choice acceptability study when offered a selection of weedy populations of purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria* L.), horticultural cultivars, or the native, winged loosestrife (*Lythrum alatum* Pursh). Plants were placed into screened cages in a random arrangement. One mating pair of *Galerucella* spp. per plant was placed into each screened cage, allowed to oviposit and feed for ten days and then removed. The number of egg masses and level of adult feeding varied among weedy populations of purple loosestrife and horticultural cultivars. Of the cultivars, ‘Morden Pink’ had the highest amount of adult feeding and oviposition. *L. alatum* and ‘Morden Rose’ (a hybrid created by crossing *L. alatum* and Morden Pink) had the lowest. These results demonstrate variable performance of *Galerucella* spp. on different populations and cultivars of purple loosestrife included in the study.

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**Viability and Germination Success of *Tamarix* (Tamaricales:Tamaricaceae) Seeds in the South of France and the Potential for Biological Control Using a Fungal Pathogen**

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*Tamarix* L. seedlings are rare in southern France. This is in contrast to the situation in Arizona, California, and Texas where *Tamarix ramossissima* Ledebour seedlings are so dense that they choke waterways and native plants and are considered serious weeds. As part of the USDA biological control of *Tamarix* program, the germination of *Tamarix* seeds from southern France and America was studied at the European Biological Control Laboratory. *Fusarium chlamydosporum* Wollenw. & Reinking was isolated from the ungerminated Montpellier *Tamarix parviflora* CD. seeds. *Tamarix* seeds challenged with *Fusarium* averaged 40% germination, (24-64%); controls averaged 62%, (40-80%). Field experiments with seeds, untreated, treated with insecticide, with fungicide, and with both, were carried out in 1994. Significantly more treated seeds germinated. In 1996 *T. ramossissima* seeds from Arizona, Nevada, and New Mexico were germinated on sterilized and non-sterilized local soil in Montpellier. Zero-91% of control seeds germinated in petri dishes, 15-84% on unsterilized soil, and 32-63% on sterilized soil. Germination rates were significantly higher than those recorded for French seeds: 15-25% for *T. gallica* L. and < 3% for *T. parviflora*. There was no apparent difference between germination rates on sterilized and non-sterilized soil. The *Fusarium* species may be seed borne and have potential as a biological control agent of *Tamarix*. 