

LIBRARY  
STATE PLANT BOARD

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine  
Washington, D. C.

B. E. P. Q.--425  
(Supersedes B.E.P.Q. 377)

March 3, 1937.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS  
OF THE  
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine  
Washington, D.C.

March 3, 1937.

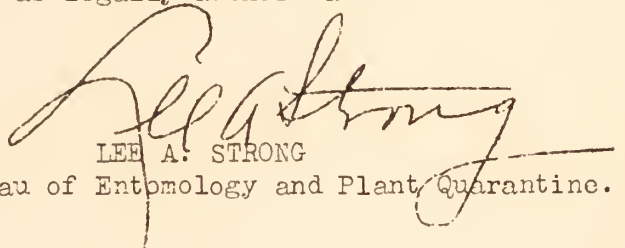
B. E. P. Q.--425  
(Supersedes B. E. P. Q.--377)

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS  
OF THE  
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

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

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, Plant Quarantine Inspector, in Charge, Foreign Information Service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the translations made by Ralph Shemin, Plant Quarantine Inspector of this Bureau at the Port of New York, of the decrees and regulations promulgated by the People's Commissariat of Agriculture, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, under the authority of decree No. 2598 of November 20, 1934, of the Council of People's Commissars of that Union, and reviewed by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Quarantines, People's Commissariat of Agriculture, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

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

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



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2013

<http://archive.org/details/sovietsoc37unit>

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS  
OF THE  
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

CONTENTS

	Page
Basic legislation . . . . .	3
Summary . . . . .	3
Importation prohibited . . . . .	3
Importation restricted . . . . .	4
General regulations . . . . .	4
Articles 1 and 2: Materials affected . . . . .	4
Article 3: Inspection on arrival . . . . .	5
Article 4: Import permit required . . . . .	5
Article 5: Phytosanitary certificate required . . . . .	5
Article 6: Plant material in baggage subject to inspection . . . . .	6
Article 7: Notice of arrival required . . . . .	6
Article 8: Disposal of infected shipments . . . . .	6
Article 9: Destruction of dangerous material . . . . .	7
Article 13: List of prohibited materials . . . . .	7
Article 14: Importation of plant material for scientific purposes . . . . .	9
Articles 15 and 16: Authorized ports of entry . . . . .	9
Phylloxera restrictions . . . . .	10
Article 1: Material affected . . . . .	10
Article 2: Phylloxera zones . . . . .	11
Article 9: Introduction of grapevines into nonphylloxerated zones prohibited . . . . .	11
Cotton restrictions . . . . .	11
General regulations . . . . .	12
Articles 1 to 4: Prohibited products . . . . .	12
Article 4: Exceptions for scientific purposes . . . . .	12
Article 5: In transit movement of quarantined cotton . . . . .	13
Article 6: Advance notice of importation required . . . . .	13
Article 7: Authorized ports of entry . . . . .	13
Article 8: Quarantine requirements to be met at port of entry . . . . .	14

	Page
Potato restrictions . . . . .	14
Article 1: Quarantined potato pests . . . . .	14
Article 2: Products and articles affected . . . . .	14
Article 3: Importation of potatoes prohibited . . . . .	15
Article 4: Importation of live infected plants prohibited. . . . .	15
Article 5: Importation of preserved collections of pests and diseases permitted . . . . .	15
Article 6: Importation for scientific purposes permitted . . . . .	15
Article 7: Irregular shipments returned or destroyed . . . . .	15
Article 8: Authorized ports of entry . . . . .	15
Article 9: Imported plant material to be quarantined . . . . .	15
Quarantine against weed seeds . . . . .	16
List of prohibited weed seeds . . . . .	16
Diseases and pests declared injurious . . . . .	17
Group 1: Most injurious pests and diseases involving prohibition of entry of shipment concerned . . . . .	19
Group 2: Pests and diseases involving prohibition of entry of plants or plant products affected . . . . .	19
Group 3: Pests and diseases involving disinfection of affected plants or plant products . . . . .	21
Distribution reference list . . . . .	23

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS  
OF THE  
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

BASIC LEGISLATION

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

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

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

SUMMARY

Importation Prohibited

PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS listed in article 13 of decree No. 2749, October 28, 1935: Importation prohibited except by government institutions for scientific purposes. (See pp. 7 to 8.)

