseded or revoked. For convenience of reference these quarantines are here classified as domestic and foreign, the domestic quarantines being divided into (1) those applying primarily to the continental United States and (2) those applying primarily to shipments from and to the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

DOMESTIC PLANT QUARANTINES

QUARANTINES APPLYING TO THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

Black stem rust.—Quarantine No. 38, revised, effective September 1, 1937: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective September 1, 1937, the movement into any of the protected States, namely, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, as well as the movement from any one of said protected States into any other protected State of the common barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*), or other species of *Berberis* or *Mahonia* or parts thereof capable of propagation, on account of the black stem rust of grains. The regulations place no restrictions on the interstate movement of Japanese barberry (*B. thunbergii*) or any of its rust-resistant varieties, or of cuttings (without roots) of *Mahonia* shipped for decorative purposes and not for propagation.

Gypsy moth and brown-tail moth.—Quarantine No. 45, revised, effective September 29, 1938: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supple-

mental thereto, revised, effective September 29, 1938, the movement interstate to any point outside of the infested area, or from points in the generally infested area to points in the lightly infested area, of stone and quarry products, and of the plants and the plant products listed therein. The regulated area covers Rhode Island and parts of the States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

Japanese beetle.—Quarantine No. 48, revised, effective February 12, 1941: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective February 12, 1941, the interstate movement of (1) fruits and vegetables; (2) nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock, and other plants; and (3) sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure, from the regulated area to or through any point outside thereof. The regulated area includes the entire States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Delaware, and the District of Columbia, and portions of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and Ohio.

Pink bollworm.—Quarantine No. 52, revised, effective March 15, 1939: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective March 15, 1939, as amended effective November 20, 1939, the interstate movement from the regulated areas of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, of (1) cotton, wild cotton, including all parts of either cotton or wild cotton plants, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton fiber, gin waste, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake, and meal; (2) bagging and other containers and wrappers of cotton and cotton products; (3) railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton or cotton products or which are fouled with such products; (4) farm products, farm household goods, farm equipment, and, if contaminated with cotton, any other articles.

Thurberia weevil.—Quarantine No. 61, revised, effective August 1, 1927: Prohibits the interstate movement of *Thurberia*, including all parts of the plant, from any point in Arizona and prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective October 2, 1933, as amended effective October 22, 1936, the interstate movement from the regulated area of Arizona of (1) cotton, including all parts of the plant, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton lint, gin waste, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, and cottonseed cake and meal; (2) bagging and other containers and wrappers of cotton and cotton products; (3) railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products, or which are fouled with such products; (4) hay and other farm products; and (5) farm household goods, farm equipment, and, if contaminated with cotton, any other articles.

White-pine blister rust.—Quarantine No. 63, effective October 1, 1926: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective July 1, 1938, the interstate movement from every State in the continental United States and the District of Columbia of five-leafed pines (*Pinus*) or currant and gooseberry plants (*Ribes* and *Grossularia*), including cultivated or wild or ornamental sorts.

Mexican fruitfly.—Quarantine No. 64, revised, effective October 15, 1937: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective October 16, 1939, the interstate movement from the regulated area of Texas of fruits of all varieties.

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 September 11, 1939, the interstate movement from the regulated areas in the States of New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut to or through any point outside thereof, of elm plants or parts thereof of all species of the genus *Ulmus*, irrespective of whether nursery, forest, or privately grown, including (1) trees, plants, leaves, twigs, branches, bark, roots, trunks, cuttings, and scions of such plants; (2) logs or cordwood of such plants; and (3) lumber, crates, boxes, barrels, packing cases, and other containers manufactured in whole or in part from such plants, unless the wood is entirely free from bark.

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

QUARANTINES APPLYING TO THE TERRITORIES OF HAWAII AND PUERTO RICO

Hawaiian fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 13, revised, effective June 1, 1917: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective June 1, 1930, the movement from the Territory of Hawaii into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States, of all fruits and vegetables in the natural or raw state, on account of the Mediterranean fruitfly (*Ceratitidis capitata*) and the melonfly (*Dacus cucurbitae*).

Sugarcane.—Quarantine No. 16, revised, effective January 1, 1935: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of canes of sugarcane, or cuttings or parts thereof, sugarcane leaves, and bagasse, on account of certain injurious insects and diseases, except that movement will be allowed under permit of specific materials on condition that they have been or are to be so treated, processed, or manufactured that, in the judgment of the Department, their movement will involve no pest risk.

Sweetpotato.—Quarantine No. 30, revised, effective October 10, 1934: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of any variety of sweetpotato (*Ipomoea batatas* Poir.), regardless of the use for which the same is intended, on account of the sweetpotato stem borer (*Omphisa anastomosalis* Guen.) and the sweetpotato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae* Waterh.).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 32, effective April 1, 1918: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), regardless of the use for which the same is intended, on account of two injurious weevils (*Rhabdocnemis obscurus* Boisd. and *Metamasius hemipterus* Linn.).

Hawaiian and Puerto Rican cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products.—Quarantine No. 47, effective August 15, 1920: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective August 15, 1920, the movement of cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products, except oil, from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States on account of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saund.) and the cotton-blister mite (*Eriophyes gossypii* Banks).

United States quarantined to protect Hawaii.—Quarantine No. 51, effective October 1, 1921: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective October 1, 1921, the movement from the United States to the Territory of Hawaii, as ships' stores or as baggage or effects of passengers or crews, of sugarcane, corn (other than shelled corn), cotton, alfalfa, and the fruits of the avocado and papaya in the natural or raw state, on account of injurious insects, especially the sugarcane borer (*Diatraea saccharalis* Fab.), the alfalfa weevil (*Hypera postica* Gyll.), the cotton boll weevil (*Anthonomus grandis* Boh.), the papaya fruitfly (*Toxotrypana curvicauda* Gerst.), and certain insect enemies of the fruit of the avocado.

Puerto Rican fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 58, revised, effective January 22, 1941: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective January 22, 1941, 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 certain injurious insects, including the fruitflies *Anastrepha suspensa* (Loew) and *A. mombinpraeoptans* Sein. 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.

Coffee.—Quarantine No. 73, effective April 1, 1940: Prohibits the importation into Puerto Rico from all foreign countries and localities of (1) the seeds or beans of coffee which, previous to importation, have not been roasted to a degree which, in the judgment of an inspector of the Department of Agriculture, will have destroyed coffee borers in all stages, (2) coffee berries or

fruits, and (3) coffee plants and leaves, on account of an injurious coffee insect known as the coffee berry borer (*Stephanoderes [coffea] hampei* Ferr.) and an injurious rust disease due to the fungus *Hemileia vastatrix* B. and Br. Provision is made for importations of samples of unroasted coffee seeds or beans and for shipments of unroasted coffee seeds or beans in transit to destinations other than Puerto Rico.

FOREIGN PLANT QUARANTINES

Pink bollworm.—Quarantine No. 8, effective July 1, 1913, with revised regulations effective July 1, 1917: Forbids the importation from any foreign locality and country, excepting only the locality of the Imperial Valley in the State of Baja California, Mexico, of cottonseed (including seed cotton) of all species and varieties and cottonseed hulls. Seed cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed hulls from the Imperial Valley may be entered under permit and regulation.

Seeds of avocado or alligator pear.—Quarantine No. 12, effective February 27, 1914: Forbids the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the seed of the avocado or alligator pear on account of the avocado weevil (*Heilipus lauri*).

Sugarcane.—Quarantine No. 15, revised, effective October 1, 1934: Prohibits the importation from all foreign countries and localities of canes of sugarcane, or cuttings or parts thereof, sugarcane leaves, and bagasse, on account of certain injurious insects and diseases, except that importation will be allowed under permit of specific materials on condition that they have been or are to be so treated, processed, or manufactured that, in the judgment of the Department, their entry will involve no pest risk.

Citrus nursery stock.—Quarantine No. 19, revised, effective September 1, 1934: Forbids the importation from all foreign localities and countries of all citrus nursery stock, including buds and scions, on account of the citrus canker and other dangerous citrus diseases. The term "citrus," as used in this quarantine, includes only plants belonging to the tribe Citrinae, subfamily Citratae, of the family Rutaceae.

Indian corn or maize and related plants.—Quarantine No. 24, effective July 1, 1916, as amended, effective April 1, 1917, and April 23, 1917: Forbids the importation from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Taiwan (Formosa), Japan, and adjacent islands, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.) and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (*Euchlaena*), jobs-tears (*Coix*), *Polytoea*, *Chionachne*, and *Sclerachne*, on account of the downy mildews and *Physoderma* diseases of Indian corn, except that Indian corn or maize may be imported under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Citrus fruits.—Quarantine No. 28, effective August 1, 1917: Forbids the importation from eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), the Malayan Archipelago, the Philippine Islands, Oceania (except Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand), Japan (including Taiwan (Formosa) and other islands adjacent to Japan), and the Union of South Africa, of all species and varieties of citrus fruits, on account of the citrus canker, except that oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) may be imported under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Sweetpotato and yam.—Quarantine No. 29, effective January 1, 1918: Forbids the importation for any purpose of any variety of sweetpotatoes and yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.), from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the sweetpotato weevils (*Cylas* spp.) and the sweetpotato scarabee (*Eusepeus batatae*).

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

Bamboo.—Quarantine No. 34, effective October 1, 1918: Forbids the importation for any purpose of any variety of bamboo seed, plants, or cuttings thereof capable of propagation, including all genera and species of the tribe Bambuseae, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of dangerous plant diseases,

including the bamboo smut (*Ustilago shiraiana*). This quarantine order does not apply to bamboo timber consisting of the mature dried culms or canes which are imported for fishing rods, furniture making, or other purposes, or to any kind of articles manufactured from bamboo, or to bamboo shoots cooked or otherwise preserved.

Nursery stock, plants, and seeds.—Quarantine No. 37, effective June 1, 1919: Forbids, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective December 22, 1930, and amended effective December 1, 1938, the importation of seeds, nursery stock, and other plants and plant products capable of propagation from all foreign countries and localities on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases. Under this quarantine the following plant products may be imported without restriction when free from sand, soil, or earth, unless covered by special quarantine or other restrictive orders: Plant products imported for medicinal, food, or manufacturing purposes, and field, vegetable, and flower seeds, except seeds of *Lathyrus* and *Vicia*. Cut flowers from the Dominion of Canada are also allowed entry without permit. The entry of the following nursery stock and other plants and seeds is permitted under permit:

Under regulation 3:

(1) Bulbs, corms, or root stocks (pips) of the following genera: *Lilium* (lily), *Convallaria* (lily-of-the-valley), *Hyacinthus* (hyacinth), *Tulipa* (tulip), *Crocus*, and *Narcissus* (daffodil and jonquil); 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 1, 1939, *Begonia* and *Gloxinia* tubers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Under regulation 14: Provision exists in this regulation for the entry of most kinds of plants that are not covered by other regulations of this quarantine or by other quarantines.

Under regulation 15: Provision exists for the entry in unlimited quantities of most kinds of plants which can be considered as peculiar to or standard productions of the Dominion of Canada, as opposed to stock imported into the Dominion from foreign countries and held or grown on there for later sale.

European corn borer.—Quarantine No. 41, revised, effective June 1, 1926: Forbids, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised effective March 1, 1933, the importation from all foreign countries and localities of the stalk and all other parts, whether used for packing or other purposes, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of Indian corn or maize, broomcorn, sweet sorghums, grain sorghums, Sudan grass, Johnson grass, sugarcane, pearl millet, napier grass, teosinte, and jobs-tears, on account of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis*) and other dangerous insects and plant diseases.

Rice.—Quarantine No. 55, revised, effective November 23, 1933: Forbids the importation of seed or paddy rice from all foreign countries and localities except the Republic of Mexico, and forbids the importation of rice straw and rice

hulls from all foreign countries and localities, and seed or paddy rice from the Republic of Mexico, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective July 1, 1933, as amended effective August 1, 1934, on account of injurious fungous diseases of rice, including downy mildew (*Sclerospora macrocarpa*), leaf smut (*Entyloma oryzae*), blight (*Oospora oryztorum*), and glume blotch (*Melanomma glumarum*), as well as dangerous insect pests.

Fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 56, effective November 1, 1923: Forbids, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective December 1, 1936, as amended effective February 27, 1940, the importation of fruits and vegetables, except as restricted, as to certain countries and districts, by special quarantines and other orders, and of plants or portions of plants used as packing material in connection with shipments of such fruits and vegetables from all foreign countries and localities other than the Dominion of Canada, on account of injurious insects, including fruitflies and melonflies (Trypetidae). Includes and supersedes Quarantine No. 49 on account of the citrus blackfly.

Flag smut.—Quarantine No. 59, effective February 1, 1926: Forbids the importation of all species and varieties of wheat (*Triticum* spp.) and wheat products, unless so milled or so processed as to have destroyed all flag-smut spores, from India, Japan, China, Australia, Union of South Africa, Italy, and Spain.

Packing materials.—Quarantine No. 69, effective July 1, 1933, as amended, effective July 1, 1933: Forbids the entry from all foreign countries and localities of the following materials when used as packing for other commodities, except in special cases where preparation, processing, or manufacture are judged by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture to have eliminated risk of carrying injurious insects and plant diseases: Rice straw, hulls, and chaff; cotton and cotton products; sugarcane, including bagasse; bamboo leaves and small shoots; leaves of plants; forest litter; and soil with an appreciable admixture of vegetable matter not therein provided for by regulation. All parts of corn and allied plants are likewise prohibited except from Mexico and the countries of Central America, the West Indies, and South America. This quarantine also brings under restriction, involving inspection at will by the Department but requiring no permit or certificate, the following when used as packing: Cereal straw, chaff, and hulls (other than rice); corn and allied plants from Mexico, Central America, the West Indies, and South America; willow twigs from Europe; grasses, hay, and similar plant mixtures from all countries; and authorized soil-packing materials from all countries. This quarantine does not cover such widely used packing materials as excelsior, paper, sawdust, ground cork, charcoal, and various other materials.

Dutch elm disease.—Quarantine No. 70, revised, effective January 1, 1935: Forbids the importation from Europe, on account of a disease due to the fungus *Graphium ulmi*, of seeds, leaves, plants, cuttings, and scions of elm or related plants, defined to include all genera of the family Ulmaceae; logs of elm and related plants; lumber, timber, or veneer of such plants if bark is present on them; and crates, boxes, barrels, packing cases, and other containers, and other articles manufactured in whole or in part from the wood of elm or related plants if not free from bark.

OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS

The regulation of the entry of nursery stock from foreign countries into the United States was specifically provided for in the Plant Quarantine Act. The act further provides for the similar regulation of any other class of plants or plant products when the need therefor shall be determined. The entry of the plants and plant products listed below has been brought under such regulation.

Nursery stock.—The conditions governing the entry of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from all foreign countries and localities are indicated above under "Foreign plant quarantines." (See Quarantine No. 37.)

Potatoes.—The order of December 22, 1913, and the regulations issued thereunder, revised, effective March 1, 1922, and amended, effective December 1, 1936, restrict the importation of potatoes from all foreign countries and localities except the Dominion of Canada and Bermuda, on account of injurious potato diseases and insect pests. The importation of potatoes is now authorized from Bermuda, Canada, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Spain (including the Canary Islands), and the States of Chihuahua and Sonora, and the northern territory of Baja California, Mexico.

Cotton and cotton wrappings.—The order of April 27, 1915, and the rules and regulations issued thereunder, revised, effective February 24, 1923, amended effective May 1, 1924, December 15, 1924, December 11, 1937, and July 1, 1938, restrict the importation of cotton and cotton wrappings from all foreign countries and localities, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm.

Cottonseed products.—The two orders of June 23, 1917, and the rules and regulations issued thereunder, effective July 16, 1917, amended, effective August 7, 1925, restrict the importation of cottonseed cake and meal and all other cottonseed products except oil from all foreign countries and localities, and the importation of cottonseed oil from Mexico, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm: *Provided*, That these commodities which originate in and are shipped directly from the Imperial Valley, Baja California, Mexico, may enter without restriction.

Plant safeguard regulations.—These rules and regulations, revised, effective December 1, 1932, provide safeguards for the landing or unloading for transshipment and exportation and for transportation and exportation in bond of restricted or prohibited plants and plant products when it is determined that such entry can be made without involving risk to the plant cultures of the United States and also provide for the safeguarding of such plant material at a port or within the territorial limits of the United States where entry or landing is not intended or where entry has been refused.

Rules and regulations governing the movement of plants and plant products into and out of the District of Columbia.—These rules and regulations, revised effective April 30, 1938, are promulgated under the amendment to the Plant Quarantine Act of May 31, 1920. They provide for the regulation of the movement of plants and plant products, including nursery stock, from or into the District of Columbia and for the control of injurious plant diseases and insect pests within the said District.

MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS

Rules and regulations prohibiting the movement of cotton and cottonseed from Mexico into the United States and governing the entry into the United States of railway cars and other vehicles, freight, express, baggage, or other materials from Mexico at border points.—These rules and regulations, promulgated June 23, 1917, pursuant to authority given in the appropriation act for the United States Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1918, and since repeated annually, and amended effective January 29, 1920, are designed to prevent the entry of the pink bollworm of cotton which is known to exist widely in Mexico. They provide for the examination of passengers' baggage, for the disinfection of railway cars, freight, express, and other shipments, and for the cleaning of domestic cars handling Mexican freight. All fees collected for disinfecting railway cars are deposited in the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

The inspectors concerned in the enforcement of these regulations at border points are charged also with enforcement of restrictions on the entry of plants and plant products under various foreign plant quarantines.

Regulations governing sanitary export certification.—These regulations, revised effective September 21, 1936, were promulgated pursuant to authority granted in the Agricultural Appropriation Act of May 17, 1935 (49 Stat. 268), and repeated in subsequent appropriation acts. They provide for the inspection and certification of domestic plants and plant products intended for export to countries requiring such certification. All fees collected for this service are deposited in the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

According to reports received by the Bureau during the period October 1 to December 31, 1940, penalties have recently been imposed by the proper 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
Curtis Holland	San Ysidro, Calif.	4 stalks sugarcane	\$1
Clementina Rodriguez	do.	62 nodes sugarcane	1
Onecta Hadding	do.	8 nodes sugarcane	1
Amancio Lucio	Brownsville, Tex.	2 avocados	1
Mrs. Sandoval de Reyes	El Paso, Tex.	3 plants in soil	1
T. B. Knight	do.	1 avocado	1
Primitiva Chapa	Hidalgo, Tex.	14 peaches and 7 apples	1
Jose Regelio Celba	do.	5 nodes sugarcane	1
A. Cavazos	Laredo, Tex.	4 apples and 7 peaches	1
Conception Acusto	do.	2 quinces	1
Mrs. Angelina Canales	do.	2 plants and 1 avocado seed	1
Guadalupe Arredonodo	do.	2 pomegranates	1
Mrs. H. N. Haddad	do.	3 plants in pot	1
Maria Torres	do.	3 plants	1
Joseph G. Chavez	do.	6 sweet limes	1
Max Kappner	do.	3 mameys	1
Maria J. Puente	do.	7 plants and 3 guavas	1
B. F. Castro	do.	3 apples and 1 quince	1
Oscar Gonzalez	do.	5 oranges and 1 avocado	1
Mrs. Maria G. Gaitoin	do.	6 sweet limes	1
Leon Vicknair	do.	4 plants	1
Christina Escamilla	do.	2 plants	1
Guadalupe Reyna	do.	1 plant	1
Severo Rodriguez	do.	1 guava	1
Dora Ibarra	do.	1 plant	1
Juana Sanchez	do.	do.	1
Ignacia Reyes	do.	121 red haws	1
Mrs. E. Mitchell	do.	3 oranges and 2 sweet limes	1
Juleau Villerreal	do.	9 oranges	1
Elias Sierras	do.	1 guava	1
Modesta Montaga	do.	1 orange	1
Thomas B. Lippincott	do.	3 guavas	1
Elvira Garza	do.	2 oranges	1
Elena C. Aguilar	do.	2 plants	1
Faustina de Ramirez	do.	3 guavas	1
Antonio Yrugas	do.	2 avocados	1
Julia Martinez	do.	1 apple	1
Mrs. R. Garcia	do.	1 plant in soil	1
Morris Greenblum	do.	5 plants	1
Leonora G. de Ayala	do.	5 oranges	1

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

United States Department of Agriculture

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

LIST OF INTERCEPTED PLANT PESTS, 1940

(List of Pests Recorded During the Period July 1, 1939, to June 30, 1940, Inclusive, as Intercepted in, on, or with Plants and Plant Products Entering United States Territory.)

INTRODUCTION

This report, covering the twenty-seventh year for which lists of interceptions have been issued, shows a decided change in arrangement of the detailed tabular information regarding those species believed to be of sufficient interest to warrant such presentation. Under the new arrangement the detailed data are given under the names of the pests and indexed under the names of the hosts and under the countries of origin instead of being given under the countries of origin without any indexing.

This change is being made so that the list will be more serviceable under present-day conditions. When the first list of interceptions was issued on February 2, 1914, covering the period July 1 to December 31, 1913, 84 percent of the interceptions listed were made by State quarantine officers. Federal quarantine inspectors were located in Washington only, and interception data were assembled and used on a country-of-origin basis. Data were so few that all could be reviewed quickly regardless of the arrangement used. Today most of the interceptions are made by Federal inspectors who are stationed at numerous maritime and border ports; interceptions are indexed in the Washington office under pest, host, and country of origin, but these files are not available to the major part of the personnel except by correspondence; and the pest-and-host relationship is more important than the country of origin, since rapid transportation of pests with host materials has made distribution data less stable than they were formerly.

In an effort to meet the needs of the organization as a whole, and of cooperating agencies and specialists as well, an index to previous interceptions has been prepared and is being checked prior to expected publication. This index has alphabetical lists of intercepted insects and pathogens, with alphabetical lists of the hosts in, on, or with which they were intercepted and alphabetical lists of the countries of origin. Hosts are listed alphabetically also and the pests found associated with them are indicated. The new arrangement of the annual list is not only more serviceable of itself but will make it usable as an annual supplement to the cumulated index when it becomes available.

With so much of the data cross-indexed it is felt that relatively little text is needed to enable readers to find information of special interest to them.

Following the introduction there are brief references to a few of the more interesting findings, as well as summaries of the interceptions of some of the species too common to be included in the detailed tables, and of incompletely determined pests.

As usual, the records summarized in this report cover determinations of pests intercepted in, on, or with plants and plant products (1) imported, (2) offered for but refused entry, (3) held as ships' stores, etc., and hence not imported through customs, (4) offered for entry for immediate export or for immediate transportation and exportation in bond, and (5) in domestic shipments reaching the mainland from Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

Collections made late in the year are often included in the report for the following year, especially if not determined immediately. The data on which this paper is based are on file in Washington, D. C. In addition to routine reports and determinations by the personnel of this Bureau, State and customs officials furnish considerable information. Staffs of specialists maintained by the States of Cali-

ifornia and Florida and the Territory of Hawaii determine most of the interceptions made there, and specialists in the Bureau of Plant Industry determine a large part of the more difficult plant-disease material.

The alleged origin of plant materials cannot be verified in all cases. Obviously doubtful items are either omitted or the origin is listed as unknown.

NOTES ON INSECTS INTERCEPTED

FRUITFLIES

The following fruitflies were intercepted: *Anastrepha distincta* Greene in *Inga* sp. from Mexico; *A. fraterculus* (Wied.) in peach from Mexico; Mexican fruitfly (*A. ludens* (Loew)) in avocado, grapefruit, mango, orange, peach, pear, pomegranate, ponderosa lemon, quince, sour orange, sweet lime, tangerine, and white sapote from Mexico; *A. mombinpraeoptans* Sein in *Spondias* sp. from the American Virgin Islands, mango from Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica, and Mexico, and guava and mango from Puerto Rico; *A. serpentina* (Wied.) in sapote from Honduras, mamey and sapote from Mexico, and orange and sapodilla from Trinidad; *A. suspensa* (Loew) in guava from Cuba and Puerto Rico; *Anastrepha* sp. in grapefruit from Argentina, sapodilla from Colombia, mango from Costa Rica, Cuba, Haiti, Jamaica, and Panama, star-apple from Guatemala, mango and star-apple from Honduras, apple, apricot, avocado, guava, mango, orange, peach, pear, quince, and sapote from Mexico, and mango and sapodilla from Trinidad; Mediterranean fruitfly (*Ceratitis capitata* Wied.) in tangerine from Brazil, in box containing apples and pears from Germany, avocado, coffee berry, and pepper from Hawaii, bitter orange, pear, pricklypear, and where oranges had been stored on deck of ship from Italy, and orange from Portugal and Spain; *Ceratitis* sp. in grapefruit from Palestine and Union of South Africa; melonfly (*Dacus cucurbitae* (Coq.)) in box of cucumbers from Hawaii; olive fruitfly (*D. oleae* Gmel.) in olive from Italy and Portugal; *Dacus* sp. in pumpkin from Union of South Africa; *Epochra* sp. in currant from Mexico; apple maggot (*Rhagoletis pomonella* (Walsh)) in apple from Canada and Mexico and *Crataegus* sp. from Mexico; *Rhagoletis* sp. in black walnut and *Crataegus* sp. from Mexico; *Spilographa* sp. in *Rosa spinosissima* var. from Canada; papaya fruitfly (*Toxotrypana curvicauda* (Gerst.) in bag containing papaya fruit from Puerto Rico; trypetid in *Wisteria* sp. from Japan, cut flowers, seed pod, and *Zinnia* sp. from Mexico, *Lonicera* sp. seed from Sweden, rhizome from Switzerland, and peach and plum from Union of South Africa.

INSECTS OTHER THAN FRUITFLIES

Acrolepia assectella (Zell.) (Hyponomeutidae) was intercepted in leeks from Italy and Sweden. The citrus blackfly (*Aleurocanthus woglumi* Ashby) was found on leaves of lemon, orange, and sweet lime from Cuba, fruit of sour lime from Dominica, and leaf of sour lime from Jamaica. Pineapples from Mexico were infested with *Alpheias conspirata* Hein. (Galleriidae). *Anthonomus funereus* Champ. (Curculionidae) arrived with orchids from Mexico. *Aonidiella comperei* McK. (Coccidae) was found on sour limes from Dominica and Guatemala. *Aspidiotus coryphae* Ckll. (Coccidae) infested coconuts from Philippines. *Asterolecanium stentae* Brain (Coccidae) was intercepted on *Euphorbia* sp. from Union of South Africa. *Baris lepidii* Germ. (Curculionidae) was taken in horseradish from Poland. *Bruchus pallidicornis* (Boh.) (Bruchidae) infested lentil seed from Italy. *Ceroloma atrofasciata* Jac. (Chrysomelidae) arrived with *Oncidium cavendishianum* from Guatemala. The turnip gall weevil (*Ceutorhynchus pleurostigma* Marsh.) was intercepted in turnip from England, France, Netherlands, Scotland, and Sweden. The Asiatic rice borer (*Chilo simplex* (Butler)) was intercepted with rice straw from Japan. *Chrysomphalus umboniferus* Newst. (Coccidae) was taken on an orchid leaf from Venezuela. *Coptotermes formosanus* Shiraki (termite) arrived with *Cycas* sp. from Japan. *Crociosema plebeiana* Zell. (Olethreutidae) infested *Hibiscus* sp. from Bermuda and okra from Cuba and Mexico. *Diaspis visci* (Schr.) (Coccidae) was found on *Juniperus* sp. berry from Italy. Coconuts from Hawaii and Philippines were infested with the Tahitian coconut weevil (*Dicallandra taiwensis* Guer.). *Epicaerus cognatus* Sharp (Curculionidae) was taken in potato from Mexico. *Epinotia opposita* Hein. (Olethreutidae) arrived with lima and string beans from Mexico and string beans from Venezuela. *Eumecosomyia nubilata* Wied. (Otitidae) was taken in corn from Brazil and Mexico, lettuce from Mexico, and orange from Panama. *Eupteryx melissae* Curt. (Cicadellidae) was found on sage from England. The West Indian sweetpotato weevil

(*Eusepes postfasciatus* Fairm.) was intercepted in sweetpotatoes from Brazil, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Hawaii, Jamaica, and Trinidad. *Exosoma lustitanica* L. (Chrysomelidae) was found in cipollini from Morocco. *Exptochiomera oblonga* (Stål) (Lygaeidae) was taken on eggplant, pepper, and tomato from Mexico. *Faustinus cubae* (Boh.) (Curculionidae) infested peppers from Cuba. *Frankliniella schultzei* Tryb. (thrips) was found on chinkerichee from the Union of South Africa. *Fulvius bisbistillatus* (Stål) (Miridae) arrived with *Cattleya* spp. from Colombia. *Gelechia ericetella* (Hbn.) (Gelechiidae) was taken on heather from Scotland. *Gnorimoschema gudmanella* (Wlsm.) (Gelechiidae) infested peppers from Cuba and Mexico and tomatoes from Mexico. *Hellula phidilealis* (Walk.) (Pyraustidae) was found on mustard, radish, and white greens from Cuba. *Heraeus cinclicornis* Stål (Lygaeidae) arrived with *Cattleya* sp. from Venezuela. *Hoplandrothrips zanthopoides* Bagn. (thrips) was intercepted on *Bryophyllum* sp. from Barbados. *Kaloterms snyderi* Light (termite) was taken in mesquite from Mexico. *Laspeyresia splendana* Hbn. (Olethreutidae) was intercepted in chestnuts from the Azores, Italy, Japan, and Portugal. *Lecaniodiaspis dendrobii* (Dougl.) (Coccidae) was taken on *Cattleya* sp. from Colombia. The East Indian bean pod borer (*Maruca testulalis* Geyer) infested string beans from American Virgin Islands, Brazil, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Hawaii, Japan, and Puerto Rico, and *Canavalia* sp. and *Dioclea violacea* from Hawaii. *Megalometis chiliensis* Boh. (Curculionidae) arrived with nectarine from Chile. Pistache nut from Italy was infested with *Megastigmus pistaciae* Walk. (Callimomidae). *Micrelus ericae* Gyll. (Curculionidae) was found on heather from Scotland. *Moodna bisinuella* Hamp. (Phycitidae) arrived with corn from Mexico. *Mordellistena cattleyana* Champ. (Mordellidae) infested orchids from Colombia and Venezuela and *M. chapini* Ray arrived with orchids from Colombia and Mexico. *Myzus hemerocallis* Taka. (aphid) was intercepted on *Hemerocallis* sp. from China. *Napomyza lateralis* Fallen (Agromyzidae) was found in witloof leaves from Belgium. *Ophiomyia pinguis* (Agromyzidae) arrived with witloof from Belgium. The pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella* (Saund.)) was intercepted in cottonseed from Brazil, Egypt, Italy, Mexico, and Puerto Rico, seed cotton from Brazil, Manchuria, and Mexico, cotton from Hawaii, and okra from Mexico. The vine moth (*Polychrosis botrana* (Schiff.)) arrived with grapes from Italy. *Psylliodes chrysocephala* L. (Chrysomelidae) infested broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, and turnip from Italy and turnip from France and Morocco. The European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis* (Hbn.)) arrived with string beans from Japan. *Ribua innoxia* Hein. (Phycitidae) was intercepted in pineapples from Cuba. The mango weevil (*Sternochetus mangifera* F.) was taken in mangoes from Hawaii. *Taeniothrips ericae* (Hal.) (thrips) was taken on heather from Germany and Scotland.

NOTES ON PLANT DISEASES INTERCEPTED

Interceptions of citrus canker (*Bacterium citri*) during the year numbered 17, on 4 host species, with 4 countries of origin. Thirteen of these interceptions were made during the 6-month period March to August, inclusive. The banana leaf spot (*Cercospora musae*) was reported 15 times, although bananas receive relatively little inspection. *Elsinoe australis*, the sweet orange scab of South America, was found twice on oranges in stores. Lima bean scab (*E. phaseoli*) was intercepted 304 times during the year. *Mycosphaerella schoenoprasii* continues to be intercepted, especially from Japan, but not with such frequency as formerly. *Panagrolaimus hygrophilus*, a new species of nematode, was found November 27, 1939, in a wet rot of waterlily root from Cuba and later described. *Papulospora coprophila* was apparently rotting an onion bulb from Mexico on which it was intercepted in May 1940. Citrus black spot (*Phoma citricarpa*) was intercepted but twice during the year. During the course of an inspection of *Sagittaria* sp. corms from Wisconsin for export a new species of nematode was found and later described as *Rhabditis chitwoodi*. During the year *Tritirachium*, a new form genus in the Moniliaceae, was described, based in part on *T. dependens*, the type species found on *Yucca treculeana* from Cuba, but being secondary it is not listed as an interception. *Uredo wakensis*, described during the year, was intercepted at Honolulu February 22, 1938, on *Tournefortia* sp. from Wake Island and mentioned in the 1939 list of interceptions on page 4. The oriental lespedeza rust which goes under the name *Uromyces lespedezae-procumbentis*, although markedly different in host reactions and potentially a menace to plants of oriental species of lespedeza, was intercepted with lespedeza seed from Japan.

It may be noted that some fairly common diseases are listed in the detailed table. The general policy has been to list these common diseases until a reason-

ably representative set of data are recorded showing the hosts and countries of origin involved—a contribution to the study of the types of diseases actually transported in commerce.

COMMON PESTS INTERCEPTED

In order to give a complete picture of the interception work it is necessary to call attention, however briefly, to the thousands of interceptions of common pests. Some of these pests are cosmopolitan, others are not so widely distributed but are well established in this country. Two of the diseases, *Elsinoe phaseoli* and *Helminthosporium allii*, have not been reported as occurring in the United States mainland but are intercepted in such numbers that detailed records of them are no longer made. Some of the interceptions of diseases known to occur in this country doubtless represent forms or strains not found here. Great numbers of common pests are discarded without any record being made of them, but enough are recorded to give a reasonably representative sample. In the following summaries of these records the numbers following the names of organisms indicate the number of countries of origin from which the pest was intercepted and the total number of interceptions recorded.

INSECTS

Common insects intercepted 10 or more times, and recorded, included *Acanthoscelides obtectus* (10—185), *Ahasverus advena* (23—113) *Anthonomus eugenii* (1—6,068), *Aonidiella aurantii* (19—618), *Aphis gossypii* (8—177), *A. rumicis* (4—13), *Araecerus fasciculatus* (14—26), *Aspidiotus camelliae* (9—32), *A. cyanophylli* (12—66), *A. hederæ* (20—141), *A. lataniae* (13—232), *A. perniciosus* (10—34), *Aulacaspis pentagona* (7—15), *Brevicoryne brassicae* (13—19), *Carpocapsa pomonella* (13—89), *Cathartus quadricollis* (4—165), *Cerataphis lataniae* (11—28), *Chionaspis citri* (9—19), *Chrysomphalus aonidum* (32—5,368), *C. dictyospermi* (22—752), *Coccus hesperidum* (21—77), *Diaspis boisduvalii* (20—243), *D. bromeliae* (6—321), *D. echinocacti* (9—28), *Ephestia cautella* (9—20), *Gnoriomoschema operculella* (29—203), *Heliothis armigera* (11—3,390), *H. virescens* (6—106), *Hippodamia convergens* (1—192), *Howardia biclavis* (7—46), *Ischnaspis longirostris* (8—15), *Laphygma frugiperda* (3—329), *Lasioderma serricorne* (10—118) *Lepidosaphes beckii* (50—3,938), *L. gloverii* (14—772), *L. ulmi* (16—47), *Macrosiphum solanifolii* (8—209), *Myzus persicae* (18—309), *Necrobia rufipes* (15—56), *Oryzaephilus surinamensis* (12—98), *Parlatoria pergandii* (19—4,012), *P. proteus* (14—62), *Pinnaspis aspidistrae* (12—61), *P. minor* (11—129), *Plodia interpunctella* (9—378), *Pseudococcus adonidum* (6—26), *P. brevipes* (15—435), *P. citri* (20—73), *P. maritimus* (12—42), *Rhizoglyphus hyacinthi* (11—127), *Rhizopertha dominica* (6—54), *Rhopalosiphum pseudobrassicae* (2—72), *Saissetia hemisphaerica* (21—136), *S. nigra* (7—46), *S. oleae* (11—40), *Selenaspidus articulatus* (23—79), *Sitophilus oryza* (18—1,113), *Sitotroga cerealella* (5—21), *Tenebroides mauritanicus* (12—56), *Thrips tabaci* (22—347), *Tribolium castaneum* (9—282), *T. confusum* (9—97), and *Typhaea stercorea* (12—93).

In addition to the listed species of common insects, there were 5,249 interceptions belonging to 693 different species which were not deemed to be of sufficient importance from the plant-quarantine viewpoint to warrant listing them by species. Total of insects included in this paragraph, 39,711.

DISEASES

Common plant diseases intercepted included *Actinomyces scabies* (37—469), *Albugo candida* (4—78), *Alternaria brassicae* (11—37), *A. herculea* (17—33), *A. radicina* (5—10), *A. solani* (1—108), *Aspergillus niger* (30—313), *Bacillus carotovorus* (21—63), *Bacterium maculicola* (9—19), *B. marginatum* (7—300), *B. rhizogenes* (3—6), *B. tumefaciens* (6—23), *B. vesicatorium* (4—2,472), *Botrytis cinerea* (28—168), *Capnodium citri* (17—55), *Cephalothecium roseum* (16—71), *Ceratostomella adiposum* (4—38), *C. paradoxa* (12—212), *Cercospora beticola* (4—39), *C. capsici* (3—344), *C. rosicola* (4—38), *Cladosporium fulvum* (2—168), *C. herbarum* (3—31), *Colletotrichum circinans* (5—120), *C. lindemuthianum* (11—145), *Coniothyrium fuckeli* (5—6), *Corticium vagum* (32—517), *Diaporthe phaseolorum* (3—108), *Diplocarpon rosae* (6—29), *Diplodia natalensis* (20—39), *Elsinoe fawcettii* (20—55), *E. phaseoli* (2—304), *Erysiphe graminis* (2—23), *Fusarium moniliforme* (2—18), *Gloeosporium limetticulum* (11—123), *Glomerella cingulata* (20—533), *Graphiola phoenicis* (3—7), *Helminthosporium allii* (10—844), *H. sativum* (2—21), *Heterodera marioni* (16—44), *Macrosporium tomato* (4—1,672), *Melanconium sacchari* (3—4),

Mycosphaerella brassicicola (4—9), *M. pinodes* (9—21), *Oospora lactis parasitica* (10—78), *Penicillium digitatum* (18—98), *P. expansum* (14—36), *P. gladioli* (3—1,597), *P. italicum* (18—58), *Peronospora parasitica* (4—5), *Pestalozzi guepini* (7—29), *Phoma destructiva* (10—850), *Phomopsis citri* (31—156), *P. vexans* (9—295), *Phytophthora infestans* (13—62), *Puccinia graminis* (18—152), *P. menthae* (5—11), *P. rubigo-vera* (10—33), *Pythium debaryanum* (1—17), *Rhizopus nigricans* (34—652), *Sclerotinia gladioli* (3—403), *S. sclerotiorum* (17—32), *Sclerotium oryzae* (6—13), *S. rolfsii* (7—23), *Septoria apii* (17—38), *S. petroselini* (7—38), *Spondylocadium atrovirens* (28—182), *Spongospora subterranea* (9—20), *Uromyces phaseoli typica* (4—251), *Venturia inaequalis* (32—189), *V. pyrina* (7—18), *Verticillium cinnabarina* (19—58).

Total recorded interceptions of these common diseases, 15,131.

INCOMPLETELY DETERMINED PESTS

Some interceptions are not determined to species because they are new and undescribed, others because descriptions are faulty and authentic material is not available for comparison, but a large part of the incompletely determined material could not be determined because it was not in the right stage or was not in good condition or was of such a nature that determination would require more work than the probable value of the determination seemed to warrant. A few notes regarding some of these interceptions should be of interest.

INSECTS

Of the pests intercepted a total of 67 could be determined to family, subfamily, or tribe only. A total of 5,613 other lots of insect pests, determined to genus only, were distributed among 1,159 genera.

DISEASES

Many of the fungi infecting plant material offered for entry are in a nonfruiting condition and could not be determined without culturing them. Since the Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines of this Bureau is not prepared to do routine culture work or to get it done, these must remain undetermined for the most part. Fungi found on special-permit plants are sometimes fruiting in some stage, but the material is often so scanty that it cannot be studied properly. A few bacterial diseases are determinable on the basis of their symptoms. Others must remain undetermined. There is no practicable means for inspecting most imported plant material for the possible presence of virus diseases or for determining the identity of viruses if detected.

Fungi not determinable by inspectors are sometimes referred to specialists for examination. The following notes are based on reports covering a few such specimens among those the specialists were unable to determine to species.

Ascochyta sp., either undescribed or not reported as occurring on orchids, was intercepted at Seattle in March 1940 on *Cymbidium crassifolium*, *C. parishii*, *Cypripedium callosum*, *C. fairrieianum*, *C. hirsutissimum*, *C. parishii*, and *C. spicerianum* in mail shipments from India. *Coniothyrium* sp. with spores smaller than those of either species reported on orchids was intercepted at San Francisco in December 1939 on *Epidendrum* sp. in cargo from Mexico. *Coryneum* sp., which does not agree with *C. rhododendri* or *C. triseptatum*, was intercepted at Seattle in January 1940 on *Rhododendron* sp. in cargo from Canada. An undetermined *Diplodia* (or *Microdiplodia*) with spores measuring about 3 by 8 microns was found on a lemon from Italy in July 1939 at New York, in stores. *Gloeosporium* sp. (no species reported on host) was intercepted at San Francisco the latter part of June 1939 on *Caralluma* sp. in mail from Mozambique. An undetermined species of *Gloeosporium* was found on *Typha* sp. used as packing for fish coming in from Mexico during October, November, and December, 1939, at El Paso. The spotting has been noted frequently but the scanty sporulation on this material is the only time the fungus had developed sufficiently to permit even a partial determination. *Macrosporium* sp. with smaller spores than those of *M. camelliae* was intercepted at Seattle in December 1939 on *Camellia japonica* in cargo from Japan. *Mycosphaerella* sp., apparently not *M. gardeniae*, was intercepted at Brownsville in December 1939 on *Gardenia florida* in baggage from Mexico. *Myzospodium* sp., apparently undescribed, was intercepted at Seattle in December 1939 and at San Francisco in February and March 1940 on *Camellia japonica* in cargo from Japan. *Myzospodium* sp., no species reported on the host, was found at New York in May 1939 on *Euphorbia* sp. among ship's furnishings from

Straits Settlements. *Papulospora* sp., possibly *P. coprophila* which was found apparently responsible for a rot of onion from Mexico, was intercepted at El Paso in March 1940 on garlic from Mexico. *Phoma* sp., an undescribed species previously intercepted from Syria, was taken at El Paso on October 1939 on *Sechium edulis* in baggage from Mexico. *Phoma* sp., unlike any of the species described on the host, was intercepted at San Francisco in June 1939 on *Euphorbia* sp. in mail from Mozambique. *Phomopsis* sp., no species reported on host, was intercepted at San Francisco in January 1940 on *Paenonia moutan* in cargo from Japan. *Sclerotium* sp., sclerotia forming all over the ferns but without evident injury, was found at San Francisco in February 1940 on *Nephrodium glabratum* in mail from New Zealand. *Sphaerulina* sp., no species reported on host, was intercepted at Seattle in December 1939 on *Paenonia moutan* from Japan. *Vermicularia* sp., no species reported on host, was intercepted at San Francisco in June 1939 on *Caralluma* sp. in mail from Mozambique.

