Few jumping plant lice are noteworthy pests in North and South Carolina. The most important species, the boxwood psyllid (*Psylla buxi* (Linnaeus)), is a sporadic pest that affects American and English boxwoods (*Buxus sempervirens* L.) by distorting leaves of new growth. Presented here is information on the immigrant jumping plant louse *Cacopsylla tobirae* (Miyatake), a recently introduced pest on another evergreen ornamental, Japanese pittosporum (*Pittosporum tobira* (Thunb.) W. T. Aiton; also known as common mock orange or Japanese cheesewood). Although the psyllid is established in California (Gill and Watson 2007; Percy et al. 2012), this represents the first record from states outside of California in the continental U.S.A. Details of its damage, distribution, and potential spread are also given.

In 2013, a North Carolina Cooperative Extension horticultural agent (Susan Brown, New Hanover Co.) noticed Japanese pittosporum plants showing leaf curling and other symptoms, but did not initially know the cause and did not follow up with an identification request. In late April of 2014 she noted that a local garden center had been claiming the plants were affected by chilli thrips (*Thysanoptera: Scirtothrips dorsalis* Hood), but she believed that psyllids were causing the injury. She photographed the symptoms (Fig. 1) and nymphs, and submitted the images to the NCSU Plant Disease and Insect Clinic (PDIC) for species identification (PDIC #18527). The photos were confirmed as nymphs of a species of jumping plant louse, and the preliminary ID was sent to the agent. Because only a few species are recorded from *Pittosporum* and none were known from North Carolina (Ouvrard 2016), a physical sample was requested. Numerous adults and late instars (Figs. 2–6) were present in portions of the plant submitted to the PDIC. The insect was suspected to be new to the state and the CAPS State Survey Coordinator (Jarred Driscoll) was contacted to begin the process of identifying/verifying and documenting the pest with the USDA-APHIS; he also visited the site and noted that the pest was widespread in the area. Subsequent to the submission of the New Hanover Co. sample, the species was found in Carteret Co., North Carolina (PDIC #20398; December 1, 2014) and Dorchester Co. (Summerville), South Carolina (Lorraine Graney, pers. comm.; June 16, 2016).

Locality data for the specimens examined by the author are as follows (specimens from South Carolina were not examined by the author): U.S.A., North Carolina, New Hanover Co., Wilmington, Bradley Dr. and Oleander Dr., 34.210534, –77.835326, 23–iii-2014, S. Brown; U.S.A., North Carolina, Carteret Co., Morehead City, 151 Banks St, 34.723474, –76.762631, 1–xii–2014, L. Roberts. A series of dry specimens (4 males) from New Hanover Co. is deposited in the North Carolina State