GRAPEVINE PROPAGATING MATERIAL: Props and poles that have been used in infested vineyards; soil and cultivating implements that have been used in vineyards in infested areas: Introduction into non-infested areas of Union of Soviet Socialist Republics prohibited. (Article 1, decree No. 345, Jan. 13, 1935; see p. 10).

COTTONSEED, COTTON, COTTON WASTES, ETC., listed in article 1, decree No. 2384, June 14, 1935: Importation prohibited except by the All-Union Institute of Plant Industry for scientific purposes. (See p. 12.)



POTATOES FOR ANY PURPOSE, LIVE PLANTS OF SOLANACEAE, and parts thereof except seeds; cultivating implements that have been used on fields infested with the pests and diseases named in article 1 of decree No. 2306, May 15, 1935: Importation prohibited except by the All-Union Institute of Plant Industry for scientific purposes. (See p. 14.)

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

DISEASES AND PESTS COMPRISING GROUPS 1 and 2 of decree No. 2598, November 20, 1934: Importation prohibited except under special permit for scientific purposes. (See p. 19 et seq.)

#### Importation Restricted

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

#### GENERAL REGULATIONS

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

#### Material Affected

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

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

- (a) Seeds of cultivated and wild plants (for collections, selected varieties for propagation, for technical purposes, or for consumption);
- (b) All kinds of roots, rhizomes, tubers, bulbs, fruits, and syncarps;



- (c) Live plants or parts thereof, rooted seedlings, cuttings, grapevines and parts thereof, scions, shoots, buds, layers, etc., and other parts of live plants;
- (d) Collections of all kinds of wild and cultivated plants, including entire plants or parts thereof; regardless of the method of preparation and character of the specimens, including pressed herbarium specimens, dried in the natural state, of higher and lower types of plants (phanerogams and cryptogams), and entomological collections of all kinds;
- (e) Agricultural raw material and products; raw cotton\*, ginned cotton, linters, and cotton wastes, and the fibers of other malvaceous plants (Hibiscus spp. etc.);
- (f) Wrapping and packing material capable of carrying infection; wraps that may have served to pack raw cotton, and other materials listed in articles 13 and 15; also textiles, paper, excelsior, straw, hay, seaweed, moss, and other materials that have served as packing for seeds, planting material, live plants and parts thereof, named in the present list;
- (g) Soil, soil briquettes, soil samples, and soil in containers with live plants.

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

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

Art. 5. Phytosanitary certificate required.-- In connection with the purchase in foreign countries of material subject to quarantine restriction (under license issued by the P. C. F. T., U. S. S. R.), importing organizations must demand from foreign exporters an official certificate for each shipment, issued by the Quarantine Service or other official plant protection organization of the exporting country. The certificate must affirm that the shipment concerned is free from quarantined pests (insects and diseases) listed by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic

\* For details of cotton restrictions see Decree No. 2384, p. 12.

Quarantines, of the People's Commissariat of Agriculture, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in its import permit issued to the purchasing organizations; or certify to the effect that the material originated in regions free from the quarantined pests named.

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

- (a) Those included in general and hand baggage of passengers arriving from abroad as unlicensed and duty-free goods for personal use in accordance with the customs regulations;
- (b) Those in postal shipments, not intended for commercial purposes; namely, in parcels not exceeding 10 kilograms gross weight, allowed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics without licenses and delivered to addresses in accordance with the order of the People's Commissariat of Communications No. 775, June 23, 1933.