Ten of these seventeen fungi were found on plant material offered for entry under special permit, for propagation.

While thousands of incompletely determined interceptions of plant disease and related organisms are never recorded, a total of 8,950 were recorded during the year.

Geographic summary of interceptions listed in main table and interception totals

Country	Insects	Diseases	Country	Insects	Diseases
Africa:	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	Europe—Continued.	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Angola.....	4	0	Italy.....	128	75
British East Africa.....	1	0	Malta.....	0	1
Egypt.....	8	2	Netherlands.....	89	482
Italian Somaliland.....	1	0	Norway.....	1	4
Liberia.....	1	0	Poland.....	7	1
Morocco.....	14	8	Portugal.....	21	11
St. Helena.....	1	0	Rumania.....	6	7
Sierra Leone.....	0	4	Scotland.....	45	0
Southwest Africa.....	1	0	Spain.....	6	27
Tanganyika.....	2	0	Sweden.....	7	1
Union of South Africa.....	72	4	Switzerland.....	7	3
West Africa.....	4	1	Turkey.....	8	3
Zanzibar.....	1	0	Wales.....	1	0
Asia:			Yugoslavia.....	1	0
Afghanistan.....	0	1	North America:		
Arabia.....	0	3	Bermuda.....	10	7
Baluchistan.....	1	0	Canada.....	13	5
China.....	12	10	British Columbia.....	2	0
Cyprus.....	1	0	Nova Scotia.....	0	1
India.....	13	2	Prince Edward Island.....	1	0
Iran.....	0	19	Central America:		
Japan.....	213	52	British Honduras.....	1	0
Manchuria.....	4	0	Canal Zone.....	13	0
Palestine.....	2	1	Costa Rica.....	10	1
Straits Settlements.....	3	2	Guatemala.....	52	12
Syria.....	1	1	Honduras.....	24	6
Taiwan.....	1	0	Nicaragua.....	6	0
Thailand.....	2	1	Panama.....	15	2
Australasia:			Salvador.....	2	0
American Samoa.....	1	0	Mexico.....	8,074	539
Australia.....	8	4	Newfoundland.....	3	1
Cook Islands.....	1	0	West Indies:		
Fiji Islands.....	1	0	American Virgin		
Hawaii.....	43	0	Islands.....	4	0
Java.....	8	7	Antigua.....	5	1
New South Wales.....	0	1	Bahamas.....	10	2
New Zealand.....	4	1	Barbados.....	2	0
Philippines.....	30	4	British West Indies.....	1	0
Tonga Islands.....	1	0	Cuba.....	383	204
Europe:			Dominica.....	5	0
Azores.....	5	0	Dominican Republic.....	11	1
Belgium.....	302	30	Dutch West Indies.....	2	0
Denmark.....	24	5	Grenada.....	2	0
England.....	91	25	Guadeloupe.....	1	0
Estonia.....	1	0	Haiti.....	6	2
Finland.....	3	0	Jamaica.....	51	9
France.....	97	39	Martinique.....	1	0
Germany.....	9	19	Puerto Rico.....	38	13
Greece.....	8	1	St. Kitts.....	1	0
Hungary.....	25	6	St. Vincent.....	2	1
Ireland.....	4	11	Trinidad.....	33	1
			Virgin Islands.....	0	1

Geographic summary of interceptions listed in main table and interception totals—
Continued

Country	Insects	Diseases	Country	Insects	Diseases
South America:	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	Total—Continued.	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Argentina.....	10	3	Australasia.....	97	17
Brazil.....	75	13	Europe.....	896	. 751
Chile.....	21	9	North America.....	8, 784	809
Colombia.....	66	24	South America.....	222	70
Dutch Guiana.....	1	0			
Ecuador.....	4	1	Total.....	10, 362	1, 758
Peru.....	3	3	Total (common pests, p. 4).....	39, 711	15, 131
South America.....	2	0	Total (incompletely de- termined pests, p. 5).....	5, 680	8, 950
Uruguay.....	0	11	Total insects.....	55, 753	.....
Venezuela.....	40	6	Total diseases.....	.....	25, 839
Total:			Grand total.....	.....	81, 592
Africa.....	110	19			
Asia.....	253	92			

NOTE.—In addition to the countries named above, interceptions including those of common pests (p. 4) and of incompletely determined pests (p. 5) were made from Algeria, Austria, British Guiana, Bulgaria, Canary Islands, Czechoslovakia, Dutch East Indies, French Cameroons, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Guam, Montserrat, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rhodesia, St. Lucia, Sumatra, Surinam, Tahiti, Tasmania, Tortola Island, Tunis, and Wake Island.

List of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1939, to June 30, 1940, inclusive

[All findings marked with an asterisk indicate State inspection]

Pest and host	Country of origin	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
INSECTS							
<i>Acalypta musci</i> (Tingitidae): Moss packing around plants..	Switzerland.....		1				Ill.
<i>Acalypta parvula</i> (Tingitidae): <i>Ficus</i> sp.....	Italy.....	1					Calif.*
<i>Acanalonia laticosta</i> (Fulgoridae): <i>Prosopis</i> sp. (mesquite).....	Mexico.....	1		1			Tex.
<i>Acanthoscelides armitagei</i> (Bruchidae): <i>Cajanus indicus</i> (pigeon pea).....	Trinidad.....		1				D. C.
<i>Acanthoscelides dominicanus</i> (Bruchidae): <i>Acacia farnesiana</i> (huisache).....	Mexico.....	1					La.
<i>Caesalpinia coriaria</i> (divi-divi). <i>Acanthoscelides spinipes</i> (Bruchidae): <i>Acacia farnesiana</i> (acacia).....	Mexico, Nicaragua.....	2					La., N. Y.
<i>Acmacodera tubulus</i> (Buprestidae): <i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> (cabbage). <i>Acrolepis assectella</i> (Hyponomeutidae): <i>Allium porrum</i> (leek).....	Greece.....			1			N. Y.
<i>Adoxophyes privatana</i> (Tortricidae): <i>Euonymus</i> sp.....	Mexico.....			1			Tex.
<i>Aeolothrips duvali</i> (Aeolothripidae): <i>Chrysanthemum</i> sp.....	do.....			1			Tex.
<i>Agallia producta</i> (Cicadellidae): <i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce).....	Italy, Sweden.....					6	Md., N. Y., Pa.
<i>Matricaria chamomilla coronata</i> (manzanilla). <i>Agriotes</i> sp. (Elateridae): <i>Cynara cardunculus</i> (cardoon)	Japan.....					1	Wash.
<i>Agromyza</i> sp., very close to <i>burgessi</i> (Agromyzidae): <i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean).....	Mexico.....	1					Ariz.

List of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1939, to June 30, 1940, inclusive—Continued

[All findings marked with an asterisk indicate State inspection]

Pest and host	Country of origin	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
INSECTS—continued							
<i>Agromyza</i> sp. (Agromyzidae)—Con.							
<i>Allium porrum</i> (leek)	Italy					2	N. Y.
<i>Alopecurus longearistatus</i>	Manchuria		1				D. C.
<i>Apium graveolens</i> (celery)	Argentina, Cuba	2				1	N. Y.
<i>Brassica chinensis</i> (white greens).	Cuba	19					N. Y.
<i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i> (cauliflower).	France					1	N. Y.
<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> (cabbage).	Italy, Netherlands					2	Ala., Ga.
<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip)	France					1	N. Y., Ga.
<i>Brassica</i> sp. (mustard)	Cuba	15					N. Y.
<i>Capsicum annuum</i> (pepper)	Mexico	8					Ariz., Tex.
<i>Coriandrum sativum</i> (coriander).	Cuba	1					N. Y.
<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot)	Brazil, Mexico			2		1	N. Y., Tex.
<i>Helianthus</i> sp. (Mexican sunflower).	Mexico			1			Tex.
Medicinal herb	Japan		1				Wash.
<i>Iris kaempferi</i> (Japanese iris)	do.	1					Calif.*
<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce)	Italy					1	N. Y.
<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> (tomato).	Mexico	16		4			Ariz., Tex.
<i>Matricaria chamomilla coronata</i> (manzanilla).	do.			1			Tex.
<i>Mentha</i> sp. (mint)	do.			1			Tex.
Orchid	Canal Zone		1				D. C.
<i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean)	Mexico			15			Ariz.
<i>Pisum sativum</i> (pea)	Cuba	1					N. Y.
<i>Prunus mahaleb</i> (mahaleb)	Rumania	1					D. C.
<i>Raphanus sativus</i> (radish)	Mexico			1			Tex.
<i>Tagetes</i> sp. (marigold)	Jamaica, Mexico			2			N. Y., Tex.
<i>Tithonia</i> sp. (Mexican sunflower).	Mexico			1			Tex.
<i>Tropaeolum</i> sp. (nasturtium)	do.		1				Tex.
<i>Zinnia</i> sp.	do.			1			Tex.
<i>Aleurocanthus woglumi</i> (Aleyrodidae):							
<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime)	Dominica, Jamaica	1	1				Ill., Mass.
<i>Citrus limetta</i> (sweet lime)	Cuba			1			Fla.*
<i>Citrus limonia</i> (lemon)	do.			1			N. Y.*
<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange)	do.			1			Fla.*
<i>Aleurodicus manni</i> (Aleyrodidae):							
<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine).	Mexico	1					Tex.
<i>Aleuroplatus mammaeferus</i> (Aleyrodidae):							
<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton)	Japan				1		Pa.
<i>Allantus cinctus</i> (Tenthredinidae):							
<i>Rosa chinensis manetti</i> (manetti).	Ireland, Netherlands	4					N. Y.
<i>Rosa</i> sp.	British Columbia, England, Ireland.	1	3				D. C., Wash.
<i>Allocoris incognita</i> (Cydnidae):							
<i>Antirrhinum majus</i> (snapdragon).	Mexico			2			Ariz., Tex.
<i>Daucus carota</i> (Queen Anne's lace).	do.			1			Ariz.
Flowers, mixed	do.			4			Ariz., Tex.
<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce)	do.			1			Tex.
<i>Allocoris interrupta</i> (Cydnidae):							
<i>Antirrhinum majus</i> (snapdragon).	do.			1			Tex.
<i>Alpheias conspirata</i> (Galleriidae):							
<i>Ananas sativus</i> (pineapple)	do.	21					La., Tex.
<i>Alpheias</i> sp. (Galleriidae):							
<i>Ananas sativus</i>	do.	20					La., Tex.
<i>Amblycerus nigromarginatus</i> (Bruchidae):							
<i>Cassia occidentalis</i>	Panama		1				D. C.

List of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1939, to June 30, 1940, inclusive—Continued

[All findings marked with an asterisk indicate State inspection]

Pest and host	Country of origin	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
INSECTS—continued							
<i>Amorbia emigratella</i> (Tortricidae):							
Daisy	Mexico			1			Tex.
<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine)	do	1					Tex.
<i>Lilium longiflorum</i> (Easter lily)	do	1					Tex.
<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> (tomato)	do	1					Tex.
<i>Amphicercus cornutus</i> (Bostrichidae):							
Herb	do			2			Tex.
<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce)	do			1			Tex.
<i>Amphorophora azaleae</i> (Aphidae):							
<i>Azalea indica</i>	Belgium, Netherlands	4					D. C.
<i>Anacaena globulus</i> (Hydrophilidae):							
Forest litter and sphagnum moss	Denmark	1					N. Y.
<i>Anacetrinus blanditus</i> (Curculionidae):							
<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce)	Mexico			1			Tex.
<i>Anaphothrips orchidaceus</i> (Thripidae):							
<i>Cammellia japonica</i> (camellia)	do	1					Tex.
Mixed flowers	do	1					Tex.
<i>Odontoglossum</i> sp. (orchid)	England	1					Calif.*
Orchid	Colombia, England, Guatemala Mexico	13		4			Tex.
<i>Anaphothrips orchidii</i> (Thripidae):							
<i>Anthurium scherzerianum</i>	Japan	3					Hawaii.*
<i>Renanthera</i> sp. (orchid)	Philippines		1				D. C.
<i>Anaphothrips secticornis</i> (Thripidae):							
<i>Echeveria</i> sp.	Ecuador	1					D. C.
<i>Anasa uhleri</i> (Coreidae):							
Empty railway car	Mexico						Tex.
<i>Anastrepha distincta</i> (Trypetidae):							
<i>Inga</i> sp.	do			1			Ariz.
<i>Anastrepha fraterculus</i> (Trypetidae):							
<i>Amygdalus persica</i> (peach)	do			2			Tex.
<i>Anastrepha ludens</i> (Trypetidae):							
<i>Amygdalus persica</i> (peach)	do			1			Tex.
<i>Casimiroa edulis</i> (white sapote)	do			1			Tex.
<i>Citrus aurantium</i> (sour orange)	do			3			Tex.
<i>Citrus grandis</i> (grapefruit)	do			11		1	La., Tex.
<i>Citrus limetta</i> (sweet lime)	do			8			Ariz., Tex.
<i>Citrus limonia ponderosa</i> (ponderosa lemon)	do			1			Tex.
<i>Citrus nobilis deliciosa</i> (tangerine)	do			1			Tex.
<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange)	do			148	2	4	Ala., Md., N.Y., Tex.
<i>Cydonia oblonga</i> (quince)	do			7			Tex.
<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango)	do	3		33			Tex.
<i>Mangifera indica</i> (in railway car)	do						Tex.
<i>Persea americana</i> (avocado)	do			5			Tex.
<i>Punica granatum</i> (pomegranate)	do			2			Tex.
<i>Pyrus communis</i> (pear)	do			9			Tex.

List of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1939, to June 30, 1940, inclusive—Continued

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Pest and host	Country of origin	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
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INSECTS—continued							
<i>Anastrepha mombinpraeoptans</i> (Trypetidae):							
<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango).....	Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica, Mexico, Puerto Rico.	1		18	2	1	La., Mass., N. Y., Tex., Va.
<i>Psidium guajava</i> (guava).....	Puerto Rico.....			2			N. Y.
<i>Spondias</i> sp.....	American Virgin Islands.....			1			P. R.
<i>Anastrepha serpentina</i> (Trypetidae):							
<i>Achras sapota</i> (sapodilla).....	Trinidad.....			1			N. Y.
<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....	do.....					1	Mass.
<i>Mammea americana</i> (mamey)-Sapote.....	Mexico.....			2	1		Tex.
.....	Honduras, Mexico.....			1	2		La., Tex.
<i>Anastrepha suspensa</i> (Trypetidae):							
<i>Psidium guajava</i> (guava).....	Cuba, Puerto Rico.....			2	1		Fla.,* N. Y.
<i>Anastrepha</i> sp., probably <i>fraterculus</i> (Trypetidae):							
<i>Amygdalus persica</i> (peach).....	Mexico.....			1			Tex.
<i>Citrus grandis</i> (grapefruit).....	Argentina.....					1	N. Y.
<i>Prunus armeniaca</i> (apricot).....	Mexico.....			1			Tex.
<i>Anastrepha</i> sp., probably <i>ludens</i> (Trypetidae):							
<i>Pyrus communis</i> (pear).....	do.....			1			Tex.
<i>Anastrepha</i> sp., probably <i>mombinpraeoptans</i> (Trypetidae):							
<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango).....	Cuba, Honduras, Jamaica.			2		1	N. Y.
<i>Anastrepha</i> sp., probably <i>serpentina</i> (Trypetidae):							
<i>Achras sapota</i> (sapodilla).....	Colombia, Trinidad.....	1		1			N. Y.
<i>Chrysophyllum cainito</i> (star-apple).....	Honduras.....			1			La.
<i>Anastrepha</i> sp. (Trypetidae):							
<i>Amygdalus persica</i> (peach).....	Mexico.....			8			Tex.
<i>Chrysophyllum cainito</i>	Guatemala.....			1			Tex.
<i>Citrus grandis</i> (grapefruit).....	Argentina.....					1	Md.
<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....	Mexico.....			5			Tex.
<i>Cydonia oblonga</i> (quince).....	do.....			4			Tex.
<i>Malus sylvestris</i> * (apple).....	do.....			2			Tex.
<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango).....	Costa Rica, Haiti, Mexico, Panama, Trinidad.			2	1	3	Calif.,* La., Mass., N. Y., Tex.
.....	Mexico.....			1			Tex.
<i>Persea americana</i> (avocado).....	do.....			2			Tex.
<i>Pyrus communis</i> (pear).....	do.....			10			Tex.
Sapote.....	do.....			1			Tex.
<i>Andricus glanilium</i> (Cynipidae):							
<i>Quercus</i> sp.....	Turkey.....	2					N. Y.
<i>Andricus ruginosus</i> (Cynipidae):							
Unknown root.....	Mexico.....			1			Tex.
<i>Anoploclera crassipes</i> (Cerambycidae):							
<i>Rosa</i> sp.....	Canada.....			1			Wash.
<i>Anthonomus funereus</i> (Curculionidae):							
Orchid.....	Mexico.....			1			D. C.
<i>Anthonomus mericanus</i> (Curculionidae):							
Mixed cut flowers.....	do.....			1			Tex.
<i>Anthonomus rectirostris</i> (Curculionidae):							
<i>Prunus avium sylvestris</i>	Denmark.....	1					N. Y.
<i>Antliarhinus zamiae</i> (Curculionidae):							
<i>Encephalartos kosiensis</i>	Union of South Africa.....		1				D. C.
<i>Encephalartos</i> sp.....	England.....		1				N. Y.
<i>Anuraphis cynariella</i> (Aphididae):							
<i>Cynara scolymus</i> (globe artichoke).	Greece.....					1	N. Y.

List of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1939, to June 30, 1940, inclusive—Continued

[All findings marked with an asterisk indicate State inspection]

Pest and host	Country of origin	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
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INSECTS—continued							
<i>Aonidiella comperei</i> (Coccidae): <i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime).....	Dominica, Guatemala.....	4				1	Mass., Pa.
<i>Aphis rumicis</i> (Aphidae): <i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	England.....		1				D. C.
<i>Apion staves</i> (Curculionidae): Forest litter and sphagnum moss.....	Denmark.....	1					N. Y.
<i>Apion pomonae</i> (Curculionidae): <i>Vicia</i> sp. (vetch).....	England, France, Netherlands.....	7					Ill., La., Md., N. Y.
<i>Archimerus scutellaris</i> (Coreidae): Orchid.....	Mexico.....	1					Calif.*
<i>Arvelius elbopunctatus</i> (Pentatomidae): <i>Capsicum annuum</i> (pepper).....	do.....	1					Tex.
<i>Ascia monuste</i> (Pieridae): <i>Brassica chinensis</i> (white greens).....	Cuba.....	2					N. Y.
<i>Brassica</i> sp. (mustard).....	do.....	2					N. Y.
<i>Aspidiotus coryphae</i> (Coccidae): <i>Cocos nucifera</i> (coconut).....	Philippines.....	2					Hawaii,* N. Y.
<i>Aspidiotus destructor</i> (Coccidae): <i>Camellia japonica</i> (camellia).....	Japan.....	1					Wash. Fla.*
<i>Cocca papaya</i> (papaya).....	Cuba.....	1					Fla.*
<i>Cocos nucifera</i> (coconut).....	Bahamas, Brazil, Cook Islands, Cuba, Guatemala, Panama.....	1		4		1	N. Y., Hawaii*
<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana).....	Haiti, Straits Settlements.....	2					Calif.*
<i>Roystonea regia</i> (royal palm).....	Cuba.....			4			Fla.*
<i>Terminalia catappa</i> (tropical almond).....	Bahamas, Cuba.....			3			Fla.*
<i>Aspidiotus fabernii</i> (Coccidae): Unknown bark.....	Cuba.....			1			Fla.*
<i>Aspidiotus herculeanus</i> (Coccidae): <i>Annona muricata</i> (sour-sop).....	Bahamas.....			1			Fla.*
<i>Aspidiotus spinosus</i> (Coccidae): <i>Mammea americana</i> (mamey).....	Cuba, Trinidad.....			6			Fla.*
<i>Persea americana</i> (avocado).....	Cuba.....	1					Fla.*
<i>Asterolecanium aureum</i> (Coccidae): <i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid).....	Brazil, Costa Rica.....	1	1				D. C.
<i>Epidendrum</i> sp. (orchid).....	Mexico.....			1			D. C.
<i>Oncidium varicosum rogersi</i> (orchid).....	Brazil.....	1					D. C.
<i>Oncidium</i> sp. (orchid).....	Mexico, Venezuela.....	1		1			Calif.*
Orchid.....	Dominican Republic, Trinidad.....			2			D. C., P. R.
<i>Asterolecanium stentae</i> (Coccidae): <i>Euphorbia</i> sp.....	Union of South Africa.....		1				D. C.
<i>Asterolecanium urichi</i> (Coccidae): <i>Guiljelma gaspnes</i> (pejbaye).....	Brazil.....	1					D. C.
<i>Ataenius terminalis</i> (Scarabaeidae): <i>Capsicum annuum</i> (pepper).....	Cuba.....	1					N. Y.
<i>Aufeisus impressicollis</i> (Coreidae): Mixed flowers.....	Mexico.....			1			Ariz.
<i>Aulaspis mangiferae</i> (Coccidae): <i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango).....	Grenada, Trinidad, Venezuela.....			5			N. Y., P. R.
<i>Autographa</i> sp. (Phalaenidae): <i>Antirrhinum majus</i> (snapdragon).....	Cuba.....					1	N. Y.
<i>Apium graveolens</i> (celery).....	do.....	1					N. Y.
<i>Beta vulgaris cicla</i> (Swiss chard).....	Mexico.....	1					Tex.
<i>Brassica chinensis</i> (white greens).....	Cuba.....	5					N. Y.

List of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1939, to June 30, 1940, inclusive—Continued

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INSECTS—continued							
<i>Autographat</i> sp. (Phalaenidae)— Continued <i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i> (cauliflower).	France, Mexico			8		1	Ariz., N. Y., Tex.
<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> (cabbage).	Mexico			7			Ariz., Tex.
<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip)	do.	1					Tex.
<i>Brassica</i> sp. (mustard)	do.	15					Ariz., Tex.
<i>Capsicum annuum</i> (pepper)	do.	1					Ariz.
<i>Coriandrum sativum</i> (coriander).	Cuba	1					N. Y.
<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine).	Mexico	1					Tex.
<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce)	do.	1		66			Ariz., Tex.
<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> (tomato).	do.			1			Tex.
<i>Petroselinum hortense</i> (parsley).	do.	1					Tex.
<i>Radicula nasturtium aquaticum</i> (watercress).	do.			1			Tex.
<i>Raphanus sativus</i> (radish)	do.	1					Tex.
<i>Baldulus elmatus</i> (Cicadellidae): <i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce)	do.			1			Tex.
<i>Barathra brassicae</i> (Phalaenidae): <i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i> (cauliflower).	Belgium					1	Ga.
<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> (cabbage).	Belgium, Netherlands					3	Ga., La., N. Y.
<i>Baris lepidii</i> (Curculionidae): <i>Radicula armoracia</i> (horseradish).	Poland					7	N. Y.
<i>Berginus nigricolor</i> (Lyctidae): Mixed flowers	Guatemala			1			Tex.
<i>Bitoma parallela</i> (Colydiidae): Hardwood log	Philippines	1					Wash.
<i>Bolbonota pictipennis</i> (Membracidae): Unidentified flowers	Honduras			1			La.
<i>Brachytacon murinus</i> (Flateridae): <i>Paeonia</i> sp. (peony)	Yugoslavia			1			N. Y.
<i>Brachyrhinus porcalus</i> (Curculionidae): <i>Azalea indica</i> (azalea)	Belgium	1					D. C.
<i>Brachyrhinus rugosostriatus</i> (Curculionidae): Packing around rose cuttings	France		1				D. C.
<i>Brachyrhinus</i> sp. (Curculionidae): <i>Astilbe</i> sp.	Netherlands	3	1				D. C.
<i>Sinningia speciosa</i> (gloxinia)	Belgium	1					N. Y.
Soil around plants	Canada			1			Wash.
Soil on roots of <i>Berberidopsis</i> sp.	England		1				D. C.
<i>Brachystylus tamaulipanus</i> (Curculionidae): Miscellaneous leaves	Mexico			1			Tex.
<i>Brentus mericanus</i> (Brentidae): <i>Tabebuia donnell-smithii</i> (primavera).	Honduras	1					N. Y.
<i>Brochymena aculeata</i> (Pentatomidae): <i>Tamarix juniperina</i> (juniper tamarix).	Mexico			1			Tex.
<i>Brochymena sulcata</i> (Pentatomidae): <i>Delphinium</i> sp. (larkspur)	do.			1			Tex.
<i>Bronies australis</i> (Cucujidae): <i>Grevillea robusta</i> (silk-oak)	Australia	1					N. Y.
<i>Bruchidius gilvus</i> (Bruchidae): <i>Hedysarum coronarium</i> (French-honeysuckle).	Italy		1				N. Y.
<i>Hedysarum</i> sp.	do.		1				D. C.
<i>Onobrychis</i> sp.	do.		1				D. C.

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INSECTS—continued							
<i>Bruchidius liriidimanus retamae</i> (Bruchidae): <i>Cytisus sessilifolius</i>	Italy	1					N. Y.
<i>Bruchidius villosus</i> (Bruchidae): <i>Cytisus laburnum</i>	France		1				D. C.
<i>Cytisus purpureus</i>	Switzerland		1				D. C.
<i>Cytisus sessilifolius</i>	Italy	1					N. Y.
<i>Cytisus</i> sp.	do		1				Mich.
<i>Genista anrantica</i>	Switzerland		1				D. C.
<i>Genista</i> sp.	do		1				D. C.
<i>Laburnum alpinum</i>	France	1					N. Y.
<i>Spartium junceum</i> (Spanish broom).	England, Germany		2				D. C., Pa.
<i>Bruchus affinis</i> (Bruchidae): <i>Lathyrus latifolius</i> (perennial pea).	Netherlands		1				Ill.
<i>Lathyrus odoratus</i> (sweet pea)	Germany, Netherlands		2				Mich., N. Y.
<i>Lathyrus</i> sp.	England, France, Netherlands		3				D. C., Mich.
<i>Vicia</i> sp. (vetch)	Rumania	1					N. Y.
<i>Bruchus brachialis</i> (Bruchidae): <i>Vicia villosa</i> (hairy vetch)	Germany, Hungary	13	2				Ala., D. C., Pa., Va.
<i>Vicia</i> sp. (vetch)	Hungary, Italy	7	6				Ala., D. C., N. Y., Pa., Va.
<i>Bruchus ervi</i> (Bruchidae): <i>Lens esculenta</i> (lentil)	Syria	1					N. Y.
<i>Bruchus lentis</i> (Bruchidae): <i>Lens esculenta</i> (lentil)	Cyprus	1					N. Y.
<i>Bruchus loti</i> (Bruchidae): Rye straw jacket with vetch	France	1					Ala.
<i>Bruchus luteicornis</i> (Bruchidae): <i>Vicia angustifolia</i>	do	1					La.
<i>Vicia</i> sp. (vetch)	England, France, Greece, Jamaica, Netherlands, Portugal, Rumania, Scotland, Spain.	50					Ala., D. C., Ill., La., Md., Mass., N. Y., Pa., Wash.
<i>Bruchus pallidicornis</i> (Bruchidae): <i>Lens esculenta</i> (lentil)	Italy		1				D. C.
<i>Bruchus rufipes</i> (Bruchidae): <i>Vicia</i> sp. (vetch)	France, Hungary, Rumania	4	2				D. C., Ill., La., N. Y.
<i>Bruchus tristiculus</i> (Bruchidae): Seed	Portugal		1				Pa.
<i>Bucculatrix</i> sp., probably <i>thurbertiella</i> (Bucculatrixidae): <i>Gossypium</i> sp. (cotton) (boll)	Mexico			2			Ariz., Tex.
<i>Bythoscopus misellus</i> (Cicadellidae): <i>Chrysanthemum parthenium</i> (feverfew).	do	1					Tex.
<i>Callirhytis glandulosa</i> (Cynipidae): <i>Quercus</i> sp. (acorn)	Turkey	1					N. Y.
<i>Callosobruchus ademptus</i> (Bruchidae): <i>Pueraria thunbergiana</i> (kudzu).	France, Japan, Netherlands	12	4				Ala., D. C., Md., Mich., N. Y., Wash.
<i>Callosobruchus analis</i> (Bruchidae): <i>Cicer tritimum</i> (chickpea)	India	1					Ga.
<i>Vigna sinensis</i> (cowpea)	Baluchistan	1					D. C.
<i>Callosobruchus chinensis</i> (Bruchidae): Bean	China, Italy, Japan	1	1	1			Mass., N. Y., Wash.
<i>Cajanus indicus</i> (pigeon pea)	Hawaii		1				Hawaii.*
<i>Phaseolus mungo radiatus</i>	Japan		1				Wash.
<i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean)	China, Japan			1	1		Hawaii,* Wash.
<i>Ta arindus indica</i> (tamarind)	Egypt		1				D. C.

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INSECTS—continued							
<i>Carsidara dugesii</i> (Psyllidae): Mixed flowers	Mexico			1			Tex.
<i>Caryedon fuscus</i> (Bruchidae): <i>Tamarindus indica</i> (tamarind).	Jamaica		1				Mich.
<i>Caryedon</i> sp. (Bruchidae): <i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i>	Union of South Africa		1				D. C.
<i>Cordeauxia edulis</i>	Italian Somaliland		1				D. C.
<i>Peltophorum</i> sp.	Union of South Africa		1				D. C.
<i>Castnia</i> sp. (Castniidae): Bromeliad	Brazil			1			D. C.
<i>Oncidium varicosum</i> (orchid)	do	1					Calif.*
<i>Cephaloleia pretiosa</i> (Chrysomelidae): <i>Heliconia latispatha</i>	Panama	1					Tex.
<i>Cerapachys augustae</i> (Formicidae): Plants in soil	Mexico			1			Tex.
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> (Trypetidae): <i>Capsicum annuum</i> (pepper)	Hawaii					2	Calif.*
<i>Citrus aurantium</i> (bitter orange).	Italy	2					N. Y.
<i>Citrus nobilis deliciosa</i> (tangerine).	Brazil					1	Mass.
<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange)	Portugal, Spain				1	2	Mass., N. Y., Tex
<i>Coffea</i> sp. (coffee)	Hawaii			1			Calif.*
<i>Opuntia compressa</i> (prickly-pear).	Italy			1			N. Y.
<i>Persea americana</i> (avocado)	Hawaii	1		2			Calif.*
<i>Pyrus communis</i> (pear)	Italy			1	1		Mass., N. Y.
In box containing pears and apples.	Germany			1			N. Y.
On cases of bitter oranges and in hold of ship.	Italy	2					N. Y.
On wall in hold of ship	do				1		Tex.
On deck on which oranges had been stored (4 interceptions).	do						La.
<i>Ceratitis</i> sp. (Trypetidae): <i>Citrus grandis</i> (grapefruit)	Palestine, Union of South Africa.					4	Mass., N. Y., Pa.
<i>Ceratocapsus punctulatus</i> (Miridae): <i>Chrysanthemum</i> sp.	Mexico			1			Tex.
<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce)	do			1			Tex.
<i>Cercyon melanocephalus</i> (Hydrophilidae): Forest litter and sphagnum moss.	Denmark	1					N. Y.
<i>Cercyon quisquilius</i> (Hydrophilidae): <i>Tabebuia donnell-smithii</i> (primavera).	Honduras	1					N. Y.
<i>Ceroplastes rubens</i> (Coccidae): <i>Anthurium</i> sp.	Hawaii			1			Calif.*
<i>Camellia japonica</i> (camellia)	Japan	5	1				Calif.*, Wash.
Palm	Hawaii				1		Calif.*
<i>Ceroplastes rusci</i> (Coccidae): <i>Ficus carica</i> (fig)	Italy			2			N. Y.
<i>Cerotoma atrofasciata</i> (Chrysomelidae): <i>Oncidium cavendishianum</i> (orchid).	Guatemala	1					Calif.*
<i>Ceutorhynchus atomus</i> (Curculionidae): Forest litter and sphagnum moss.	Denmark	1					N. Y.
<i>Ceutorhynchus contractus</i> (Curculionidae): Forest litter and sphagnum moss.	do	1					N. Y.

List of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1939, to June 30, 1940, inclusive—Continued

[All findings marked with an asterisk indicate State inspection]

Pest and host	Country of origin	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
INSECTS—continued							
<i>Ceutorhynchus pleurostigma</i> (Curculionidae): <i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).....	England, France, Netherlands, Scotland, Sweden.					23	La., N. Y., Tex.
<i>Ceutorhynchus quadridens</i> (Curculionidae): <i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i> (cauliflower).	Italy.....					2	N. Y.
<i>Ceutorhynchus</i> sp., possibly <i>rapae</i> (Curculionidae): <i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> (cabbage).	.....do.....					1	Ala.
<i>Ceutorhynchus</i> sp. (Curculionidae): <i>Brassica campestris</i> (rutabaga)	England, France, Netherlands.					12	Md., N. Y., Pa., Tex.
<i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i>	Italy, Scotland.....					8	N. Y.
<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> (cabbage).	France, Italy, Portugal.....					4	La., N. Y.
<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).....	Belgium, England, Estonia, France, Germany, Italy, Morocco, Netherlands, Scotland, Spain, Sweden, Wales.	1				64	Ala., Ga., La., Md., Mass., N. Y., Pa., S. C., Tex., Va.
<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce).....	Italy.....					1	N. Y.
<i>Chaetopsis fulvifrons</i> (Otitidae): <i>Zantedeschia aethiopia</i> (calla lily).	Mexico.....	1					Tex.
<i>Chalcodermus</i> sp. (Curculionidae): <i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean).....	Cuba, Mexico.....			1		1	Tex.
<i>Chilo simplex</i> (Crambidae): <i>Oryza sativa</i> (rice).....	Japan.....	1	4	1			Hawaii*, La., Mass., Pa., Wash.
<i>Chilo</i> sp. (Crambidae): <i>Andropogon citratus</i>	Mexico.....			1			Calif.
<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> (sugarcane).	.....do.....	1		3			Ariz.
<i>Zea mays</i> (corn).....	.....do.....			1			Ariz.
<i>Chionaspis humilis</i> (Coccidae): <i>Haworthia</i> sp.....	Southwest Africa.....		1				D. C.
<i>Chionaspis ymmonensis</i> (Coccidae): <i>Citrus nobilis</i> (king orange).....	Japan.....					2	Calif.* Wash.
<i>Citrus nobilis deliciosa</i> (Mandarin orange).	.....do.....	9					
<i>Citrus nobilis deliciosa</i> (tangerine).	.....do.....					1	Pa.
<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....	.....do.....					1	N. Y.
<i>Chirothrips falsus</i> (Thripidae): <i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine).	Mexico.....			1			Tex.
Mixed flowers.....	.....do.....	1					Tex.
Orchid.....	.....do.....	1					Tex.
<i>Chrysobothris guatemalensis</i> (Buprestidae): Airplane.....	.....do.....					1	Tex.
<i>Chrysolina brunsvicensis</i> (Chrysomelidae): Forest litter and sphagnum moss.	Denmark.....	1					N. Y.
<i>Chrysolina varians centaura</i> (Chrysomelidae): Unknown plant.....	Belgium.....		1				D. C.
<i>Chrysomphalus boureyi</i> (Coccidae): Orchid.....	Honduras.....			1			La.
<i>Chrysomphalus dictyospermi</i> var. (Coccidae): <i>Camellia japonica</i> (camellia).....	Mexico.....	1					Tex.
<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango).....	Grenada.....			1			N. Y.
<i>Persea americana</i> (avocado).....	Mexico.....			2			Tex.

List of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1939, to June 30, 1940, inclusive—Continued

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INSECTS—continued							
<i>Chrysomphalus nigropunctatus</i> (Coccidae): Orchid	Mexico	1					Tex.
<i>Chrysomphalus odontoglossi</i> (Coccidae): Orchid	Jamaica		1				D. C.
<i>Chrysomphalus personatus</i> (Coccidae): <i>Citrus grandis</i> (grapefruit)	Mexico			1			Tex.
<i>Citrus limonia</i> (lemon)	Brazil					1	Mass.
<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange)	do					1	Fla.*
<i>Persea americana</i> (avocado)	Mexico			1			Tex.
Unidentified leaf	American Virgin Islands		1				N. Y.
<i>Chrysomphalus umboniferus</i> (Coccidae): Orchid	Venezuela			1			N. Y.
<i>Clerada apicicornis</i> (Lygaeidae): <i>Solanum melongena</i> (eggplant)	Cuba	1					N. Y.
<i>Cligenes delineata</i> (Lygaeidae): Unknown leaf	Mexico			1			Tex.
<i>Coccotrypes bassiaeverus</i> (Scolytidae): <i>Cocos</i> sp. (palm)	Brazil		1				D. C.
<i>Coccotrypes dactyliperda</i> (Scolytidae): <i>Phoenix</i> sp	France		1				D. C.
<i>Coccotrypes pygmaeus</i> (Scolytidae): <i>Livistona chinensis</i> (Chinese fan palm)	Tanganyika		1				Hawaii.*
<i>Coccus viridis</i> (Coccidae): <i>Bryophyllum</i> sp	Jamaica	1					N. Y.
<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange)	Dominican Republic			1			N. Y.
<i>Coffea</i> sp. (coffee)	Brazil, Colombia, Hawaii, Jamaica, Puerto Rico	1		4	1		Calif.*, D. C., Fla., N. Y.
<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine).	Cuba, Hawaii, Jamaica, Venezuela			28	10		Calif.*, Fla.*
<i>Izora</i> sp.	Trinidad			1			Fla.*
<i>Lagerstroemia</i> sp.	Jamaica			1			D. C.
<i>Psidium guajava</i> (guava)	Cuba			1			Fla.*
<i>Conchaspis angraeci</i> (Coccidae): <i>Catleya</i> sp. (orchid)	Venezuela	1					D. C.
<i>Laelia rubescens</i> (orchid)	Costa Rica		1				D. C.
Orchid	Canal Zone		2	1			D. C., P. R.
<i>Vanilla</i> sp. (orchid)	Ecuador	1					P. R.
<i>Conotrachelus flavangulus</i> (Curculionidae): <i>Cydonia oblonga</i> (quince)	Mexico			1			Tex.
<i>Conotrachelus leucophaeatus</i> (Curculionidae): <i>Dahlia</i> sp	do	1					Tex.
<i>Conotrachelus</i> sp., possibly <i>nenuphar</i> (Curculionidae): <i>Amygdalus persica</i> (peach)	do			1			Tex.
<i>Conotrachelus</i> sp., apparently <i>seniculus</i> (Curculionidae): <i>Spinacia oleracea</i> (spinach)	do			1			Ariz.
<i>Conotrachelus</i> sp. (Curculionidae): <i>Achras sapota</i> (sapodilla)	Colombia	2					N. Y.
<i>Anacardium occidentale</i> (cashew).	Canal Zone		1				D. C.
<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip)	Mexico	1					Tex.
<i>Eugenia</i> sp.	Canal Zone		1				D. C.
<i>Inga</i> sp.	Guatemala			1			La.
<i>Myricaria</i> sp.	Brazil		1				D. C.
<i>Persea americana</i> (avocado)	Mexico			101			Tex.
<i>Prunus salesii</i>	Guatemala			1			La.
<i>Psidium guajava</i> (guava)	Mexico			2			Tex.
<i>Quercus undulata</i>	do			1			Ariz.
<i>Quercus</i> sp.	do	2	1	39			Ariz., Tex.

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INSECTS—continued							
<i>Coptotermes formosanus</i> (Rhino- termitidae):							
<i>Cycas</i> sp.	Japan			1			Calif.*
<i>Corcyra cephalonica</i> (Galleriidae):							
Burlap covering for forest litter.	Liberia	1					N. Y.
<i>Cocos nucifera</i> (coconut)	Philippines	2					Hawaii.*
<i>Gossypium</i> sp. (cottonseed)	India, Puerto Rico		1	1			D. C., N. Y.
<i>Oryza sativa</i> (rice)	India					4	Ga.
<i>Corizus parumpunctatus</i> (Corei- dae):							
Forest litter and sphagnum moss.	Denmark	1					N. Y.
<i>Corizus sidae</i> (Coreidae):							
<i>Antirrhinum majus</i> (Snap- dragon).	Mexico			1			Tex.
<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce)	do			1			Tex.
Mixed flowers	do			1			Tex.
<i>Cosmolyce boeticus</i> (Lycaenidae):							
<i>Canavalia</i> sp.	Hawaii, Japan			3		1	Calif.*, Md.
<i>Soja max</i> (soybean)	Japan					1	Md.
<i>Creontiades pallidus</i> (Miridae):							
<i>Cichorium endivia</i> (escarole)	Italy					1	N. Y.
<i>Crocosema plebeiana</i> (Olethreu- tidae):							
<i>Hibiscus esculentus</i> (okra)	Mexico	6		1			Tex.
<i>Hibiscus</i> sp.	Bermuda, Cuba	1		1			La., N. Y.
<i>Cryphula apicatus</i> (Lygaeidae):							
<i>Oncidium cavendishianum</i> (or- chid).	Guatemala	1					Calif.*
<i>Cryptopleurum atomarium</i> (Hy- drophilidae):							
Forest litter and sphagnum moss.	Denmark	1					N. Y.
<i>Curculio</i> sp. (Curculionidae):							
<i>Castanea</i> sp. (chestnut)	Azores, Italy, Japan, Portugal.	5	3	3		4	Hawaii,* Mass., N. Y., Wash.
<i>Eugenia</i> sp.	Philippines	1					Calif.*
<i>Hicoria</i> sp. (hickory)	Mexico			1			Tex.
<i>Quercus humilis</i>	Portugal.		1				D. C.
<i>Quercus suber</i> (cork oak)	do		2				D. C.
<i>Quercus undulata</i> (acorn)	Mexico			1			Ariz.
<i>Quercus</i> sp. (acorn)	Manchuria, Mexico		1	46			Ariz., Calif.,* Tex.
<i>Cydamus borealis</i> (Coreidae):							
Mixed flowers	Guatemala			1			Tex.
<i>Cylas femoralis</i> (Curculionidae):							
<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweetpot- ato).	Angola, West Africa	1				1	N. Y., Pa.
<i>Cylas formicarius</i> (Curculioni- dae):							
<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweetpot- ato).	China, Cuba, Domini- can Republic, Haiti, India, Jamaica, Mexi- co, Puerto Rico.	7		39		17	Ariz., Hawaii,* La., Md., Mass., N. Y., Pa., Tex., Va.
<i>Cylas puncticollis</i> (Curculioni- dae):							
<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweetpotato)	Angola, Mexico, West Africa.	3				3	Mass., N. Y., Pa.
<i>Cylindrocopturus armatus</i> (Cur- culionidae):							
Stem of weed	Mexico			1			Ariz.
<i>Cymoninus notabilis</i> (Lygaeidae):							
<i>Brassica chinensis</i> (white chard).	Cuba	1					N. Y.
<i>Cyrtopeltis tenuis</i> (Miridae):							
<i>Antirrhinum majus</i> (snap- dragon).	Cuba, Jamaica, Mexico			3		1	Ariz., N. Y.
<i>Brassica chinensis</i> (white greens).	Cuba	21					N. Y.
<i>Brassica</i> sp. (mustard)	do	1					N. Y.