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

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

- (a) Complete embargo - return to country of origin or the destruction of the entire lot at the point of entry;
- (b) Removal and destruction of the affected portions of the material and release of the uninfected remainder for admission into the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, after the required disinfection prescribed by the Plant Quarantine Inspection Service;
- (c) Required fumigation or disinfection in the necessary treatment chambers;

- (d) Prescribing a certain route of transit through the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;
- (e) Restricting the localities, methods, and use of such material and products in the realm of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

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

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

#### Importation Prohibited

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

- (a) Potatoes - for technical purposes, consumption, or propagation, on account of the wide distribution in foreign countries of potato wart (Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilb.) Perc.); Colorado potato beetle (Leptinotarsa decemlineata Say); potato tuber moth ((Phthorimaea) Gnorimoschema operculella Zell.); potato nematodes (Heterodera rostochiensis Woll.), which are not known to exist in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;
- (b) All kinds of root crops, tubers, and all other subterranean vegetables and growing food products, also aerial vegetables with parts of the root system in soil, even with minute particles of soil clinging to parts of plants;
- (c) Bulbs, rhizomes, tubers, roots, and other subterranean parts of flowering and ornamental plants for private persons;
- (d) Any kind of live plants in pots or otherwise packed in soil; soil alone intended for plants;
- (e) Citrus planting and grafting material infected with citrus canker from the following countries: Australia, Hawaii, India, Indo-China, Malayan Islands, Siam, Philippines, Formosa, Ceylon, Union of South Africa, Java, Japan, and the State of Louisiana, U. S. A.



- (f) Citrus fruits from the above-named countries into Georgia, Soviet Socialist Republic (including Abkhazian and Adzarian), Azerbaidjan, Turkoman, Tadjik, Uzbek, Soviet Socialist Republic, and Azov - Black Sea district.
- (g) Any kind of fruit into any port of the Black Sea shore of Georgia, Soviet Socialist Republic, Abkhazia, Adzaristan, Crimea, Soviet Socialist Republic and Azov - Black Sea district, and into all points of the Lenkoran district of Azerbaidjan, Soviet Socialist Republic, from Iran.
- (h) Melons and other cucurbitaceous fruits into Pacific ports of the Far Eastern section on account of the prevalence, in Japan and in the groups of islands in the Pacific, of the melon fly (Bactrocera cucurbitae Coq.), and in the realm of Turkmenisk, Uzbensk, Armiensk, and Gruzinsk, Soviet Socialist Republic, (including Abchazsk and Adjarsk, S. S. R.), Ukraine, Soviet Socialist Republic, and Crimea, Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, on account of the prevalence of the fruit fly (Myiopardalis pardalina Big.) in the countries of Southwest Asia.
- (i) Seeds of cotton and other species of the family Malvaceae; also all kinds of collections of the same in the form of live plants, fruiting organs, etc., regardless of their origin and destination, on account of the possibility of introducing with them the larvae of the pink bollworm Pectinophora gossypiella Saund. and other destructive insects and diseases of cotton.

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

- (a) In case of the receipt of such materials on advance orders, a quarantine permit must be obtained from the Bureau of Quarantines of the People's Commissariat of Agriculture, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;
- (b) If material is received by way of exchange, gifts, etc., the release of such material will be allowed in accordance with article 6, section (b);

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

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

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

#### Authorized Ports of Entry

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

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

- (a) For cotton and cotton samples.- (See article 7 of decree No. 345, Jan. 13, 1935, p. 14.)
- (b) For seeds (except seeds of cotton and other species of Malvaceae), also live plants and parts thereof: Murmansk, Leningrad, Beloostrov, Ostrov, Kingisepp, Pskov, Bigosovo, Negoreloie, Sebej, Moscow, Shepetovka, Odessa, Batum, Novorossiisk, Markara, Baku, Gaydan (Ashchabad), Termez, Vladivostok.
- (c) For citrus planting material (cuttings, scions, or stocks), except from countries from which importation is prohibited by quarantine (see sec. (e), Article 13): Leningrad, Moscow, Odessa.

- (d) Points of importation for materials mentioned in sections (b) and (c) may be added in case of necessity in each specific instance by the Bureau of Quarantine when the permit is issued.
- (e) For fresh fruit: All frontier points of northern and western lines of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Odessa, Nikolaev, Cherson, Baku, and Vladivostok.
- (f) For importation by the Bureau of Plant Introduction of the All-Union Institute of specimens of:
1. Potatoes and other plants of the family Solanaceae: Leningrad.
  2. Sweet potatoes: Leningrad and Moscow
  3. All other vegetables: Leningrad, Moscow, Odessa, and Vladivostok.
  4. Seeds of cotton and all Malvaceae: Leningrad only.