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INSECTS—continued							
<i>Drymus sylvaticus</i> (Lygaeidae): Forest litter and sphagnum moss.	Denmark	1					N. Y.
<i>Dysdercus mimulus</i> (Pyrrhocoridae): Mixed flowers	Mexico			1			Tex.
<i>Eleodes tricostata</i> (Tenebrionidae): Soil around plant	do			1			Tex.
<i>Empoasca abrupta</i> (Cicadellidae): <i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce)	do			3			Tex.
Mixed flowers	do			1			Arix.
<i>Empoasca solana</i> (Cicadellidae): <i>Beta vulgaris</i> (beet)	do			1			Tex.
<i>Beta vulgaris cicla</i> (Swiss chard).	do			1			Tex.
<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine).	do	1					Tex.
<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce)	do			5			Tex.
<i>Endrosis lacteella</i> (Oecophoridae): <i>Aglaonema</i> sp.	China	1					Wash.
<i>Tulipa</i> sp. (tulip)	Netherlands	1					Wash.
<i>Epicaerus cognatus</i> (Curculionidae): <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> (potato)	Mexico	1		22		1	Fla.*, Tex.
<i>Epideaspis piricola</i> (Coccidae): <i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple)	Italy			2			N. Y.
<i>Pyrus communis</i> (pear)	Japan		1				Wash.
<i>Epilachna varivestis</i> (Coccinellidae): <i>Brassica chinensis</i> (Chinese cabbage).	Mexico			1			Tex.
<i>Brassica</i> sp. (mustard)	do		4				Tex.
<i>Epinotia opposita</i> (Olethreutidae): <i>Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus</i> (lima bean).	do		1				Tex.
<i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean)	Mexico, Venezuela	6		103		2	Ariz., Pa., Tex.
<i>Epochra</i> sp. (Trypetidae): <i>Ribes</i> sp. (currant)	Mexico			1			Tex.
<i>Eriosoma crataegi</i> (Aphidae): <i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple)	New Zealand					1	Pa.
<i>Malus</i> sp.	England	1					D. C.
<i>Ernobius abietis</i> (Anobiidae): <i>Picea</i> sp. (spruce)	Germany			1			N. Y.
<i>Eucalandra setulosa</i> (Curculionidae): Grass used as packing	Mexico	1					Tex.
<i>Eucnocerus anthrenoides</i> (Dermestidae): <i>Zea mays</i> (corn)	do			1			Tex.
<i>Eumecosomyia nubila</i> (Otitidae): <i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange)	Panama					1	Pa.
<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce)	Mexico			1			Tex.
<i>Zea mays</i> (corn)	Brazil, Mexico	7	74			1	Ariz., Mass., Tex.
<i>Eumerus</i> sp. (Syrphidae): <i>Allium cepa</i> (onion)	Denmark					1	Pa.
<i>Narcissus</i> sp.	Netherlands	2					Mass., Va.
<i>Eupteryx melissae</i> (Cicadellidae): <i>Salvia</i> sp. (sage)	England		1				Pa.
<i>Eurycypita vestitus</i> (Miridae): <i>Lycaste</i> sp. (orchid)	Guatemala	1					D. C.
<i>Oncidium cavendishianum</i> (orchid).	do	1					Calif.*
<i>Oncidium</i> sp. (orchid)	do	1					Calif.*
Orchid	Guatemala, Honduras	4					Calif.*, D. C.
<i>Eurydema oleraceum</i> (Pentatomidae): Forest litter and sphagnum moss.	Denmark	1					N. Y.
<i>Euryophthalmus cinctus</i> (Pyrrhocoridae): <i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine).	Mexico			1			Tex.

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INSECTS—continued							
<i>Eurytoma orchidearum</i> (Eurytomidae):							
<i>Cattleya gigas</i> (orchid).....	Colombia.....	1					Calif.*
<i>Cattleya mossiae</i> (orchid).....	South America.....	1					Calif.*
<i>Cattleya trianae</i> (orchid).....	Colombia.....	3					Calif.*
<i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid).....	Colombia, Venezuela.....	11					Calif.*, D. C.
<i>Euscepes postfasciatus</i> (Curculionidae):							
<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweetpotato)	Brazil, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Hawaii, Jamaica, Trinidad.	1		1	1	27	La., Md., Mass., N. Y., Pa., Tex., Va., Wash.
<i>Euschistus obscurus</i> (Pentatomidae):							
Mixed flowers.....	Mexico.....			1			Tex.
<i>Euschistus spurculus</i> (Pentatomidae):							
<i>Oncidium cavendishianum</i> (orchid)	Guatemala.....	1					Calif.*
<i>Euspermophagus cardui</i> (Bruchidae):							
Undetermined seed.....	Italy.....		1				D. C.
<i>Eustictus minimus</i> (Miridae):							
Miscellaneous leaves.....	Mexico.....			1			Tex.
<i>Euzesta stigmatias</i> (Otitidae):							
<i>Zea mays</i> (corn).....	do.....	2					Ariz.
<i>Exilianus obscurinervis</i> (Cicadellidae):							
Flowers.....	do.....			1			Ariz.
<i>Erosoma lusitanica</i> (Chrysomelidae):							
<i>Muscari comosum</i> (cipollino).....	Morocco.....	12					N. Y.
<i>Erptochiomera oblonga</i> (Lygaeidae):							
<i>Capsicum annuum</i> (pepper).....	Mexico.....	2					Ariz.
<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> (tomato).	do.....	1					Ariz.
<i>Solanum melongena</i> (eggplant).	do.....	1					Ariz.
<i>Erptochiomera tumens</i> (Lygaeidae):							
<i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid).....	Venezuela.....	1					D. C.
<i>Faustinus cubae</i> (Curculionidae):							
<i>Capsicum annuum</i> (pepper).....	Cuba.....	2					N. Y.
<i>Forficula auricularia</i> (Forficulidae):							
<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> (cabbage).	Spain.....					1	Pa.
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (heather).....	Scotland.....		2				Mass., N. Y.
<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple)	Portugal.....					1	Pa.
Packing around <i>Galenia</i> sp. roots.	Canada.....		1				Wash.
Packing around budsticks.....	Netherlands.....	1					D. C.
<i>Tulipa</i> sp. (tulip).....	do.....	1					Mich.
<i>Vallota purpurea</i>	England.....		1				Calif.*
<i>Forsebia perlaeta</i> (Phalaenidae):							
<i>Pisum sativum</i> (pea).....	Mexico.....	1					Ariz.
<i>Frankliniella cephalica</i> (Thripidae):							
<i>Calendula</i> sp.....	do.....			1			Tex.
<i>Cochlospermum vitifolium</i>	Panama.....	1					Tex.
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> sp.....	Mexico.....			2			Tex.
Daisy.....	do.....			2			Tex.
Mixed flowers.....	do.....			1			Ariz.
<i>Rosa</i> sp.....	do.....	1		1			Tex.
<i>Frankliniella cubensis</i> (Thripidae):							
<i>Lathyrus odoratus</i> (sweet pea).....	Cuba.....				1		Fla.*
<i>Rosa</i> sp.....	do.....				8	6	Fla.*

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INSECTS—continued							
<i>Frankliniella fortissima</i> (Thripidae):							
<i>Antirrhinum majus</i> (snapdragon).	Mexico.....	1		13		Tex.	
<i>Chrysanthemum maximum</i> (Shasta daisy).	do.....	1				Tex.	
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> sp.....	do.....			5		Tex.	
<i>Dahlia</i> sp.....	do.....			1		Tex.	
Daisy.....	do.....			2		Tex.	
<i>Dianthus</i> sp. (carnation).....	do.....	2				Tex.	
<i>Lilium</i> sp. (lily).....	do.....	1				Tex.	
Mixed flowers.....	do.....			12		Ariz., Tex.	
<i>Rosa</i> sp.....	do.....	1		9		Ariz., Tex.	
<i>Scabiosa</i> sp. (pincushion flower).	do.....			1		Tex.	
<i>Frankliniella insularis</i> (Thripidae):							
<i>Antirrhinum majus</i> (snapdragon).	Cuba, Jamaica.....			1	1	N. Y.	
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> sp.....	Bermuda.....			1		N. Y.	
<i>Dahlia</i> sp.....	Cuba.....			1		N. Y.	
<i>Gladiolus</i> sp.....	Bermuda.....			1		N. Y.	
Orchid.....	Colombia.....			1		N. Y.	
<i>Rosa</i> sp.....	Bahamas, Cuba.....				1	Fla.*	
<i>Frankliniella melanommatus</i> (Thripidae):							
<i>Dianthus chinensis</i> (Chinese pink).	Jamaica.....			1		N. Y.	
<i>Gerberia</i> sp.....	do.....			1		N. Y.	
<i>Lilium</i> sp.....	Bermuda.....			1		N. Y.	
<i>Frankliniella schultzei</i> (Thripidae):							
<i>Ornithogalum thyrsoides</i> (chinkerichee).	Union of South Africa.....		51	1		N. Y.	
<i>Frankliniella tenuicornis</i> (Thripidae):							
<i>Azalea indica</i> (azalea).....	Belgium.....	1				D. C.	
<i>Mentha</i> sp. (mint).....	Netherlands.....				1	N. Y.	
<i>Frankliniella williamsi</i> (Thripidae):							
<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion).....	Mexico.....			1		Ariz.	
<i>Centaurea cyanus</i> (cornflower).	do.....			2		Tex.	
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> sp.....	do.....			1		Tex.	
Herb.....	do.....			1		Tex.	
<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce).....	do.....			5		Tex.	
<i>Mentha</i> sp. (mint).....	do.....			1		Tex.	
Mixed flowers.....	do.....			1		Tex.	
<i>Petroselinum hortense</i> (parsley).	do.....			1		Tex.	
<i>Rosa</i> sp.....	do.....			1		Tex.	
<i>Zea mays</i> (corn).....	do.....	3		86		Ariz., Tex.	
<i>Frankliniella vespiiformis</i> (Aeolothripidae):							
<i>Brassica chinensis</i> (white greens).	Cuba.....	14				N. Y.	
<i>Brassica</i> sp. (mustard).....	do.....	12				N. Y.	
<i>Capsicum annuum</i> (pepper).....	Mexico.....	1				Ariz.	
Mixed flowers.....	do.....			1		Tex.	
<i>Pisum sativum</i> (pea).....	Cuba.....	1				N. Y.	
<i>Fulvius bisbistillatus</i> (Miridae):							
<i>Cattleya</i> spp.....	Colombia.....	1				Calif.*	
<i>Fulvius quadrstellatus</i> (Miridae):							
<i>Heliconia latispatha</i>	Panama.....	1				Tex.	
<i>Fulvius</i> sp. (Miridae):							
<i>Cattleya</i> sp.....	Venezuela.....	1				D. C.	

List of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1939, to June 30, 1940, inclusive—Continued

[All findings marked with an asterisk indicate State inspection]

Pest and host	Country of origin	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
INSECTS—continued							
<i>Furcaspis biformis</i> (Coccidae):							
<i>Brassavola nodosa</i> (orchid)-----	Canal Zone-----	1				Hawaii.*	
<i>Cattleya gigas</i> (orchid)-----	Colombia-----	1				Calif.*	
<i>Cattleya peruviana</i> (orchid)-----	Venezuela-----			1		N. Y.	
<i>Cattleya trianae</i> (orchid)-----	Colombia, Hawaii-----	2				Calif.*	
<i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid)-----	Colombia, Venezuela-----	10		1		Calif.* D. C.	
<i>Epidendrum atropurpureum</i>	Canal Zone, Philippines-----	1	2			Calif.* Hawaii.*	
<i>Epidendrum</i> sp. (orchid)-----	Canal Zone-----	1				Calif.*	
<i>Oncidium panamense</i> (orchid)-----	Panama-----		1			Hawaii.*	
<i>Oncidium</i> sp. (orchid)-----	Brazil, Canal Zone, Trinidad-----	2		2		Calif.* D. C., P. R.	
Orchid-----	Cuba, Hawaii, Venezuela-----	2		2		Calif.* Fla.* P. R.	
<i>Galgupha punctifer</i> (Cydniidae):							
Soil around orchid plant-----	Mexico-----	1				Tex.	
<i>Gastrothrips</i> sp. (Phlaeothripidae):							
<i>Rosa</i> sp-----	do-----			1		Tex.	
<i>Gelechia ericetella</i> (Gelechiidae):							
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (heather)-----	Scotland-----	2				Mass., Pa.	
<i>Geocoris sonoraensis</i> (Lygaeidae):							
<i>Cucurbita marima</i> (squash)-----	Mexico-----	1				Calif.*	
<i>Geomus parvulus</i> (Cydniidae):							
<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> (tomato)-----	do-----	1				Tex.	
<i>Gerstaeckeria mutillaria</i> (Curculionidae):							
<i>Mammillaria pseudoschideana</i> (cactus)-----	do-----		1			Calif.*	
<i>Gnoriomoschema gudmannella</i> (Gelechiidae):							
<i>Capsicum annuum</i> (pepper)-----	Cuba, Mexico-----	124		19		Ariz., N. Y., Tex.	
<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> (tomato)-----	Mexico-----	1		1		Ariz., Tex.	
<i>Gracilia minuta</i> (Cerambycidae):							
<i>Salix</i> sp. (willow)-----	Belgium, England, Netherlands-----	8				N. Y.	
<i>Grapholitha saltitans</i> (Olethreutidae):							
<i>Sebastiania</i> sp-----	Mexico-----			1		Hawaii.*	
<i>Grapholitha</i> sp., probably <i>molesta</i> (Olethreutidae):							
<i>Amygdalus persica</i> (peach)-----	Japan-----				1	Wash.	
<i>Prunus domestica</i> (plum)-----	do-----				1	Wash.	
<i>Grapholitha</i> sp. (Olethreutidae):							
<i>Amygdalus persica</i> (peach)-----	Italy, Mexico-----			1	1	Mass., Tex.	
<i>Cydonia oblonga</i> (quince)-----	Mexico-----			3		Tex.	
<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple)-----	do-----			2		Tex.	
<i>Pyrus communis</i> (pear)-----	Japan-----			1		Wash.	
<i>Gymnaspiis aechmeae</i> (Coccidae):							
<i>Areglia</i> sp-----	Brazil-----			1		D. C.	
<i>Gynaikothrips uzeli</i> (Phlaeothripidae):							
<i>Ficus indica</i> (fig)-----	Cuba-----				11	N. Y.	
<i>Hadrobregmus destructor</i> (Anibidae):							
<i>Taxus brevifolia</i> (yew)-----	Canada-----	1				Wash.	
<i>Halimococcus lampas</i> (Coccidae):							
<i>Bismarckia nobilis</i> -----	France-----		1			D. C.	
<i>Haplothrips aculeatus</i> (Phlaeothripidae):							
Forest litter and sphagnum moss-----	Denmark-----	1				N. Y.	
<i>Haplothrips gowdeyi</i> (Phlaeothripidae):							
<i>Antirrhinum majus</i> (snapdragon)-----	Colombia, Cuba, Jamaica-----			3	1	N. Y.	
<i>Aster</i> sp-----	Jamaica-----			1		N. Y.	
<i>Celosia</i> sp-----	British West Indies-----				1	N. Y.	
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> sp-----	Bermuda-----			1		N. Y.	

List of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1939, to June 30, 1940, inclusive—Continued

[All findings marked with an asterisk indicate State inspection]

Pest and host	Country of origin	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
INSECTS—continued							
<i>Haplothrips gowdeyi</i> (Phlaeothripidae)—Con.							
<i>Dianthus chinensis</i> (Chinese pink).	Jamaica.....			1		N. Y.	
<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine).	Mexico.....	1				Tex.	
<i>Gerberia</i> sp.....	Bermuda, Canal Zone, Jamaica.....			8	1	N. Y.	
<i>Jasminum</i> sp.....	Jamaica.....			1		N. Y.	
<i>Lathyrus odoratus</i> (sweet pea).	Cuba.....				1	Fla.*	
<i>Lilium</i> sp.....	Mexico.....	1				Tex.	
Mixed flowers.....	Bermuda, Mexico.....			3		N. Y., Tex.	
<i>Raphanus sativus</i> (radish).	Cuba.....	1				N. Y.	
<i>Fosa</i> sp.....	Bahamas, Jamaica.....			1	1	Fla.*, N. Y.	
<i>Tugetes</i> sp. (marigold).	Bahamas.....			1		N. Y.	
<i>Zinnia</i> sp.....	Brazil.....				1	N. Y.	
<i>Haplothrips nigricornis</i> (Phlaeothripidae):							
<i>Ornithogalum thyrsoides</i> (chinkerichee).	Union of South Africa.....		2			N. Y.	
<i>Haplothrips subtilissimus</i> (Phlaeothripidae):							
<i>Azalea indica</i> (azalea).....	Belgium.....	6				D. C.	
<i>Heilipus</i> sp. (Curculionidae):							
<i>Persea americana</i> (avocado).....	Mexico.....			2		Tex.	
<i>Heliodines bella</i> (Heliodinidae):							
<i>Portulaca</i> sp. (purslane).....	do.....			1		Tex.	
<i>Hellula phidilealis</i> (Pyraustidae):							
<i>Brassica chinensis</i> (white greens).	Cuba.....	9				N. Y.	
<i>Brassica</i> sp. (mustard).....	do.....	1				N. Y.	
<i>Raphanus sativus</i> (radish).....	do.....	1				N. Y.	
<i>Hellula undalis</i> (Pyraustidae):							
<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).....	Japan.....				3	Wash.	
<i>Heraeus cincticornis</i> (Lygaeidae):							
<i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid).....	Venezuela.....	1				D. C.	
<i>Hercotrips errans</i> (Thripidae):							
<i>Dendrobium formosum</i> (orchid).	Japan.....	1				Hawaii.*	
<i>Hercotrips phaseoli</i> (Thripidae):							
<i>Brassica chinensis</i> (white greens).	Cuba.....	1				N. Y.	
<i>Herculia psammiozantha</i> (Pyralidae):							
<i>Cattleya qiqas</i> (orchid).....	Colombia.....	1				Calif.*	
<i>Heterobostrychus aequalis</i> (Bostri- chidae):							
Wooden box.....	India.....	1				N. Y.	
<i>Hofmannophila pseudospretella</i> (Oecophoridae):							
<i>Erigeron</i> sp.....	England.....	1				D. C.	
<i>Iris susiana</i>	Netherlands.....	1				D. C.	
Straw jacket.....	Scotland.....	1				Ala.	
<i>Homoecoma electellum</i> (Phycitidae):							
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> sp.....	Mexico.....	1		29		Tex.	
Mixed flowers.....	do.....			1		Tex.	
<i>Hoplandrothrips xanthopoides</i> (Phlaeothripidae):							
<i>Bryophyllum</i> sp.....	Barbados.....		1			N. Y.	
<i>Hortensia similis</i> (Cicadellidae):							
<i>Brassica chinensis</i> (white greens).	Cuba.....	1				N. Y.	
<i>Hylesinus frazini</i> (Scolytidae):							
<i>Frazinus</i> sp. (ash).....	England.....	1				N. Y.	
<i>Hypera arator</i> (Curculionidae):							
Forest litter and sphagnum moss.	Denmark.....	1				N. Y.	
<i>Hypera nigrirostris</i> (Curculionidae):							
Forest litter and sphagnum moss.	do.....	1				N. Y.	

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INSECTS—continued							
<i>Hypera postica</i> (Curculionidae): Packing around rose cuttings.	France		1				D. C.
<i>Hypoborus ficus</i> (Scolytidae): <i>Ficus carica</i> (fig)	Italy	1					Calif.*
<i>Hypocassida subferruginea</i> (Chrysomelidae): Moss around grapes.	do		1				Calif.*
<i>Hypsipyla grandella</i> (Phycitidae): <i>Cedrus</i> sp. (cedar)	Mexico	1					La.
Log	do	1					Tex.
<i>Swietenia mahogani</i> (mahogany).	Honduras	1					La.
<i>Hypsoprora nogalata</i> (Membracidae): Flowers	Mexico			1			Ariz.
<i>Ips suturalis</i> (Scolytidae): <i>Pinus</i> sp. (pine)	Finland	1					N. Y.
<i>Iridomyrmex humilis</i> (Formicidae): <i>Dahlia</i> sp.	Portugal			1			N. Y.
<i>Tritonia</i> sp. (montbretia).	Azores			1			N. Y.
<i>Iridomyrmex iniquus</i> (Formicidae): <i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid)	Colombia, Venezuela	4					D. C.
In soil around <i>Cypripedium</i> sp.	Belgium	1					D. C.
<i>Iridomyrmex iniquus nigella</i> (Formicidae): <i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid)	Colombia	1					D. C.
<i>Iridomyrmex melleus</i> (Formicidae): <i>Vanda caerulea</i> (orchid)	France	1					Hawaii.*
<i>Ischnorhynchus erivae</i> (Lygaeidae): <i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> (cabbage).	Italy				1		Ala.
<i>Isochaetothrips</i> sp. (Thripidae): <i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine).	Mexico	1		2			Tex.
<i>Polanthes tuberosa</i> (tuberose).	do			1			Tex.
<i>Kalotermea Snyderi</i> (Termitidae): <i>Prosopis</i> sp. (mesquite)	do	1					Tex.
<i>Keiferia lycopersicella</i> (Gelechiidae): <i>Capsicum annuum</i> (pepper)	do	2					Ariz.
<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> (tomato).	Cuba, Mexico	1,784		2,949			Ariz., Calif., La., N. Y., Tex.
<i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean)	Mexico			1			Ariz.
<i>Kurtomathrips</i> sp., close to <i>morrilli</i> (Thripidae): <i>Antirrhinum majus</i> (snapdragon).	Jamaica			1			N. Y.
<i>Laemophloeus iteratus</i> (Cucujidae): <i>Guaiacum officinale</i> (lignumvitae).	Nicaragua	1					N. Y.
<i>Tabebuia donnell-smithii</i> (primavera).	Guatemala	1					N. Y.
<i>Laspeyresia membraosa</i> (Olethreutidae): <i>Prosopis</i> sp. (mesquite)	Mexico			1			Tex.
<i>Laspeyresia splendana</i> (Olethreutidae): <i>Castanea</i> sp. (chestnut)	Azores, Italy, Japan, Portugal.	11		3			Calif.*, N. Y.
<i>Laspeyresia strobilella</i> (Olethreutidae): <i>Picea</i> sp. (spruce)	Germany			1			N. Y.
<i>Lecanodiaspis dendrobii</i> (Coecidae): <i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid)	Colombia	1					Calif.*

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INSECTS—continued							
<i>Lecanium coryli</i> (Coccidae):							
<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple).....	Switzerland.....	1				D. C.	
<i>Prunus</i> sp.....	England.....	1				D. C.	
<i>Leperisinus frazini</i> (Scolytidae):							
<i>Frazinus</i> sp. (ash).....	.....do.....	6				N. Y.
Unidentified wood ((probably ash).	.....do.....	1				La.
<i>Lepidosaphes alba</i> (Coccidae):							
<i>Manihot esculenta</i> (cassava).....	Bahamas.....				1	Fla.*	
<i>Lepidosaphes auriculata</i> (Coccidae):							
<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton).....	Hawaii.....	1				Calif.*	
<i>Lepidosaphes camelliae</i> (Coccidae):							
<i>Camellia japonica</i> (camellia).....	Japan.....	3	1			Wash.	
<i>Lepidosaphes carinata</i> (Coccidae):							
<i>Pedilanthus</i> sp.....	Mexico.....		1			Calif.*	
<i>Lepidosaphes chinensis</i> (Coccidae):							
<i>Pandanus</i> sp. (screw pine).....	China.....		1			Calif.*	
<i>Lepidosaphes conchiformis</i> (Coccidae):							
<i>Diospyros</i> sp. (persimmon).....	Japan.....				1	Wash.	
<i>Pyrus pyrifolia</i> (sand pear).....	.....do.....				1	Wash.
<i>Lepidosaphes ficus</i> (Coccidae):							
<i>Ficus carica</i> (fig).....	Italy.....	1	2	1		Calif.*, D. C., N. Y.	
<i>Lepidosaphes lasianthi</i> (Coccidae):							
<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton).....	Bahamas, Japan.....			1	2	Fla.*, N. Y., Pa.	
<i>Lepidosaphes philococcus</i> (Coccidae):							
Cactus.....	Mexico.....			2		Tex.	
<i>Myrtillocactus geometrizans</i> (cactus).....	.....do.....	2				Tex.
<i>Myrtillocactus</i> sp. (cactus).....	.....do.....		1			D. C.
<i>Pachycereus marginatus</i> (cactus).....	.....do.....	1	1			Calif.*, Tex.
<i>Pachycereus</i> sp. (cactus).....	.....do.....			1		Ariz.
<i>Lepidosaphes pistaciae</i> (Coccidae):							
<i>Pistacia mutica</i> (terebinth).....	Greece.....			1		N. Y.	
<i>Lepidosaphes tuberculata</i> (Coccidae):							
<i>Cymbidium insigne</i> (orchid).....	Australia.....			1		Calif.*	
<i>Cymbidium</i> sp. (orchid).....	Belgium, Japan.....	3	1			D. C., Wash.	
<i>Leptodietya plana</i> (Tingitidae):							
<i>Bougainvillea</i> sp.....	Mexico.....			1		Tex.	
<i>Leptostylus testaceus</i> (Cerambycidae):							
<i>Dioscorea</i> sp. (yam).....	Trinidad.....			1		Mass.	
<i>Leucaspsis cockerelli</i> (Coccidae):							
<i>Citrus limonia</i> (lemon).....	Panama.....				1	Calif.*	
Orchid.....	Australia.....			1		Hawaii.*	
<i>Spathoglottis</i> sp. (orchid).....	Fiji.....	1				Hawaii.*	
<i>Leucaspsis loewi</i> (Coccidae):							
<i>Pinus</i> sp. (pine).....	Portugal.....		1			N. Y.	
<i>Leucopocila albofasciata</i> (Miridae):							
<i>Aster</i> sp.....	Cuba.....				1	N. Y.	
<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce).....	Mexico.....			2		Tex.	
Mixed flowers.....	.....do.....			2		Tex.
<i>Solanum melongena</i> (eggplant).....	.....do.....	1				Ariz.
<i>Leucoptera coffeella</i> (Lyonetiidae):							
<i>Coffea</i> sp.....	Colombia.....			1		Fla.*	
<i>Leuronota maculata</i> (Psyllidae):							
<i>Prosopis</i> sp. (mesquite).....	Mexico.....			1		Tex.	
<i>Ligyrocoris abdominalis</i> (Lygaeidae):							
Orchid.....	Guatemala.....		1			D. C.	
<i>Ligyrocoris nitidicollis</i> (Lygaeidae):							
<i>Tagetes</i> sp. (marigold).....	Mexico.....			1		Tex.	

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INSECTS—continued							
<i>Ligyrocoris nitidulus</i> (Lygaeidae): <i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> (tomato).	Mexico-----			1			Tex.
<i>Ligyrocoris setosus</i> (Lygaeidae): <i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce)	do-----			1			Tex.
<i>Lilloceris lili</i> (Chrysomelidae): <i>Lilium candidum</i> (Madonna lily).	France-----	2					N. Y.
<i>Lineodes integra</i> (Pyraustidae): <i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> (tomato).	Cuba, Mexico-----	7					Ariz., N. Y., Tex.
<i>Liothrips vaneeckei</i> (Thripidae): <i>Lilium candidum</i> (Madonna lily).	France-----	1					N. Y.
<i>Lilium</i> sp. (lily)	England, France, Japan, St. Helena.	5	2			4	D. C., Md., N. Y., Wash.
<i>Liriomyza flaveola</i> (Agromyzidae): <i>Brassica chinensis</i> (white greens).	Cuba-----	1					N. Y.
<i>Lophocateres pusillus</i> (Ostomidae): <i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic)	Mexico-----	1					Tex.
<i>Lorita abornana</i> (Phalonidae): <i>Capsicum annuum</i> (pepper)	do-----			1			Tex.
<i>Lorita abornana chatka</i> (Phalonidae): <i>Capsicum annuum</i>	do-----	81		5			Ariz., Tex.
<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> (tomato).	do-----	3					Ariz.
<i>Lygaeus lateralis</i> (Lygaeidae): <i>Cucurbita maxima</i> (squash)	do-----			1			Tex.
<i>Lygaeus pulchellus</i> (Lygaeidae): <i>Capsicum annuum</i> (pepper)	do-----	1					Ariz.
<i>Lygaeus vittiscutis</i> (Lygaeidae): <i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce)	do-----			1			Tex.
<i>Lygus elisus</i> (Miridae): <i>Brassica</i> sp. (mustard)	do-----	1					Tex.
<i>Petunia hybrida</i> (petunia)	do-----			1			Calif.
<i>Lygus sallei</i> (Miridae): <i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce)	do-----			1			Tex.
<i>Macrosteles dirisus</i> (Cicadellidae): <i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce)	do-----			2			Tex.
<i>Mamurius mopsus</i> (Coreidae): Orchid	do-----	1					Calif.*
<i>Marmara</i> sp., near <i>opuntella</i> (Gracilariidae): <i>Capsicum annuum</i> (pepper)	do-----	1					Ariz.
<i>Marmara</i> sp., probably <i>opuntella</i> (Gracilariidae): <i>Opuntia compressa</i> (prickly-pear).	do-----			1			Tex.
<i>Marmara</i> sp. (Gracilariidae): Bean	do-----			12			Tex.
<i>Capsicum annuum</i> (pepper)	do-----	15					Ariz.
<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime)	do-----	1					Tex.
<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange)	do-----			1			Ariz.
<i>Opuntia</i> sp.	do-----			1			Tex.
<i>Persea americana</i> (avocado)	do-----	7		564			Tex.
<i>Maruca testulalis</i> (Pyraustidae): <i>Canavalia</i> sp.	Hawaii-----			1			Calif.*
<i>Dioclea violacea</i> (mauna loa lei).	do-----			2			Calif.*
<i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean)	American Virgin Islands, Brazil, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Hawaii, Japan, Puerto Rico.			2		14	Ala., Ga., La., Mass., N. Y., Tex., Wash.
<i>Matigramma rubrosuffusa</i> (Phlaenidae): <i>Solanum melongena</i> (egg-plant).	Mexico-----	1					Ariz.

List of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1939, to June 30, 1940, inclusive—Continued

[All findings marked with an asterisk indicate State inspection]

Pest and host	Country of origin	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
INSECTS—continued							
<i>Mecinus circulatorus</i> (Curculionidae):							
<i>Ficus</i> sp.	Italy.....	1				Calif.*	
<i>Megacerus alternatus</i> (Bruchidae):							
<i>Ipomoea</i> sp.	Hawaii.....			1		Calif.*	
<i>Megalometis chiliensis</i> (Curculionidae):							
<i>Amygdalus persica nectarina</i> (nectarine).	Chile.....	1				N. Y.	
<i>Megastigmus pistaciae</i> (Callimomidae):							
<i>Pistacia vera</i> (pistache).....	Italy.....	1				N. Y.	
<i>Merodon</i> sp. (Syrphidae):							
<i>Galanthus</i> sp.	Turkey.....	3				N. Y.	
<i>Hyacinthus orientalis albulus</i> (Roman hyacinth).	do.....	1				D. C.	
<i>Lycoris</i> sp.	Netherlands.....	1				D. C.	
<i>Narcissus</i> sp.	do.....	28				Calif.,* Md., Mass., Pa., Va., Wash.	
<i>Mertila malayensis</i> (Miridae):							
<i>Vanda</i> sp. (orchid).....	India.....	1				D. C.	
<i>Metamasius hemipterus</i> (Curculionidae):							
<i>Ananas sativus</i> (pineapple).....	Puerto Rico.....	1				La.	
<i>Metamasius sericeus</i> (Curculionidae):							
<i>Ananas sativus</i>	Cuba.....	1				Fla.*	
Banana debris.....	Honduras, Mexico.....	3				La., Tex.	
<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana).....	Honduras.....	5				Ala., Md., Tex.	
<i>Metamasius sericeus carbonarius</i> (Curculionidae):							
<i>Musa</i> sp.	Guatemala.....	2				N. Y., S. C.	
<i>Micrapate scapularis</i> (Bostrichidae):							
Wood.....	Mexico.....	1				N. Y.	
<i>Micrelus ericae</i> (Curculionidae):							
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (heather).....	Scotland.....		10			Mass., Mich., N. Y., Pa.	
<i>Monilema opuntiae</i> (Cerambycidae):							
Cactus.....	Mexico.....		1			Calif.*	
<i>Monotoma centralis</i> (Monotomidae):							
<i>Cucurbita maxima</i> (squash).....	do.....			1		Tex.	
<i>Moodna bisinuella</i> (Phycitidae):							
<i>Zea mays</i> (corn).....	do.....	1		53		Tex.	
<i>Mordellistena cattleyana</i> (Mordellidae):							
<i>Cattleya gigas</i> (orchid).....	Colombia.....	1				Calif.*	
<i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid).....	Venezuela.....	1				D. C.	
Orchid.....	Colombia.....	1				D. C.	
<i>Mordellistena chapini</i> (Mordellidae):							
<i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid).....	do.....		1			D. C.	
<i>Lycaste skinneri virginialis</i> (orchid).	Mexico.....	1				Tex.	
<i>Mordellistena</i> sp., probably <i>cattleyana</i> (Mordellidae):							
<i>Cattleya labiata</i> (orchid).....	Brazil.....	1				Calif.*	
<i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid).....	do.....	1				D. C.	
<i>Mordellistena</i> sp., near <i>chapini</i> (Mordellidae):							
<i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid).....	Guatemala.....	1				D. C.	
<i>Epidendrum</i> sp. (orchid).....	do.....		1			Calif.*	
<i>Mordellistena</i> sp., probably <i>chapini</i> (Mordellidae):							
<i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid).....	Brazil.....	1				D. C.	

List of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1939, to June 30, 1940, inclusive—Continued

[All findings marked with an asterisk indicate State inspection]

Pest and host	Country of origin	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
INSECTS—continued							
<i>Mordellistena</i> sp. (Mordellidae):							
<i>Cattleya gigas</i> (orchid)	Colombia	3	1			Calif.*	
<i>Cattleya skinneri</i> (orchid)	Brazil, Costa Rica	1	2			D. C.	
<i>Cattleya trianae</i> (orchid)	Colombia	1				Calif.*	
<i>Cattleya warneri</i> (orchid)	Brazil	1				Calif.*	
<i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid)	Brazil, Colombia, Guatemala.	19	2	4		Calif.,* D. C.	
<i>Epidendrum ciliare</i> (orchid)	Guatemala	1				Calif.*	
<i>Epidendrum</i> sp. (orchid)	do		1			Calif.*	
<i>Laelia anceps</i> (orchid)	Mexico		1			Calif.*	
<i>Laelia crispa</i> (orchid)	Brazil	1				D. C.	
<i>Laelia</i> sp. (orchid)	Mexico		1			D. C.	
<i>Lycaste skinneri virginalis</i> (orchid).	do	1				Tex.	
Orchid	Brazil, Colombia, Guatemala, Mexico.	3		1		Calif.,* D. C., La., Tex.	
<i>Mormidea collaris</i> (Pentatomidae):							
<i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid)	Mexico			1		Tex.	
<i>Mormidea cubrosa</i> (Pentatomidae):							
Orchid	do		1			Calif.*	
<i>Mormidea pictiventris</i> (Pentatomidae):							
<i>Tillandsia usneoides</i> (Spanish-moss)	do			1		Tex.	
<i>Mormidea v-luteum</i> (Pentatomidae):							
<i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid)	Brazil	1				D. C.	
Orchid	do	1				D. C.	
<i>Myelois ceratoniae</i> (Phycitidae):							
<i>Amygdalus communis</i> (almond).	Italy			1		N. Y.	
<i>Punica granatum</i> (pomegranate).	Greece, Italy			2		N. Y.	
<i>Myelois venipars</i> (Phycitidae):							
<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange)	Mexico			1		Tex.	
<i>Myelois</i> sp. (Phycitidae):							
<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	do			3		Tex.	
<i>Cydonia oblonga</i> (quince)	do			2		Tex.	
Mixed fruit	Italy			1		Tex.	
<i>Tamarindus indica</i> (tamarind).	Cuba	1				La.	
<i>Myelophilus minor</i> (Scolytidae):							
<i>Pinus</i> sp. (pine)	Netherlands	2				N. Y.	
<i>Myzus hemerocallis</i> (Aphidae):							
<i>Hemerocallis</i> sp.	China		1			D. C.	
<i>Myzus ornatus</i> (Aphidae):							
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> sp.	England			1		N. Y.	
<i>Myrtus</i> sp. (myrtle)	do			1		N. Y.	
<i>Primula</i> sp.	Scotland			1		D. C.	
<i>Ramondia pyrenaica</i>	England	1				Calif.*	
<i>Nabis alternata</i> (Nabidae):							
<i>Brassica</i> sp. (mustard)	Mexico	2				Tex.	
<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce)	do			1		Tex.	
<i>Nabis angustatus</i> (Nabidae):							
<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce)	do			1		Tex.	
<i>Napomyza lateralis</i> (Agromyzidae):							
<i>Cichorium intybus</i> (witloof)	Belgium	194				N. Y.	
<i>Nauclea pusio</i> (Mordellidae):							
<i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean)	Mexico			1		Tex.	
<i>Rosa</i> sp.	do			1		Tex.	
<i>Neella generosa</i> (Miridae):							
<i>Agave</i> sp.	do		1			D. C.	
<i>Nemopogon granella</i> (Tineidae):							
<i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic)	Chile		1			N. Y.	
<i>Neoclytus cacticus</i> (Cerambycidae):							
<i>Guaiacum officinale</i> (lignum-vitae).	Guatemala	1				N. Y.	
<i>Tabebuia donnell-smithii</i> (primavera).	do	1				N. Y.	