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

Arts. 18 and 19 deal with the procedure for obtaining import permits. Art. 20 deals with the functions of the People's Commissariat of Agriculture.

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

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

#### PHYLLOXERA RESTRICTIONS

(Decree No. 345, Jan. 13, 1935)

##### Article 1. Material affected.-

- (a) Grapevine propagating material, including rooted cuttings and parts of vines of cultivated and wild varieties;
- (b) Props and poles that have been used in vineyards in infested zones;

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

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

- (a) Districts free from phylloxera (1st Zone);  
(b) Districts partly infested (2nd Zone);  
(c) Districts fully infested (3rd Zone).

Arts. 3 to 8. Details concerning phylloxera zoning.

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

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

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

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

#### COTTON RESTRICTIONS

(Decree No. 2384, June 14, 1935)

##### Quarantined Pests and Diseases of Cotton

Anthonomus grandis Boh., Cotton boll weevil.  
Anthonomus grandis thurberiae Pierce, Thurberia weevil.  
Earias insulana Bois., Egyptian cotton bollworm.  
Eriophyes gossypii, cotton blister mite.  
(Ozonium) Phymatotrichum omnivorum (Shear) Dug., Texas root rot.  
Pectinophora gossypii Saund., pink bollworm.  
Platyedra scutigera Hold., Queensland pink bollworm.  
Also other diseases and pests not known to exist in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.



## GENERAL REGULATIONS

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

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

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

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

### Restrictions on Importation

Art. 4. Importation prohibited.- The importation of shipments of the products named in article 1 of this decree, except cotton yarn and samples thereof, is prohibited.

Exceptions for scientific purposes.- The importation from abroad of seeds of cotton and other plants of the family Malvaceae, any collection of species of the same as live plants, their fruiting organs, etc., for scientific purposes, is allowed only through the All-Union Institute of Plant Industry by permission, granted in each case by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Quarantines of the People's Commissariat of Agriculture, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

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

Art. 5. In transit movement of quarantined cotton products prohibited.- The transportation in transit through the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of any of the products mentioned in article 1 of this decree without a permit from the said Bureau is prohibited.

Art. 6. Advance notice of importation required.- The importing organization must notify the said Bureau one month in advance of the intended importation, indicating the district of origin of the products, port of entry, quantity and weight of shipment, transportation routes through the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and must receive a permit to move the same through the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to destination.

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

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

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

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

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

#### POTATO RESTRICTIONS

(Decree No. 2306, May 15, 1935)

Article 1. Purpose of the decree.- (1) To protect the potato industry against the possibility of introducing the following:

- (a) Potato wart (Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilb.) Perc.)
- (b) Colorado potato beetle (Leptinotarsa decemlineata Say)
- (c) Potato tuber worm ((Phthorimaea) Gnorimoschema operculella Zell.)
- (d) Potato nematode (Heterodera rostochiensis Woll.),

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

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

Art. 2. Application of the decree.- This decree is applicable to the following products, materials, and agricultural implements:

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

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

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

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

Art. 6. The All-Union Institute of Plant Industry, "Vaschnil", is allowed to receive for scientific research specimens of potatoes and other plants from expeditions, foreign firms, and correspondents, whether by order or in exchange. However, the following conditions must be strictly observed:

- (a) Such specimens must be entirely free from the foreign quarantined pests and diseases named in article 1 of this decree. This fact must be affirmed on the face of the certificate issued by the plant quarantine or plant protection service of the country of origin.
- (b) The weight of individual samples must not exceed five kilograms, net.

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

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

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

Art. 9. Imported material to be quarantined.- Imported specimens of potato tubers and planting material of other plants of the family Solanaceae, after having been examined at quarantine laboratories and determined to be free from quarantined articles, are



sent to a quarantine nursery for a 2-year test in the ground. The period for such testing of cuttings and seed potatoes is 1 year.

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

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

#### QUARANTINE AGAINST WEEDS

(Decree of Apr. 7, 1935)

This quarantine applies to the following weeds:

- (a) Kinds not known to exist in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:
- Cenchrus tribuloides L.
  - Cephalophora (Actinea) odorata A. Gray
  - Eleusine aegyptiaca Desf.
  - Helianthus maximiliana Schrad.
  - Manisuris granularis Sw.
- (b) Kinds not widely distributed in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:
- Ambrosia maritima (artemisiaefolia) L.
  - Centauria pieris Pall.
  - Cephalaria syriaca Schrad.
  - Cuscuta spp.
  - Cynanchum acutum L.
  - Cynodon dactylon Pers.
  - Cyperus rotundus L.
  - Danthonia calycina Roem. & Schult.
  - Iva xanthifolia Nutt.
  - Orabanche spp.
  - Panicum capillare L.
  - Panicum latifolium L. = (Echinochloa macrocarpa)
  - Panicum oricola Hitchc. & Chase = (Echinochloa orizicola)
  - Paspalum distichum L.
  - Solanum heterodoxum Dun.
  - Solanum rostratum Dun.
  - Sophora alopecuroides L.
  - Sophora pachycarpa Schrenk
  - Sorghum halepense L. = (Andropogon halepensis)
  - Thermopsis lanceolata Ait.

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

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

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

#### LIST OF DISEASES AND PESTS DECLARED INJURIOUS\*

(Published under the authority of decree No. 2598, of Nov. 20, 1934, entitled "Safeguarding the Territory of the U. S. S. R. against the Introduction and Distribution of Agricultural and Forest Pests.")

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

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

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

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

---

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In accordance with the provisions of article 4 of Decree No. 2598 of the Soviet of People's Commissars of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of November 20, 1934, all institutions, organizations, and individuals must procure a permit in advance from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Quarantine, People's Commissariat of Agriculture, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to import live plants, planting and sowing material, and agricultural products from foreign countries.



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

- (a) Is entirely free from infestation by the quarantined pests named in the permit;
- (b) Or that the organization that issued the certificate does not guarantee the absence of infestation by those insects and diseases.

#### Group 1

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

#### Diseases:

Bacterium citri (Hasse) Doidge, citrus canker. US(La.,Tex.)  
Phlyctaena linicola Speng. on Linum. US (1)  
Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilb.) Perc., potato wart. US. (Md., Pa., W.Va.)

#### Insect Pests:

Gnorimoschema operculella Zell., potato tuber worm. US.(2) H,PR  
Leptinotarsa decemlineata Say, Colorado potato beetle. US.  
Pectinophora gossypiella Saund., pink bollworm. US.(2a), PR  
Platyedra scutigera Hold, Queensland pink bollworm.

#### Group 2

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

ing the freedom of such material from the pests listed below and indicated in the quarantine permit applying to each shipment.

Diseases:

- Aphelenchoides (Aphelanchus) fragariae Ritz.-Bos, nematode. US.  
Aplanobacter michiganense E. F. Sm., bacterial canker. US. (3)  
Bacillus amylovorus (Burr.) Trev., fire blight of apple and pear.  
Bacterium citrarefaciens H. A. Lee = B. citriputecale, citrus blast  
Bacterium flaccumfaciens Hedges, bacterial wilt of Phaseolus. US.  
Bacterium medicaginis var. phaseolicola (Burkh.) Link and  
Hall, bacterial halo spot or halo blight of Phaseolus. US. (5)  
Bacterium mori (Boyer & Lambert) E. F. Sm., mulberry blight. US. (6)  
Bacterium translucens Jones, John, Reddy = B. atrofaciens,  
bacterial blight, black chaff. US (7)  
Ceratostomella fimbriata (Peth.) Ell., black rot of Ipomoea. US. (8)  
Diplodia tubericola (E. & Ev.) Taub., = Macrophoma edulis Alm.,  
Java black rot. US. (9), PR  
Endothia parasitica (Murr.) And. & And., chestnut canker. US. (10)  
Fusarium batatis Woll. = )  
Fusarium hyperoxysporum Woll., stem-rot of sweetpotato. ) US. (11)  
Heterodera marioni Cormu., root knot. US.  
Heterodera rostochiensis Woll., potato eelworm.  
Phoma lingam (Tode) Desm., dry rot, blackleg of cabbage. US. (12)  
Phymatotrichum omnivorum (Shear) Dug., Texas root-rot. US. (13)  
Plowrightia morbosa (Schw.) Sacc., black knot of plum and cherry.  
Sclerotium rolfsii Sacc., this may represent several genera. US. (14)  
Spongospora subterranea (Walls) Lang., powdery scab of potato. US.  
Sporotrichum citri Butl., = Sphaeloma fawcettii, citrus scab,  
verrucosis. US. (Fla., La., Tex.)  
Tilletia horrida Tak., rice smut, black smut. US (16)  
Tilletia panicicii Bubak & Ranojevic, a smut of millet.  
Tylenchulus semipenetrans Cobb, citrus root worms. US. (Calif., Fla.,  
Tex.)  
Urocystis tritici Koern., flag smut of wheat. US. (Ill., Kan., Mo.)  
Uromyces betae (Pers.) Lev., beet rust. US. (Calif., Oreg., Wash.)