List of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1939, to June 30, 1940, inclusive—Continued

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INSECTS—continued							
<i>Nesoteles incisus</i> (Cicadellidae): <i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine).	Mexico.....	1					Tex.
<i>Neurocolpus mexicanus</i> (Miridae): <i>Zea mays</i> (corn)	do.....			1			Tex.
<i>Neuroctenus simplex</i> (Aradidae): <i>Prosopis</i> sp. (mesquite)	do.....	1					Tex.
<i>Nicobium castaneum</i> (Anobiidae): Wood strip on trunk	Italy.....			1			N. Y.
<i>Nicobium hirtum</i> (Anobiidae): Mixed flowers	Mexico.....			1			Tex.
<i>Nysius ericae</i> (Lygaeidae): <i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce)	do.....			1			Ariz.
<i>Nysius monticola</i> (Lygaeidae): <i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> (cabbage).	do.....			1			Ariz.
<i>Lactuca sativa</i> Leaf	do.....			1			Tex. Ariz.
<i>Ochlerus notatulus</i> (Pentatomidae): <i>Odontoglossum crispum</i> (orchid).	Colombia.....	1					Calif.*
<i>Odonaspis pencillata</i> (Coccidae): <i>Dendrocalamus merrillianus</i>	Philippines.....	1					D. C.
<i>Oedancala dorsilinea</i> (Lygaeidae): <i>Ananas sativus</i> (pineapple)	Cuba.....	1					La.
<i>Ogdocosta biannularis</i> (Chrysomelidae): <i>Mamillaria</i> sp. (cactus)	Mexico.....	1					Tex.
Moss on orchid plant	do.....	1					Tex.
<i>Olethreutid</i> : <i>Acer palmatum</i> (Japanese maple).	Japan.....	1					Wash.
<i>Acer palmatum atropurpureum</i> .	do.....	1					Wash.
<i>Amygdalus persica</i> (peach)	Chile.....	2					N. Y.
<i>Amygdalus persica nectarina</i> (nectarine).	do.....	7					N. Y.
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (heather)	Scotland.....		1				Mass.
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> sp.	Mexico.....			2			Tex.
<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange)	Union of South Africa.....				1		Pa.
<i>Crataegus</i> sp. (haw)	Mexico.....			1			Tex.
<i>Cupressus</i> sp. (cypress)	Japan.....				1		Wash.
<i>Dendrobium secundum</i> (orchid).	Thailand.....		1				Calif.*
<i>Mimosa</i> sp.	Mexico.....			1			Tex.
Orchid	do.....	1					Tex.
<i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean)	do.....			1			Ariz.
<i>Podocarpus macrophylla</i> (yew podocarpus).	Japan.....	5					Wash.
<i>Prosopis</i> sp. (mesquite)	Mexico.....	2					Tex.
<i>Prunus domestica</i> (plum)	Chile.....	2					N. Y.
<i>Rosa</i> sp.	British Columbia.....		1				Wash.
<i>Tithonia rotundifolia</i> (Mexican sunflower).	Mexico.....			1			Tex.
<i>Vaccinium</i> sp. (blueberry)	Newfoundland.....	2					Pa.
<i>Vicia</i> sp. (vetch)	France.....	1					Ill.
<i>Oliarus concinnulus</i> (Fulgoridae): Leaf	Mexico.....			1			Tex.
<i>Oligomerus brunneus</i> (Anobiidae): Wood strip on trunk	Italy.....			1			N. Y.
<i>Ophiomyia pinguis</i> (Agromyzidae): <i>Cichorium intybus</i> (witloof)	Belgium.....	81					N. Y.
<i>Orchidophilus aterrimus</i> (Curculionidae): <i>Vanda sanderiana</i> (orchid)	Philippines.....	1					Calif.*

List of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1939, to June 30, 1940, inclusive—Continued

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INSECTS—continued							
<i>Orchidophilus</i> sp. (Curculionidae):							
<i>Cypripedium callosum</i> (orchid)	Thailand	1				Calif.*	
<i>Dendrobium superbum</i> (orchid)	Philippines		1			Calif.*	
<i>Eria obesa</i> (orchid)	do.		1			Calif.*	
<i>Phalaenopsis aphrodite</i> (orchid)	do.	1	1			Calif.*, Hawaii.*	
<i>Phalaenopsis schilleriana</i> (orchid)	do.		1			Calif.*	
<i>Orthaea bilobata</i> (Lygaeidae):							
<i>Fragaria</i> sp. (strawberry)	Mexico	1				Tex.	
<i>Orthaea servillei</i> (Lygaeidae):							
<i>Ananas sativus</i> (pineapple)	do.	1				La.	
<i>Orthaea vinca</i> (Lygaeidae):							
Dry medicinal herb	do.			1		Tex.	
<i>Orthezia praelonga</i> (Coccidae):							
<i>Thunbergia</i> sp.	Jamaica			1		D. C.	
<i>Orthotylus virens</i> (Miridae):							
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (heather)	Scotland		1			Mich.	
<i>Pachnaeus litus</i> (Curculionidae):							
<i>Brassica chinensis</i> (white greens)	Cuba	1				N. Y.	
<i>Litchi chinensis</i> (lychee)	do.	1				N. Y.	
<i>Pachyzancla periusalis</i> (Pyraustidae):							
<i>Solanum melongena</i> (egg-plant)	do.	1				N. Y.	
<i>Palaeopus costicollis</i> (Curculionidae):							
<i>Capsicum annuum</i> (pepper)	Cuba	1				N. Y.	
<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweetpotato)	Antigua, Jamaica, St. Vincent.			2	1	Mass., N. Y.	
<i>Pantomorus zanthographus</i> (Curculionidae):							
Packing around grapes	Argentina	2				N. Y.	
<i>Paratetodiplosis cattleyae</i> (Cecidomyiidae):							
<i>Brassavola deckeri</i> (orchid)	Calan Zone	1				Hawaii.*	
<i>Parlatoria camelliae</i> (Coccidae):							
<i>Camellia japonica</i> (camellia)	Japan	42	18			Calif.*, Wash.	
<i>Camellia sasanqua</i>	do.	1				Calif.*	
<i>Parlatoria cineria</i> (Coccidae):							
<i>Citrus limonia</i> (lemon)	Trinidad				1	Fla.*	
<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange)	Brazil, Palestine				2	Fla.*	
<i>Parlatoria crotonis</i> (Coccidae):							
<i>Codiaeum</i> sp. (croton)	British Honduras, Cuba			2		Fla.*	
<i>Laurus nobilis</i> (Grecian laurel)	Cuba			1		Fla.*	
<i>Parlatoria oleae</i> (Coccidae):							
<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple)	Greece, Italy		1	5		N. Y.	
<i>Prunus domestica</i> (plum)	Argentina	2				N. Y.	
<i>Prunus</i> sp. (cherry)	Italy		1			D. C.	
<i>Pyrus communis</i> (pear)	Greece			1		N. Y.	
<i>Sorbus</i> sp.	Italy		1			D. C.	
<i>Parlatoria pseudaspidiotus</i> (Coccidae):							
<i>Vanda lamellata</i> (orchid)	Philippines			1		Calif.*	
<i>Vanda teres</i> (orchid)	Philippines, Straits Settlements, Trinidad.			4		Calif.*, Hawaii,* P. R.	
<i>Vanda</i> sp. (orchid)	Java, Philippines		2	1		Calif.*, Hawaii.*	
<i>Parlatoria theae</i> (Coccidae):							
<i>Acer</i> sp.	Japan		1			D. C.	
<i>Parlatoria ziziphus</i> (Coccidae):							
<i>Citrus grandis</i> (grapefruit)	China, Java, Taiwan				4	Calif.*, Mass.	
<i>Citrus grandis</i> (pomelo)	Java				1	Mass.	
<i>Citrus limonia</i> (lemon)	Italy				1	Calif.*	
<i>Citrus nobilis deliciosa</i> (tangerine)	do.				1	Fla.*, Mass.	
<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange)	Italy, Spain				2	Fla.*	
<i>Citrus</i> sp.	Hawaii, Philippines	1		1		Calif.*	

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INSECTS—continued							
<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i> (Gelechiidae):							
<i>Gossypium</i> sp. (cottonseed)...	Brazil, Egypt, Italy, Mexico, Puerto Rico (one in tank car).	5	3	4	1	Calif.* D. C., La., Mass., N. Y., Tex.	
<i>Gossypium</i> sp. (cotton boll)...	Hawaii			1		Calif.*	
<i>Gossypium</i> sp. (seed cotton)...	Brazil, Manchuria, Mexico.	1	1	3		Fla.,* Tex.	
<i>Gossypium</i> sp. (cotton) (unginned).	Manchuria		1			D. C.	
<i>Hibiscus esculentus</i> (okra)...	Mexico			4		Tex.	
<i>Peregrinus maidis</i> (Araeopidae):							
<i>Holcus sorghum</i> (sorghum)...	do				1	Tex.	
<i>Phaedon confinis</i> (Chrysomelidae):							
<i>Ananas bracteatus</i> ...	Brazil	1				Hawaii.*	
<i>Ananas</i> sp.	do	2				Hawaii.*	
<i>Pseudananas macrodonates</i> ...	do	1				Hawaii.*	
<i>Phelomerus aberrans</i> (Bruchidae):							
<i>Cassia fistula</i> (golden shower).	Trinidad		1			D. C.	
<i>Cassia javanica</i> ...	do		1			D. C.	
<i>Phelomerus germani</i> (Bruchidae):							
<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i> (Jerusalem thorn).	France		1			D. C.	
<i>Phenacaspis sulcicola</i> (Coccidae):							
<i>Wisteria</i> sp.	Japan	1				Wash.	
<i>Phepsius utahnus</i> (Cicadellidae):							
Flowers	Mexico			1		Ariz.	
<i>Phytinus callosus</i> (Curculionidae):							
<i>Vitis</i> sp. (grape)...	Union of South Africa	1				N. Y.	
<i>Photinus nefarius</i> (Lampyridae):							
<i>Brassica chinensis</i> (white greens).	Cuba	2				N. Y.	
<i>Phyllophaga analis</i> (Scarabaeidae):							
<i>Ananas sativus</i> (pineapple)...	do	1				N. Y.	
<i>Phyllotreta albionica</i> (Chrysomelidae):							
<i>Petroselinum hortense</i> (parsley).	Mexico	1				Tex.	
<i>Phyllotreta undulata</i> (Chrysomelidae):							
<i>Brassica oleracea gemmifera</i> (brussels sprouts).	Netherlands				1	N. Y.	
Forest litter and sphagnum moss.	Denmark	1				N. Y.	
<i>Phyllotretua vittata discedens</i> (Chrysomelidae):							
<i>Benincasa hispida</i> (hairy squash).	Cuba	1				N. Y.	
<i>Brassica chinensis</i> (white greens).	do	21				N. Y.	
<i>Brassica</i> sp. (mustard)...	do	10				N. Y.	
<i>Pisum sativum</i> (pea)...	do	1				N. Y.	
<i>Raphanus sativus</i> (radish)...	do	5				N. Y.	
<i>Physonota attenuata</i> (Chrysomelidae):							
<i>Ananas sativus</i> (pineapple)...	Mexico	1				Tex.	
<i>Phytomyza</i> sp. (Agromyzidae):							
<i>Brassica chinensis</i> (white greens).	Cuba, Netherlands	6			2	N. Y., Pa.	
<i>Brassica oleracea acephala</i> (kale).	Cuba	2				N. Y.	
<i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i> (cauliflower).	Netherlands				1	N. Y.	
<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> (cabbage).	Italy				2	N. Y.	
<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip)...	Mexico	3				Tex.	
<i>Brassica</i> sp. (mustard)...	Cuba	6				N. Y.	
<i>Brassica</i> sp.	Japan				2	N. Y.	
<i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid)...	Venezuela	1				D. C.	

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		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
INSECTS—continued							
<i>Phytomyza</i> sp. (Agromizidae)—Continued.							
<i>Chrysanthemum coronarium</i> (garland chrysanthemum).	Japan					2 Pa.	
<i>Pisum sativum</i> (pea)	Cuba	1				N. Y.	
<i>Raphanus sativus</i> (radish)	Mexico	3		3		Tex.	
<i>Senecio cruentus</i> (cineraria)	Japan				3	Wash.	
<i>Pineus colorandensis</i> (Phylloxeridae):							
<i>Pinus contorta</i> (shore pine)	Canada			1		Wash.	
<i>Pinnaspis minor strachani</i> (Coccidae):							
<i>Genipa americana</i> (genip)	Puerto Rico			1		N. Y.	
<i>Hibiscus</i> sp.	Trinidad			1		P. R.	
<i>Zamia</i> sp.	Cuba		1			D. C.	
<i>Pinnaspis minor</i> var. (Coccidae):							
<i>Hura crepitans</i> (sandbox-tree)	Mexico		1			D. C.	
<i>Pinnaspis townsendi</i> (Coccidae):							
<i>Trichoglottis brachiata</i> (orchid)	Philippines	1				Hawaii.*	
<i>Pityogenes chalcographus</i> (Scolytidae):							
<i>Abies</i> sp. (fir)	Norway				1	La.	
<i>Pinus</i> sp. (pine)	Finland, Sweden		2			N. Y.	
<i>Placosternus difficilis</i> (Cerambycidae):							
<i>Prosopis</i> sp. (mesquite)	Mexico			1		Tex.	
<i>Platynota rostrana</i> (Tortricidae):							
<i>Ananas sativus</i> (pineapple)	Cuba	9				La., N. Y.	
<i>Capsicum annuum</i> (pepper)	do.	9				La., N. Y.	
<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> (tomato).	do.	2				La., N. Y.	
<i>Platynota stultana</i> (Tortricidae):							
<i>Begonia</i> sp.	Mexico			2		Ariz.	
<i>Capsicum annuum</i> (pepper)	do.	359		36		Ariz., Tex.	
<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce)	do.			1		Tex.	
<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> (tomato).	do.	14		3		Ariz., Tex.	
<i>Pisum sativum</i> (pea)	do.	1				Ariz.	
<i>Portulaca</i> sp. (purslane)	do.			1		Tex.	
<i>Platynota</i> sp. (Tortricidae):							
<i>Amygdalus persica nectarina</i> (nectarine).	Chile	3				N. Y.	
<i>Ananas sativus</i> (pineapple)	Cuba	2				La.	
<i>Capsicum annuum</i> (pepper)	Cuba, Mexico	177		18		Ariz., Calif., N. Y., Tex.	
<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot)	Mexico			1		Tex.	
<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce)	do.			1		Tex.	
<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> (tomato).	Cuba, Mexico	13		2		Ariz., La., Tex.	
<i>Momordica balsamina</i> (balsam apple).	Mexico	1				Ariz.	
<i>Prosopis</i> sp. (mesquite)	do.			1		Tex.	
<i>Platypus australis</i> (Platypodidae):							
<i>Cryptocarya palmerstone</i> (Queensland walnut).	Australia	3				N. Y.	
<i>Platypus rugulosus</i> (Platypodidae):							
<i>Anacardium rhinocarpus</i>	Nicaragua	1				N. Y.	
<i>Ananas sativus</i> (pineapple)	Mexico	2				Tex.	
<i>Tabebuia donnell-smithii</i> (primavera).	Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Salvador.	8				La., N. Y.	
<i>Pleurophorus batesi</i> (Scarabaeidae):							
<i>Ananas sativus</i>	Mexico			1		Tex.	
<i>Plinthinus brevifennis</i> (Lygaeidae):							
<i>Ficus</i> sp.	Italy	1				Calif.*	
<i>Pogonocherus hispidulus</i> (Cerambycidae):							
<i>Ficus</i> sp.	do.	1				Calif.*	
<i>Poliaspis pini</i> (Coccidae):							
<i>Pinus</i> sp. (pine)	Japan				1	Pa.	

List of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1939, to June 30, 1940, inclusive—Continued

[All findings marked with an asterisk indicate State inspection]

Pest and host	Country of origin	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
INSECTS—continued							
<i>Polychrosis botrana</i> (Olethreutidae):							
<i>Vitis</i> sp. (grape).....	Italy.....			1		N. Y.	
<i>Prays endocarpa</i> (Hyponomeutidae):							
<i>Citrus grandis</i> (pomelo).....	Java.....				1	Mass.	
<i>Prodenia latifascia</i> (Phalaenidae):							
<i>Capsicum annuum</i> (pepper).....	Mexico.....	1				Ariz.	
<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> (tomato).	do.....	1				Ariz.	
<i>Protospulvinaria pyriformis</i> (Coccidae):							
<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine).	do.....	1				Tex.	
<i>Psallus seriatus</i> (Miridae):							
<i>Dahlia</i> sp.....	do.....			1		Tex.	
<i>Lathyrus odoratus</i> (sweet pea).....	do.....			1		Ariz.	
<i>Pyrus communis</i> (pear).....	do.....			1		Tex.	
<i>Zinnia</i> sp.....	do.....			1		Tex.	
<i>Pseudaonidia clavigera</i> (Coccidae):							
<i>Allamanda blanchetii</i>	Hawaii.....			1		Calif.*	
<i>Hibiscus</i> sp.....	do.....	1		1		Calif.*	
<i>Pseudaonidia curculiginis</i> (Coccidae):							
<i>Cymbidium finlaysonianum</i> (orchid).	Philippines.....		2			Calif.*	
<i>Grammatophyllum speciosum</i> (orchid)	do.....		1			Calif.*	
<i>Pseudaonidia duplex</i> (Coccidae):							
<i>Camellia japonica</i> (camellia).....	Japan.....	1				Wash.	
<i>Citrus aurantium</i> (bitter orange).	do.....				1	N. Y.	
<i>Citrus nobilis</i> (king orange).....	do.....				1	Calif.*	
<i>Citrus nobilis deliciosa</i> (Mandarin orange).	do.....	7				Wash.	
<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....	do.....				5	Calif.* Mass., N. Y., Md., Pa.	
<i>Citrus sinensis junos</i> (Japanese orange).	do.....				2		
<i>Diospyros</i> sp. (persimmon).....	do.....				3	N. Y., Wash.	
<i>Magnolia conspicua</i> (yulan).....	do.....	1				Wash.	
<i>Magnolia</i> sp.....	do.....	1				Wash.	
<i>Pseudaonidia paeoniae</i> (Coccidae):							
<i>Azalea</i> sp.....	do.....	1				Wash.	
<i>Camellia japonica</i> (camellia).....	do.....	5	2			Calif.* D. C., Wash.	
<i>Camellia sasanqua</i>	do.....	1				Calif.*	
<i>Camellia</i> sp.....	Italy.....		1			D. C.	
<i>Pseudaonidia tesserata</i> (Coccidae):							
<i>Capsicum</i> sp. (ornamental pepper).	Straits Settlements.....			1		Calif.*	
<i>Hibiscus</i> sp.....	Hawaii.....			2		Calif.*	
<i>Holmskioldia sanguinea</i> (Chinese-hat plant).	Guadeloupe.....			1		D. C.	
<i>Pseudaonidia trilobitiformis</i> (Coccidae):							
<i>Citrus grandis</i> (pomelo).....	East Africa, Java.....				2	Mass.	
<i>Eugenia cauliflora</i> (jaboticaba)	Brazil.....	1				D. C.	
<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango).....	do.....			1		N. Y.	
<i>Sobratia</i> sp. (orchid).....	do.....	1				D. C.	
<i>Pseudishnaspis alienus</i> (Coccidae):							
Orchid.....	Guatemala.....	1				Calif.*	
<i>Pseudococcus boninsis</i> (Coccidae):							
<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> (sugarcane).	Cuba, Mexico.....			2		Fla.,* Tex.	
<i>Pseudococcus citriculus</i> (Coccidae):							
<i>Citrus limonia</i> (lemon).....	Java.....				1	N. Y.	
<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....	Japan.....				1	N. Y.	

List of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1939, to June 30, 1940, inclusive—Continued

[All findings marked with an asterisk indicate State inspection]

Pest and host	Country of origin	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
INSECTS—continued							
<i>Pseudococcus gahani</i> (Coccidae):							
<i>Mahonia nepalensis</i>	England.....		1			D. C.	
<i>Pyrus communis</i> (pear).....	Chile.....	1				N. Y.	
<i>Pseudococcus kraunhiae</i> (Coccidae):							
<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime).....	Japan.....					Calif.*	
<i>Diospyros kaki</i> (kaki persimmon).	do.....				1	Wash.	
<i>Pseudococcus lilacinus</i> (Coccidae):							
<i>Citrus grandis</i> (pomelo).....	Java.....				1	Mass.	
<i>Dendrobium schuetzei</i> (orchid).	Philippines.....	1				Hawaii.*	
<i>Phalaenopsis aphrodite</i> (orchid).	do.....	1				Calif.*	
<i>Phalaenopsis cynthia</i> (orchid).	do.....	1				Calif.*	
<i>Phalaenopsis schilleriana</i> (orchid).	do.....		1			Calif.*	
<i>Pseudoparlatoria ostreata</i> (Coccidae):							
<i>Carica papaya</i> (papaya).....	Cuba.....	1				N. Y.	
<i>Psila rosae</i> (Psilidae):							
<i>Daucus carota</i> (carrot).....	England, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Scotland.			1	14	Mass., N. Y., Tex.	
Psychid:							
<i>Ananas sativus</i> (pineapple).....	Mexico.....	3				Tex.	
<i>Banana debris</i>	do.....	1				Tex.	
<i>Camellia japonica</i> (camellia).....	Japan.....	1				Wash.	
<i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid).....	Venezuela.....	1				D. C.	
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> sp.....	Japan.....				1	Wash.	
<i>Cupressus</i> sp. (cypress).....	do.....				1	Wash.	
<i>Euonymus</i> sp.....	do.....				1	Wash.	
<i>Lespedeza formosa alba</i>	do.....	1				Wash.	
<i>Portulaca</i> sp. (purslane).....	Mexico.....				1	Tex.	
<i>Prosopis</i> sp. (mesquite).....	do.....			1		Tex.	
<i>Pyrus communis</i> (pear).....	Argentina.....	2				N. Y.	
<i>Tamarix gallica</i> (French tamarix).	Mexico.....			1		Tex.	
<i>Vitis</i> sp. (grape).....	Argentina.....	1				N. Y.	
<i>Psylliodes chrysocephala</i> (Chrysomelidae):							
<i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i> (broccoli).	Italy.....				2	N. Y.	
<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> (cabbage).	do.....				1	N. Y.	
<i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).....	France, Italy, Morocco.				6	Ala., N. Y.	
<i>Ptinus japonicus</i> (Ptinidae):							
<i>Corylus americana</i> (hazelnut).	Canada.....			1		Vt.	
<i>Ptochoryctis tsugensis</i> (Xyloryctidae):							
<i>Pinus</i> sp. (pine).....	Japan.....			1		N. Y.	
<i>Ptychopoda bonifata</i> (Geometridae):							
<i>Arachis hypogaea</i> (peanut).....	Mexico.....			1		Tex.	
Medicinal herb.....	do.....			1		Tex.	
<i>Ptychopoda</i> sp. (Geometridae):							
Herb.....	Germany, Mexico.....	2		48		N. Y., Tex.	
<i>Laurus nobilis</i> (Greecian laurel).	Mexico.....			1		Tex.	
<i>Tagetes florida</i> (marigold).....	do.....	4		26		Tex.	
<i>Pulvinaria floccifera</i> (Coccidae):							
<i>Brassica gireoudeana</i> (orchid).....	Costa Rica.....		1			D. C.	
<i>Cypripedium</i> sp. (orchid).....	England, India, Trinidad.	2	1			D. C., Wash	
<i>Dendrobium</i> sp. (orchid).....	France.....	1				D. C.	
<i>Epidendrum myrianthum</i> (orchid).	Costa Rica.....		1			Calif.*	
<i>Epidendrum vitellinum</i> (orchid).	Mexico.....		1			Calif.*	
<i>Epidendrum</i> sp. (orchid).....	do.....		1			Calif.*	

List of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1939, to June 30, 1940, inclusive—Continued

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Pest and host	Country of origin	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
INSECTS—continued							
<i>Puto barberi</i> (Coccidae):							
<i>Anthurium</i> sp.	Trinidad	1					P. R.
Bromeliad.	do.		2				D. C.
<i>Pyroderes quadrimaculatus</i> (Miridae):							
<i>Brassica chinensis</i> (white greens).	Cuba	1					N. Y.
<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce).	Mexico			3			Tex.
<i>Pyrausta nubilalis</i> (Pyraustidae):							
<i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean).	Japan					3	Wash.
<i>Pyroderes</i> sp. (Cosmopterygidae):							
<i>Ananas sativus</i> (pineapple).	Cuba	3					La.
<i>Zea mays</i> (corn).	Mexico			1			Tex.
<i>Pyropus sapphirinus</i> (Curculionidae):							
<i>Brassica</i> sp. (mustard).	Cuba	1					N. Y.
<i>Reuteroseopus uidus</i> (Miridae):							
<i>Citrus</i> sp.	Puerto Rico			1			N. Y.
<i>Rhagoletis pomonella</i> (Trypetidae):							
<i>Crataegus</i> sp.	Mexico			9			Ariz., Tex.
<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple).	Canada, Mexico			1		1	N. Y., Tex.
<i>Rhagoletis</i> sp. (Trypetidae):							
<i>Crataegus</i> sp.	Mexico			1			Tex.
<i>Juglans nigra</i> (black walnut).	do.			3			Ariz., Tex.
<i>Rhinocloa forticornis</i> (Miridae):							
<i>Celosia</i> sp. (cockscorn).	do.			1			Tex.
<i>Rhinocota ericae</i> (Psyllidae):							
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (heather).	Ireland, Scotland		3				Mass., Mich.
<i>Rhipiruchus picturatus</i> (Bruchidae):							
<i>Prosopeis chilensis</i> .	Chile		1				Calif.*
<i>Ribua innoxia</i> (Phycitidae):							
<i>Ananas sativus</i> (pineapple).	Cuba	18					La., N. Y.
<i>Ripersia palmarum</i> (Coccidae):							
<i>Cocos nucifera</i> (coconut).	Hawaii	1					Calif.*
<i>Scaphytopilus irroratus</i> (Cicadellidae):							
<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce).	Mexico			2			Tex.
<i>Sciaphilus muricatus</i> (Curculionidae):							
Forest litter and sphagnum moss.	Denmark	1					N. Y.
<i>Scirtothrips prosopis</i> (Thripidae):							
<i>Prosopeis</i> sp. (mesquite).	Mexico			1			Tex.
<i>Setomorpha insectella</i> (Tineidae):							
<i>Amaryllis</i> sp.	St. Kitts		1				D. C.
<i>Dioscorea</i> sp. (yam).	Tonga Island	1					Hawaii.*
<i>Gossypium</i> sp. (cottonseed).	Mexico			1			Tex.
<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> (tomato).	do.	1					Ariz.
<i>Tagetes florida</i> (marigold).	do.			1			Tex.
<i>Simulium virgatum</i> (Simuliidae):							
<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce).	do.			1			Tex.
<i>Sinozylon anate</i> (Bostrichidae):							
<i>Derris elliptica</i> (tuba).	India	1					N. Y.
<i>Sinozylon conigerum</i> (Bostrichidae):							
<i>Serjania mexicana</i> (barbasco).	Venezuela	1					N. Y.
<i>Sisamnes contractus</i> (Lygaeidae):							
<i>Ananas sativus</i> (pineapple).	Mexico	1					Tex.
<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> (tomato).	do.	1					Ariz.
<i>Sitona limosa</i> (Curculionidae):							
<i>Cichorium endivia</i> (chicory).	Italy					1	N. Y.
<i>Sitona lineata</i> (Curculionidae):							
<i>Brassica chinensis</i> (Chinese cabbage).	Netherlands					2	Pa.
<i>Sileonotus areolatus</i> (Miridae):							
<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce).	Mexico			3			Tex.

List of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1939, to June 30, 1940, inclusive—Continued

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Pest and host	Country of origin	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mall	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
INSECTS—continued							
<i>Sphaeridium bizustulatum</i> (Hydrophilidae): Forest litter and sphagnum moss.	Denmark	1					N. Y.
<i>Spilographa</i> sp., possibly <i>setosa</i> (Trypetidae): <i>Rosa spinosissima</i> var.	Canada		1				D. C.
<i>Stenomoma anonella</i> (Stenomomidae): <i>Annona muricata</i> (sour sop)	Dutch Guiana					1	Ala.
<i>Stenomoma</i> sp. (Stenomomidae): <i>Inga</i> sp.	Mexico			1			Ariz.
<i>Persea americana</i> (avocado)	Ecuador					1	N. Y.
<i>Stephanoderes guatemalensis</i> (Scolytidae): Fern	Mexico			1			Tex.
<i>Stephanoderes hampei</i> (Scolytidae): <i>Coffea</i> sp.	Angola, British East Africa, Brazil, Canada, Dutch East Indies, Java, Tanganyika.	5		1			Minn., N. Y.
<i>Sternochetus mangiferae</i> (Curculionidae): <i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango)	Hawaii			6	2		Calif.*
<i>Strophosoma melanogrammum</i> (Curculionidae): Forest litter and sphagnum moss.	Denmark	1					N. Y.
<i>Strophosoma rufipes</i> (Curculionidae): Forest litter and sphagnum moss.	do	1					N. Y.
<i>Strymon critola</i> (Lycaenidae): <i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> (tomato).	Mexico	1					Ariz.
<i>Sylepta sitalis</i> (Pyraustidae): <i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine).	do			1			Tex.
<i>Systema basalis</i> (Chrysomelidae): <i>Brassica chinensis</i> (white greens).	Cuba	2					N. Y.
<i>Brassica</i> sp. (mustard)	do	1					N. Y.
<i>Capsicum annuum</i> (pepper)	do	1					N. Y.
<i>Taeniothrips atratus</i> (Thripidae): <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (heather)	England, Scotland	14					Ill., Mass., Mich. Minn., N. Y. Wash.
<i>Lavandula</i> sp. (lavender)	Canada		1				
<i>Taeniothrips ericae</i> (Thripidae): <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (heather)	Germany, Scotland		2	2			Ill., N. Y.
<i>Taeniothrips fumosa</i> (Thripidae): <i>Ornithogalum thyrsoides</i> (chick-keriech).	Union of South Africa		3				N. Y.
<i>Taeniothrips hawaiiensis</i> (Thripidae): <i>Dioclea violacea</i> (mauna loa)	Hawaii			1			Calif.*
<i>Taeniothrips simplex</i> (Thripidae): <i>Aster</i> sp.	Mexico	1					Tex.
<i>Camellia japonica</i> (camellia)	do	1					Tex.
<i>Dianthus</i> sp. (carnation)	Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico.			5	1		La., Tex.
<i>Gladiolus</i> sp.	Australia, Canal Zone, Chile, Cuba, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico, New Zealand, Panama, Peru, Puerto Rico.	4	4	18	1		Calif.,* D. C., Md., N. Y. Tex.
<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i> (babys-breath).	Mexico	1					Tex.
<i>Iris</i> sp.	Bermuda			1			Va.
Mixed flowers	Guatemala, Mexico			3			Tex.

List of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1939, to June 30, 1940, inclusive—Continued

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Pest and host	Country of origin	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
INSECTS—continued							
<i>Taeniothrips simplex</i> (Thripidae)—Continued.							
Orchid.....	Mexico.....	2		1			
<i>Ornithogalum thyrsoides</i> (chinkerichee).	Union of South Africa.....		1				
<i>Taeniothrips zanthius</i> (Thripidae):							
<i>Dendrobium formosum</i> (orchid).	Japan.....		2				
<i>Taphropeltus contractus</i> (Lygaeidae):							
Packing around rose cuttings.	France.....		1				
<i>Tapinoma melanocephalum</i> (Formicidae):							
<i>Coula</i> sp.	Panama.....	1					
<i>Targionia bromeliae</i> (Coccidae):							
<i>Ananas sativus</i> (pineapple).....	Azores, Cuba.....	2	1				
<i>Targionia hartii</i> (Coccidae):							
<i>Dioscorea</i> sp. (yam).....	American Virgin Islands, Antigua, Barbados, Cuba, St. Vincent, Trinidad.			7	1		
<i>Targionia sacchari</i> (Coccidae):							
<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> (sugarcane).	Antigua, Cuba, Guatemala.			2	1		
<i>Teleonemia nigrina</i> (Tingitidae):							
<i>Antirrhinum majus</i> (snapdragon).	Mexico.....			1			
<i>Teleonemia sorupulosa</i> (Tingitidae):							
<i>Gladiolus</i> sp.	.....do.....			1		
<i>Temnochila metallica</i> (Ostomidae):							
<i>Ananas sativus</i> (pineapple).....	.....do.....	1				
<i>Tenthecoris bicolor</i> (Miridae):							
<i>Cattleya gaskelliana</i> (orchid).....	Venezuela.....			1			
<i>Cattleya gigas</i> (orchid).....	Colombia.....	1					
<i>Cattleya skinneri</i> (orchid).....	Venezuela.....			1			
<i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid).....	.....do.....	4				
Orchid.....	Honduras, Trinidad, Venezuela.	5		2			
<i>Termes panamensis</i> (Termitidae):							
<i>Swietenia mahogany</i> (mahogany).	Honduras.....	1					
<i>Tesserocerus dejeani</i> (Platypodidae):							
<i>Tabebuia donnell-smithii</i> (primavera).	Guatemala, Honduras..	2					
<i>Tetraleurodes acaciae</i> (Aleyrodidae):							
<i>Sophora secundiflora</i> (mescal bean).	Mexico.....			1			
<i>Tetraleurodes ursorum</i> (Aleyrodidae):							
<i>Epigaea repens</i> (trailing arbutus).	Prince Edward Island...		1				
<i>Tetyra pinguis</i> (Pentatomidae):							
<i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid).....	Brazil.....	1					
<i>Thrips angusticeps</i> (Thripidae):							
<i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i> (cauliflower).	Greece.....				1		
<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce).....	Italy.....				1		
<i>Lactuca sativa longifolia</i> (Romaine lettuce).	France, Italy.....				3		
<i>Thyreocoris scarabaeoides</i> (Cydnidae):							
Forest litter and sphagnum moss.	Denmark.....	1					
Tinid:							
<i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic).....	Chile, Italy.....	1			1		
<i>Ananas sativus</i> (pineapple).....	Mexico.....	2					
<i>Carica papaya</i> (papaya).....	Cuba, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Mexico.	2			3		

List of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1939, to June 30, 1940, inclusive—Continued

[All findings marked with an asterisk indicate State inspection]

Pest and host	Country of origin	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
INSECTS—continued							
<i>Traxus fulvus</i> (Fulgoridae): <i>Prosopis</i> sp. (mesquite)	Mexico			1			Tex.
<i>Trialeruodes varia</i> (Aleyrodidae): <i>Datura</i> sp.	do	1					Tex.
<i>Trionymus peregrinus</i> (Coccidae): <i>Amaryllis</i> sp.	Netherlands	1					D. C.
<i>Trionymus sacchari</i> (Coccidae): <i>Saccharum officinarum</i> (sugarcane).	Hawaii, Martinique, Mexico.			3			Calif.*, N. Y., Tex.
<i>Trioza atacris</i> (Psyllidae): <i>Laurus nobilis</i> (Grecian laurel).	England, Italy				2		Mass., N. Y.
<i>Trogoxylon prostomoides</i> (Lyctidae): Herb.	Mexico			1			Tex.
<i>Troilus luridus</i> (Pentatomidae): Forest litter and sphagnum moss.	Denmark	1					N. Y.
<i>Tropistethus fasciatus</i> (Lygaeidae): <i>Ficus</i> sp.	Italy	1					Calif.*
Trypetid: <i>Amygdalus persica</i> (peach)	Union of South Africa					1	Mass. Tex.
Cut flowers	Mexico			1			D. C.
<i>Lonicera</i> sp.	Sweden		1				D. C.
<i>Prunus domestica</i> (plum)	Union of South Africa					1	Mass. Ill.
Unidentified rhizome	Switzerland		1				Tex.
Unidentified seed pod	Mexico			1			Wash. Tex.
<i>Wisteria</i> sp.	Japan	1					
<i>Zinnia</i> sp.	Mexico			1			
<i>Tylococcus giffardi</i> (Coccidae): <i>Pandanus</i> sp.	American Samoa			1			Hawaii.*
<i>Utopa reticulata</i> (Cicadellidae): <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (heather)	Scotland		1				Mich.
<i>Vanduzee laeta segmentata</i> (Membracidae): <i>Dianthus</i> sp. (carnation)	Mexico			1			Tex.
<i>Prosopis</i> sp. (mesquite)	do			1			Tex.
<i>Vatissius diversus</i> (Lygaeidae): Orchid.	Guatemala	1					D. C.
<i>Vilga mexicana</i> (Coreidae): Orchid.	Mexico	1					D. C.
<i>Vinsonia stellifera</i> (Coccidae): <i>Achras zapota</i> (sapodilla)	Cuba			1			Fla.*
<i>Catasctum</i> sp. (orchid)	Venezuela			1			D. C.
<i>Lycaste</i> sp. (orchid)	South America	1					Calif.*
<i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango)	Cuba, Dominican Republic.			2			N. Y.
Orchid	Dominican Republic, Trinidad.	1	2				D. C., P. R.
<i>Stanhopea graveolens</i> (orchid)	Trinidad			1			P. R.
<i>Xyleborus affinis</i> (Scolytidae): <i>Ananas sativus</i> (pineapple)	Mexico	1					Tex.
<i>Tabebuia donnell-smithii</i> (primavera).	Guatemala, Mexico	2					N. Y.
<i>Xyleborus confusus</i> (Scolytidae): <i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> (tomato).	Mexico	1					Ariz.
<i>Ochroma lagopus</i> (balsa)	Ecuador	1					N. Y.
<i>Solanum melongena</i> (egg-plant).	Cuba	1					N. Y.
<i>Tabebuia donnell-smithii</i> (primavera).	Mexico		3				N. Y.
<i>Xyleborus fuscatus</i> (Scolytidae): <i>Guaiacum officinale</i> (lignum-vitae).	Nicaragua	1					N. Y.
Log	Dutch West Indies	1					N. Y.
<i>Tabebuia donnell-smithii</i> (primavera).	Guatemala, Mexico	2					N. Y.

List of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1939, to June 30, 1940, inclusive—Continued

[All findings marked with an asterisk indicate State inspection]

Pest and host	Country of origin	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
INSECTS—continued							
<i>Xyleborus kraatzi</i> (Scolytidae): <i>Cryptocarya palmerstoni</i> (Queensland walnut).	Australia.....	1					N. Y.
<i>Xyleborus propinquus</i> (Scolytidae): <i>Anacardium rhinocarpus</i>	Nicaragua.....	1					N. Y.
<i>Cedrela odorata</i> (cigarbox-cedar).	do.....	1					N. Y.
<i>Tabebuia donnell-smithii</i> (primavera).	Guatemala, Salvador ...	4					N. Y.
<i>Xyleborus torquatus</i> (Scolytidae): <i>Tabebuia donnell-smithii</i>	Mexico.....	1					N. Y.
<i>Zabrotes subfasciatus</i> (Bruchidae): <i>Ananas sativus</i> (pineapple).....	do.....	3		10			Tex. Ariz.
<i>Antirrhinum majus</i> (snapdragon).	do.....			1			
Bean	Cuba, Mexico.....		1	58			D. C., Tex.
<i>Capsicum annuum</i> (pepper)	Mexico.....	1					Ariz.
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> sp.....	do.....			4			Tex.
<i>Physalis</i> sp. (husk tomato).....	do.....			2			Tex.
<i>Pisum sativum</i> (pea).....	do.....			1			Tex.
<i>Tagetes</i> sp. (marigold).....	do.....			1			Tex.
<i>Vigna sinensis</i> (cowpea).....	Brazil.....	1					N. Y.
<i>Zophobas morio</i> (Tenebrionidae): <i>Catleya</i> sp. (orchid).....	Colombia, Venezuela....	4					D. C.

Hosts and insects

ABIES:

Pityogenes chalcographus (Coleoptera).

ACACIA:

Acanthoscelides dominicanus (Coleoptera).

Acanthoscelides spinipes (Coleoptera).

ACER:

Olethreutid (Lepidoptera).

Parlatoria theae (Homoptera).

ACHRAS:

Anastrepha serpentina (Diptera).

Anastrepha sp. (Diptera).

Conotrachelus sp. (Coleoptera).

Vinsonia stellifera (Homoptera).

AGAVE:

Neella generosa (Hemiptera).

AGLAONEMA:

Endrosia lactella (Lepidoptera).

ALLAMANDA:

Pseudoaonidia clarigera (Homoptera).

ALLIUM CEPA:

Eumerus sp. (Diptera).

Frankliniella williamsi (Thysanoptera).

ALLIUM PORRUM:

Acrolepia assectella (Lepidoptera).

Agromyza sp. (Diptera).

ALLIUM SATIVUM:

Lophocateres pusillus (Coleoptera).

Nemopogon granella (Lepidoptera).

Tineid (Lepidoptera).

ALOPECURUS:

Agromyza sp. (Diptera).

AMARYLLIS:

Scotomorpha insectella (Lepidoptera).

Tionymus peregrinus (Homoptera).

AMYGDALUS COMMUNIS:

Myelois ceratoniae (Lepidoptera).

AMYGDALUS PERSICA:

Anastrepha fraterculus (Diptera).

Anastrepha ludens (Diptera).

Anastrepha sp. (Diptera).

AMYGDALUS PERSICA—Continued.

Conotrachelus sp., possibly *nenuphar* (Coleoptera).

Grapholitha sp., probably *molesta* (Lepidoptera).

Grapholitha sp. (Lepidoptera).

Olethreutid (Lepidoptera).

Trypetid (Diptera).

AMYGDALUS PERSICA NECTARINA:

Megalometis chiliensis (Coleoptera).

Olethreutid (Lepidoptera).

Platynota sp. (Lepidoptera).

Tortricid (Lepidoptera).

ANACARDIUM:

Conotrachelus sp. (Coleoptera).

Platypus rugulosus (Coleoptera).

Xyleborus propinquus (Coleoptera).

ANANAS:

Alpheias conspirata (Lepidoptera).

Alpheias sp. (Lepidoptera).

Draeculacephala portola (Homoptera).

Metamasius hemipterus (Coleoptera).

Metamasius seiceus (Coleoptera).

Oedaneala dorsilinea (Hemiptera).

Orthaea serrillei (Hemiptera).

Phaedon confinis (Coleoptera).

Phyllophaga analis (Coleoptera).

Physonota attenuata (Coleoptera).

Platynota rostrana (Lepidoptera).

Platynota sp. (Lepidoptera).

Platypus rugulosus (Coleoptera).

Pleurophorus batesi (Coleoptera).

Psychid (Lepidoptera).

Pyroderes sp. (Lepidoptera).

Ribua innoxia (Lepidoptera).

Sisamnes contractus (Hemiptera).

Targionia bromeliae (Homoptera).

Temnochila metallica (Coleoptera).

Tineid (Lepidoptera).

Xyleborus affinis (Coleoptera).

Zabrotes subfasciatus (Coleoptera).

Hosts and insects—Continued

- ANDROPOGON:**
Chilo sp. (Lepidoptera).
- ANNOXA:**
Aspidiotus herculeanus (Homoptera).
Stenomoma anomella (Lepidoptera).
- ANTHURIUM:**
Anaphothrips orchidii (Thysanoptera).
Ceroplastes rubens (Homoptera).
Puto barberi (Homoptera).
- ANTIRRHINUM:**
Allocoris incognita (Hemiptera).
Allocoris interupta (Hemiptera).
Autographa sp. (Lepidoptera).
Corizus sidae (Hemiptera).
Cyrtopeltis tenuis (Hemiptera).
Frankliniella fortissima (Thysanoptera).
Frankliniella insularis (Thysanoptera).
Haplothrips gowdeyi (Thysanoptera).
Kurtomathrips sp., close to *morrilli* (Thysanoptera).
Teleonemia nigrina (Hemiptera).
Zabrotes subfasciatus (Coleoptera).
- APIUM:**
Agromyza sp. (Diptera).
Autographa sp. (Lepidoptera).
- ARACHIS:**
Ptychopoda bonifata (Lepidoptera).
- AREGELIA:**
Gymnaspis aechmeae (Homoptera).
- ASTER:**
Haplothrips gowdeyi (Thysanoptera).
Leucopoeitia albofasciata (Hemiptera).
Taeniothrips simplex (Thysanoptera).
- ASTILBE:**
Brachyrhinus sp. (Coleoptera).
- AZALEA:**
Amphorophora azaleae (Homoptera).
Brachyrhinus porcatulus (Coleoptera).
Frankliniella tenuicornis (Thysanoptera).
Haplothrips subtilissimus (Thysanoptera).
Pseudoaonia paeoniae (Homoptera).
- BANANA DEBRIS:**
Metamasius sericeus (Coleoptera).
Psychid (Lepidoptera).
- BEAN:**
Callosobruchus chinensis (Coleoptera).
Marmara sp. (Lepidoptera).
Zabrotes subfasciatus (Coleoptera).
- BEGONIA:**
Platynota stultana (Lepidoptera).
- BENINCASA:**
Diaphania sp. (Lepidoptera).
Phyllotreta vittata discedens (Coleoptera).
- BETA VULGARIS:**
Drasteria cribratus (Coleoptera).
Empoasca solana (Homoptera).
- BETA VULGARIS CICLA:**
Autographa sp. (Lepidoptera).
Empoasca solana (Homoptera).
Tortricid (Lepidoptera).
- BISMARCKIA:**
Haliinococcus lampas (Homoptera).
- BOLUSANTHUS:**
Caryedon sp. (Coleoptera).
- BOUGAINVILLEA:**
Leptodictya plana (Hemiptera).
- BRASSAVOLA**—See Orchidaceae.
- BRASSIA**—See Orchidaceae.
- BRASSICA CAMPESTRIS:**
Ceutorhynchus sp. (Coleoptera).
- BRASSICA CHINENSIS:**
Agromyza sp. (Diptera).
Ascia monuste (Lepidoptera).
Autographa sp. (Lepidoptera).
Cymoninus notabilis (Hemiptera).
Cyrtopeltis tenuis (Hemiptera).
Epilachna varivestis (Coleoptera).
Frankliniethrips vespiformis (Thysanoptera).
Helluta phidilealis (Lepidoptera).
Hercothrips phaseoli (Thysanoptera).
Hortensia similis (Homoptera).
Liriomyza flaveola (Diptera).
Pachnaeus litus (Coleoptera).
Photinus nefarius (Coleoptera).
Phyllotreta vittata discedens (Coleoptera).
Phytomyza sp. (Diptera).
Pycnoderes quadrimaculatus (Hemiptera).
Sitona lineata (Coleoptera).
- BRASSICA CHINENSIS**—Continued.
Systema basalis (Coleoptera).
- BRASSICA OLERACEA ACEPTALA:**
Phytomyza sp. (Diptera).
- BRASSICA OLERACEA BOTRYTIS:**
Agromyza sp. (Diptera).
Autographa sp. (Lepidoptera).
Barathra brassicae (Lepidoptera).
Ceutorhynchus quadridens (Coleoptera).
Ceutorhynchus sp. (Coleoptera).
Phytomyza sp. (Diptera).
Psylliodes chrysocephala (Coleoptera).
Thrips angusticeps (Thysanoptera).
- BRASSICA OLERACEA CAPITATA:**
Acmaeodera tabulus (Coleoptera).
Agromyza sp. (Diptera).
Autographa sp. (Lepidoptera).
Barathra brassicae (Lepidoptera).
Ceutorhynchus sp., possibly *rapae* (Coleoptera).
Ceutorhynchus sp. (Coleoptera).
Forficula auricularia (Orthoptera).
Ischnorhynchus ericae (Hemiptera).
Nysius monticola (Hemiptera).
Phytomyza sp. (Diptera).
Psylliodes chrysocephala (Coleoptera).
- BRASSICA OLERACEA GEMMIFERA:**
Phyllotreta undulata (Coleoptera).
- BRASSICA RAPA:**
Agromyza sp. (Diptera).
Autographa sp. (Lepidoptera).
Ceutorhynchus pleurostigma (Coleoptera).
Ceutorhynchus sp. (Coleoptera).
Helluta undalis (Lepidoptera).
Phytomyza sp. (Diptera).
Psylliodes chrysocephala (Coleoptera).
- BRASSICA SP. (mustard):**
Agromyza sp. (Diptera).
Ascia monuste (Lepidoptera).
Autographa sp. (Lepidoptera).
Cyrtopeltis tenuis (Hemiptera).
Diaphania sp. (Lepidoptera).
Dikraneura cockerelli (Homoptera).
Epilachna varivestis (Coleoptera).
Frankliniethrips vespiformis (Thysanoptera).
Helluta phidilealis (Lepidoptera).
Lygus elisus (Hemiptera).
Nabis alternata (Hemiptera).
Phyllotreta vittata discedens (Coleoptera).
Phytomyza sp. (Diptera).
Pyropus sapphirinus (Coleoptera).
Systema basalis (Coleoptera).
- BRASSICA SP.**
Phytomyza sp. (Diptera).
- BROMELIAD:**
Castnia sp. (Lepidoptera).
Puto barberi (Homoptera).
- BROWNEA:**
Derycnus micronyx (Coleoptera).
- BRYOPHYLLUM:**
Coccus viridis (Homoptera).
Hoplandrothrips xanthopoides (Thysanoptera).
- CACTACEAE:**
Ceratitis capitata (Diptera).
Gerstaeckeria multilaria (Coleoptera).
Lepidosaphes philococcus (Homoptera).
Marmara sp., probably *opuntiaella* (Lepidoptera).
Marmara sp. (Lepidoptera).
Monileima opuntiae (Coleoptera).
Ogdocoeca biannularis (Coleoptera).
Tortricid (Lepidoptera).
- CAESALPINIA:**
Acanthoscelides dominicanus (Coleoptera).
- CAJANUS:**
Acanthoscelides armitagei (Coleoptera).
Callosobruchus chinensis (Coleoptera).
- CALENDULA:**
Frankliniella cephalica (Thysanoptera).
- CALLUNA:**
Forficula auricularia (Orthoptera).
Gelechia arietella (Lepidoptera).
Micretus ericae (Coleoptera).
Olethreutid (Lepidoptera).
Orthotylus virens (Hemiptera).
Rhinocola ericae (Homoptera).
Taeniothrips atratus (Thysanoptera).
Taeniothrips ericae (Thysanoptera).
Tortricid (Lepidoptera).
Utopa reticulata (Homoptera).