Insect pests:

- Anthonomus grandis Boh., boll weevil. US.  
Anthonomus grandis thurberiae Pierce, Thurberia weevil. US. (Ariz.)  
Anthonomus vestitus Boh., cotton-square weevil, Peruvian  
cotton-square weevil.  
Antonina bambusae Bdv., bamboo scale. H  
Asterolecanium bambusae Bdv., bamboo scale. US. (17)  
Aulacaspis pentagona Targ., = Pseudoaulacaspis pentagona,  
white peach scale, almond scale, Japanese fruit scale,  
mulberry scale. US. (18) H.  
Bactrocera cucurbitae Coq. H.  
Ceratitis capitata Wied., Mediterranean fruit fly. H  
Ceroplastes rusci L., a coccid.  
Chionaspis euonymi Comst. = Prontaspis citri Comst. US. (Southern  
States) H.

- Chionaspis yanonensis Kuw. - Prontaspis yanonensis Kuw.  
Chrysomphalus aurantii Mask., = Aonidiella aurantii, California  
red scale. US. (Ariz., Calif., Fla., Tex.) H.  
Cylas compressus Hartm.  
Cylas femoralis Faust, a sweetpotato weevil.  
Cylas formicarius Fab., the sweetpotato weevil. US. (19), PR.  
Cylas formicarius var. elegantulus Pierce - C. elegantulus  
Summ., a sweetpotato weevil. US. (Fla., La., Tex.)  
Dacus oleae Rossi, olive fruit fly.  
Elytroteinus subtruncatus Fairm.  
Eriophyes gossypii Bks. US. (Fla.) H.  
Euscepes batatae Waterh., sweetpotato scarabee, H, PR.  
Grapholitha molesta Busck - Laspeyresia molesta, oriental  
fruit moth. US. (20)  
Icerya aegyptiaca (Dougl.), Egyptian mealybug.  
Lonchaea aristella Beck., black fig fly.  
Myiopardalis pardalina Big., a fruit fly.  
Nephoteryx rubrizonella Reg. - Mumonia pyrivorella, pear  
fruit borer.  
Popillia japonica Newm., japanese beetle. US. (21)  
Prays citri Miller, Philippine orange moth.  
Premnotrypes solani Pierce, Peruvian potato weevil.  
Pseudococcus comstocki Kuw. US., H.  
Pseudococcus gahani Green, citrophilus mealybug. US. (Calif.), H.  
Pulvinaria (innumerabilis) vitis L., cottory maple scale,  
woolly currant scale. US.  
Rhagoletis pomonella Walsh, apple maggot, apple fruit fly. US.  
Rhigopsidius tucumanus Heller, Argentine potato weevil.  
Saissetia nigra Nietn. US, H, PR.  
Scapticus insularis Roel.  
Scirtothrips citri Moul., orange thrips. US. (Calif., Ariz.)  
Trionymus diminutus Leon.  
Trypopermnon latithorax Pierce.  
Trypopermnon sanfordi Pierce.  
Tylenchulus semipenetrans Cobb, citrus-root nematode.  
Zonosema electa Say. US. (Conn., Fla., N.J., N.Y.)