Hosts and insects—Continued

- CAMELLIA:**
Anaphothrips orchidaceus (Thysanoptera).
Aspidiotus destructor (Homoptera).
Ceroplastes rubens (Homoptera).
Chrysomphalus dictyospermi var. (Homoptera).
Lepidosaphes camelliae (Homoptera).
Parlatoria camelliae (Homoptera).
Pseudaonidia duplex (Homoptera).
Pseudaonidia paeoniae (Homoptera).
Psychid (Lepidoptera).
Taeniothrips simplex (Thysanoptera).
- CANAVALLIA:**
Cosmolyce boeticus (Lepidoptera).
Maruca testulalis (Lepidoptera).
- CAPSICUM:**
Agromyza sp. (Diptera).
Arcellus albopunctatus (Hemiptera).
Ataenius terminalis (Coleoptera).
Autographa sp. (Lepidoptera).
Ceratitis capitata (Diptera).
Exptochiomera oblonga (Hemiptera).
Faustinus cubae (Coleoptera).
Franklinothrips vespiformis (Thysanoptera).
Gnorimoschema gudmannella (Lepidoptera).
Keiferia lycopersicella (Lepidoptera).
Lorita abornana (Lepidoptera).
Lygaeus pulchellus (Hemiptera).
Marmara sp., near *opuntella* (Lepidoptera).
Marmara sp. (Lepidoptera).
Palaeopus costicollis (Coleoptera).
Platynota rostrana (Lepidoptera).
Platynota stultana (Lepidoptera).
Platynota sp. (Lepidoptera).
Prodenia latifascia (Lepidoptera).
Pseudaonidia tessera (Homoptera).
Systema basalis (Coleoptera).
Tortricid (Lepidoptera).
Zabrotes subfasciatus (Coleoptera).
- CARICA:**
Aspidiotus destructor (Homoptera).
Pseudoparlatoria ostreata (Homoptera).
Tineid (Lepidoptera).
- CASIMIROA:**
Anastrepha ludens (Diptera).
- CASSIA:**
Amblycerus nigromarginatus (Coleoptera).
Phelomerus aberrans (Coleoptera).
- CASTANEA:**
Curculio sp. (Coleoptera).
Laspeyresia splendana (Lepidoptera).
- CATASETUM**—See Orchidaceae.
- CATTLEYA**—See Orchidaceae.
- CEDRELA:**
Xyleborus propinquus (Coleoptera).
- CEDRUS:**
Hypsiopyla grandella (Lepidoptera).
- CELOSIA:**
Haplothrips gowdeyi (Thysanoptera).
Rhinacloa forticornis (Hemiptera).
- CENTAUREA:**
Frankliniella williamsi (Thysanoptera).
- CEPHALOCEREUS**—See Cactaceae.
- CHENOPODIUM:**
Delphacodes campestris (Homoptera).
- CHRYSANTHEMUM:**
Aeolothrips duvali (Thysanoptera).
Bythoscopus misellus (Homoptera).
Ceratocapsus punctulatus (Hemiptera).
Frankliniella cephalica (Thysanoptera).
Frankliniella fortissima (Thysanoptera).
Frankliniella insularis (Thysanoptera).
Frankliniella williamsi (Thysanoptera).
Haplothrips gowdeyi (Thysanoptera).
Homoosoma electellum (Lepidoptera).
Myzus ornatus (Homoptera).
Olethreutid (Lepidoptera).
Phytomyza sp. (Diptera).
Psychid (Lepidoptera).
Tortricid (Lepidoptera).
Zabrotes subfasciatus (Coleoptera).
- CHRYSOPHYLLUM:**
Anastrepha sp., probably *serpentina* (Diptera).
Anastrepha sp. (Diptera).
- CICER:**
Callosobruchus analis (Coleoptera).
- CICHORIUM:**
Agromyza pinguis (Diptera).
Creontiades pallidus (Hemiptera).
Napomyza lateralis (Diptera).
Sitona limosa (Coleoptera).
- CITRUS AURANTIFOLIA:**
Aleurocanthus woglumi (Homoptera).
Aonidiella comperei (Homoptera).
Marmara sp. (Lepidoptera).
Pseudococcus kraunhiae (Homoptera).
Tortricid (Lepidoptera).
- CITRUS AURANTIUM:**
Anastrepha ludens (Diptera).
Ceratitis capitata (Diptera).
Pseudaonidia duplex (Homoptera).
- CITRUS GRANDIS:**
Anastrepha ludens (Diptera).
Anastrepha sp., probably *fraterculus* (Diptera).
Anastrepha sp. (Diptera).
Ceratitis sp. (Diptera).
Chrysomphalus personatus (Homoptera).
Parlatoria ziziphus (Homoptera).
Prays endocarpa (Lepidoptera).
Pseudaonidia trilobitiformis (Homoptera).
Pseudococcus lilacinus (Homoptera).
- CITRUS LIMETTA:**
Aleurocanthus woglumi (Homoptera).
Anastrepha ludens (Diptera).
- CITRUS LIMONIA:**
Aleurocanthus woglumi (Homoptera).
Chrysomphalus personatus (Homoptera).
Leucaspis cockerelli (Homoptera).
Parlatoria cineria (Homoptera).
Parlatoria ziziphus (Homoptera).
Pseudococcus citriculus (Homoptera).
- CITRUS LIMONIA PONDEROSA:**
Anastrepha ludens (Diptera).
- CITRUS NOBILIS:**
Chionaspis yanonensis (Homoptera).
Pseudaonidia duplex (Homoptera).
- CITRUS NOBILIS DELICIOSA:**
Anastrepha ludens (Diptera).
Ceratitis capitata (Diptera).
Chionaspis yanonensis (Homoptera).
Parlatoria ziziphus (Homoptera).
Pseudaonidia duplex (Homoptera).
Tortricid (Lepidoptera).
- CITRUS SINENSIS:**
Aleurocanthus woglumi (Homoptera).
Anastrepha ludens (Diptera).
Anastrepha serpentina (Diptera).
Anastrepha sp. (Diptera).
Ceratitis capitata (Diptera).
Chionaspis yanonensis (Homoptera).
Chrysomphalus personatus (Homoptera).
Coccus viridis (Homoptera).
Eumecomyia nubila (Diptera).
Marmara sp. (Lepidoptera).
Myelois venipars (Lepidoptera).
Myelois sp. (Lepidoptera).
Olethreutid (Lepidoptera).
Parlatoria cinerea (Homoptera).
Parlatoria ziziphus (Homoptera).
Pseudaonidia duplex (Homoptera).
Pseudococcus citriculus (Homoptera).
- CITRUS SINENSIS JUNOS:**
Pseudaonidia duplex (Homoptera).
- CITRUS SP.:**
Parlatoria ziziphus (Homoptera).
Reuteroscopus viduus (Hemiptera).
- COCHLOSPERMUM:**
Frankliniella cephalica (Thysanoptera).
- COCOS:**
Aspidiotus coryphae (Homoptera).
Aspidiotus destructor (Homoptera).
Cocotrypes bassiaeverus (Coleoptera).
Corcyra cephalonica (Lepidoptera).
Diocalandra taitensis (Coleoptera).
Ripersia palmarum (Homoptera).
- CODIAEUM:**
Aleuroplatus mammaeferus (Homoptera).
Lepidosaphes auriculata (Homoptera).
Lepidosaphes lasianthi (Homoptera).
Parlatoria crotonis (Homoptera).

Hosts and insects—Continued

- COFFEA:**
Ceratitis capitata (Diptera).
Coccus viridis (Homoptera).
Leucoptera coffeella (Lepidoptera).
Stephanoderes hampei (Coleoptera).
- CORDEAUXIA:**
Caryedon sp. (Coleoptera).
- CORIANDRUM:**
Agromyza sp. (Diptera).
Autographa sp. (Lepidoptera).
- CORYLUS:**
Pinus japonicus (Coleoptera).
- COULA:**
Tapinoma melanocephalum (Hymenoptera).
- CRATAEGUS:**
 Oletheutid (Lepidoptera).
Rhagoletis pomonella (Diptera).
Rhagoletis sp. (Diptera).
- CROCUS:**
 Tineid (Lepidoptera).
- CRYPTOCARYA:**
Platypus australis (Coleoptera).
Xyleborus kraatzi (Coleoptera).
- CUCUMIS:**
Diaphania sp. (Lepidoptera).
- CUCURBITA MAXIMA:**
Diaphania sp. (Lepidoptera).
Geocoris sonoraensis (Hemiptera).
Lygaeus lateralis (Coleoptera).
Monotoma centralis (Coleoptera).
- CUCURBITA PEPO:**
Dacus sp. (Diptera).
- CUPRESSUS:**
 Oletheutid (Lepidoptera).
 Psychid (Lepidoptera).
- CYCAS:**
Coptotermes formosanus (Isoptera).
- CYDONIA:**
Anastrepha ludens (Diptera).
Anastrepha sp. (Diptera).
Conotrachelus flavangulus (Coleoptera).
Grapholitha sp. (Lepidoptera).
Myelois sp. (Lepidoptera).
- CYMBIDIUM**—See Orchidaceae.
- CYNARA:**
Agriotes sp. (Coleoptera).
Anuraphis cynariella (Homoptera).
- CYPRIPEDIUM**—See Orchidaceae.
- CYTISUS:**
Bruchidius lividimanus retamae (Coleoptera).
Bruchidius villosus (Coleoptera).
- DAHLIA:**
Conotrachelus leucophaeatus (Coleoptera).
Frankliniella fortissima (Thysanoptera).
Frankliniella insularis (Thysanoptera).
Iridomyrmex humilis (Hymenoptera).
Psallus seriatus (Hemiptera).
- DAISY:**
Aeolothrips ducali (Thysanoptera).
Amorbia emigratella (Lepidoptera).
Frankliniella cephalica (Thysanoptera).
Frankliniella fortissima (Thysanoptera).
- DATURA:**
Trialeurodes varia (Homoptera).
- DAUCUS:**
Agromyza sp. (Diptera).
Alloccoris incognita (Hemiptera).
Platynota sp. (Lepidoptera).
Psila rosae (Diptera).
- DELPHINIUM:**
Brochymena sulcata (Hemiptera).
- DENDROBIUM**—See Orchidaceae.
- DENDROCALAMUS:**
Odonaspis pencillata (Homoptera).
- DERRIS:**
Dinoderus bifoveolatus (Coleoptera).
Sinoxylon anale (Coleoptera).
- DIANTHUS:**
Cyrtopeltis tenuis (Hemiptera).
Frankliniella fortissima (Thysanoptera).
Frankliniella melanommatum (Thysanoptera).
Haplothrips gowdeyi (Thysanoptera).
Taeniothrips simplex (Thysanoptera).
Vanduzeeae lacta segmentata (Homoptera).
- DIOCLEA:**
Cosmolyce boeticus (Lepidoptera).
Maruca testulatis (Lepidoptera).
Taeniothrips hawaiiensis (Thysanoptera).
- DIOSCOREA:**
Diplostylus testaceus (Coleoptera).
Selomorpha insectella (Lepidoptera).
Targionia hartii (Homoptera).
- DIOSPYROS:**
Lepidosaphes conchiformis (Homoptera).
Pseudaonidia duplex (Homoptera).
Pseudococcus kraunhae (Homoptera).
- EACHEVERIA:**
Anaphothrips secticornis (Thysanoptera).
- ENCEPHALARTOS:**
Antliarhinus zamiae (Coleoptera).
Diaspis zamiae (Homoptera).
- EPIDENDRUM**—See Orchidaceae.
- EPIGAEA:**
Tetraleurodes ursorum (Homoptera).
- ERIA**—See Orchidaceae.
- ERIGERON:**
Hofmannophila pesudospretella (Lepidoptera).
- EUGENIA:**
Conotrachelus sp. (Coleoptera).
Curculio sp. (Coleoptera).
Pseudaonidia trilobitiformis (Homoptera).
- EUONYMUS:**
Adozophyes privatana (Lepidoptera).
Aphis rumicis (Homoptera).
 Psychid (Lepidoptera).
- EUPHORBIA:**
Asterolecanium stentae (Homoptera).
- FERN:**
Stephanoderes guatemalensis (Coleoptera).
- FICUS:**
Acalypta parvula (Hemiptera).
Ceroplastes rusci (Homoptera).
Gynaikothrips uzeli (Thysanoptera).
Hypoborus ficus (Coleoptera).
Lepidosaphes ficus (Homoptera).
Mecinus circulatus (Coleoptera).
Plinthinus brevipennis (Hemiptera).
Pogonocherus hispidulus (Coleoptera).
Tropistethus fasciatus (Hemiptera).
- FRAGARIA:**
Orthaea bilobata (Hemiptera).
- FRAXINUS:**
Hylesinus frazini (Coleoptera).
Lepersinus frazini (Coleoptera).
- GALANTHUS:**
Merodon sp. (Diptera).
- GARDENIA:**
Aleurodicus manni (Thysanoptera).
Amorbia emigratella (Lepidoptera).
Autographa sp. (Lepidoptera).
Chirothrips falsus (Thysanoptera).
Coccus viridis (Homoptera).
Empoasca solana (Homoptera).
Euryopthalmus cinctus (Hemiptera).
Haplothrips gowdeyi (Thysanoptera).
Isochaetothrips sp. (Thysanoptera).
Nesosteles incisus (Homoptera).
Protospulvinaria pyriformis (Homoptera).
Sylepta silicalis (Lepidoptera).
 Tortricid (Lepidoptera).
- GENIPA:**
Pinnaspis minor strachani (Homoptera).
- GENISTA:**
Bruchidius villosus (Coleoptera).
- GERBERIA:**
Frankliniella melanommatum (Thysanoptera).
Haplothrips gowdeyi (Thysanoptera).
- GLADIOLUS:**
Frankliniella insularis (Thysanoptera).
Taeniothrips simplex (Thysanoptera).
Teleonema sorupulosa (Hemiptera).
- GNAPHALIUM:**
Dinoderus bifoveolatus (Coleoptera).
- GOSSYPIUM:**
Bucculatrix sp., probably *thurberiella* (Lepidoptera).
Coryca cephalonica (Lepidoptera).
Pectinophora gossypiella (Lepidoptera).
Selomorpha insectella (Lepidoptera).
- GRAMMATOPHYLLUM**—See Orchidaceae.
- GREVILLEA:**
Brontes australis (Coleoptera).
- GUAIACUM:**
Laemophloeus iteratus (Coleoptera).
Neoclytus cacticus (Coleoptera).
Xyleborus fuscatus (Coleoptera).

Hosts and insects—Continued

- GUILIELMA:**
Asterolecanium urchi (Homoptera).
- GYPSOPHILA:**
Taeniothrips simplex (Thysanoptera).
- HA WORTHIA:**
Chionaspis humilis (Homoptera).
- HEDYSARUM:**
Bruchidius gilvus (Coleoptera).
- HELIANTHUS:**
Agomyza sp. (Diptera).
- HELICONIA:**
Cephaloleia pretiosa (Coleoptera).
Dactylosternum centrale (Coleoptera).
Fulvius quadrstellatus (Hemiptera).
- HELIOTROPIMUM:**
Cyrtopeltis varians (Hemiptera).
- HEMEROCALLIS:**
Myzus hemerocallis (Homoptera).
- HERB:**
Agomyza sp. (Diptera).
Amphicerus cornutus (Coleoptera).
Frankliniella williamsi (Thysanoptera).
Orthaea vineta (Hemiptera).
Ptychopoda bonifata (Lepidoptera).
Ptychopoda sp. (Lepidoptera).
 Tineid (Lepidoptera).
Tregoxylon prostomoides (Coleoptera).
- HIBISCUS ESCULENTUS:**
Crociosema plebeiana (Lepidoptera).
Pectinophora gossypiella (Lepidoptera).
- HIBISCUS SP.**
Crociosema plebeiana (Lepidoptera).
Pinnaspis minor strachani (Homoptera).
Pseudaonidia clavigera (Homoptera).
Pseudaonidia tessellata (Homoptera).
- HICORIA:**
Curculio sp. (Coleoptera).
- HOLCUS SORGHUM:**
Peregrinus maidis (Homoptera).
- HOLMSKIOIDIA:**
Pseudaonidia tessellata (Homoptera).
- HURA:**
Pinnaspis minor var. (Homoptera).
- HYACINTHUS:**
Merodon sp. (Diptera).
- ILEX:**
 Tortricid (Lepidoptera).
- INGA:**
Anastrepha distincta (Diptera).
Conotrachelus sp. (Coleoptera).
Stenoma sp. (Lepidoptera).
- IPOMOEA:**
Cylus femoralis (Coleoptera).
Cylus formicarius (Coleoptera).
Cylus puncticollis (Coleoptera).
Euscapes postfasciatus (Coleoptera).
Megacerus alternatus (Coleoptera).
Palaeopus costicollis (Coleoptera).
- IRIS:**
Agomyza sp. (Diptera).
Hofmannophila pseudospirella (Lepidoptera).
Taeniothrips simplex (Thysanoptera).
- IXORA:**
Coccus viridis (Homoptera).
- JASMINUM:**
Haplothrips gowdeyi (Thysanoptera).
- JUGLANS:**
Rhagoletis sp. (Diptera).
- JUNIPERUS:**
Diaspis risci (Homoptera).
 Tortricid (Lepidoptera).
- LABURNUM:**
Bruchidius villosus (Coleoptera).
- LACTUCA:**
Agallia producta (Homoptera).
Agomyza sp. (Diptera).
Allocoris incognita (Hemiptera).
Amphicerus cornutus (Coleoptera).
Anacentrinus blanditus (Coleoptera).
Autographa sp. (Lepidoptera).
Baldulus elimatus (Homoptera).
Ceratocapsus punctulatus (Hemiptera).
Ceutorhynchus sp. (Coleoptera).
Corizus sidac (Hemiptera).
Draeculacephala minerva (Homoptera).
Empoasca abrupta (Homoptera).
Empoasca solana (Homoptera).
Eumecosomyia nubila (Diptera).
- LACTUCA—Continued.**
Frankliniella williamsi (Thysanoptera).
Leucopocella albofasciata (Hemiptera).
Ligyrocoris setosus (Hemiptera).
Lygaeus vittiscutus (Hemiptera).
Lygus sallei (Hemiptera).
Macrosteles divinus (Homoptera).
Nabis alternata (Hemiptera).
Nabis angustatus (Hemiptera).
Nysius ericae (Hemiptera).
Nysius monticola (Hemiptera).
Platynota stultana (Lepidoptera).
Platynota sp. (Lepidoptera).
Pyenoderes quadrimaculatus (Hemiptera).
Scaphytopius irroratus (Homoptera).
Simulium virgatum (Diptera).
Sizeonotus areolatus (Hemiptera).
Thrips angusticeps (Thysanoptera).
 Tortricid (Lepidoptera).
- LAELIA**—See Orehidaceae.
- LAGERSTROMIA:**
Coccus viridis (Homoptera).
- LATHYRUS:**
Bruchus affinis (Coleoptera).
Frankliniella cubensis (Thysanoptera).
Haplothrips gowdeyi (Thysanoptera).
Psallus seriatus (Hemiptera).
- LAURUS:**
Parlatoria cratonis (Homoptera).
Ptychopoda sp. (Lepidoptera).
Trioza alacris (Homoptera).
- LAVANDULA:**
Taeniothrips atratus (Thysanoptera).
- LENS:**
Bruchus ervi (Coleoptera).
Bruchus lentis (Coleoptera).
Bruchus pallidicornis (Coleoptera).
- LEPEDEZA:**
 Psyhid (Lepidoptera).
- LILIUM:**
Amorbia emigratella (Lepidoptera).
Frankliniella fortissima (Thysanoptera).
Frankliniella melanommatus (Thysanoptera).
Haplothrips gowdeyi (Thysanoptera).
Lilioceris lili (Coleoptera).
Liothrips vaneckei (Thysanoptera).
 Tortricid (Lepidoptera).
- LIRIOPE:**
 Tortricid (Lepidoptera).
- LITCHI:**
Pachmaeus litus (Coleoptera).
- LIVISTONA:**
Coccotrypes pygmaeus (Coleoptera).
- LOG:**
Bitoma paralella (Coleoptera).
Dinoderus bifoveolatus (Coleoptera).
Hyppisyla grandella (Lepidoptera).
Xyleborus fuscatus (Coleoptera).
- LONICERA:**
 Trypetid.
- LYCASTE**—See Orehidaceae.
- LYCOPERSICUM:**
Agomyza sp. (Diptera).
Amorbia emigratella (Lepidoptera).
Autographa sp. (Lepidoptera).
Eriptochiomera oblonga (Hemiptera).
Geotomus parvulus (Hemiptera).
Gnorimoschema gudmannella (Lepidoptera).
Keifera lycopersicella (Coleoptera).
Ligyrocoris nitidulus (Hemiptera).
Lineodes integra (Lepidoptera).
Lorita abornana chatka (Lepidoptera).
Platynota rostrana (Lepidoptera).
Platynota stultana (Lepidoptera).
Platynota sp. (Lepidoptera).
Prodenia latifascia (Lepidoptera).
Setomorpha insectella (Lepidoptera).
Sisamnes contractus (Hemiptera).
Strymon critola (Lepidoptera).
 Tortricid (Lepidoptera).
Xyleborus confusus (Coleoptera).
- LYCORIS:**
Merodon sp. (Diptera).
- MAGNOLIA:**
Pseudaonidia duplex (Homoptera).
 Tortricid (Lepidoptera).
- MAHONIA:**
Pseudococcus gahani (Homoptera).

Hosts and insects—Continued

MALUS:

- Anastrepha* sp. (Diptera).
- Epidiaspis piricola* (Homoptera).
- Eriosoma crataegi* (Homoptera).
- Forficula auricularia* (Orthoptera).
- Grapholitha* sp. (Lepidoptera).
- Lecanium coryli* (Homoptera).
- Parlatoria oleae* (Homoptera).
- Rhagoletis pomonella* (Diptera).
- Tortricid (Lepidoptera).

MAMMEA:

- Anastrepha serpentina* (Diptera).
- Aspidiotus spinosus* (Homoptera).

MAMMILLARIA—See Cactaceae.

MANGIFERA:

- Anastrepha ludens* (Diptera).
- Anastrepha mombinpraecipitans* (Diptera).
- Anastrepha* sp. (Diptera).
- Au'ncaspis mangiferae* (Homoptera).
- Chrysomphalus dictyospermi* var. (Homoptera).
- Pseudonidia trilobitiformis* (Homoptera).
- Sternonchetus mangiferae* (Coleoptera).
- Vinsonia stellifera* (Homoptera).

MANIHOT:

- Lepidosaphes alba* (Homoptera).

MATRICARIA:

- Agallia producta* (Homoptera).
- Agromyza* sp. (Diptera).

MENTHA:

- Agromyza* sp. (Diptera).
- Frankliniella tenuicornis* (Thysanoptera).
- Frankliniella williamsi* (Thysanoptera).

MIMOSA:

- Olethreutid (Lepidoptera).

MOMORDICA:

- Platynota* sp. (Lepidoptera).

MUSA:

- Aspidiotus destructor* (Homoptera).
- Melanaspis sericeus* (Coleoptera).
- Melanaspis sericeus carbonarius* (Coleoptera).

MUSCARI:

- Erosoma lusitanica* (Coleoptera).

MYRICA:

- Tortricid (Lepidoptera).

MYRICARIA:

- Conotrachelus* sp. (Curculionidae).

MYRTILLOACTUS—See Cactaceae.

MYRTUS:

- Myzus ornatus* (Homoptera).

NARCISSUS:

- Eumerus* sp. (Diptera).
- Merodon* sp. (Diptera).

OCHROMA:

- Xyleborus confusus* (Coleoptera).

ODONTOGLOSSUM—See Orchidaceae.

OLEA:

- Dacus oleae* (Diptera).

ONCIDIUM—See Orchidaceae.

ONOBRYCHIS:

- Bruchidius gilvus* (Coleoptera).

OPUNTIA—See Cactaceae.

ORNITHOGALUM:

- Frankliniella schultzei* (Thysanoptera).
- Haplothrips nigricornis* (Thysanoptera).
- Taeniothrips fumosa* (Thysanoptera).
- Taeniothrips simplex* (Thysanoptera).

ORYZA:

- Chilo simplex* (Lepidoptera).
- Corcyra cephalonica* (Lepidoptera).

ORCHIDACEAE:

- Agromyza* sp. (Diptera).
- Anaophthrips orchidaceus* (Thysanoptera).
- Anaophthrips orchidii* (Thysanoptera).
- Anthonomus funereus* (Coleoptera).
- Archimerus scutellaris* (Hemiptera).
- Asterolecanium aureum* (Homoptera).
- Castnia* sp. (Lepidoptera).
- Cerotoma atrofasciata* (Coleoptera).
- Chirothrips falsus* (Thysanoptera).
- Chrysomphalus boerveyi* (Homoptera).
- Chrysomphalus nigropunctatus* (Homoptera).
- Chrysomphalus odontoglossi* (Homoptera).
- Chrysomphalus umboniferus* (Homoptera).
- Conchaspis angraei* (Homoptera).
- Cryphula apicatus* (Hemiptera).
- Disomycha antonata* (Coleoptera).
- Eurycipitia testitus* (Hemiptera).

ORCHIDACEAE—Continued.

- Eurytoma orchidearum* (Hymenoptera).
- Euschistus spurculus* (Hemiptera).
- Erptochiomera tumens* (Hemiptera).
- Frankliniella insularis* (Thysanoptera).
- Fulvius bisbistillatus* (Hemiptera).
- Fulvius* sp. (Hemiptera).
- Furcaspis bififormis* (Homoptera).
- Heracis cincticornis* (Hemiptera).
- Hercotohris errans* (Thysanoptera).
- Hericula psammiozantha* (Lepidoptera).
- Iridomyrmex iniquus* (Hymenoptera).
- Iridomyrmex nigella* (Hymenoptera).
- Iridomyrmex melleus* (Hymenoptera).
- Lecanodiaspis dendrobii* (Homoptera).
- Lepidosaphes tuberculata* (Homoptera).
- Leucaspis cockerelli* (Homoptera).
- Ligyrocrosis abdominalis* (Hemiptera).
- Mamurius mopsisus* (Hemiptera).
- Mertilia malayensis* (Hemiptera).
- Mordellistena cattleyana* (Coleoptera).
- Mordellistena chapini* (Coleoptera).
- Mordellistena* sp. (Coleoptera).
- Mormidea collaris* (Hemiptera).
- Mormidea citrosa* (Hemiptera).
- Mormidea luteum* (Hemiptera).
- Ochlerus notatus* (Hemiptera).
- Olethreutid (Lepidoptera).
- Orchidophilus aterrimus* (Coleoptera).
- Orchidophilus* sp. (Coleoptera).
- Paralleloleptosis cattleyae* (Diptera).
- Parlatoria pseudaspidiotus* (Homoptera).
- Phytomyza* sp. (Diptera).
- Pinnaspis townsendi* (Homoptera).
- Pseudonidia curculionis* (Homoptera).
- Pseudonidia trilobitiformis* (Homoptera).
- Pseudonaspis alienus* (Homoptera).
- Pseudococcus lilacinus* (Homoptera).
- Psychid (Lepidoptera).
- Pulvinaria floccifera* (Homoptera).
- Taeniothrips simplex* (Thysanoptera).
- Taeniothrips ranthius* (Thysanoptera).
- Tenthecoris bicolor* (Hemiptera).
- Tetyra pinguis* (Hemiptera).
- Tineid (Lepidoptera).
- Tortricid (Lepidoptera).
- Vatissius diversus* (Hemiptera).
- Vilga mexicana* (Hemiptera).
- Vinsonia stellifera* (Homoptera).
- Zophobas morio* (Coleoptera).

PACHY CERES—See Cactaceae.

PACKING:

- Acalypta musci* (Hemiptera).
- Anacaena globulus* (Coleoptera).
- Apion flavipes* (Coleoptera).
- Brachyrhinus rugosostriatus* (Coleoptera).
- Cercyon melanoccephalus* (Coleoptera).
- Ceutorhynchus atomus* (Coleoptera).
- Ceutorhynchus contractus* (Coleoptera).
- Chrysolina brunscianensis* (Coleoptera).
- Corizus parumpunctatus* (Hemiptera).
- Cryptopleurum atomarium* (Coleoptera).
- Dryinus sylvaticus* (Hemiptera).
- Eucalandra setulosa* (Coleoptera).
- Eurydema oleraceum* (Hemiptera).
- Forficula auricularia* (Orthoptera).
- Haplothrips aculeatus* (Thysanoptera).
- Hypera arator* (Coleoptera).
- Hypera nigrirostris* (Coleoptera).
- Hypera postica* (Coleoptera).
- Hypocassida subf. ruginosa* (Coleoptera).
- Ogdorcosta bianularis* (Coleoptera).
- Pantomorus ranthographus* (Coleoptera).
- Phyllotreta undulata* (Coleoptera).
- Sciaphilus muricatus* (Coleoptera).
- Sphaeridium bipustulatum* (Coleoptera).
- Strophosoma melanogrammum* (Coleoptera).
- Strophosoma rufipes* (Coleoptera).
- Taphropeltus contractus* (Hemiptera).
- Thyreocoris scarabaeoides* (Hemiptera).
- Trachyphloeus aristatus* (Coleoptera).
- Trapanotus arenarius* (Hemiptera).
- Troilus luridus* (Hemiptera).

PAEONIA:

- Brachylacon murinus* (Coleoptera).

PALM:

- Aspidiotus destructor* (Homoptera).
- Ceroplastes rubens* (Homoptera).

Hosts and insects—Continued

- PANDANUS:**
Lepidosaphes chinensis (Homoptera).
Tylococcus giffardi (Homoptera).
- PARKINSONIA:**
Phelomerus germani (Coleoptera).
- PEDILANTHUS:**
Lepidosaphes carinata (Homoptera).
- PELTOPHORUM:**
Caryedon sp. (Coleoptera).
- PERSEA:**
Anastrepha ludens (Diptera).
Anastrepha sp. (Diptera).
Aspidiotus spinosus (Homoptera).
Ceratitis capitata (Diptera).
Chrysomphalus dictyospermi var. (Homoptera).
Chrysomphalus personatus (Homoptera).
Conotrachelus sp. (Coleoptera).
Heilipus sp. (Coleoptera).
Marmara sp. (Lepidoptera).
Stenomo sp. (Lepidoptera).
- PETROSELINUM:**
Autographa sp. (Lepidoptera).
Frankliniella williamsi (Thysanoptera).
Phyllotreta albionica (Coleoptera).
- PETUNIA:**
Cyrtopeltis tenuis (Hemiptera).
Lygus elisus (Hemiptera).
- PHALAENOPSIS**—See Orchidaceae.
- PHASEOLUS LUNATUS MACROCARPUS:**
Epinotia opposita (Lepidoptera).
- PHASEOLUS MUNGO RADIATUS:**
Callosobruchus chinensis (Coleoptera).
- PHASEOLUS SP.** (string bean):
Agromyza sp., very close to *burgessi* (Diptera).
Agromyza sp. (Diptera).
Callosobruchus chinensis (Coleoptera).
Chalcodermus sp. (Coleoptera).
Epinotia opposita (Lepidoptera).
Keiferia lycopersicella (Lepidoptera).
Maruca testulalis (Lepidoptera).
Nauclea pusio (Coleoptera).
Olethreutid (Lepidoptera).
Pyrausta nubilalis (Lepidoptera).
Tortricid (Lepidoptera).
- PHOENIX:**
Coccotrypes dactyliperda (Coleoptera).
- PHYSALIS:**
Zabrotes subfasciatus (Coleoptera).
- PICEA:**
Ernobius abietis (Coleoptera).
Laspeyresia strobilella (Lepidoptera).
- PINUS:**
Ips suturalis (Coleoptera).
Leucaspis loewi (Homoptera).
Myelophilus minor (Coleoptera).
Pineus coloradensis (Homoptera).
Pityogenes chalcographus (Coleoptera).
Poliaspis pini (Homoptera).
Pochoryctis tsugensis (Lepidoptera).
- PISTACIA:**
Lepidosaphes pistaciae (Homoptera).
Megastigmus pistaciae (Thysanoptera).
- PISUM:**
Agromyza sp. (Diptera).
Forsebia perlaeta (Lepidoptera).
Franklinothrips vespiformis (Thysanoptera).
Phyllotreta vittata discedens (Coleoptera).
Phytomyza sp. (Diptera).
Platynota stultana (Lepidoptera).
Zabrotes subfasciatus (Coleoptera).
- PODOCARPUS:**
Olethreutid (Lepidoptera).
- POLIANTHES:**
Isochaetothrips sp. (Thysanoptera).
Tortricid (Lepidoptera).
- PORTULACA:**
Heliodes bella (Lepidoptera).
Platynota stultana (Lepidoptera).
Psychid (Lepidoptera).
- PRIMULA:**
Myzus ornatus (Homoptera).
- PROSOPIS:**
Acanalonia laticosta (Homoptera).
Drasterius cribratus (Coleoptera).
Kaloterme synderi (Isoptera).
Laspeyresia membraosa (Lepidoptera).
Leuronota maculata (Homoptera).
Neuroctenus simplex (Hemiptera).
- PROSOPIS**—Continued.
Olethreutid (Lepidoptera).
Placosternus difficilis (Coleoptera).
Platynota sp. (Lepidoptera).
Psychid (Lepidoptera).
Rhipibruchus picturatus (Coleoptera).
Scirtothrips prosopis (Thysanoptera).
Traxus fulvus (Homoptera).
Vanduzeeia laeta segmentata (Homoptera).
- PRUNUS ARMENIACA:**
Anastrepha sp., probably *fraterculus* (Diptera).
- PRUNUS AVIUM SYLVESTRIS:**
Anthonomus rectirostris (Coleoptera).
- PRUNUS DOMESTICA:**
Grapholitha sp., probably *molesta* (Lepidoptera).
Olethreutid (Lepidoptera).
Parlatoria oleae (Homoptera).
Tortricid (Lepidoptera).
Trypetid (Diptera).
- PRUNUS MAHALEB:**
Agromyza sp. (Diptera).
- PRUNUS SALESII:**
Conotrachelus sp. (Coleoptera).
- PRUNUS SP.** (cherry):
Parlatoria oleae (Homoptera).
- PRUNUS SP.:**
Lecanium coryli (Homoptera).
Tortricid (Lepidoptera).
- PSEUDANANAS:**
Phaedon confinis (Coleoptera).
- PSIDIUM:**
Anastrepha mombinpraepotans (Diptera).
Anastrepha suspensa (Diptera).
Anastrepha sp. (Diptera).
Coccus viridis (Homoptera).
Conotrachelus sp. (Coleoptera).
- PUERARIA:**
Callosobruchus ademptus (Coleoptera).
- PUNICA:**
Anastrepha ludens (Diptera).
Dacus oleae (Diptera).
Myelois ceratoniae (Lepidoptera).
- PYRUS:**
Anastrepha ludens (Diptera).
Anastrepha sp. (Diptera).
Ceratitis capitata (Diptera).
Epidiaspis piricola (Homoptera).
Grapholitha sp. (Lepidoptera).
Lepidosaphes conchiformis (Homoptera).
Parlatoria oleae (Homoptera).
Psallus seriatus (Hemiptera).
Pseudococcus qahani (Homoptera).
Psychid (Lepidoptera).
- QUERCUS:**
Andricus glandium (Hymenoptera).
Callirhytis glandulosa (Hymenoptera).
Conotrachelus sp. (Coleoptera).
Curculio sp. (Coleoptera).
Tortricid (Lepidoptera).
- RADICULA ARMORACIA:**
Baris lepidii (Coleoptera).
- RADICULA NASTURTIIUM AQUATICUM:**
Autographa sp. (Lepidoptera).
- RAMONDIA:**
Myzus ornatus (Homoptera).
- RAPHANUS:**
Agromyza sp. (Diptera).
Autographa sp. (Lepidoptera).
Cyrtopeltis tenuis (Hemiptera).
Haplothrips gowdeyi (Thysanoptera).
Helicula phiditealis (Lepidoptera).
Phyllotreta vittata discedens (Coleoptera).
Phytomyza sp. (Diptera).
- RENANTHERA**—See Orchidaceae.
- RHODODENDRON:**
Dialeurodes chittendeni (Homoptera).
- RIBES:**
Epochra sp. (Diptera).
- RICINUS:**
Tineid (Lepidoptera).
- ROSA:**
Allantus cinctus (Hymenoptera).
Anoplopera crassipes (Coleoptera).
Frankliniella cephalica (Thysanoptera).
Frankliniella cubensis (Thysanoptera).
Frankliniella fortissima (Thysanoptera).
Frankliniella insularis (Thysanoptera).
Frankliniella williamsi (Thysanoptera).

Hosts and insects—Continued

ROSA—Continued.

- Gastrothrips* sp. (Thysanoptera).
Haplothrips gowdeyi (Thysanoptera).
Naucles pusio (Coleoptera).
 Olethreutid (Lepidoptera).
Spilograpa sp., possibly *setosa* (Diptera).
 Tortricid (Lepidoptera).

ROYSTONEA:

- Aspidiotus destructor* (Homoptera).

SACCHARUM:

- Chilo* sp. (Lepidoptera).
Pseudococcus boninensis (Homoptera).
Targionia sacchari (Homoptera).
Trionymus sacchari (Homoptera).

SALIX:

- Gracilia minuta* (Coleoptera).

SALVIA:

- Eupteryx melissae* (Homoptera).

SAPOTE:

- Anastrepha serpentina* (Diptera).
Anastrepha sp. (Diptera).

SCABIOSA:

- Frankliniella fortissima* (Thysanoptera).

SEBASTIANIA:

- Grapholitha saltitans* (Lepidoptera).

SECHIUM:

- Tortricid (Lepidoptera).

SENECIO:

- Phytomyza* sp. (Diptera).

SERJANIA:

- Dinoderus bifoveolatus* (Coleoptera).
Sinoxylon conigerum (Coleoptera).

SINNINGIA:

- Brachyrhinus* sp. (Coleoptera).

SOBRALIA—See Orchidaceae.

SOIL:

- Brachyrhinus* sp. (Coleoptera).
Eleodes tricolorata (Coleoptera).
Galgupha punctifer (Hemiptera).
 Tineid (Lepidoptera).

SOJA:

- Cosmolyce boeticus* (Lepidoptera).

SOLANUM MELONGENA:

- Clerada apicicornis* (Hemiptera).
Explotchiomera oblonga (Hemiptera).
Leucopocila albofasciata (Hemiptera).
Matigramma rubrosuffusa (Lepidoptera).
Patyzancla periusalis (Lepidoptera).
 Tortricid (Lepidoptera).
Xyleborus confusus (Coleoptera).

SOLANUM TUBEROSUM:

- Epicaerus cognatus* (Coleoptera).

SOPHORA:

- Tetraleurodes acaciae* (Homoptera).

SORBUS:

- Parlatoria oleae* (Homoptera).

SPARTIUM:

- Bruchidius villosus* (Coleoptera).

SPATHOGLOTTIS—See Orchidaceae.

SPINACIA:

- Conotrachelus* sp., apparently *seniculus* (Coleoptera).

SPONDIAS:

- Anastrepha mombinpraeoptans* (Diptera).

STANHOPEA—See Orchidaceae.

SWIETENIA:

- Hypsipyla grandella* (Lepidoptera).
Termes panamaensis (Isoptera).

TABEBUIA:

- Brentus mexicanus* (Coleoptera).
Cercyon quisquilius (Coleoptera).
Laemophloeus iteratus (Coleoptera).
Neoclytus cacticus (Coleoptera).
Platypus rugulosus (Coleoptera).
Tesserocherus dejeani (Coleoptera).
 Tineid (Lepidoptera).
Xyleborus affinis (Coleoptera).
Xyleborus confusus (Coleoptera).
Xyleborus fuscatus (Coleoptera).
Xyleborus propinquus (Coleoptera).
Xyleborus torquatus (Coleoptera).

TAGETES:

- Agromyza* sp. (Diptera).
Haplothrips gowdeyi (Thysanoptera).
Ligyrocrosis nitidicollis (Hemiptera).
Ptychopoda sp. (Lepidoptera).
Setomorpha insectella (Lepidoptera).
 Tortricid (Lepidoptera).
Zabrotes subfasciatus (Coleoptera).

TAMARINDUS:

- Callosobruchus chinensis* (Coleoptera).
Caryedon fuscus (Coleoptera).
Cylas formicarius (Coleoptera).
Myelois sp. (Lepidoptera).

TAMARIX:

- Brochymena aculeata* (Hemiptera).
 Psychid (Lepidoptera).

TAXUS:

- Hadrobreghmus destructor* (Coleoptera).