### Group 3

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

#### Diseases:

- Bacterium tumefaciens Sm. & Towns. Crown gall. US.  
Fusarium conglutinans Wall., cabbage yellows. US.  
Sorosporium reilianum (Kuhn.) McAlp., head smut of sorghum  
- Ustilago reiliana Kuhn. US.  
Urocystis cepulae Frost, onion smut. US.



Insect pests:

- Acanthoscelides mimosae Fab.  
Acanthoscelides obtectus Say - A. obsoletus & Bruchus obtectus,  
bean weevil. US, H.  
Aserica japonica Motsch. = Popillia japonica Newm.  
Aspidiotus destructor transparens Sign. US.  
Aspidiotus perniciosus Comst. - Comstockaspis perniciosus,  
San Jose scale. US, H.  
Batocera lineolata Chev.  
Bruchidius alfieri Pic.  
Bruchidius aurivillii Blanc.  
Bruchidius incarnatus Boh.  
Bruchidius trifolii Mot.  
Bruchus ornatus Boh.  
Bruchus ulicis Mulsant & Rey.  
Callosobruchus analis Fab. - Bruchus analis.  
Callosobruchus chinensis L., a bean weevil, H, PR.  
Callosobruchus phaseoli Gyll., a bean weevil, H.  
Callosobruchus (quadrinaculatus) maculatus (Fab.) a bean weevil.  
US. (22), H.  
Caulophylus latinasus Say, broad-nosed grain weevil. US. (23)  
Ceroplastes sinensis Del Guer., a coccid. H.  
Chilo simplex Butl., Asiatic rice borer.  
Chrysomphalus aonidum L., Florida red scale, fig scale. US, H, PR.  
Coccotrypes dactyliperda Fab. US. (Calif.)  
Contarinia sorghicola Coq., sorghum midge. US.  
Dialeurodes citri Riley & Howard, citrus whitefly. US. (24)  
Earias insulana Bdv.  
Epilachna nipponica Lewis.  
Epilachna 28- punctata Fab.  
Eriosoma lanigerum Hausm. US.  
Icerya purchasi Mask., cottony-cushion scale. US. (25), H.  
Laspeyresia glycinivorella Mats. = Eucosoma glycinivorella Mats.  
Lepidosaphes beckii Newm., purple scale. US. (26), H, PR.  
Lepidosaphes gloveri Pack., Glover's scale. US. (27), H.  
Ligyris gibbosus De G., carrot beetle. US. (28)  
Lophocaterus pusillus Klug., Siamese grain beetle. US. (S.C., Tex.)  
Pachymerus pallidus Oliv.  
Parlatoria ziziphus Lucas. H.  
Phylloxera (vastatrix) vitifoliae Fitch, grape phylloxera, vine  
louse. US.  
Prays oleellus Fab.  
Pseudoaonidia theae Mask. H.  
Pseudococcus citri Risso, citrus mealybug. US. (29)  
Ptinus tectus Bdv. US (Calif., Wash.)  
Pulvinaria aurantii Ckll.  
Pulvinaria psidii Mask., green shield scale. US. (30), H.  
Saissetia oleae Bern., black scale, olive scale. US. (31), H.  
Sitophilus oryzae var. Zea mais Mot. - Calendra zea mais. US.  
Sitophilus sasakii Tak. - Calendra sasakii.  
Spermophagus hoffmanseggi Gyll.  
Spermophagus gossypii Chev. - Callosobruchus gossypii Chev.

Soermophagus piurae Pierce  
Stephanoderes (coffea) hampei Hagedorn, coffee berry borer.  
Taeniothrips gladioli M. & S. US.  
Tarsonemus fragariae Zimm., strawberry mite.  
Trogoderma granarium Everts.  
Trogoderma tricolor Arrow.  
Zabrotes subfasciatus Boh. H.