TERMINALIA:

- Aspidiotus destructor* (Homoptera).

THUNBERGIA:

- Orthezia praelonga* (Homoptera).

TILLANDSIA:

- Mormidea pictiventris* (Hemiptera).

TITHONIA:

- Agromyza* sp. (Diptera).
 Olethreutid (Lepidoptera).

TRICHOGLOTTIS—See Orchidaceae.

TRITONIA:

- Iridomyrmex humilis* (Hymenoptera).

TROPAEOLUM:

- Agromyza* sp. (Diptera).

TULIPA:

- Endrosis lactella* (Lepidoptera).
Forficula auricularia (Orthoptera).
 Tineid (Lepidoptera).

VACCINIUM:

- Olethreutid (Lepidoptera).
 Tortricid (Lepidoptera).

VALLOTA:

- Forficula auricularia* (Orthoptera).

VANDA—See Orchidaceae.

VANILLA—See Orchidaceae.

VICIA:

- Apion pomonae* (Coleoptera).
Bruchus affinis (Coleoptera).
Bruchus brachialis (Coleoptera).
Bruchus luteicornis (Coleoptera).
Bruchus rufipes (Coleoptera).
 Olethreutid (Lepidoptera).

VIGNA:

- Callosobruchus analis* (Coleoptera).
Zabrotes subfasciatus (Coleoptera).

VITIS:

- Phylctinus callosus* (Coleoptera).
Polychrosis bohrana (Lepidoptera).
 Psychid (Lepidoptera).

WISTERIA:

- Phenacaspis fujicola* (Homoptera).
 Trypetid (Diptera).

ZAMIA:

- Pinnaspis minor strachani* (Homoptera).

ZANTEDESCHIA:

- Chastopsis fulvifrons* (Diptera).

ZEA:

- Chilo* sp. (Lepidoptera).
Diatraea crambitoides (Lepidoptera).
Eucnecerus anthrenoides (Coleoptera).
Eumecosomyia rubila (Diptera).
Euzesta stigmatias (Diptera).
Frankliniella williamsi (Thysanoptera).
Moodna bisinuella (Lepidoptera).
Neurocolpus mexicana (Hemiptera).
Pyroderces sp. (Lepidoptera).
 Tineid (Lepidoptera).

ZINNIA:

- Agromyza* sp. (Diptera).
Haplothrips gowdeyi (Thysanoptera).
Psallus seriatus (Hemiptera).
 Trypetid (Diptera).

Hosts unknown

- AIRPLANE:**
Chrysobothris guatemalensis (Coleoptera).
- BARK:**
Aspidiotus fabernii (Homoptera).
- BOX CONTAINING 4 PEARS AND 4 APPLES:**
Ceratitis capitata (Diptera).
- BURLAP COVERING FOR FOREST LITTER:**
Coryca cephalonica (Lepidoptera).
- DEBRIS IN BOX OF CUCUMBERS:**
Dacus cucurbitae (Diptera).
- EMPTY BOX CAR:**
Anasa uhleri (Hemiptera).
- FLOWERS:**
Allocoris incognita (Hemiptera).
Anaphothrips orchidaceus (Thysanoptera).
Anthonomus mexicanus (Coleoptera).
Aufesius impressicollis (Hemiptera).
Berginus nigricolor (Coleoptera).
Bolbonota pictipennis (Homoptera).
Carsidara dugesii (Homoptera).
Chirothrips falsus (Thysanoptera).
Corizus sidae (Hemiptera).
Cydamus borealis (Hemiptera).
Cyrtopeltis tenuis (Hemiptera).
Cyrtopeltis varians (Hemiptera).
Dysdercus mimulus (Coleoptera).
Empoasca abrupta (Homoptera).
Euschistus obscurus (Hemiptera).
Eritianus obscurinervis (Homoptera).
Frankliniella cephalica (Thysanoptera).
Frankliniella fortissima (Thysanoptera).
Frankliniella williamsi (Thysanoptera).
Franklinothrips vespiformis (Thysanoptera).
Haplothrips gowdeyi (Thysanoptera).
Homoeosoma electellum (Lepidoptera).
Hypsoprora noalata (Homoptera).
Leucopocila albofasciata (Hemiptera).
Nicobium hirtum (Coleoptera).
Phlepsius utahus (Homoptera).
Taeniothrips simplex (Thysanoptera).
Tortricid (Lepidoptera).
Trypetid (Diptera).
- GALLS ON FLOWER STEM:**
Tineid (Lepidoptera).
- IN BAG CONTAINING PAPAYA:**
Toxotrypana curvicauda (Diptera).
- IN SACKS OF MANGOES:**
Anastrepha mombinpraecipitans (Diptera).
- IN SOIL AROUND ROOTS OF CYPRIPEDIUM PLANT:**
Iridomyrmex iniquus (Hymenoptera).
- LEAF:**
Brachystylus tamaulianus (Coleoptera).
Chrysomphalus personatus (Homoptera).
Cligenes delineata (Hemiptera).
Eustictus minimus (Hemiptera).
Nysius monticola (Hemiptera).
Oziarus concinnulus (Homoptera).
Tineid (Lepidoptera).
- MIXED FRUIT:**
Myelois sp. (Lepidoptera).
- ON CASES OF BITTER ORANGES:**
Ceratitis capitata (Diptera).
- ON DECK OF SHIP ON WHICH ORANGES HAD BEEN STORED:**
Ceratitis capitata (Diptera).
- ON WALL IN HOLD OF SHIP:**
Ceratitis capitata (Diptera).
- PLANT:**
Cerapachys austgae (Hymenoptera).
Chrysolina varians centaura (Coleoptera).
- ROOT:**
Andricus ruginosus (Hymenoptera).
- RHIZOME:**
Trypetid (Diptera).
- RYE STRAW JACKET WITH VETCH:**
Bruchus loti (Coleoptera).
- SEED:**
Bruchus tristiculus (Coleoptera).
Euspermogagus cardui (Coleoptera).
Trypetid (Diptera).
- STRAW JACKET:**
Hofmannophila pseudosyretella (Lepidoptera).
- WEED:**
Cylindrococcylus armatus (Coleoptera).
- WOOD:**
Heterobostrychus aequalis (Coleoptera).
Lezerisinus fraxini (Coleoptera).
Micrazate scapularis (Coleoptera).
Nicobium castaneum (Coleoptera).
Oligomerus brunneus (Coleoptera).

Country of origin and insects

- AMERICAN SAMOA:**
Tylococcus giffardi Ehrh.
- AMERICAN VIRGIN ISLANDS:**
Anastrepha mombinpraecipitans Sein.
Chrysomphalus personatus (Comst.).
Maruca testulalis (Geyer).
Targionia hartii (Ckll.).
- ANGOLA:**
Cylas femoralis Faust.
Cylas puncticollis Boh.
Stephanoderes hampei Ferr.
- ANTIGUA:**
Palaeopus costicollis Marsh.
Targionia hartii (Ckll.).
Targionia sacchari (Ckll.).
- ARGENTINA:**
Agromyza sp.
Anastrepha sp., prob. *fraterculus* (Wied.).
Anastrepha sp.
Pantomorus zanthographus (Germ.).
Parlatoria oleae (Colvee).
Psychid.
- AUSTRALIA:**
Brontes australis Erickson.
Lepidosaphes tuberculata Mal.
Leucaspis cockerelli (deCharm).
Platypus australis Chapuis.
Taeniothrips simplex (Morison).
Xyleborus kraatzi Eichh.
- AZORES:**
Curculio sp.
Iridomyrmex humilis Mayr.
Laspeyresia splendana (Hbn.).
Targionia bromeliae ("Newst." Leon).
- BAHAMAS:**
Aspidiotus destructor Sign.
Aspidiotus herculeanus D. & H.
Diatraea cramboides (Grote).
Frankliniella insularis (Frank.).
Haplothrips gowdeyi Hood.
Lepidosaphes alba (Ckll.).
Lepidosaphes lasianthi (Green).
- BALUCHISTAN:**
Callosobruchus analis (F.).
- BARBADOS:**
Hoplandrothrips zanthopoides Bagn.
Targionia hartii (Ckll.).
- BELGIUM:**
Amphorophora azaleae Mason.
Barathra brassicae (L.).
Brachyrhinus porcatus (Hbst.).
Brachyrhinus sp.
Ceutorhynchus sp.
Chrysolina varians centaura (Hbst.).
Frankliniella tenuicornis (Uzel).
Gracilia minuta (F.).
Haplothrips subtilissimus (Haliday).
Iridomyrmex iniquus Mayr.
Lepidosaphes tuberculata Malen.
Napomyza lateralis Fallen.
Ophiomyia pinguis (Fall.).
- BERMUDA:**
Crociosema ptebeiana Zell.
Frankliniella insularis Frank.
Frankliniella melanommatum William s.
Haplothrips gowdeyi Frank.
Taeniothrips simplex (Morison).
Tineid.

Country of origin and insects—Continued

BRAZIL:

- Agromyza* sp.
Aspidiotus destructor Sign.
Asterolecanium aureum (Bdv.).
Asterolecanium urichi Ckll.
Castnia sp.
Ceratitis capitata (Wied.).
Chrysomphalus personatus (Comst.).
Coccotrypes bassiaevorus Hopk.
Coccus viridis (Green).
Conotrachelus sp.
Eumecosomyia nubila (Wied.).
Eusecepes postfasciatus Fairm.
Furcaspis biformis (Ckll.).
Gymnaspis aechmeae Newst.
Haplothrips gowdeyi Frankl.
Maruca testulalis (Gey.).
Mordellistena sp., prob. *cattleyana* Champ.
Mordellistena sp., prob. *chapini* Ray.
Mordellistena sp.
Mormidea v-luteum (Licht.).
Parlatoria cinerea Hadden.
Pectinophora gossypiella (Saund.).
Phaedon confinis (Klug).
Pseudanidia trilobitiformis (Green).
Stephanoderes hampei Ferr.
Tetyra pinguis (Germ.).
Zabrotes subfasciatus (Boh.).

BRITISH COLUMBIA:

- Allantus cinctus* (L.).
 Oletheutid.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA:

- Stephanoderes hampei* Ferr.

BRITISH HONDURAS:

- Parlatoria crotomis* (Douglas).

BRITISH WEST INDIES:

- Haplothrips gowdeyi* Frankl.

CANADA:

- Anoplopera crassipes* Lec.
Brachyrhinus sp.
Forficula auricularia (L.).
Hadrobregmus destructor Fisher.
Pinus coloradensis (Gill.).
Pinus japonicus Reitt.
Rhagoletis pomonella (Walsh).
Spilographa sp., possibly *setosa* Doane.
Stephanoderes hampei Ferr.
Taeniothrips atratus (Hal.).
 Tortricid.

CANAL ZONE:

- Agromyza* sp.
Conchaspis angraeci Ckll.
Conotrachelus sp.
Furcaspis biformis (Ckll.).
Haplothrips gowdeyi Frankl.
Parallelodiplosis cattleyae Felt.
Taeniothrips simplex (Morison).

CHILE:

- Megalometis chiliensis* Boh.
Nemopogon granella (L.).
 Oletheutid.
Platynota sp.
Pseudococcus gahani Green.
Rhipibruchus picturatus (Fahr.).
Taeniothrips simplex (Morison).
 Tineid.
 Tortricid.

CHINA:

- Callosobruchus chinensis* (L.).
Cylas formicarius (F.).
Endrosia lacteella (Schiff.).
Lepidosaphes chinensis Chamberlin.
Myzus hemerocallis Taka.
Parlatoria ziziphus (Lucas).

COLOMBIA:

- Anaphothrips orchidaceus* Bagnall.
Anastrepha sp., prob. *serpentina* (Wied.).
Coccus viridis (Green).
Conotrachelus sp.
Eurytoma orchidearum (Westw.).
Frankliniella insularis Frankl.
Fulvius bisbistillatus (Stal).
Furcaspis biformis (Ckll.).
Haplothrips gowdeyi Frankl.
Herculia psammiozantha Dyar.
Iridomyrmex iniquus Mayr.

COLOMBIA—Continued.

- Iridomyrmex iniquus nigella* Emery.
Lecaniodiaspis dendrolii (Doug.).
Leucoptera coffeella (Guer.).
Mordellistena cattleyana Champ.
Mordellistena chapini Ray.
Mordellistena sp.
Ochlerus notatulus Brodd.
Tentherosis bicolor Scott.
 Tineid.
Zophobas morio (F.).

COOK ISLANDS:

- Aspidiotus destructor* Sign.

COSTA RICA:

- Anastrepha* sp.
Asterolecanium aureum (Bdv.).
Conchaspis angraeci Ckll.
Mordellistena sp.
Pulvinaria floccifera (Westw.).

CUBA:

- Agromyza* sp.
Aleurocanthus woglumi Ashby.
Anastrepha mombin-raohtans Sein.
Anastrepha suspensa (Lw.).
Anastrepha sp.
Ascia monuste (L.).
Aspidiotus destructor Sign.
Aspidiotus fabernii Houser.
Aspidiotus spinosus Comst.
Atoenius terminalis (Chevr.).
Autographa sp.
Chalcodermus sp.
Clerada azicicornis Sign.
Coccus viridis (Green).
Crocidosema plebeiana Zell.
Cylas formicarius (F.).
Cymoninus notabilis (Dist.).
Cyrtopeltis tenuis Reut.
Diaphania sp.
Faustinus cubae (Boh.).
Frankliniella cubensis Hood.
Frankliniella insularis Frankl.
Franklinothrips vespiformis Crawford.
Furcaspis biformis (Ckll.).
Gnorimoschema gudmannella (Wlsm.).
Gynaikothrips uzeli (Zimm.).
Haplothrips gowdeyi Frankl.
Hellula phidylealis (Wlk.).
Hercotrips phaseoli Hood.
Hortensia similis (Walk.).
Keiferia lycopersicella (Busck).
Leucopocella albofasciata Reut.
Lineodes integra (Zell.).
Liriomyza flaveola Fall.
Metamasius sericeus Oliv.
Myeloid sp.
Oednocala dorsilinea A. & S.
Pachnaeus litus Germ.
Pachyzancla periusula (Wlk.).
Palaeoxus costicollis Marsh.
Parlatoria crotomis Douglas.
Photinus nefarius E. O.
Phylloxera agalis (Burm.).
Phylloxera vittata discendus Weise.
Phytomyza sp.
Pinnaspis minor strachani (Cooley).
Platynota rostrana (Wlk.).
Platynota sp.
Pseudococcus boninsis Kuw.
Pseudoparlatoria ostreata (Ckll.).
Pycnoderes quadrimaculatus Guer.
Pyrooxus sajji hirinus Gyll.
Pyroderes sp.
Ribua innoxia Hein.
Systenena basalis Jacq.
Taeniothrips simplex (Morison).
Targionia bromeliae (Leon.).
Targionia hartii (Ckll.).
Targionia sacchari (Ckll.).
 Tineid.
 Tortricid.
Vinsonia stellifera (Westw.).
Xyleborus confusus Eichh.
Zabrotes subfasciatus Boh.

CYPRUS:

- Bruchus lentis* Froh.

Country of origin and insects—Continued

DENMARK:

Anacaena globulus Payk.
Anthonomus rectirostris L.
Azion flavipes Payk.
Cercyon melanocephalus L.
Ceutorhynchus atomus Boh.
Ceutorhynchus contractus (Marsh.).
Chrysolina brunsvicensis Grav.
Corizus parumpunctatus (Schill.).
Cryptoleurum atomarium F.
Drymus sylvaticus (F.).
Eumerus sp.
Eurydema oleraceum (L.).
Haplothrips aculeatus F.
Hypera arator L.
Hypera nigrirostris F.
Phyllotreta undulata Kutsch.
Sciaphilus muricatus F.
Sphaeridium bipustulatum F.
Strophosoma melanogrammus Forst.
Strophosoma rufipes Steph.
Thyreocoris scarabaeoides (L.).
Trachyploeus aristatus (Gyll.).
Trapezonotus arenarius (L.).
Troilus luridus (F.).

DOMINICA:

Aleurocanthus woglumi Ashby.
Aonidiella comperei McKenzie.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC:

Anastrepha monbinpraeoptans Sein.
Asterolecanium aureum (Bdv.).
Coccus viridis (Green).
Conchaspis angracis Ckll.
Cylas formicarius (F.).
Eusecpes postfasciatus Fairm.
Maruca testulalis (Gey.)
 Tineid.

VINSONIA *stellifera* (Westw.).

DUTCH GUIANA:

Stenoma anonella Sepp.

DUTCH WEST INDIES:

Dinoderus bifoveolatus Woll.
Xyleborus fuscatus Eichh.

ECUADOR:

Anaphothrips seticornis (Trybom).
Conchaspis angracis Ckll.
Stenoma sp.
Xyleborus confusus Eichh.

EGYPT:

Callosobruchus chinensis (L.).
Pectinophora gossypiella (Saund.).

ENGLAND:

Allantus cinctus (L.).
Anaphothrips orchidaceus Bagn.
Antliarhinus zamiae Thunb.
Aphis rumicis L.
Apion pomonae (F.)
Brachyrhinus sp.
Bruchidius villosus (F.).
Bruchus affinis Froh.
Bruchus luteicornis Ill.
Ceutorhynchus pleurostigma (Marsh.).
Ceutorhynchus sp.
Dialeurodes chittendeni Laing.
Eriosoma crataegi (Oestl.).
Eupteryx mellissae Curt.
Forficula auricularia L.
Gracilia minuta (F.).
Hofmannophila pseudostretella (Staint.).
Hylesinus fraxini Panz.
Lecanium coryli (L.).
Leperisinus fraxini Panz.
Liothrips vaneckei Pr.
Myzus ornatus Laing.
Pseudococcus gahani Green.
Psila rosae (F.).
Pulvinaria floccifera (Westw.).
Taeniothrips atratus Hal.
 Tortricid.
Trioxa alacris Flor.

ESTONIA:

Ceutorhynchus sp.

FIJI:

Leucaspis cockerelli (deCharm.).

FINLAND:

Ips suturalis Gyll.
Pityogenes chalcographus (L.).
Psila rosae (F.).

FRANCE:

Agromyza sp.
Apion pomonae (F.).
Autographa sp.
Brachyrhinus rugosostriatus (Goeze).
Bruchidius villosus (F.).
Bruchus affinis Froh.
Bruchus loti Payk.
Bruchus luteicornis Ill.
Bruchus rufipes Hbst.
Callosobruchus ademptus (Sharp).
Ceutorhynchus pleurostigma (Marsh.).
Ceutorhynchus sp.
Coccotrypes dactyliperda (F.)
Halimococcus lampas (Ckll.).
Hypera postica Gyll.
Iridomyrmex melleus Whlr.
Lilloceris lilii (Scop.).
Liothrips vaneckei Pr.
 Oletheutid.
Phelomerus germani Pic.
Psila rosae (F.).
Psylliodes chrysocephala (L.).
Pulvinaria floccifera (Westw.).
Taphropeltus contractus (H. S.).
Thrips angusticeps Uz.

GERMANY:

Bruchidius villosus (F.).
Bruchus affinis Froh.
Bruchus brachialis Fahr.
Ceratitis capitata (Wied.).
Ceutorhynchus sp.
Ernobius abietis (F.).
Laspeyresia strobilella (L.).
Ptychopoda sp.
Taeniothrips ericae Hal.

GREECE:

Acanthoscelides spinipes (Er.).
Anuraphis cynariella (Theob.).
Bruchus luteicornis Ill.
Lepidosaphes pistaciae Arch.
Myelois ceratoniae Zell.
Parlatoria oleae (Colvce).
Thrips angusticeps Uz.

GRENADA:

Aulacaspis mangiferae Newst.
Chrysomphalus dictyospermi (Morg.) var.

GUADELOUPE:

Pseudoamidia tessera (de Charm.).

GUATEMALA:

Anaphothrips orchidaceus Bagnall.
Anastrepha sp.
Aonidiella comperei McKenzie.
Aspidiotus destructor Sign.
Berginus nigricolor Champ.
Cerotoma atrofasciata Jac.
Conotrachelus sp.
Cryphula apicatus (Dist.).
Cydamus borealis Dist.
Cyrtopeltis tenuis Reut.
Eurycyptia vestitus (Dist.).
Euschistus spurculus Stal.
Laemophloeus iteratus Sharp.
Ligyrocoris abdominalis (Guer.).
Metamasius sericeus carbonarius Chev.
Mordellistena sp., near *chapini* Ray.
Mordellistena sp.
Neolytus caciucus Chev.
Platypus rugulosus Chapuis.
Pseudischnaspis alienus (Newst.).
Taeniothrips simplex (Morison).
Targionia sacchari (Ckll.).
Tesserocerus dejeani Chapuis.
 Tineid.
Vatissius diversus Dist.
Xyleborus affinis Eichh.
Xyleborus confusus Eichh.
Xyleborus fuscatus Eichh.
Xyleborus propinquus Eichh.

HAITI:

Anastrepha monbinpraeoptans Sein.
Anastrepha sp.
Aspidiotus destructor Sign.
Cylas formicarius (F.).
Eusecpes postfasciatus Fairm.
Maruca testulalis (Geyer).

Country of origin and insects—Continued

HAWAII:

- Callosobruchus chinensis* (L.).
Ceratitis capitata (Wied.).
Ceroptastes rubens Mask.
Coccus viridis (Green).
Cosmolyce boeticus (L.).
Dacus cucurbitae (Coq.).
Diocalandra taitensis Guern.
Furcasapis biformis (Ckll.).
Lepidosaphes auriculata (Green).
Maruca testulalis (Geyer).
Megacerus alternatus Bridwell.
Parlatoria ziziphus (Lucas).
Pectinophora gossypiella (Saund.).
Pseudoaonidia clavifera (Ckll.).
Pseudoaonidia tesserata (deCharm.).
Ripersia palmarum (Ehrh.).
Sternochetus mangiferæ F.
Taeniothrips hawaiiensis (Morg.).
Trionymus sacchari (Ckll.).

HONDURAS:

- Anastrepha serpentina* (Wied.).
Anastrepha sp., prob. *mombinpraoptans* Sein.
Anastrepha sp., prob. *serpentina* (Wied.).
Bolbonota pictipennis Fairm.
Brentus mexicanus Boh.
Cercyon quisquilius L.
Chrysomphalus boureyi (Ckll.).
Eurycipitia vestitus Dist.
Hypsipyla grandella (Zell.).
Metamasius sericeus Oliv.
Platypus rugulosus Chapuis.
Taeniothrips simplex (Morison).
Tenthecoris bicolor Scott.
Termes panamaensis Snyder.
Tesserocerus dejeani Chapuis.
 Tineid.

HUNGARY:

- Bruchus brachialis* Fahr.
Bruchus rufipes Hbst.

INDIA:

- Callosobruchus analis* (F.).
Coryca cephalonica (Staint.).
Cylas formicarius F.
Dinoderus bifoveolatus Wolls.
Heterobostrychus aequalis Waterh.
Mertila malayensis Dist.
Pultinaria floccifera (Westw.).
Sinorylon anale Lesne.

IRELAND:

- Allantus cinctus* (L.).
Psila rosae (F.).
Rhinocola ericæ Curt.

ITALIAN SOMALILAND:

- Caryedon* sp.

ITALY:

- Acalypta parvula* (Fall.).
Acrolepia assectella (Zell.).
Agriotes sp.
Agromyza sp.
Bruchidius gilvus (Gyll.).
Bruchidius lividimanus retamae (Vogel).
Bruchidius villosus (F.).
Bruchus brachialis Fahr.
Bruchus pallidicornis (Boh.).
Callosobruchus chinensis (L.).
Ceratitis capitata (Wied.).
Ceroptastes rusci (L.).
Ceutorhynchus quadridens (Panz.).
Ceutorhynchus sp., possibly *rapae* Gyll.
Ceutorhynchus sp.
Creontiades pallidus (Ramb.).
Curculio sp.
Dacus oleæ Gmel.
Diaspis risci (Schr.).
Epidiaspis piricola (del Guer.).
Euspermophagus cardui (Boh.).
Grapholitha sp.
Hypoborus ficus Er.
Hypocassida subferruginea (Schr.).
Ischnorhynchus ericæ Horv.
Laspeyresia splendana (Hbn.).
Lepidosaphes ficus (Sign.).
Mecinus circulator (Marsh.).
Megastigmus pistaciae Walk.
Myelois ceratoniae Zell.
Myelois sp.
Nicobium castaneum Oliv.

ITALY—Continued.

- Oligomerus brunneus* (Oliv.).
Parlatoria oleæ (Colvée).
Parlatoria ziziphus (Lucas).
Pectinophora gossypiella (Saund.).
Phytomyza sp.
Plinthisus brevipennis (Latr.).
Pogonocherus hispidulus (Filler).
Polychrosis botrana (Schiff.).
Pseudoaonidia paeoniae (Ckll.).
Psila rosæ (F.).
Psylliodes chrysocephala (L.).
Sitona limosa Rossi.
Thrips angusticeps Uzel.
 Tineid.
Trioxa alacris Flor.
Tropistethus fasciatus Ferr.

JAMAICA:

- Agromyza* sp.
Aleurocanthus woglumi Ashby.
Anastrepha mombinpraoptans Sein.
Bruchus luteicornis Ill.
Caryedon fuscus (Goeze).
Chrysomphalus odontoglossi (Ckll.).
Coccus viridis (Green).
Cylas formicarius F.
Cyrtopeltis tenuis Reut.
Euscapes postfasciatus Fairm.
Frankliniella insularis Frankl.
Frankliniella melanommatus Wms.
Haplothrips gowdeyi Frankl.
Kurtmothrips sp., close to *morrilli* Moulton.
Orthezia praelonga Dougl.
Palaeopus costicollis Marshall.
Taeniothrips simplex (Morison).
 Tineid.

JAPAN:

- Adozophyes privatana* Walker.
Agromyza sp.
Aleuroplatus mammaeferus Q. & B.
Anaphothrips orchidii (Moulton).
Aspidiotus destructor Sign.
Callosobruchus ademptus (Sharp).
Callosobruchus chinensis (L.).
Ceroptastes rubens Mask.
Chilo simplex (Butl.).
Chionaspis yanonensis (Kuw.).
Coptotermes formosanus Shiraki.
Cosmolyce boeticus (L.).
Curculio sp.
Epidiaspis piricola (del Guer.).
Grapholitha sp., prob. *moesta* Busck.
Grapholitha sp.
Helitula undatis (F.).
Hercothrips errans (Williams).
Laspeyresia splendana Hbn.
Lepidosaphes camelliae Hoke.
Lepidosaphes conchiformis (Gmel.).
Lepidosaphes lasianthi (Green).
Lepidosaphes tuberculata (Malen.).
Liothrips ranebecki Fr.
Maruca testulalis (Geyer).
 Oethreutid.
Parlatoria camelliae Comst.
Parlatoria theae Ckll.
Phenacaspis fujikota Kuw.
Phytomyza sp.
Poliaspis pini Mask.
Pseudoaonidia duplex (Ckll.).
Pseudoaonidia paeoniae (Ckll.).
Pseudococcus circuleus Green.
Pseudococcus kraunhiae (Kuw.).
 Psychid.
Ptochoryctes tsugensis Kearf.
Pyrausta nubilalis (Hbn.).
Taeniothrips zanthius Hood.
 Tortricid.
 Trypetid.

JAVA:

- Parlatoria pseudaspidotus* Ldgr.
Parlatoria ziziphus (Lucas).
Prays endocarpa Meyr.
Pseudoaonidia trilobitiformis (Green).
Pseudococcus citriculus Green.
Pseudococcus tilacinus Ckll.
Stephanoderes hampei Ferr.

LIBERIA:

- Coryca cephalonica* (Staint.).

Country of origin and insects—Continued

MANCHURIA:

- Agromyza* sp.
Curculio sp.
Pectinophora gossypiella (Saund.).

MARTINIQUE:

- Trionymus sacchari* (Ckll.).

MEXICO:

- Acanalonia laticosta* Doer.
Acanthoscelides dominicanus (Jek.).
Acmaeodera tubulus (F.).
Aeolothrips durati Moulton.
Agallia producta O. & B.
Agromyza sp., very close to *burgessi* Mall.
Agromyza sp.
Aleurodicus manni Baker.
Allocoris incognita McA. & M.
Allocoris interrupta (Mall.).
Alpheias conspirata Hein.
Alpheias sp.
Amorbia emigratella Busck.
Amphicerus cornutus (Pallas).
Anacetrinus blandulus Csy.
Anaphothrips orchidaceus Bagn.
Anasa uhleri Stal.
Anastrepha distincta Greene.
Anastrepha fraterculus (Wied.).
Anastrepha ludens (Lw.).
Anastrepha mombinpraoptans Sein.
Anastrepha serpentina (Wied.).
Anastrepha sp.
Andricus ruginosus Bassett.
Anthonomus funereus Champ.
Anthonomus mericanus Boh.
Archimerus scutellaris (Stal.).
Arrelus albopunctatus (Deg.).
Asterolecanium aureum (Bdv.).
Aufeius impressicollis Stal.
Autographa sp.
Baldulus elimatus (Ball).
Brachystylus tamaulipanus Champ.
Brochymena aculeata Dist.
Brochymena sulcata Van D.
Bucculatrix sp., prob. *thurberiella* Busck.
Bythoscopus misellus (Stal.).
Calgapha punctifer McA. & M.
Carsidara dugesii Loew.
Cerapachys augustae Whlr.
Ceratocapsus punctulatus (Reut.).
Chaetopsis fulvifrons Macq.
Chalcodermis sp.
Chilo sp.
Chirothrips falsus Pr.
Chrysobothris guatemalensis Thoms.
Chrysomphalus dictyospermi (Morg.) var.
Chrysomphalus nigropunctatus (Ckll.).
Chrysomphalus personatus (Comst.).
Cligenes delineata (Dist.).
Conotrachelus flavangulus Champ.
Conotrachelus leucophaeus Fahr.
Conotrachelus sp., possibly *nenuphar* (Hbst.).
Conotrachelus sp., apparently *seniculus* Lec.
Conotrachelus sp.
Corizus sidae (F.).
Crociosema plebeiana Zell.
Curculio sp.
Cylas formicarius (F.).
Cylindrocopturus armatus Champ.
Cyrtopeltis tenuis Reut.
Cyrtopeltis varians (Dist.).
Delphacodes campestris (VanD.).
Diaphania sp.
Dikraneura cockerelli Gill.
Disonycha antennata Jac.
Draeculacephala minerva Ball.
Draeculacephala portola Ball.
Drasterius cribratus Lec.
Dysdercus mimulus Hussey.
Eleodes tricostata Say.
Empoasca abrupta DeL.
Empoasca solana DeL.
Epicaerus cognatus Sharp.
Epilachna varinestis Muls.
Epinotia opposita Hein.
Epochra sp.
Eucalandra setulosa (Gyll.).
Eucnocerus anthrenoides Sharp.
Eumecosomyia nubila (Wied.).
Euryophthalmus cinctus (H. S.).

MEXICO—Continued.

- Euschistus obscurus* (P. B.).
Eustictus minimus Kagt.
Euzesta stigmatias Lw.
Eritianus obscurinervis (Stal.).
Erptochiomera oblonga (Stal.).
Forsebia perlaeta (Hy. Edw.).
Frankliniella cephalica (Crawf.).
Frankliniella fortissima Fr.
Frankliniella williamsi Hood.
Frankliniethrips vespiformis (Crawf.).
Gastrothrips sp.
Geocoris sonoraensis VanD.
Geotomus parvulus Sign.
Gerstaeckeria mutillaria (Gerst.).
Gnorimoschema gudmannella (Wlsm.).
Grapholitha saltitans Westwood.
Grapholitha sp.
Haplothrips gowdeyi (Frankl.).
Helipus sp.
Heliodines bella Chambers.
Homoecoma electellum (Hlst.).
Hypsipyla grandella (Zell.).
Hypsochora nogalata Ball.
Isochaetothrips sp.
Kaloter mes snyderi Light.
Keiferia lycopersicella (Busck).
Laspeyresia membrosa Hein.
Lepidosaphes carinata (Ckll.).
Lepidosaphes phloeococcus (Ckll.).
Leptodictya plana Heid.
Leucopocelia abofasciata Reut.
Leuronota maculata (Crawf.).
Ligyrocoris nitidicollis Stal.
Ligyrocoris nitidulus (Uhl.).
Ligyrocoris setosus (Stal.).
Linteodes integra (Zell.).
Lophocateres pusillus (Klug).
Lorita abornana Busck.
Lorita abornana chatka Busck.
Lygaeus lateralis Dall.
Lygaeus pulchellus F.
Lygaeus vitticutis Stal.
Lygus elisii Van D.
Lygus sallei Stal.
Macrostelus divinus (Uhl.).
Mamurius mopsus Stal.
Marmara sp., near *opuntiella* Busck.
Marmara sp.
Matigramma rubrosuffusa Grt.
Metamasius sericeus Oliv.
Micrapate scapularis (Gorh.).
Moneilma opuntiae Fisher.
Monotoma centralis Sharp.
Moodna bisinuella Hamp.
Mordellistena chapini Ray.
Mordellistena sp.
Mormidea collaris Dall.
Mormidea cubrosa (Dall.).
Mormidea pictiventris Stal.
Myeloides venipars Dyar.
Myeloides sp.
Nabis alternata Parsh.
Nabis angustatus Parsh.
Naucles pusio (Lec.).
Neella generosa (Stal.).
Nesosteles incisus (Mats.).
Neurocolpus mericanus Dist.
Neuroctenus simplex Uhl.
Nicobium hirtum Ill.
Nysius ericae (Schill.).
Nysius monticola Dist.
Ogdocoستا biannularis (Boh.).
Olethreutid.
Oliarus concinnulus Fowl.
Orthaea bilobata (Say).
Orthaea sercillei (Guer.).
Orthaea vineta (Say).
Pectinophora gossypiella (Saund.).
Peregrinus maidis (Ashm.).
Phlepsiulus utahnsis Ball.
Phyllotreta albionta (Lec.).
Physonota attenuata Boh.
Phytomyza sp.
Pinaspis minor Mask. var.
Placosternus diffidilis (Chevr.).
Plotynota stultana (Wlsm.).
Plotynota sp.

Country of origin and insects—Continued

MEXICO—Continued.

- Platypus rugulosus* Chapuis.
Pleurophorus batesi Arr.
Prodenia latifascia (Wlk.).
Protopulvinaria pyriformis (Ckll.).
Psallus seriatus (Reut.).
Pseudococcus boninensis (Kuw.).
Psila rosae Fab.
Psychid.
Ptychopoda bonifata (Hlst.).
Ptychopoda sp.
Pulvinaria floccifera (Westw.).
Pycnoderes quadrimaculatus Guer.
Pyroderces sp.
Rhagoletis pomonella (Walsh).
Rhagoletis sp.
Rhinacloa forticornis Reut.
Scaphytopius irroratus (VanD.).
Scirtothrips prosopis Hood.
Setomorpha insectella (F.).
Simulium virgatum Coq.
Sisamnes contractus Dist.
Sizeonotus areolatus Knegt.
Stenoma sp.
Stephanoderes guatemalensis Hopk.
Strymon critola Hew.
Sylepta silicalis (Gn.).
Taeniothrips simplex (Morison).
Teleonemia nigra Champ.
Teleonemia sorupulosa Champ.
Temnochila metallica Perch.
Tetraleurodes acaciae (Quaint.).
Tineid.
Tortricid.
Traxus fulvus Metc.
Trialeurodes varia Q. & B.
Trionymus sacchari (Ckll.).
Trogozyton prostomoides Gorh.
Trypetid.
Vanduzeeia laeta segmentata (Fowl.).
Vilga mexicana Dist.
Xyleborus affinis Eichh.
Xyleborus confusus Eichh.
Xyleborus fuscatus Eichh.
Xyleborus torquatus Eichh.
Zabrotes subsquatus (Boh.).

MOROCCO:

- Ceutorhynchus* sp.
Eosoma lusitanica L.
Psylliodes chrysocephala (L.).

NETHERLANDS:

- Agomyza* sp.
Allantus cinctus (L.).
Amphorophora azulea Mason.
Apion pomonae (F.).
Barathra brassicae (L.).
Brachyrhinus sp.
Bruchus affinis Froh.
Bruchus luteicornis Ill.
Callosobruchus ademptus Sharp.
Ceutorhynchus pleurostigma (Marsh.).
Ceutorhynchus sp.
Endrosia lacteella (Schiff.).
Eumerus sp.
Forficula auricularia L.
Frankliniella tenuicornis (Uzel).
Gracilia minuta (F.).
Hofmannophila pseudospretella (Staint.).
Merodon sp.
Myelophilus minor Hartig.
Phyllotreta undulata (Kutsch.).
Phytomyza sp.
Psila rosae (F.).
Sitona lineata L.
Tineid.
Stephanoderes hampei Ferr.
Trionymus peregrinus (Green).

NEW FOUNDLAND:

- Olethreutid.

Tortricid.

NEW ZEALAND:

- Eriosoma crataegi* (Oestl.).
Taeniothrips simplex (Morison).

NICARAGUA:

- Acanthoscelides dominicanus* Jek.
Laemophloeus iteratus Sharp.
Platypus rugulosus Chapuis.

NICARAGUA—Continued.

- Xyleborus fuscatus* Eichh.
Xyleborus propinquus Eichh.

NORWAY:

- Pityogenes chalcographus* (L.).

PALESTINE:

- Ceratitis* sp.
Parlatoria cinerea Hadden.

PANAMA:

- Amblycerus nigromarginatus* (Mots.).
Anastrepha sp.
Aspidiotus destructor Sign.
Cephaloleia pretiosa Baly.
Dactylosternum centrale Sharp.
Diaphania sp.
Eumecosomyia nubila Wied.
Frankliniella cephalica (Crawf.).
Fultrius quadrifellatus (Stal).
Furcaspis bifornis (Ckll.).
Leucaspis cockerelli deCharm.
Platypus rugulosus Chapuis.
Taeniothrips simplex (Morison).
Tapinoma melanocephalum (F.).
Tortricid.

PERU:

- Dinoderus bifoveolatus* Woll.
Taeniothrips simplex (Morison).

PHILIPPINES:

- Anaphothrips orchidii* (Moulton).
Aspidiotus coryphae Ckll.
Bitoma parallela (Sharp).
Corcyra cephalonica (Staint.).
Curculio sp.
Dioclandra taitensis Guer.
Furcaspis bifornis (Ckll.).
Odonaspis penicillata Green.
Orchidophilus alternatus (Waterh.).
Orchidophilus sp.
Parlatoria pseudaspidiotus Lindgr.
Parlatoria ziziphus (Lucas).
Pinnaspis townsendi Ckll.
Pseudonidia curculionis (Green).
Pseudococcus lilacinus Ckll.

POLAND:

- Baris lepidii* Germ.

PORTUGAL:

- Bruchus luteicornis* Ill.
Bruchus tristivulus Fahr.
Ceratitis capitata (Wied.).
Ceutorhynchus sp.
Curculio sp.

- Dacus oleae* Gmel.
Forficula auricularia L.
Iridomyrmex humilis Mayr.
Laspeyresia splendana (Hbn.).
Leucaspis loewi Colvee.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND:

- Tetraleurodes ursorum* (Ckll.).

PUERTO RICO:

- Anastrepha mombinpraeoptans* Scin.
Anastrepha suspensa (Lw.).
Coccus viridis (Green).
Corcyra cephalonica (Staint.).
Cylas formicarius (F.).
Maruca testulalis (Geyer).
Metamasus hemipterus L.
Pectinophora gossypiella (Saund.).
Pinnaspis minor strachani Cooley.
Reuteroseopus uridus (Dist.).
Taeniothrips simplex (Morison).
Tineid.

- Toxotrypana curvicauda* (Gerst.).

RUMANIA:

- Agomyza* sp.
Bruchus affinis Froh.
Bruchus luteicornis Ill.
Bruchus rufipes Hbst.

ST. HELENA:

- Liothrips raneckei* Pr.

ST. KITTS:

- Setomorpha insectella* (F.).

ST. VINCENT:

- Palaeopus costicollis* Marsh.
Targionia hartii (Ckll.).

SALVADOR:

- Platypus rugulosus* Chapuis.
Xyleborus propinquus Eichh.

Country of origin and insects—Continued

SCOTLAND:

- Bruchus luteicornis* Ill.
Ceutorhynchus pleurostigma Marsh.
Ceutorhynchus sp.
Forficula auricularia L.
Gelechia ericetella (Hbn.).
Hofmannophila pseudospretella (Staint.).
Micrelus ericae Gyll.
Myzus ornatus Laing.
Olethreutid.
Orthotylus virens (Fall.).
Psila rosae (F.).
Rhinocola ericae Curt.
Taeniothrips atratus (Hal.).
Taeniothrips ericae (Hal.).
Tortricid.
Utopa reticulata (F.).

SOUTH AMERICA:

- Eurytoma orchidearum* (Westw.).
Vinsonia stellifera (Westw.).

SOUTHWEST AFRICA:

- Chionaspis humilis* Brain.

SPAIN:

- Bruchus luteicornis* Ill.
Ceratius capitata (Wied.).
Ceutorhynchus sp.
Forficula auricularia L.
Parlatoria ziziphus (Lucas).

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:

- Aspidiotus destructor* Sign.
Parlatoria pseudaspidiotus Ldgr.
Pseudonidia tessellata (deCharm.).

SWEDEN:

- Acrolepia assectella* (Zell.).
Ceutorhynchus pleurostigma (Marsh.).
Ceutorhynchus sp.
Pityogenes chalcographus (L.).
Trypetid.

SWITZERLAND:

- Acalypta musci* (Schr.).
Bruchidius villosus (F.).
Lecanium coryli (L.).
Tortricid.
Trypetid.

SYRIA:

- Bruchus erti* Frol.

TAIWAN:

- Parlatoria ziziphus* (Lucas).

TANGANYIKA:

- Coccotrypes pygmaeus* Eichh.
Stephanoderes hampei Ferr.

THAILAND:

- Olethreutid.
Orchidophilus sp.

TONGA ISLAND:

- Setomorpha insectella* (F.).

TRINIDAD:

- Acanthoscelides armitagei* (Pic.).
Anastrepha serpentina (Wied.).
Anastrepha sp.
Aspidiotus spinosus Comst.
Asterolecanium aureum Bdv.
Aulacaspis mangiferae Newst.
Coccus viridis (Green).
Dercynus micronyx Champ.

TRINIDAD—Continued.

- Euscapes postfasciatus* Fairm.
Furcaspis biformis (Ckll.).
Leptostylus testaceus Frol.
Parlatoria cineria Hadden.
Parlatoria pseudaspidiotus Ldgr.
Phelomerus aberrans (Sharp).
Pinnaspis minor strachani Cooley.
Pulvinaria floccifera (Westw.).
Puto barberi (Ckll.).
Targionia hartii (Ckll.).
Tenthecoris bicolor Scott.
Tineid.
Vinsonia stellifera (Westw.).