#### DISTRIBUTION REFERENCE LIST

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

The following reference numbers have been applied:

1. Calif., Iowa, Kans., Mich., Minn., N.D., S.D., and Wis.
2. Calif., Colo., Del., Fla., Ga., Iowa, Ky., Md., N.C., Ohio, S.C., Tenn., Tex., Utah, Va., Wash., Wis.
- 2a. Ariz., Fla., Ga., N.M., Tex.
3. Ark., Calif., Colo., Conn., Ga., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Miss., Mont., Nebr., N.J., N.Y., N.C., Ohio, Pa., R.I., Tex., Utah, Wash., Wis., and probably wherever tomatoes are grown.
4. Md., Mich., Mont., N.Y., N.D., Oreg., S.D., Va., W.Va., and Wis.
5. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Ky., Md., Minn., Mo., Mont., Nebr., Nev., N.M., N.C., N.D., Ohio, Okla., Oreg., Utah, Wash., W.Va., Wis., and Wyo.
6. Ark., Calif., Conn., D.C., Ga., Ind., Iowa, Mich., Miss., Mo., Nebr., N.J., N.Y., Ohio, Oreg., Pa.
7. Ark., Colo., Idaho, Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Minn., Mont., N.D., S.C., S. D., Tex., Utah, Wis.
8. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Calif., Conn., Del., Fla., Ga., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Ky., La., Md., Miss., Mo., N.J., N.M., N.C., Ohio, Okla., S.C., Tenn., Tex., Va., Wash., W.Va.
9. Ala., Del., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Mo., N.J., N.C., Pa., S.C., Tex., Va.
10. Maine to Ga.; Ala., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Ky., Mich., Miss., Mo., Nebr., Tenn. Was also found in Calif., Oreg., and Wash., but has been eradicated from those states.



11. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Calif., Colo., Del., Fla., Ga., Idaho, Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Ky., La., Md., Mass., Miss., Mo., N.J., N.M., N.Y., N.C., Ohio, Okla., Oreg., Pa., S.C., Tenn., Tex., Vt., Va., Wash., Wis.
12. Minn to La. and all states east thereof; Colo., N.D., Kans., Tex.
13. Ark., Ariz., Calif., Nev., N.M., Okla., Tex., Utah.
14. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Calif., D.C., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Md., Miss., N.M., N.C., Okla., Tenn., Tex., Va.; also southern Ohio, Ind., Ill., and Mo.; reported from Oreg. on Iris and in tomato fields in N.J. on southern plants.
15. Ala., Conn., Fla., Maine, Minn., Miss., Mont., N.Y., Oreg., Pa., S.C., Tex., Wash., Wyo.
16. Ark., La., Tex. Was in S.C. and Ga.
17. Calif., Fla., Miss., and N.Y. (in greenhouses).
18. Ala., Calif., Conn., Fla., Ga., La., Md., Mass., Miss., Mo., N.J., N.Y., Ohio, S.C., Tex., Va.
19. Ala., Fla., Ga., La., Mo., and Tex.
20. Ala., Ark., Conn., D.C., Del., Fla., Ga., Ill., Ind., Kans., Md., Mass., Mich., Miss., Mo., N.H., N.J., N.C., N.Y., Ohio, Pa., R.I., S.C., Tenn., W.Va.,
21. Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Maine, Md., Mass., Mich., Mo., N.H., N.J., N.Y., N.C., Ohio, Pa., S.C., Vt.
22. Ala., Calif., Conn., Ky., Miss., N.C., Ohio, Okla., Tenn., W.Va.
23. Calif., Fla., Ga., S.C.
24. Ala., Calif., Colo., D.C., Fla., Ga., Ill., La., Mich., Miss., N.C., Ohio, S.C., Tex.
25. Ala., Ariz., Calif., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., N.C., S.C., Tex.
26. Ala., Calif., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Tex.
27. Ala., Calif., Fla., La., Miss., Tex.
28. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Calif., Colo., Conn., Fla., Idaho, Iowa, Ill., Ind., Kans., La., Mich., Minn., Miss., Mo., Nebr., N.J., N.Y., N.C., Oreg., Pa., S.C., Tenn., Tex., Utah, Va., Wash., W.Va.
29. Ala., Calif., Fla., Idaho, Ind., Ky., La., Md., Mass., Miss., Mo., N.J., N.Y., Ohio, S.C., Wis. and in greenhouses in northern states.
30. Calif., Fla., Miss., N.Y. (in greenhouses).
31. Ariz., Calif., Fla., La., Miss., N.J., N.Y., N.C., Ohio, S.C., Tex.