TURKEY:

- Andricus glandium* Gir.
Callirhytis glandulosa Weld.
Merodon sp.
Tineid.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA:

- Antliarhinus zamiae* Thunb.
Asterolecanium stentae Brain.
Caryedon sp.
Ceratitus sp.
Dacus sp.
Diaspis zamiae (Morg.).
Frankliniella schultzei Tryb.
Haplothrips nigricornis Bagn.
Olethreutid.
Phlyctinus callosus Boh.
Taeniothrips fumosa Tryb.
Taeniothrips simplex (Morison).
Trypetid.

VENEZUELA:

- Asterolecanium aureum* (Bdv.).
Aulacaspis mangiferae Newst.
Chrysomphalus umboniferus Newst.
Coccus viridis (Green).
Conchaspis angraei Ckll.
Diaphania sp.
Epinotia opposita Hein.
Eurytoma orchidearum (Westw.).
Exptochiomeria tumens (Stal).
Fulvius sp.
Furcaspis biformis (Ckll.).
Heraeus cincticornis Stal.
Iridomyrmex iniquus Mayr.
Mordellistena cattleyana Champ.
Phytomyza sp.
Psychid.
Sinozygion conigerum Gerst.
Tenthecoris bicolor Scott.
Tineid.
Tortricid.
Vinsonia stellifera (Westw.).
Zophobas morio (F.).

WALES:

- Ceutorhynchus* sp.

WEST AFRICA:

- Cylas femoralis* Faust.
Cylas puncticollis Boh.

YUGOSLAVIA:

- Brachylocon murinus* L.

ZANZIBAR:

- Pseudonidia trilobitiformis* (Green).

List of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1939, to June 30, 1940, inclusive

[All findings marked with an asterisk indicate State inspection]

Pest and host	Country of origin	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mall	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
DISEASES							
<i>Acrospira mirabilis:</i> <i>Castanea mollissima</i> (hairy chestnut).	Japan			1			Wash.
<i>Alternaria citri:</i> <i>Citrus nobilis</i> (king orange)	do					1	Wash.
<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange)	China			1			Wash.
<i>Alternaria dianthi:</i> <i>Dianthus</i> sp.	England		1				D. C.
<i>Alternaria fasciculata</i> (?): <i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> (tomato).	Cuba	1					Fla.*
<i>Alternaria mali:</i> <i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple)	Mexico			1			Tex.
<i>Anguina tritici:</i> <i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat)	Afghanistan, Iran	19		1			D. C.
<i>Aphelenchoides fragariae:</i> <i>Aconitum nepellus bicolor</i>	Netherlands	1					D. C.
<i>Convallaria majalis</i> (lily-of-the-valley).	Germany, Netherlands	5					N. Y.
<i>Aphelenchoides hunti:</i> <i>Astroemeria</i> sp.	England		1				D. C.
<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweetpotato)	Sierra Leone	1					Pa.
<i>Aphelenchoides parietinus:</i> <i>Aglaoema</i> sp.	China	1					N. Y.
<i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic)	Rumania	2					N. Y.
<i>Cattleya gigas</i> (orchid)	Colombia	1					N. Y.
<i>Convallaria majalis</i> (lily-of-the-valley).	Denmark, Germany	2					N. Y.
<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i> (lemon-grass).	Java		1				D. C.
<i>Cymbopogon nardus</i> (citronella-grass).	do		1				D. C.
<i>Fritillaria imperialis</i> (crown imperial).	Netherlands	1					N. Y.
<i>Galanthus</i> sp. (snowdrop)	do	1					Mass.
<i>Gladiolus</i> sp.	do	1					D. C.
<i>Gloxinia</i>	do	1					N. Y.
<i>Lilium tenuifolium</i> (coral lily)	do	2					N. Y.
<i>Lilium</i> sp. (lily)	France	1					N. Y.
<i>Narcissus</i> sp.	Netherlands	3					N. Y., Pa.
<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> (potato)	Norway					1	N. Y.
<i>Xanthosoma</i> sp. (malanga)	Cuba	2					N. Y.
<i>Zingiber officinale</i> (ginger)	China, Cuba	4					N. Y.
<i>Aphelenchoides subtenuis:</i> <i>Allium neapolitanum</i>	Netherlands	1					D. C.
<i>Narcissus</i> sp.	do	1					N. Y.
<i>Aphelenchus avenae:</i> <i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic)	Rumania	2					N. Y.
<i>Chionodoza</i> sp.	Netherlands	1					N. Y.
<i>Crocus</i> sp.	do	1					N. Y.
<i>Fritillaria imperialis</i> (crown imperial).	do	1					N. Y.
<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> (potato)	Norway					1	N. Y.
<i>Apiosporella rhodophila:</i> <i>Rosa chinensis manetti</i>	Ireland	1					N. Y.
<i>Aplanoacter michiganense:</i> <i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> (tomato).	Mexico	7		42			Tex.
<i>Aschersonia cubensis:</i> <i>Zamia latifoliata</i>	Puerto Rico				1		N. Y.
<i>Aspergillus alliaceus:</i> <i>Muscari comosum</i> (cipollino)	Morocco	2					N. Y.
<i>Aspergillus flavus:</i> <i>Vigna sinensis</i> (cowpea)	Cuba			1			Fla.*
<i>Aspergillus glaucus:</i> <i>Persea americana</i> (avocado)	Mexico			1			Tex.
<i>Bacterium campestre:</i> <i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> (cabbage).	Japan					1	Pa.

List of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1939, to June 30, 1940, inclusive—Continued

[All findings marked with an asterisk indicate State inspection]

Pest and host	Country of origin	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
DISEASES—continued							
<i>Bacterium citri</i> :							
<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime).....	India, Philippines.....					2	Mass., Pa.
<i>Citrus grandis</i> (pomelo).....	China, Straits Settlements, Thailand.....			1		3	Md., N. Y., Pa., Wash.
<i>Citrus grandis</i> (shaddock).....	Java.....					1	Mass.
<i>Citrus limonia</i> (lemon).....	Java, Spain (?).....					4	Mass., N. Y., Pa.
<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....	Japan.....					6	Calif.,* Md., Pa., Wash.
<i>Bacterium hyacinthi</i> :							
<i>Hyacinthus</i> sp.....	Netherlands.....	1					Mass.
<i>Bacterium phaseoli</i> :							
<i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean).....	Mexico.....			6			Tex.
<i>Bacterium pisi</i>							
<i>Pisum sativum</i> (pea).....	Japan, Mexico.....			5		1	Pa., Tex.
<i>Bacterium punctilans</i> :							
<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> (tomato).....	Mexico.....	11					Ariz.
<i>Botrytis allii</i> :							
<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion).....	Mexico, Portugal.....	1		12		2	Ariz., N. Y., Tex.
<i>Botrytis galanthina</i> :							
<i>Galanthus elwesii</i> (giant snowdrop).....	Netherlands.....	1					N. Y.
<i>Galanthus nivalis</i> (snowdrop).....	Netherlands, Turkey.....	90	1				Mass., Mich., N. Y., Pa.
<i>Botrytis narcissicola</i> :							
<i>Narcissus</i> sp.....	Netherlands.....	41					Mass., N. Y.
<i>Botrytis tulipae</i> :							
<i>Tulipa</i> sp. (tulip).....	do.....	4					Mich., Pa., Wash.
<i>Cephalobus persegnis</i> :							
<i>Xanthosoma</i> sp.....	Cuba.....	1					N. Y.
<i>Cephalosporium lecanii</i> :							
<i>Coccus acuminatus</i> on gardenia leaf.....	do.....			1			Fla.*
<i>Coccus viridis</i> on coffee.....	Colombia, Cuba, Puerto Rico.....			2	1		Fla.*
<i>Coccus viridis</i> on <i>Gardenia florida</i>	Cuba.....				1		Fla.*
<i>Coccus viridis</i> on <i>Izora</i> sp.....	Trinidad.....			1			Fla.*
<i>Ceratostomella fimbriata</i> :							
<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweetpotato).....	Japan, Mexico, St. Vincent.....			2		1	Mass., Tex., Wash.
<i>Cercospora althaeina</i> :							
<i>Gossypium</i> sp. (cotton).....	Mexico.....			2			Tex.
<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i> (?).....	do.....			1			Tex.
<i>Cercospora angreci</i> :							
<i>Odontoglossum</i> sp. (orchid).....	England.....	4					D. C.
<i>Cercospora atricincta</i> :							
<i>Zinnia</i> sp.....	Mexico.....			1			Tex.
<i>Cercospora handeli</i> :							
<i>Azalea indica</i> (azalea).....	Belgium.....	6					D. C.
<i>Cercospora ipomoeae</i> :							
<i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i>	Mexico.....			1			Tex.
<i>Cercospora musae</i> :							
<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana).....	Colombia, Cuba, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico.....	15					Mass., N. Y., Tex., Wash.
<i>Cercospora rhododendri</i> :							
<i>Rhododendron</i> sp.....	Canada.....	1					Wash.
<i>Cercospora zinniae</i> :							
<i>Zinnia</i> sp.....	Mexico.....			1			Tex.
<i>Cercosporella euonymi</i> :							
<i>Euonymus</i> sp.....	Japan.....				1		Wash.
<i>Chrysomyra rhododendri</i> :							
<i>Rhododendron</i> sp.....	Switzerland.....			2			D. C.
<i>Cladosporium cucumerinum</i> :							
<i>Cucumis sativus</i> (cucumber).....	Cuba.....	1					Fla.*
<i>Clariceps paspali</i> :							
<i>Paspalum</i> sp.....	Colombia.....	1					N. Y.
<i>Coleosporium campanulae</i> :							
<i>Campanula</i> sp.....	England.....			1			D. C.

List of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1939, to June 30, 1940, inclusive—Continued

[All findings marked with an asterisk indicate State inspection]

Pest and host	Country of origin	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
DISEASES—continued							
<i>Coleosporium solidaginis</i> : Aster sp.	Canada			1			N. Y.
<i>Colletotrichum cajani</i> : Cajanus indicus (pigeon pea) ..	Puerto Rico			3			N. Y.
<i>Colletotrichum destructivum</i> : Medicago sativa (alfalfa)	Mexico			1			Tex.
<i>Colletotrichum falcatum</i> : Saccharum officinarum (sugarcane).	Cuba, Mexico			3	1		Fla.,* Tex.
<i>Colletotrichum graminicolum</i> : Grass	Arabia	1					N. Y.
<i>Colletotrichum hedericola</i> (?): Hedera sp. (ivy)	Mexico			1			Tex.
<i>Colletotrichum lagenarium</i> : Cucurbita pepo (pumpkin)	Brazil					1	Pa.
Cucurbita pepo (vegetable marrow).	Japan					1	Wash.
Secchium edule (ehayote)	Cuba					1	Tex.
<i>Colletotrichum macrosporum</i> : Brassia caudata (orchid)	Dominican Republic			1			D. C.
Cymbidium fulaysonianum (orchid).	Philippines			1			Calif.*
<i>Colletotrichum orchidearum</i> : Cattleya gigas (orchid)	Colombia	2					Calif.,* N. Y.
Cattleya trianae (orchid)	do	1					N. Y.
Odontoglossum sp. (orchid)	England	1					Wash.
Oncidium cavendishianum (orchid).	Guatemala	1					Calif.*
Oncidium kramerianum (orchid).	Colombia	1					Calif.*
Oncidium sp. (orchid)	do	1					Calif.*
Orchid	do	1					N. Y.
Stanhopea sp. (orchid)	Mexico	1					Calif.*
<i>Colletotrichum phomoides</i> : Lycopersicum esculentum (tomato).	Cuba, Mexico	1		9			La., Tex
Physalis sp. (husk tomato)	Mexico			1			Tex.
<i>Colletotrichum pisi</i> : Pisum sativum (pea)	do			5			Tex.
<i>Colletotrichum stanhopeae</i> : Lycaste sp. (orchid)	do	1					D. C.
Stanhopea sp. (orchid)	do	1					D. C.
<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i> : Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus (lima bean).	Cuba	1					N. Y.
<i>Coryneum heijerinkii</i> : Am. Malus persica (peach)	Italy					1	Mass.
<i>Coryneum foliicolum</i> : Pyrus communis (pear)	France			*1			N. Y.
<i>Coryneum microstictum</i> : Kerria japonica (kerria)	Japan	1					Wash.
Rosa chinensis manetti	Ireland	1					N. Y.
<i>Cryptospora longispora</i> : Araucaria excelsa (Norfolk-island-pine).	New Zealand		1				D. C.
<i>Cumminsia sanguinea</i> : Mahonia sp.	Italy	1					D. C.
<i>Cylindrosporium castanicolum</i> : Castanea sativa	do			1			N. Y.
<i>Cylindrosporium chrysanthemii</i> : Chrysanthemum sp.	Mexico			21			Tex.
<i>Cytospora amtiensis</i> : Castanea sp. (chestnut)	England, France, Italy	3					N. Y.
Fagus sylvatica (European beech).	England	1					N. Y.
<i>Darlucis filum</i> : Holcus sorghum (sorghum)	Mexico			1			Tex.
Secale cereale (rye)	Portugal	1					Pa.

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Pest and host	Country of origin	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
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DISEASES—continued							
<i>Diplodia tubericola:</i>							
<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (taro).....	China.....	1					
<i>Dioscorea</i> sp. (yam).....	West Africa.....				1	Wash. Pa.	
<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweetpotato).....	Argentina, Mexico, Peru, Sierra Leone, Union of South Africa.....	1		1	3	La., Pa., Tex.	
<i>Manihot esculenta</i> (cassava).....	Sierra Leone.....	1				Pa.	
<i>Pueraria thunbergiana</i> (kudzu).....	China.....	1				N. Y.	
<i>Discosia artocreas:</i>							
<i>Camellia japonica</i> (camellia).....	Japan.....	1				Wash.	
<i>Ditylenchus dipsaci:</i>							
<i>Allium caeruleum</i>	Netherlands.....	1				D. C.	
<i>Allium cepa</i> (onion).....	England.....				1	N. Y.	
<i>Amaryllis formosissima</i>	Netherlands.....	1				D. C.	
<i>Chionodoxa lucilae</i> (glory-of-the-snow).....	do.....	12				N. Y.	
<i>Chionodoxa sardensis</i>	do.....	1				Pa.	
<i>Conrallaria majalis</i> (lily-of-the-valley).....	Germany, Netherlands.....	2				N. Y.	
<i>Hymenothys</i> sp.....	France, Netherlands.....	8				N. Y.	
<i>Iris</i> sp.....	Netherlands.....	94	1			D. C., Wash.	
<i>Muscari</i> sp.....	do.....	6				N. Y.	
<i>Narcissus</i> sp.....	do.....	1	1			D. C., N. Y.	
<i>Scilla sibirica</i> (Siberian squill).....	do.....		1			D. C.	
<i>Scilla</i> sp.....	do.....	3				N. Y.	
<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> (potato).....	England.....				1	Tex.	
<i>Tigridia</i> sp.....	Netherlands.....	7	3			D. C.	
<i>Ditylenchus intermedius:</i>							
<i>Xanthosoma</i> sp.....	Cuba.....	1				N. Y.	
<i>Elsinoe australis:</i>							
<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....	Brazil.....				2	N. Y.	
<i>Epichloe typhina:</i>							
<i>Festuca</i> sp. (fescue).....	Arabia.....	1				N. Y.	
<i>Epicoccum nigrum:</i>							
<i>Capiscum annuum</i> (pepper).....	Mexico.....	2		1		Ariz.	
<i>Eribose:</i>							
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (sycamore maple).....	England.....				1	N. Y.	
<i>Betula</i> sp. (birch).....	Poland.....			1		N. Y.	
Unidentified leaf.....	Guatemala.....	1				Mass.	
<i>Erysiphe cichoracearum:</i>							
<i>Cucurbita pepo</i> (pumpkin).....	Mexico.....			2		Tex.	
<i>Dahlia</i> sp.....	do.....			1		Tex.	
<i>Tagetes florida</i> (marigold).....	do.....			1		Tex.	
<i>Zinnia</i> sp.....	do.....			1		Tex.	
<i>Erysiphe polygoni:</i>							
<i>Cuminum cyminum</i>	Malta.....	1				N. Y.	
<i>Pisum sativum</i> (pea).....	France, Mexico.....	2		21	1	Ariz., N. Y., Tex.	
<i>Soja max</i> (soybean).....	Japan.....				1	Md.	
<i>Eutypa bambusina:</i>							
Bamboo.....	Dutch East Indies.....	1				N. Y.	
<i>Fusicladium depressum:</i>							
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> (fennel).....	Italy.....	1			2	N. Y.	
<i>Fusicladium eriobotryae:</i>							
<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i> (loquat).....	do.....			1	1	N. Y.	
<i>Fusicoccum microsperrum:</i>							
<i>Terminalia catappa</i> (tropical almond).....	Puerto Rico.....			1		N. Y.	
<i>Fusicoccum quercinum:</i>							
<i>Quercus</i> sp.....	Germany.....	1				D. C.	
<i>Gibberella saubinetii:</i>							
<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat).....	England.....	1				N. Y.	
<i>Gloeosporium cattleyae:</i>							
<i>Cattleya gaskelliana</i> (orchid).....	Venezuela.....			1		N. Y.	
<i>Cattleya gigas</i> (orchid).....	Colombia.....	1				Calif.*	
<i>Cattleya mossiae</i> (orchid).....	Venezuela.....			1		N. Y.	
<i>Cattleya persivatiana</i> (orchid).....	do.....			1		N. Y.	
<i>Cattleya skinneri</i> (orchid).....	do.....			1		N. Y.	
<i>Gloeosporium crocatum:</i>							
<i>Pedilanthus</i> sp.....	Mexico.....		1			Calif.*	

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DISEASES—continued							
<i>Gloeosporium cymbidii:</i> <i>Cymbidium</i> sp. (orchid).....	Japan.....	1					Calif.*
<i>Gloeosporium fructigenum:</i> <i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple).....	Ireland.....			1			N. Y.
<i>Pyrus communis</i> (pear).....	France.....			1			N. Y.
<i>Gloeosporium laeliae:</i> <i>Laelia anceps</i> (orchid).....	Mexico.....	2					Calif.*
<i>Gloeosporium musarum:</i> <i>Musa paradisiaca</i> (plantain).....	Cuba.....	1					N. Y.
<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana).....	Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Puerto Rico.	5		19		1	Pa., Tex., Wa*
<i>Gloeosporium odontoglossi macrospora:</i> <i>Odontoglossum</i> spp. (orchid).....	Colombia.....	1					Calif.*
<i>Gloeosporium orchidearum:</i> Orchid.....	Brazil, Colombia.....	2		2			N. Y.
<i>Gloeosporium psidii:</i> <i>Psidium guajava</i> (guava).....	Mexico.....			1			Tex.
<i>Glomerella cincta:</i> <i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid).....	Belgium, Colombia.....	2	1				D. C.
Orchid.....	Venezuela.....			1			N. Y.
<i>Glomerella gossypii:</i> <i>Gossypium</i> sp. (cotton) (boll).....	Mexico.....			1			Tex.
<i>Guignardia aesculi:</i> <i>Aesculus</i> sp. (horsechestnut).....	Nova Scotia.....			1			N. Y.
<i>Helminthosporium curvulum:</i> <i>Capsicum annuum</i> (pepper).....	Cuba.....	1					N. Y.
<i>Helminthosporium oryzae:</i> <i>Oryza sativa</i> (rice).....	Mexico.....		1				D. C.
<i>Hemileia oncidii:</i> <i>Oncidium</i> sp. (orchid).....	Brazil.....	2		1			D. C.
<i>Hendersonia donacis:</i> <i>Arundo donax</i> (giant reed).....	Palestine.....	1					N. Y.
<i>Heterodera marioni:</i> <i>Bryophyllum</i> sp.....	Jamaica.....			1			Ala.
<i>Daphne genkwa</i> (lilac daphne).....	Japan.....		1				Calif.*
<i>Nepenthes ventricosa</i>	Philippines.....		1				Calif.*
<i>Tabebuia ipe amarillo</i>	Brazil.....			1			D. C.
<i>Heterosporium allii:</i> <i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic).....	Italy.....	1					N. Y.
<i>Heterosporium echinulatum:</i> <i>Dianthus</i> sp. (carnation).....	Guatemala, Mexico.....			3			Tex.
<i>Ijuhya vitrea:</i> <i>Aglonema</i> sp.....	China.....	1					Calif.*
<i>Kuehneola malvicola:</i> <i>Hibiscus syriacus</i> (althea).....	Mexico.....			2			Tex.
<i>Leptosphaeria musarum:</i> <i>Musa</i> sp., probably <i>sapientum</i>	Colombia.....	1					D. C.
<i>Leptosphaeria rusci:</i> <i>Ruscus aculeatus</i> (butchersbroom). <i>Leptothyrium macrothecium:</i> <i>Paeonia</i> sp.....	Italy.....	1					N. Y.
France.....			1				D. C.
<i>Leptothyrium pomi:</i> <i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....	Mexico.....			1			La.
<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple).....	Italy, Spain.....					2	Pa.
<i>Leptothyrium rubi:</i> <i>Rubus</i> sp.....	France.....					2	N. Y.
<i>Macrophoma oncidii:</i> Orchid.....	Colombia.....			1			N. Y.
<i>Macrosporium commune:</i> <i>Allium cepa</i> (onion).....	Mexico.....			28			Tex.
<i>Macrosporium porri:</i> <i>Allium cepa</i> (onion).....	do.....			2			Tex.
<i>Melampsora abietis capraearum:</i> <i>Salix</i> sp. (?).....	do.....	1					D. C.
<i>Melampsora medusae:</i> <i>Populus</i> sp.....	Chile.....	1					N. Y.
<i>Melanconium sacchari:</i> <i>Saccharum officinarum</i> (sugarcane).	Mexico, Sierra Leone.....			10	1		Pa., Tex.

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DISEASES—continued							
<i>Meliola penzigi</i> :							
<i>Citrus nobilis deliciosa</i> (Mandarín orange).	Japan.....	1				Wash.	
<i>Microdiplodia palmarum</i> :							
<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>	Italy.....	1				N. Y.	
<i>Monilochaetes infuscans</i> :							
<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (sweetpotato).....	Mexico.....			5		Tex.	
<i>Mycosphaerella citrullina</i> :							
<i>Benincasa hispida</i> (hairy squash).	Cuba.....	2				N. Y.	
<i>Citrullus vulgaris</i> (watermelon).	Cuba, Union of South Africa.	3				Md., N. Y.	
<i>Cucumis melo</i> (melon).....	Netherlands, Venezuela.....					2 N. Y.	
<i>Cucumis sativus</i> (cucumber).....	Cuba, Jamaica.....	41				1 N. Y.	
<i>Cucurbita maxima</i> (squash).....	Cuba.....	3				N. Y.	
<i>Momordica balsamina</i> (balsam-apple).	do.....	5				N. Y.	
<i>Momordica charantia</i> (balsam-pear).	do.....	15				N. Y.	
<i>Sechium edule</i> (chayote).....	Cuba, Italy, Jamaica, Portugal.	2		2		4 N. Y., Tex.	
<i>Solanum melongena</i> (eggplant).	Cuba.....	1				N. Y.	
<i>Mycosphaerella lythracearum</i> :							
<i>Punica granatum</i> (pomegranate).	Puerto Rico.....			1		N. Y.	
<i>Mycosphaerella musae</i> :							
<i>Musa</i> sp. (banana).....	Brazil.....	1				D. C.	
<i>Mycosphaerella rosicola</i> :							
<i>Rosa</i> sp.....	Bermuda.....			1		N. Y.	
<i>Mycosphaerella rubi</i> :							
<i>Rubus</i> sp. (raspberry).....	Mexico.....			1		Tex.	
<i>Mycosphaerella schoenoprasii</i> :							
<i>Allium fistulosum</i> (Welsh onion).	Japan.....					3 Pa.	
<i>Allium porrum</i> (leek).....	do.....					2 La., Md.	
<i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic).....	France.....					2 N. Y.	
<i>Mycosphaerella tulasnei</i> :							
<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat).....	Portugal.....	1				D. C.	
<i>Myriangium duriaei</i> :							
Scale on orange.....	Puerto Rico.....					1 Pa.	
<i>Gardenia florida</i> (Cape-jasmine).	Mexico.....	1				Tex.	
<i>Lepidosaphes beckii</i> on grapefruit.	Honduras.....					1 Fla.*	
<i>Lepidosaphes beckii</i> on tangelo.	Bahamas.....			1		Fla.*	
<i>Nectria binotiana</i> :							
Bamboo.....	France.....	1				D. C.	
<i>Phalaenopsis</i> sp. (orchid).....	do.....	1				D. C.	
<i>Nectria cinnabarina</i> :							
<i>Acer saccharinum</i> (silver maple)	Canada.....	1				N. Y.	
<i>Nectria diploa</i> :							
<i>Ischnaspis longirostris</i> on Cuban laurel.	Cuba.....			1		Fla.*	
<i>Lepidosaphes beckii</i> on <i>Chalcas</i> sp.	do.....				1	Fla.*	
<i>Lepidosaphes beckii</i> on <i>Citrus</i> sp.	do.....			1		Fla.*	
<i>Lepidosaphes beckii</i> on grapefruit.	Cuba, Honduras.....	1		2		1 Fla.*	
<i>Lepidosaphes beckii</i> on lemon.	Cuba.....			1		Fla.*	
<i>Lepidosaphes beckii</i> on orange.	Cuba, Haiti, Panama.....			5	1	1 Fla.*	
<i>Lepidosaphes beckii</i> on tangelo.	Bahamas.....			1		Fla.*	
<i>Parlatoria pergandii</i> on grapefruit.	Cuba.....	1				Fla.*	
<i>Selenaspis articulatus</i> on grapefruit.	Honduras.....					1 Fla.*	
<i>Selenaspis articulatus</i> on orange.	Panama.....				1	Fla.*	
<i>Nigrospora oryzae</i> :							
<i>Citrus grandis</i> (grapefruit).....	Puerto Rico.....			1		N. Y.	
<i>Oidium euonymi japonici</i> :							
<i>Euonymus japonica</i>	Greece, Italy.....			1	1	N. Y.	
<i>Oidium hortensiae</i> :							
<i>Hydrangea</i> sp.....	England.....	1				D. C.	

List of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1939, to June 30, 1940, inclusive—Continued

[All findings marked with an asterisk indicate State inspection]

Pest and host	Country of origin	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mall	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
DISEASES—continued							
<i>Oospora citri-aurantii:</i> <i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (lime).....	Brazil, Cuba, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico.	2		2		4	Pa., Tex.
<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....	Brazil.....				1		Pa.
<i>Panagrolaimus hygrophilus:</i> <i>Nelumbium nelumbo</i> (waterlily).....	Cuba.....	1					N. Y.
<i>Panagrolaimus rigidus:</i> <i>Hyacinthus orientalis albulus</i> (Roman hyacinth).....	France.....	1					N. Y.
<i>Zingiber officinalis</i> (ginger).....	Cuba.....	1					N. Y.
<i>Papulospora coprophila:</i> <i>Allium cepa</i> (onion).....	Mexico.....			1			Tex.
<i>Gladiolus</i> sp.....	Netherlands.....	160	2				D. C.
<i>Papulospora parasitica:</i> <i>Begonia</i> sp.....	do.....	1					N. Y.
<i>Lilium henryi</i> (Henry lily).....	do.....	1					N. Y.
<i>Papulospora</i> sp.: <i>Allium cepa</i> (onion).....	Mexico.....			1			Tex.
<i>Peronospora pisi:</i> <i>Pisum sativum</i> (pea).....	England, Italy, Mexico.....			1		2	N. Y., Tex.
<i>Peronospora trifoliorum:</i> <i>Medicago sativa</i> (alfalfa).....	Mexico.....			1			Tex.
<i>Pestalozzia coccolobae:</i> <i>Coccoloba urifera</i> (seagrape).....	Bermuda.....			1			N. Y.
<i>Pestalozzia compita:</i> <i>Rosa chinensis manetti</i>	Ireland.....	1					N. Y.
<i>Pestalozzia macrotricha:</i> <i>Rhododendron</i> sp.....	England.....	1					D. C.
<i>Pestalozzia neglecta:</i> <i>Euonymus</i> sp.....	Japan.....				1		Wash.
<i>Pestalozzia palmarum:</i> <i>Pandanus</i> sp. (screw pine).....	Philippines.....	1					Calif.*
<i>Sabal</i> sp. (palmetto).....	Virgin Islands.....			1			N. Y.
<i>Pestalozzia rhododendri:</i> <i>Azalea</i> sp.....	Belgium.....	1					D. C.
<i>Rhododendron</i> sp.....	England.....		1				Calif.*
<i>Peziella lythri:</i> <i>Paeonia moutan</i>	Japan.....	2	1				Wash.
<i>Paeonia suffruticosa</i>	do.....		4				Wash.
<i>Phleospora multumaculans:</i> <i>Juglans</i> sp. (walnut).....	Mexico.....			6			Tex.
<i>Phlyetaena ranunculacearum:</i> <i>Paeonia moutan</i> var.....	Japan.....	1					Calif.*
<i>Phoma betae:</i> <i>Beta vulgaris</i> (beet).....	Mexico.....	3		1			Tex.
<i>Phoma citricarpa:</i> <i>Citrus nobilis deliciosa</i> (Mandar- darin orange).....	Japan.....	1					Wash.
<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....	Australia.....					1	Wash.
<i>Phoma conigena abieticola:</i> <i>Picea excelsa</i> (Norway spruce).....	Germany.....			1			N. Y.
<i>Phoma lingam</i> (?): <i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i> (cab- bage).....	Mexico.....			3			Tex.
<i>Phoma pomi:</i> <i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple).....	Mexico.....			2			Tex.
<i>Phoma tenuis:</i> <i>Camellia japonica</i> (camellia).....	Japan.....	2					Calif.*, Wash.
<i>Phomopsis capsici:</i> <i>Capsicum annuum</i> (pepper).....	Cuba.....	3					N. Y.
<i>Phomopsis perniciosa:</i> <i>Prunus subhirtella sendaica</i>	Netherlands.....	1					N. Y.
<i>Phomopsis prunorum:</i> <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> (cherry- laurel).....	France.....	1					N. Y.
<i>Phragmidium rosae-acicularis:</i> <i>Rosa</i> sp.....	Canada.....			1			Wash.
<i>Phyllachora cynodontis:</i> <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (Bermuda- grass).....	India.....	1					N. Y.

List of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1939, to June 30, 1940, inclusive—Continued

[All findings marked with an asterisk indicate State inspection]

Pest and host	Country of origin	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Maile	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
DISEASES—continued							
<i>Phyllachora graminis:</i> Grass.....	Mexico.....	1					N. Y.
<i>Phyllachora gratissima:</i> <i>Persea americana</i> (avocado).....	Mexico.....			1			Tex.
<i>Phyllachora trifolii:</i> <i>Trifolium</i> sp. (clover).....	Arabia.....	1					N. Y.
<i>Phyllosticta corylea:</i> <i>Robinia</i> sp. (locust).....	Mexico.....			1			Tex.
<i>Phyllosticta antirrhini:</i> <i>Antirrhinum majus</i> (snapdragon).	Cuba.....					1	N. Y.
<i>Phyllosticta camelliaeicola meranensis:</i> <i>Camellia japonica</i> (camellia).....	Japan.....	1					Calif.*
<i>Phyllosticta gladioli:</i> <i>Gladiolus</i> sp.....	Mexico.....			1			Tex.
<i>Phyllosticta nigro-maculans:</i> Orchid.....	do.....		1				Tex.
<i>Phyllosticta phaseolina:</i> <i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean).....	Cuba.....	1					N. Y.
<i>Phyllosticta ruscicola:</i> <i>Ruscus aculeatus</i> (butchers-broom).	Italy.....	2					Pa.
<i>Ruscus</i> sp.....	do.....				1		N. Y.
<i>Phyllosticta stanhopaeae:</i> <i>Stanhopea</i> sp. (orchid).....	Mexico.....	1					Calif.*
<i>Physalospora camptospora:</i> <i>Oncidium</i> sp. (orchid).....	Colombia.....	1					Calif.*
<i>Physalospora cattleyae:</i> <i>Cattleya</i> sp. (orchid).....	Guatemala.....	1					Calif.*
<i>Physalospora japonica:</i> <i>Camellia japonica</i> (camellia).....	Japan.....	1					Calif.*
<i>Physalospora rosicola:</i> <i>Rosa</i> sp.....	New South Wales.....	1					Calif.*
<i>Phytophthora phaseoli:</i> <i>Phaseolus</i> sp. (string bean).....	Mexico.....			8			Ariz.
<i>Phytophthora terrestris:</i> <i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> (tomato).	Cuba, Mexico.....	40					Ariz., Fla.*, N. Y.
<i>Plasmiodiophora brassicae:</i> <i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).....	France, Japan.....					3	N. Y., Pa., Wash.
<i>Pleospora herbarum:</i> <i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange).....	Italy.....			1			N. Y.
<i>Podonectria coccicola</i> (?): <i>Lepidosaphes beckii</i> on orange.....	Brazil.....				1		Fla.*
<i>Pratylenchus pratensis:</i> <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (dasheen).....	Jamaica.....			1			N. Y.
<i>Convallaria majalis</i> (lily-of-the-valley).	Denmark, Germany, Netherlands.	7					N. Y.
<i>Dioscorea</i> sp. (yam).....	Antigua, Jamaica.....			3			N. Y.
<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> (potato).....	Mexico, Norway.....		1			1	N. Y., Tex.
<i>Pseudopeziza medicaginis:</i> <i>Medicago sativa</i> (alfalfa).....	Mexico.....			1			Tex.
<i>Trifolium repens</i> var. (shamrock).	Ireland.....		2				N. Y.
<i>Pseudopeziza trifolii:</i> <i>Trifolium</i> sp. (clover).....	do.....		2				N. Y.
<i>Puccinia allii:</i> <i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic).....	Argentina, Belgium, Chile, Egypt, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Rumania, Spain, Turkey, Uruguay.	62	1	2		53	N. Y.
<i>Puccinia buzi:</i> <i>Burus</i> sp. (box).....	Ireland.....		2				Mass., Wash.
<i>Puccinia cesatii:</i> <i>Andropogon annulatus</i>	Egypt.....					1	N. Y.
<i>Puccinia chrysanthemi:</i> <i>Chrysanthemum</i> sp.....	Mexico.....			15			Calif., Tex.

List of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1939, to June 30, 1940, inclusive—Continued

[All findings marked with an asterisk indicate State inspection]

Pest and host	Country of origin	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
DISEASES—continued							
<i>Puccinia gentianae:</i> <i>Gentiana clusii</i>	Switzerland.....		1				N. Y.
<i>Puccinia heterospora:</i> <i>Anoda</i> sp.....	Mexico.....	1		1			Tex.
<i>Puccinia magnusiana:</i> <i>Phragmites communis</i>	Italy.....	1					N. Y.
<i>Puccinia ornithogali-thyrsoides:</i> <i>Ornithogalum thyrsoides</i> (chinkerichee).....	Union of South Africa.....				1		Mass.
<i>Puccinia phragmitis</i> <i>Phragmites communis</i> (reed-grass).....	Netherlands.....	1					N. Y.
<i>Puccinia purpurea:</i> <i>Holcus halepensis</i> (Johnson grass).....	Mexico.....	1					Ariz.
<i>Holcus sorghum</i> var. (broom-corn).....	do.....	1		2			Tex.
<i>Holcus sorghum</i> (sorghum).....	do.....	2		7			Tex.
<i>Puccinia schedonardi:</i> <i>Gossypium</i> sp. (cotton).....	do.....			1			Ariz.
<i>Puccinia tagetica:</i> <i>Tagetes florida</i> (marigold).....	do.....			27			Tex.
<i>Pucciniopsis caricae:</i> <i>Carica papaya</i> (papaya).....	Colombia, Cuba, Honduras, Jamaica, Puerto Rico.....	22		3		21	N. Y.
<i>Ravenelia ingae:</i> <i>Inga tera</i>	Guatemala.....	1					Mass.
<i>Rhabditis producta:</i> <i>Brassica rapa</i> (turnip).....	Italy.....					1	N. Y.
<i>Rhizoctonia bataticola:</i> <i>Cucumis melo</i> (melon).....	Chile.....	5					N. Y.
<i>Rhytisma acerinum:</i> <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (sycamore).....	England.....					1	N. Y.
<i>Acer</i> sp.....	Denmark.....	1					N. Y.
<i>Rotylenchus robustus:</i> <i>Convallaria majalis</i> (lily-of-the-valley).....	Denmark, Netherlands.....	2					N. Y.
<i>Sclerotinia fructigena:</i> <i>Malus sylvestris</i> (apple).....	England.....					1	Pa.
<i>Prunus domestica</i> (plum).....	England, France, Italy.....					3	N. Y.
<i>Prunus</i> sp. (cherry).....	England, Italy.....					2	N. Y.
<i>Sclerotinia minor:</i> <i>Cichorium intybus</i> (witloof).....	Belgium.....	15					N. Y.
<i>Sclerotinia minutissima:</i> <i>Narcissus</i> sp.....	Netherlands.....	5					N. Y.
<i>Sclerotinia narcissi:</i> <i>Narcissus</i> sp.....	do.....	5					N. Y.
<i>Sclerotioopsis testudinea:</i> <i>Paeonia moutan</i>	Japan.....	2					Calif.*
<i>Paeonia suffruticosa</i>	do.....		1				Wash.
<i>Sclerotium cepivorum:</i> <i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic).....	France, Italy.....	1				1	N. Y.
<i>Septomyxa persicina:</i> <i>Sechium edule</i> (chayote).....	Cuba.....	1					Fla.*
<i>Septoria azaleae:</i> <i>Azalea indica</i> (azalea).....	Belgium, Netherlands.....	6	1	1			D. C.
<i>Septoria caricis montanae:</i> <i>Carex montana</i>	Sweden.....		1				N. Y.
<i>Septoria chrysanthemella:</i> <i>Chrysanthemum</i> sp.....	Bermuda, England.....			1	1		N. Y.
<i>Septoria citri:</i> <i>Citrus limonia</i> (lemon).....	Union of South Africa.....					1	N. Y.
<i>Septoria darrowii:</i> <i>Rubus</i> sp. (blackberry).....	Mexico.....			1			Tex.
<i>Septoria dianthi:</i> <i>Dianthus</i> sp. (carnation).....	Italy.....			2			N. Y.
<i>Septoria drummondii:</i> <i>Phlox drummondii</i>	Bermuda.....			1			N. Y.
<i>Septoria endiviae:</i> <i>Cichorium endivria</i> (escarole).....	Italy.....					1	N. Y.

List of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1939, to June 30, 1940, inclusive—Continued

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Pest and host	Country of origin	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
DISEASES—continued							
<i>Septoria gladioli:</i> <i>Gladiolus</i> sp.	Mexico.....			1			Ariz.
<i>Septoria hydrangeae:</i> <i>Hydrangea</i> sp.	do.....			2			Tex.
<i>Septoria lactucae:</i> <i>Lactuca sativa</i> (lettuce)	Brazil.....					1	N. Y.
<i>Septoria lycopersici:</i> <i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> (tomato)	Mexico.....			1			Tex.
<i>Septoria malvicola:</i> <i>Malva rotundifolia</i>	Rumania.....		1				N. Y.
<i>Septoria nodorum:</i> <i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat)	England.....		1				N. Y.
<i>Septoria origanicola majoranae:</i> <i>Origanum</i> sp. (marjoram)	Canada.....			1			Wash.
<i>Septoria pisi:</i> <i>Pisum sativum</i> (pea)	Portugal.....					2	N. Y.
<i>Septoria rubi:</i> <i>Pubus</i> sp. (raspberry)	Mexico.....			1			Tex.
<i>Septoria taraxaci:</i> <i>Taraxacum officinale</i> (dandelion)	Italy.....					1	N. Y.
<i>Sphaerotheca pannosa:</i> <i>Posa</i> sp.	Cuba, Mexico.....			5		1	Fla.*, Tex.
<i>Sporonema oryzzoci:</i> <i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i> (lingonberry)	Newfoundland.....		1				Pa.
<i>Stagonospora curtisii:</i> <i>Narcissus</i> sp.	Netherlands.....		1				N. Y.
<i>Stemphylium citri:</i> <i>Citrus nobilis deliciosa</i> (Mandarin orange)	Japan.....		4				Wash.
<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange)	China.....			2			Wash.
<i>Thielaviopsis basicola:</i> <i>Gloxinia</i>	Belgium.....		1				Mass.
<i>Tilletia tritici:</i> <i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat)	Mexico.....			4			Ariz.
<i>Tilletia vulpiae:</i> <i>Festuca</i> sp. (fescue)	Syria.....		1				N. Y.
<i>Transchelia pruni-spinosae:</i> <i>Amygdalus persica nectarina</i> (nectarine)	Chile.....		1				N. Y.
<i>Amygdalus persica</i> (peach)	Chile, Mexico.....		1	1			N. Y., Tex.
<i>Uredinopsis macrosperma:</i> <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> (bracken)	Mexico.....			1			Tex.
<i>Uredo erythrozylonis:</i> <i>Erythrozylon coca</i> (coca)	Peru.....		1				N. Y.
<i>Urocystis cepulae:</i> <i>Allium cepa</i> (onion)	Italy.....		1				N. Y.
<i>Urocystis colchici:</i> <i>Colchicum</i> sp. (autumn crocus)	Netherlands.....		2				D. C.
<i>Urocystis occulta:</i> <i>Secale cereale</i> (rye)	Denmark.....		1				Md.
<i>Uromyces betae:</i> <i>Beta vulgaris cicla</i> (Swiss chard)	Italy.....					1	N. Y.
<i>Uromyces dolicholi:</i> <i>Cajanus indicus</i> (pigeon pea)	Cuba.....			1			N. Y.
<i>Uromyces fabae:</i> <i>Vicia faba</i> (fava bean)	Italy.....		1			1	Mass., N. Y.
<i>Uromyces lespedezae-procumbentis:</i> <i>Lespedeza buergeri</i>	Japan.....		1				Calif.*
<i>Lespedeza formosa alba</i>	do.....		1				Wash.
<i>Lespedeza formosa albiflora</i>	do.....		4				Wash.
<i>Uromyces striatus medicaginis:</i> <i>Medicago sativa</i> (alfalfa)	Argentina, Mexico.....			4		1	N. Y., Tex.
<i>Uromyces trifolii:</i> <i>Trifolium repens</i> var. (shamrock)	Ireland.....		1				N. Y.
<i>Ustilago bromivora:</i> <i>Bromus tectorum</i>	Italy.....		1				N. Y.

List of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1939, to June 30, 1940, inclusive—Continued

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Pest and host	Country of origin	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
DISEASES—continued							
<i>Ustilago grandis</i> :							
<i>Phragmites communis</i> (reed-grass)	Netherlands	2				N. Y.	
<i>Phragmites</i> sp.	do	1				N. Y.	
<i>Ustilago levis</i> :							
<i>Avena sativa</i> (oat)	Mexico			2		Tex.	
<i>Ustilago vaillantii</i> :							
<i>Muscari comosum</i> (cipollino)	Italy, Morocco	7				N. Y.	
<i>Vermicularia capsici</i> :							
<i>Capsicum annuum</i> (pepper)	Cuba, Java	2			1	La., Md., N. Y.	
<i>Vermicularia liliacearum</i> :							
<i>Iris germanica</i> var.	Australia, France		4			Calif.*	
<i>Vermicularia trichella</i> :							
<i>Hedera helix</i> (English ivy)	Norway				1	N. Y.	
<i>Verticillium albo-atrum</i> :							
<i>Dahlia</i> sp.	Netherlands		1			D. C.	
<i>Gloxinia</i>	do	1				N. Y.	
<i>Gossypium</i> sp. (cotton)	Mexico			1		Tex.	
Virus, mosaic:							
<i>Apium graveolens</i> (celery)	Peru				1	N. Y.	
<i>Capsicum annuum</i> (pepper)	Mexico	150	8			Ariz., Tex.	
<i>Cucurbita maxima</i> (squash)	do		2			Tex.	
<i>Lilium longiflorum harrissii</i>	Bermuda		3			N. Y.	
<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> (tomato)	Mexico		2			Tex.	
Virus, spotted wilt:							
<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i>	do	6	1			Ariz.	
Zygosporium oschioides:							
Palm	Cuba	1				N. Y.	

Hosts and diseases

ACER:

- Erinose* (mite gall).
- Nectria cinnabarina* (Ascomycetes).
- Rhytisma acerinum* (Ascomycetes).

ACONITUM:

- Aphelenchoides fragariae* (Nematoda).

AESCULUS:

- Guignardia aesculi* (Ascomycetes).

AGLAONEMA:

- Aphelenchoides parietinus* (Nematoda).
- Ijukya ritrea* (Ascomycetes).

ALLIUM CAERULEUM:

- Ditylenchus dipsaci* (Nematoda).

ALLIUM CEPA:

- Botrytis allii* (Deuteromycetes).
- Ditylenchus dipsaci* (Nematoda).
- Macrosporium commune* (Deuteromycetes).
- Macrosporium porri* (Deuteromycetes).
- Papulospora coprophila* (Deuteromycetes).
- Papulospora* sp. (Deuteromycetes).
- Urocystis cepulae* (Promycetes).

ALLIUM FISTULOSUM:

- Mycosphaerella schoenoprasii* (Ascomycetes).

ALLIUM NEAPOLITANUM:

- Aphelenchoides subtenuis* (Nematoda).

ALLIUM PORRUM:

- Mycosphaerella schoenoprasii* (Ascomycetes).

ALLIUM SATIVUM:

- Aphelenchoides parietinus* (Nematoda).
- Aphelenchus avenae* (Nematoda).
- Heterosporium allii* (Deuteromycetes).
- Mycosphaerella schoenoprasii* (Ascomycetes).
- Puccinia allii* (Promycetes).
- Sclerotium cepitorum* (Deuteromycetes).

ALSTROEMERIA:

- Aphelenchoides huntii* (Nematoda).

AMARYLLIS:

- Ditylenchus dipsaci* (Nematoda).

AMYGDALUS PERSICA:

- Coryneum beijerinckii* (Deuteromycetes).
- Tranzschelia pruni-spinosae* (Promycetes).

AMYGDALUS PERSICA NECTARINA:

- Tranzschelia pruni-spinosae* (Promycetes).

ANDROPOGON:

- Puccinia cesatii* (Promycetes).

ANODA:

- Puccinia heterospora* (Promycetes).

ANTIRRHINUM:

- Phyllosticta antirrhini* (Deuteromycetes).

APIUM:

- Mosaic (virus).

ARAUCARIA:

- Crypsospora longispora* (Ascomycetes).

ARUNDO:

- Hendersonia donacis* (Deuteromycetes).

ASTER:

- Coleosporium solidaginis* (Promycetes).

AVENA:

- Ustilago levis* (Promycetes).

AZALEA:

- Cercospora handelii* (Deuteromycetes).
- Pestulozzi rhodotendri* (Deuteromycetes).
- Septoria azaleae* (Deuteromycetes).

BAMBOO:

- Eutypa bambusina* (Ascomycetes).

- Nectria binotiana* (Ascomycetes).

BEGONIA:

- Papulospora parasitica* (Deuteromycetes).

Hosts and diseases—Continued

- BENINCASA:**
Mycosphaerella citrullina (Ascomycetes).
- BETA VULGARIS:**
Phoma betae (Deuteromycetes).
- BETA VULGARIS CICLA:**
Uromyces betae (Promycetes).
- BETULA:**
Erinose (mite gall).
- BRASSIA**—See Orchidaceae.
- BRASSICA OLERACEA CAPITATA:**
Bacterium campestre (Schizomycetes).
Phoma lingam (?) (Deuteromycetes).
- BRASSICA RAPA:**
Plasmodiophora brassicae (Myxomycetes).
Rhabditis producta (Nematoda).
- BROMUS:**
Ustilago bromivora (Promycetes).
- BRYOPHYLLUM:**
Heterodera marioni (Nematoda).
- BUXUS:**
Puccinia buxi (Promycetes).
- CAJANUS:**
Colletotrichum cajani (Deuteromycetes).
Uromyces dolicholi (Promycetes).
- CAMELLIA:**
Discosia artoceas (Deuteromycetes).
Phoma tenuis (Deuteromycetes).
Phyllosticta camelliaeicola (Deuteromycetes).
Physalospora japonica (Ascomycetes).
- CAMPANULA:**
Cladosporium campanulae (Promycetes).
- CAPSICUM:**
Epicoccum nigrum (Deuteromycetes).
Helminthosporium curvulum (Deuteromycetes).
Phomopsis capsici (Deuteromycetes).
Vermicularia capsici (Deuteromycetes).
Virus (mosaic).
- CAREX:**
Septoria caricis montanae (Deuteromycetes).
- CARICA:**
Pucciniopsis caricae (Deuteromycetes).
- CASTANEA:**
Acrospira mirabilis (Deuteromycetes).
Cylindrosporium castanicolum (Deuteromycetes).
Cytospora ambiens (Deuteromycetes).
- CATTLEY A**—See Orchidaceae.
- CHAMAEROPS:**
Microdiploia palmarum (Deuteromycetes).
- CHIONODOXA:**
Aphelenchus avenae (Nematoda).
Ditylenchus dipsaci (Nematoda).
- CHRYSANTHEMUM:**
Cylindrosporium chrysanthemi (Deuteromycetes).
Puccinia chrysanthemi (Promycetes).
Septoria chrysanthemella (Deuteromycetes).
- CICORIUM:**
Sclerotinia minor (Ascomycetes).
Septoria endiviae (Deuteromycetes).
- CITRULLUS:**
Mycosphaerella citrullina (Ascomycetes).
- CITRUS AURANTIFOLIA:**
Bacterium citri (Schizomycetes).
Oospora citri-aurantii (Deuteromycetes).
- CITRUS GRANDIS:**
Bacterium citri (Schizomycetes).
Nigrospora oryzae (Deuteromycetes).
- CITRUS LIMONIA:**
Bacterium citri (Schizomycetes).
Septoria citri (Deuteromycetes).
- CITRUS NOBILIS:**
Alternaria citri (Deuteromycetes).
- CITRUS NOBILIS DELICIOSA:**
Meliola penzigi (Ascomycetes).
Phoma citricarpa (Deuteromycetes).
Stemphylium citri (Deuteromycetes).
- CITRUS SINENSIS:**
Alternaria citri (Deuteromycetes).
Bacterium citri (Schizomycetes).
Elsinoe australis (Ascomycetes).
Leptothyrium pomi (Deuteromycetes).
Oospora citri-aurantii (Deuteromycetes).
Phoma citricarpa (Deuteromycetes).
Pleospora herbarum (Ascomycetes).
Stemphylium citri (Deuteromycetes).
- COCCOLOBA:**
Pestalozzia coccolobae (Deuteromycetes).
- COLCHICUM:**
Urocystis colchici (Promycetes).
- COLOCASIA:**
Diplodia tubericola (Deuteromycetes).
Pratylenchus pratensis (Nematoda).
- CONVALLARIA:**
Aphelenchoides fragariae (Nematoda).
Aphelenchoides parietinus (Nematoda).
Ditylenchus dipsaci (Nematoda).
Pratylenchus pratensis (Nematoda).
Rotylenchus robustus (Nematoda).
- CROCUS:**
Aphelenchus avenae (Nematoda).
- CUCUMIS MELO:**
Mycosphaerella citrullina (Ascomycetes).
Rhizoctonia bataticola (Deuteromycetes).
- CUCUMIS SATIVUS:**
Cladosporium cucumerinum (Deuteromycetes).
Mycosphaerella citrullina (Ascomycetes).
- CUCURBITA MAXIMA:**
Mycosphaerella citrullina (Ascomycetes).
Virus (mosaic).
- CUCURBITA PEPO:**
Colletotrichum lagenarium (Deuteromycetes).
Erysiphe cichoracearum (Ascomycetes).
- CUMINUM:**
Erysiphe polygona (Ascomycetes).
- CYMBIDIUM**—See Orchidaceae.
- CYMBOBOGON:**
Aphelenchoides parietinus (Nematoda).
- CYNODON:**
Phyllachora cynodontis (Ascomycetes).
- DAHLIA:**
Erysiphe cichoracearum (Ascomycetes).
Verticillium albo-atrum (Deuteromycetes).
- DAPHNE:**
Heterodera marioni (Nematoda).
- DIANTHUS:**
Alternaria dianthi (Deuteromycetes).
Heterosporium echinulatum (Deuteromycetes).
Septoria dianthi (Deuteromycetes).
- DIOSCOREA:**
Diplodia tubericola (Deuteromycetes).
Pratylenchus pratensis (Nematoda).
- ERIOBOTRYA:**
Fusicladium eribotryae (Deuteromycetes).
- ERYTHROXYLON:**
Uredo erythroxylois (Promycetes).
- EUONYMUS:**
Cercosporaella euonymi (Deuteromycetes).
Oidium euonymi-japonici (Deuteromycetes).
Pestalozzia neglecta (Deuteromycetes).
- FAGUS:**
Cytospora ambiens (Deuteromycetes).
- FESTUCA:**
Epichloe typhina (Ascomycetes).
Tilletia vulpiae (Promycetes).
- FOENICULUM:**
Fusicladium depressum (Deuteromycetes).
- FRITILLARIA:**
Aphelenchoides parietinus (Nematoda).
Aphelenchus avenae (Nematoda).
- GALANTHUS:**
Aphelenchoides parietinus (Nematoda).
Botrytis galanthina (Deuteromycetes).
- GARDENIA:**
Myriangium duriae (Ascomycetes).
- GENTIANA:**
Puccinia gentianae (Promycetes).
- GLADIOLUS:**
Aphelenchoides parietinus (Nematoda).
Papulospora coprophila (Deuteromycetes).
Papulospora sp. (Deuteromycetes).
Phyllosticta gladioli (Deuteromycetes).
Septoria gladioli (Deuteromycetes).
- GLOXINIA:**
Aphelenchoides parietinus (Nematoda).
Thielaviopsis basicola (Deuteromycetes).
Verticillium albo-atrum (Deuteromycetes).
- GOSSYPIUM:**
Cercospora althaeina (Deuteromycetes).
Glomerella gossypii (Ascomycetes).
Puccinia schedonnardi (Promycetes).
Verticillium albo-atrum (Deuteromycetes).
- GRASS:**
Colletotrichum graminicolum (Deuteromycetes).
Phyllachora graminis (Ascomycetes).
- HEDERA:**
Colletotrichum hedericola (Deuteromycetes).
Vermicularia trichella (Deuteromycetes).

Hosts and diseases—Continued

- HIBISCUS:**
Cercospora althaeina (Deuteromycetes).
Kuehneola malvicola (Promycetes).
- HOLCUS HALEPENSIS:**
Puccinia purpurea (Promycetes).
- HOLCUS SORGHUM:**
Darluca fitum (Deuteromycetes).
Puccinia purpurea (Promycetes).
- HOLCUS SORGHUM** var. (broomcorn):
Puccinia purpurea (Promycetes).
- HYACINTHUS:**
Bacterium hyacinthi (Schizomycetes).
Ditylenchus dipsaci (Nematoda).
Panagrolaimus rigidus (Nematoda).
- HYDRANGEA:**
Oidium hortensiae (Deuteromycetes).
Septoria hydrangeae (Deuteromycetes).
- INGA:**
Ravenelia ingae (Promycetes).
- INSECTS:**
Cephalosporium lecanii (Deuteromycetes).
Myriangium duriae (Ascomycetes).
Nectria diploa (Ascomycetes).
Podonectria coccicola (Ascomycetes).
- IPOMOEA:**
Aphelenchoides huntii (Nematoda).
Ceratostomella fimbriata (Ascomycetes).
Cercospora ipomoeae (Deuteromycetes).
Diplodia tuberculata (Deuteromycetes).
Monilochaetes infuscans (Deuteromycetes).
- IRIS:**
Ditylenchus dipsaci (Nematoda).
Vermicularia liliacearum (Deuteromycetes).
- JUGLANS:**
Phleospora multimaculans (Deuteromycetes).
- KERRIA:**
Coryneum microstictum (Deuteromycetes).
- LACTUCA:**
Septoria lactucae (Deuteromycetes).
- LAELIA**—See Orchidaceae.
- LESPEDEZA:**
Uromyces lespedezae-procumbentis (Promycetes).
- LILIUM:**
Aphelenchoides parietinus (Nematoda).
Papulospora parasitica (Deuteromycetes).
Virus (mosaic).
- LYCASTE**.—See Orchidaceae.
- LYCOPERSICUM:**
Alternaria fasciculata (?) (Deuteromycetes).
Aplanobacter michiganense (Schizomycetes).
Bacterium punctilans (Schizomycetes).
Colletotrichum phomoides (Deuteromycetes).
Phytophthora terrestris (Phycomycetes).
Septoria lycopersici (Deuteromycetes).
Virus (mosaic).
Virus (spotted wilt).
- MAHONIA:**
Cumministiella sanguinea (Promycetes).
- MALUS:**
Alternaria mali (Deuteromycetes).
Gloeosporium fructigenum (Deuteromycetes).
Leptothyrium pomi (Deuteromycetes).
Phoma pomi (Deuteromycetes).
Sclerotinia fructigena (Ascomycetes).
- MALVA:**
Septoria malvicola (Deuteromycetes).
- MANIHOT:**
Diplodia tuberculata (Deuteromycetes).
- MEDICAGO:**
Colletotrichum destructivum (Deuteromycetes).
Peronospora trifoliorum (Phycomycetes).
Pseudopeziza medicaginis (Ascomycetes).
Uromyces striatus medicaginis (Promycetes).
- MOMORDICA:**
Mycosphaerella citrullina (Ascomycetes).
- MUSA PARADISIACA:**
Gloeosporium musarum (Deuteromycetes).
- MUSA SP.:**
Cercospora musae (Deuteromycetes).
Gloeosporium musarum (Deuteromycetes).
Leptosphaeria musarum (Ascomycetes).
Mycosphaerella musae (Ascomycetes).
- MUSCARI:**
Aspergillus alliaceus (Deuteromycetes).
Ditylenchus dipsaci (Nematoda).
Ustilago vaillantii (Promycetes).
- NARCISSUS:**
Aphelenchoides parietinus (Nematoda).
Aphelenchoides subtenuus (Nematoda).
Botrytis narcissicola (Deuteromycetes).
Ditylenchus dipsaci (Nematoda).
Sclerotinia minutissima (Ascomycetes).
Sclerotinia narcissi (Ascomycetes).
Stegonopora curtisii (Deuteromycetes).
- NELUMBUM:**
Panagrolaimus hygrophilus (Nematoda).
- NEPENTHES:**
Heterodera marioni (Nematoda).
- ODONTOGLOSSUM**—See Orchidaceae.
- ONCIDIUM**—See Orchidaceae.
- ORCHIDACEAE:**
Aphelenchoides parietinus (Nematoda).
Cercospora angraei (Deuteromycetes).
Colletotrichum macrosporium (Deuteromycetes).
Colletotrichum orchidearum (Deuteromycetes).
Colletotrichum stanhopeae (Deuteromycetes).
Gloeosporium cattleyae (Deuteromycetes).
Gloeosporium cymbidii (Deuteromycetes).
Gloeosporium laeliae (Deuteromycetes).
Gloeosporium odontoglossi macrospora (Deuteromycetes).
Gloeosporium orchidearum (Deuteromycetes).
Glomerella cincta (Ascomycetes).
Hemileia oncidii (Promycetes).
Macrophoma oncidii (Deuteromycetes).
Nectria binotiana (Ascomycetes).
Phyllosticta nigro-maculans (Deuteromycetes).
Phyllosticta stanhopeae (Deuteromycetes).
Physalospora camptospora (Ascomycetes).
Physalospora cattleyae (Ascomycetes).
- ORIGANUM:**
Septoria origanicola majoranae (Deuteromycetes).
- ORNITHOGALUM:**
Puccinia ornithogalli-thyrsoides (Promycetes).
- ORYZA:**
Helminthosporium oryzae (Deuteromycetes).
- PAEONIA:**
Leptothyrium macrothecium (Deuteromycetes).
Peizella lythri (Ascomycetes).
Phlyctaena ranunculacearum (Deuteromycetes).
Sclerotopsis testudinea (Deuteromycetes).
- PALM:**
Zygosporium oschioides (Deuteromycetes).
- PANDANUS:**
Pestalotzia palmarum (Deuteromycetes).
- PASPALUM:**
Claviceps paspali (Ascomycetes).
- PEDILANTHUS:**
Gloeosporium crocatum (Deuteromycetes).
- PERSEA:**
Aspergillus glaucus (Deuteromycetes).
Phyllachora gratissima (Ascomycetes).
- PHALAENOPSIS**—See Orchidaceae.
- PHASEOLUS LUNATUS MACROCARPUS:**
Colletotrichum truncatum (Deuteromycetes).
- PHASEOLUS SP.** (string bean):
Bacterium phaseoli (Schizomycetes).
Phyllosticta phaseolina (Deuteromycetes).
Phytophthora phaseoli (Phycomycetes).
- PHLOX:**
Septoria drummondii (Deuteromycetes).
- PHRAGMITES:**
Puccinia magnusiana (Promycetes).
Puccinia phragmitis (Promycetes).
Ustilago grandis (Promycetes).
- PHYSALIS:**
Colletotrichum phomoides (Deuteromycetes).
- PICEA:**
Phoma conigena abieticola (Deuteromycetes).
- PISUM:**
Bacterium pisi (Schizomycetes).
Colletotrichum pisi (Deuteromycetes).
Erysiphe polygoni (Ascomycetes).
Peronospora pisi (Phycomycetes).
Septoria pisi (Deuteromycetes).
- POPULUS:**
Melampsora medusae (Promycetes).
- PRUNUS DOMESTICA:**
Sclerotinia fructigena (Ascomycetes).
- PRUNUS LAUROCERASUS:**
Phomopsis prunorum (Deuteromycetes).

Hosts and diseases—Continued

- PRUNUS SUBHIRTTELLA SENDAICA:
Phomopsis pernicioso (Deuteromycetes).
 PRUNUS SP. (cherry):
Sclerotinia fructigena (Ascomycetes).
 PSIDIUM:
Gloeosporium psidii (Deuteromycetes).
 PTERIDIUM:
Uredinopsis macrosperma (Promycetes).
 PUERARIA:
Diplodia tubericola (Deuteromycetes).
 PUNICA:
Mycosphaerella lythracearum (Ascomycetes).
 PYRUS:
Coryneum foliicolum (Deuteromycetes).
Gloeosporium fructigenum (Deuteromycetes).
 QUERCUS:
Fusicoccum quercinum (Deuteromycetes).
 RHODODENDRON:
Cercospora rhododendri (Deuteromycetes).
Chrysomya rhododendri (Promycetes).
Pestalozzia macrotrichum (Deuteromycetes).
Pestalozzia rhododendri (Deuteromycetes).
 ROBINIA:
Phyllactinia corylea (Ascomycetes).
 ROSA CHINENSIS MANETTI:
Apiosporella rhodophila (Ascomycetes).
Coryneum microstictum (Deuteromycetes).
Pestalozzia compta (Deuteromycetes).
 ROSA SP.:
Mycosphaerella rosicola (Ascomycetes).
Phragmidium rosae-acicularis (Promycetes).
Phyalospora rosicola (Ascomycetes).
Sphaerotheca pannosa (Ascomycetes).
 RUBUS:
Leptothyrium rubi (Deuteromycetes).
Mycosphaerella rubi (Ascomycetes).
Septoria darrovii (Deuteromycetes).
Septoria rubi (Deuteromycetes).
 RUSCUS:
Leptosphaeria rusci (Ascomycetes).
Phyllosticta rusicola (Deuteromycetes).
 SABAL:
Pestalozzia palmarum (Deuteromycetes).
 SACCHARUM:
Colletotrichum falcatum (Deuteromycetes).
Melanconium sacchari (Deuteromycetes).
 SALIX:
Melampsora abieti-capraearum (Promycetes).
 SCILLA:
Ditylenchus dipsaci (Nematoda).
 SECALE:
Darlucia filum (Deuteromycetes).
Urocystis ocellata (Promycetes).
 SECHIUM:
Colletotrichum lagenarium (Deuteromycetes).
 SECHIUM—Continued.
Mycosphaerella citrullina (Ascomycetes).
Septomyxa persicina (Deuteromycetes).
 SOJA:
Erysiphe polygona (Ascomycetes).
 SOLANUM MELONGENA:
Mycosphaerella citrullina (Ascomycetes).
 SOLANUM TUBEROSUM:
Aphelenchoides parietinus (Nematoda).
Aphelenchus avenae (Nematoda).
Ditylenchus dipsaci (Nematoda).
Pratylenchus pratensis (Nematoda).
 TABEBBUA:
Heterodera marioni (Nematoda).
 TAGETES:
Erysiphe cichoracearum (Ascomycetes).
Puccinia tagetica (Promycetes).
 TARAXACUM:
Septoria taraxaci (Deuteromycetes).
 TERMINALIA:
Fusicoccum microspermum (Deuteromycetes).
 TIGRIDIA:
Ditylenchus dipsaci (Nematoda).
 TRIFOLIUM:
Phyllachora trifolii (Ascomycetes).
Pseudopeziza medicaginis (Ascomycetes).
Pseudopeziza trifolii (Ascomycetes).
Uromyces trifolii (Promycetes).
 TRITICUM:
Anguina tritici (Nematoda).
Gibberella saubinetii (Ascomycetes).
Mycosphaerella tulasnei (Ascomycetes).
Septoria nodorum (Deuteromycetes).
Tilletia tritici (Promycetes).
 TULIPA:
Botrytis tulipae (Deuteromycetes).
 VACCINIUM:
Sporonema oxycocci (Deuteromycetes).
 VICIA:
Uromyces fabae (Promycetes).
 VIGNA:
Aspergillus flavus (Deuteromycetes).
 XANTHOSOMA:
Aphelenchoides parietinus (Nematoda).
Cephalobus persegni (Nematoda).
Ditylenchus intermedius (Nematoda).
 ZAMIA:
Aschersonia cubensis (Deuteromycetes).
 ZINGIBER:
Aphelenchoides parietinus (Nematoda).
Panagrolaimus rigidus (Nematoda).
 ZINNIA:
Cercospora atrinecta (Deuteromycetes).
Cercospora zinniae (Deuteromycetes).
Erysiphe cichoracearum (Ascomycetes).

Unknown hosts

- LEAF:
 Eribose (mite gall).

Country of origin and diseases

- AFGHANISTAN:
Anguina tritici (Steinb.) Filipjev.
 ANTIGUA:
Pratylenchus pratensis (deMan) Filipjev.
 ARABIA:
Colletotrichum graminicolum (Ces.) Wils.
Epichloe typhina (Tul.) Pers.
Phyllachora trifolii Fekl.
 ARGENTINA:
Diplodia tubericola (E. & E.) Taub.
Puccinia allii (DC.) Rud.
Uromyces striatus medicaginis (Pass.) Arth.
 AUSTRALIA:
Phoma citricarpa McAlp.
Vermicularia liliacearum Westd.
 BAHAMAS:
Myriangium duriaei Mont. & Berk.
Nectria diploa B. & C.
 BELGIUM:
Cercospora handeli Bubak.
Glomerella cincta (Ston.) Spauld. & Schrenk.
 BELGIUM—Continued.
Pestalozzia rhododendri (D. Sacc.) Guba.
Puccinia allii (DC.) Rud.
Sclerotinia minor Jagger.
Septoria azaleae Vogl.
Thielaviopsis basicola (Berk.) Ferraris.
 BERMUDA:
Mycosphaerella rosicola (Pass.) B. H. Davis.
Pestalozzia cocolobae E. & E.
Septoria chrysanthemella Cav.
Septoria drummondii E. & E.
Virus (mosaic).
 BRAZIL:
Colletotrichum lagenarium (Pass.) Ell. & Hals.
Elsinoe australis Bit. & Jenk.
Gloeosporium orchidearum Karst. & Har.
Hemileia oncidii Griff. & Maubl.
Heterodera marioni (Cornu) Goodey.
Mycosphaerella musae (Speg.) Syd.
Oospora citri-aurantii C. O. Smith.
Podonectria coccicola E. & E.
Septoria lactucae Pass.

Country of origin and diseases—Continued

CANADA:

- Cercospora rhododendri* March. & Verpl.
Coleosporium solidaginis (Schw.) Thueml.
Nectria cinnabarina (Tode) Fr.
Phragmidium rosae-acicularis Liro.
Septoria origanicola majoranae Bres.

CHILE:

- Melampsora medusae* Thueml.
Puccinia allii (DC.) Rud.
Rhizoctonia bataticola (Taub.) Butl.
Tranzschelia pruni-spinosae (Pers.) Diet.

CHINA:

- Alternaria citri* N. B. Pierce.
Aphelenchoides parietinus (Bast.) Steiner.
Bacterium citri (Hasse) Doidge.
Diplodia tubericola (E. & E.) Taub.
Ijuhya vitrea Starb.
Stemphylium citri Patterson & Charles.

COLOMBIA:

- Aphelenchoides parietinus* (Bast.) Steiner.
Cephalosporium lecanii Zimm.
Cercospora musae Zimm.
Claviceps paspali (Schw.) Stevens & Hall.
Colletotrichum orchidearum All.
Gloeosporium cattleyae Sacc. & D. Sacc.
Gloeosporium odontoglossi macrospora Verpl.
Gloeosporium orchidearum Karst. & Har.
Glomerella cincta (Ston.) Spauld. & Schrenk.
Leptosphaeria musarum S. & H.
Macrophoma oncidii P. Henn.
Physalospora campopospora Sacc.
Pucciniopsis caricae Earle.

COSTA RICA:

- Gloeosporium musarum* Cke. & Mass.

CUBA:

- Alternaria fasciculata* (?) (C. & E.) Jones & Grout.
Aphelenchoides parietinus (Bast.) Steiner.
Aspergillus flavus Link.
Cephalobus persegnis Bast.
Cephalosporium lecanii Zimm.
Cercospora musae Zimm.
Cladosporium cucumerinum Ell. & Arth.
Colletotrichum falcatum F. A. Went.
Colletotrichum lagenarium (Pass.) Ell. & Hals.
Colletotrichum phomoides (Sacc.) Chester.
Colletotrichum truncatum (Schw.) Andrus & Moore.
Ditylenchus intermedius (deMan) Filipjev.
Gloeosporium musarum Cke. & Mass.
Helminthosporium curvulum Sacc.
Mycosphaerella citrullina (Smith) Gross.
Nectria diploa B. & C.
Oospora citri-aurantii C. O. Smith.
Panagrolaimus hygrophilus Bassen.
Panagrolaimus rigidus (Schneider) Thorne.
Phomopsis capsici (Mgn.) Sacc.
Phyllosticta antirrhini Syd.
Phyllosticta phaseolina Sacc.
Phytophthora terrestris Sherb.
Pucciniopsis caricae Earle.
Septomyxa persicina (Fres.) Sacc.
Sphaerotheca pannosa (Wallr.) Lev.
Uromyces dolicholi Arth.
Vermicularia capscii Syd.
Zygosporium oschiodes Mont.

DENMARK:

- Aphelenchoides parietinus* (Bast.) Steiner.
Pratylenchus pratensis (deMan) Filipjev.
Rhizium acerinum (Pers.) Fries.
Rotylenchus robustus (DeMan) Filipjev.
Urocystis occulta (Wallr.) Rab.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC:

- Colletotrichum macrosporum* Sacc.

ECUADOR:

- Gloeosporium musarum* Cke. & Mass.

EGYPT:

- Puccinia allii* (DC.) Rud.

- Puccinia cesatii* Schroet.

ENGLAND:

- Alternaria dianthi* Stevens & Hall.
Aphelenchoides huntii Steiner.
Cercospora anarici Gaill. & Fouill.
Coleosporium campanulae (Pers.) Lev.
Colletotrichum orchidearum All.
Cytospora ambiens Sacc.
Ditylenchus dipsaci (Kuhn) Filipjev.
 Erinose.
Gibberella saubinetii (Mont.) Sacc.
Oidium hortensiae Jorstadt.

ENGLAND—Continued.

- Peronospora pisi* (DeBy.) Syd.
Pestalozzia macrotricha Klebahn.
Pestalozzia rhododendri (D. Sacc.) Guba.
Rhizium acerinum (Pers.) Fries.
Sclerotinia fructigena Aderh. & Ruhl.
Septoria chrysanthemella Cav.
Septoria nodorum Berk.

FRANCE:

- Aphelenchoides parietinus* (Bast.) Steiner.
Coryneum folicolum Fckl.
Cytospora ambiens Sacc.
Ditylenchus dipsaci (Kuhn) Filipjev.
Erysiphe polygoni DC.
Gloeosporium fructigenum Berk.
Leptothyrium macrothecum Fckl.
Leptothyrium rubi (Duby) Sacc.
Mycosphaerella schoenoprasii (Rabenh.) Schroet.
Nectria binotiana Sacc.
Panagrolaimus rigidus (Schneider) Thorne.
Phomopsis prunorum Grove.
Plasmiodiophora brassicae Wor.
Puccinia allii (DC.) Rud.
Sclerotinia fructigena Aderh. & Ruhl.
Sclerotium cepitorum Berk.
Vermicularia liliacearum Westd.

GERMANY:

- Aphelenchoides fragariae* (Ritzema Bos) Christie.
Aphelenchoides parietinus (Bast.) Steiner.
Ditylenchus dipsaci (Kuhn) Filipjev.
Fusicoccum quercinum Sacc.
Phoma conigena abieticola Sacc.
Pratylenchus pratensis (DeMan) Filipjev.
Puccinia allii (DC.) Rud.

GREECE:

- Oidium euonymi-japonici* (Arcang.) Sacc.

GUATEMALA:

- Cercospora musae* Zimm.
Colletotrichum orchidearum All.
 Erinose.
Heterosporium echinulatum (Berk) Cke.
Oospora citri-aurantii C. O. Smith.
Physalospora cattleyae Maubl. & Lasn.
Ravenelia ingae (P. Henn.) Arth.

HAITI:

- Oospora citri-aurantii* C. O. Smith.
Nectria diploa B. & C.

HONDURAS:

- Cercospora musae* Zimm.
Myriangium duriaei Mont. & Berk.
Nectria diploa B. & C.
Pucciniopsis caricae Earle.

HUNGARY:

- Puccinia allii* (D. C.) Rud.

INDIA:

- Bocterium citri* (Hasse) Doidge.
Phyllachora cynodontis (Sacc.) Niessl.

IRAN:

- Anquina tritici* (Steinb.) Filijev.

IRELAND:

- Apiosporella rhodophila* Sacc.
Coryneum microstictum B. & Br.
Gloeosporium fructigenum Berk.
Pestalozzia compta Sacc.
Pseudopeziza medicaginis (Lib.) Sacc.
Pseudopeziza trifolii (Biv.) Fckl.
Puccinia buri DC.
Uromyces trifolii (Hcdw. f.) Lev.

ITALY:

- Coryneum beijerinckii* Oud.
Cylindrosiella sanguinea (Peck) Arth.
Cyathosporium castanicolum (Desm.) Berl.
Cytospora ambiens Sacc.
Fusicladium depressum (B. & Br.) Sacc.
Fusicladium eriobotryae Cav.
Heterosporium allii Ellis & Mart.
Leptosphaeria ruscii (Wallr.) Sacc.
Leptothyrium pomi (Mont. & Fr.) Sacc.
Microdiploia palmorum Died.
Mycosphaerella citrullina (Smith) Gross.
Oidium euonymi-japonici (Arcang.) Sacc.
Peronospora pisi (DeBy.) Syd.
Phyllosticta ruscicola Dur. & Mont.
Plecospora herbarum (Pers.) Rbh.
Puccinia allii (DC.) Rud.
Puccinia magnusianum Koern.
Rhabditis producta Schneider.
Sclerotinia fructigena Aderh. & Ruhl.

Country of origin and diseases—Continued

ITALY—Continued.

- Sclerotium cepivorum* Berk.
Septoria dianthi Desm.
Septoria endivine Thum.
Septoria taraxaci Holl.
Urocystis cepulae Frost.
Uromyces betae (Pers.) Lev.
Uromyces fabae (Pers.) DeBary.
Ustilago bromivora Fischer de Wald.
Ustilago vaillantii Tul.

JAMAICA:

- Heterodera marioni* (Cornu) Goodey.
Mycosphaerella citrullina (Smith) Gross.
Pratylenchus pratensis (deMan) Filipjev.
Pucciniopsis caricae Earle.

JAPAN:

- Acrospeira mirabilis* B. & Br.
Alternaria citri N. B. Pierce.
Bacterium campestre (Pammel) E. F. S.
Bacterium citri (Hasse) Doidge.
Bacterium pisi (Sackett) E. F. S.
Ceratostomella fimbriata (E. & H.) Elliott.
Cercospora leuconyxi Eriks.
Colletotrichum lagenarium (Pass.) Ell. & Hals.
Coryneum microstictum B. & Br.
Discosia artocreas (Tode) Fr.
Erysiphe polygoni DC.
Gloeosporium cymbidii Verpl.
Heterodera marioni (Cornu) Goodey.
Meliola penzigi Sacc.
Mycosphaerella schoenoprasii (Rabenh.) Schroet.
Pestalotzia neglecta Thum.
Peziella lythri (Desm.) Shear & Dodge.
Phyctaena ranunculacearum v. H.
Phoma citricarpa McAalp.
Phoma tenuis Pass.
Phyllosticta camelliaeicola meranensis Bubak.
Physalospora japonica Togashi.
Plasmodiophora brassicae Worn.
Sclerotiopsis testudinea DeAr.
Stemphylium citri Patterson & Charles.
Uromyces lespedezae-procumbentis (Schw.) Curtis.

JAVA:

- Aphelenchoides parietinus* (Bast.) Steiner.
Bacterium citri (Hasse) Doidge.
Vermicularia capsici Syd.

MALTA:

- Erysiphe polygoni* DC.

MEXICO:

- Alternaria mali* J. W. Roberts.
Aplanobacter michiganensis E. F. S.
Aspergillus glaucus Link.
Bacterium phaseoli E. F. S.
Bacterium pisi (Sackett) E. F. S.
Bacterium punctilans Bryan.
Botrytis allii Munn.
Ceratostomella fimbriata (E. & H.) Elliott.
Cercospora althaeina Sacc.
Cercospora atricincta Heald & Wolf.
Cercospora ipomoeae Wint.
Cercospora musae Zimm.
Cercospora zinniae E. & M.
Colletotrichum destructivum O'Gara.
Colletotrichum falcatum F. A. Went.
Colletotrichum hedericola Laubert.
Colletotrichum orchidearum All.
Colletotrichum phomoides (Sacc.) Chester.
Colletotrichum pisi Pat.
Colletotrichum stanhopeae P. Henn.
Cylindrosporium chrysanthemi Ell. & Dearn.
Darlucia filum (Biv.) Cast.
Diplodia tubericola (E. & E.) Taub.
Epicoccum nigrum Lk.
Erysiphe cichoracearum DC.
Erysiphe polygoni DC.
Gloeosporium crocatum Sacc.
Gloeosporium laeliae P. Henn.
Gloeosporium musarum Cke. & Mass.
Gloeosporium psidii Del.
Glomerella gossypii (E. A. Southworth) Edg.
Helminthosporium oryzae v. Br. de Haan.
Heterosporium echinulatum (Berk.) Cke.
Kuehneola malvicola (Speg.) Arth.
Leptothyrium pomi (Mont. & Fr.) Sacc.
Macrosporium commune Rab.
Macrosporium porri Ellis.
Melanospora abietis-capraearum Tubeuf.
Melanconium sacchari Massee.

MEXICO—Continued.

- Monilochaetes infuscans* Ell. & Hals.
Mycosphaerella rubi E. W. Roark.
Myriangium durianae Mont. & Berk.
Oospora citri-aurantii C. O. Smith.
Papulospora coprophila (Zukal) Hotson.
Papulospora sp.
Peronospora pisi (deBy.) Syd.
Peronospora trifoliorum deBy.
Phleospora multumaculans Heald & Wolf.
Phoma betae (Oud.) Frank.
Phoma lingam (Tode) Desm.
Phoma pomi Pass.
Phyllachora graminis (P. ex. Fr.) Fckl.
Phyllachora gratissima Rehm.
Phyllactinia corylea (Pers.) Karst.
Phyllosticta gladioli E. & E.
Phyllosticta nigro-maculans Sacc.
Phyllosticta stanhopeae All.
Phytophthora phaseoli Thaxt.
Phytophthora terrestris Sherb.
Pratylenchus pratensis (deMan) Filipjev.
Pseudopeziza medicaginis (Lib.) Sacc.
Puccinia chrysanthemi Roze.
Puccinia heterospora B. & C.
Puccinia purpurea Cke.
Puccinia schedonardii Kellerm. & Sw.
Puccinia tageticola Diet. & Holw.
Septoria darrovii Zeller.
Septoria gladioli Pass.
Septoria hydrangeae Bizz.
Septoria lycopersici Speg.
Septoria rubi Westd.
Sphaerotheca pannosa (Wallr.) Lev.
Tilletia tritici (Bjerk.) Wint.
Tranzschelia pruni-spinosae (Pers.) Diet.
Uredinopsis macrosperma (Cooke) Magn.
Uromyces striatus medicaginis (Pass.) Arth.
Ustilago levis (Kell. & Sw.) Magn.
Verticillium albo-atrum Reinke & Berth.
 Virus (mosaic).
 Virus (spotted wilt).

MOROCCO:

- Aspergillus alliaceus* Thom & Church.
Ustilago vaillantii Tul.

NETHERLANDS:

- Aphelenchoides fragariae* (Ritzema Bos) Christie.
Aphelenchoides parietinus (Bast.) Steiner.
Aphelenchoides subtenuus (Cobb) Goodey.
Aphelenchus avenae Bast.
Bacterium hyacinthi Wakker.
Botrytis galanthina (B. & Br.) Sudw.
Botrytis narcissicola Kleb.
Botrytis tulipae (Lib.) Hopkins.
Ditylenchus dipsaci (Kuhn) Filipjev.
Eutypa bambusina Penz. & Sacc.
Mycosphaerella citrullina (Smith) Gross.
Papulospora coprophila (Zukal) Hotson.
Papulospora parasitica (Eid.) Harz.
Papulospora sp.
Phomopsis perniciosus Grove.
Pratylenchus pratensis (deMan) Filipjev.
Puccinia allii (DC.) Rud.
Puccinia phragmitis (Schum.) Koern.
Rotylenchus robustus (deMan) Filipjev.
Sclerotinia minutissima Drayton.
Sclerotinia narcissi Drayton.
Septoria azaleae Vogl.
Stagonospora curtisii (Berk.) Sacc.
Urocystis colchici (Schlecht) Rab.
Ustilago grandis Fries.
Verticillium albo-atrum Reinke & Berth.

NEW FOUNDLAND:

- Sporonema ozycoeci* Shear.

NEW SOUTH WALES:

- Physalospora rosicola* Sacc.

NEW ZEALAND:

- Cryptospora longispora* Servazzi.

NORWAY:

- Aphelenchoides parietinus* (Bast.) Steiner.
Aphelenchus avenae Bast.
Pratylenchus pratensis (deMan) Filipjev.
Vermicularia trichella Fr.

NOVA SCOTIA:

- Guignardia aesculi* (Pk.) V. B. Stewart.

PALESTINE:

- Hendersonia donacis* Sacc.

Country of origin and diseases—Continued

PANAMA:

Nectria diploa B. & C.

PERU:

Diplodia tubericola (E. & E.) Taub.

Uredo erythroylonis Graz.

Virus (mosaic).

PHILIPPINES:

Bacterium citri (Hasse) Doidge.

Colletotrichum macrosporum Sacc.

Heterodera marioni (Cornu) Goodey.

Pestalozzia palmarum Cke.

POLAND:

Erinose.

PORTUGAL:

Botrytis allii Munn.

Darlucania filum (Biv.) Cast.

Mycosphaerella citrullina (Smith) Gross.

Mycosphaerella tulasnei Jacz.

Puccinia allii (DC.) Rud.

Septoria pisi West.

PUERTO RICO:

Aschersonia cubensis B. & C.

Cephalosporium lecanii Zimm.

Colletotrichum cajani Rangel.

Fusicoccum microspermum Has. & Karst.

Gloeosporium musarum Cke. & Mass.

Mycosphaerella lythracearum Wolf.

Myriangium duriaei Mont. & Berk.

Nigrospora oryzae (B. & Br.) Petch.

Pucciniopsis caricae Earle.

RUMANIA:

Aphelenchoides parietinus (Bast.) Steiner.

Aphelenchus avenae Bast.

Puccinia allii (DC.) Rud.

Septoria malvicola Ell. & Mart.

ST. VINCENT:

Ceratostomella fimbriata (E. & H.) Elliott.

SIERRA LEONE:

Aphelenchoides huntii Steiner.

Diplodia tubericola (E. & E.) Taub.

Melanconium sacchari Massee.

SPAIN:

Bacterium citri (Hasse) Doidge.

Leptothyrium pomi (Mont. & Fr.) Sacc.

Puccinia allii (DC.) Rud.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:

Bacterium citri (Hasse) Doidge.

SWEDEN:

Septoria caricis montanae Vestergren.

SWITZERLAND:

Chrysomyza rhododendri (DC.) DeBy.

Puccinia gentianae (Str.) Link.

SYRIA:

Tilletia vulpiae P. Magn.

THAILAND:

Bacterium citri (Hasse) Doidge.

TRINIDAD:

Cephalosporium lecanii Zimm.

TURKEY:

Botrytis galanthina (B. & Br.) Sacc.

Puccinia allii (DC.) Rud.

URUGUAY:

Puccinia allii (DC.) Rud.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA:

Diplodia tubericola (E. & E.) Taub.

Mycosphaerella citrullina (Smith) Gross.

Puccinia ornithogali-thyrsoideis Diet.

Septoria citri Pass.

VENEZUELA:

Gloeosporium cottleyae Sacc. & D. Sacc.

Glomerella cincta (Ston.) Spauld. & Schrenk.

Mycosphaerella citrullina (Smith) Gross.

VIRGIN ISLANDS:

Pestalozzia palmarum Cke.

WEST AFRICA:

Diplodia tubericola (E. & E.) Taub.



United States Department of Agriculture

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

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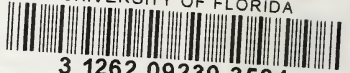
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