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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 33128-2026

Replacing GB/T 33128-2016

Detection and identification of Aleurodicus dispersus Russell

螺旋粉虱检疫鉴定方法

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Foreword

This document complies with the provisions of GB/T 1.1-2020 "Standardization Work Guidelines Part

1. Structure and Drafting Rules of Standardization Documents". Drafting. This document replaces GB/T 33128-2016 "Quarantine Identification Method for Spiral Whiteflies". Compared with GB/T 33128-2016, the main differences are in the structural design. Aside from integration and editorial changes, the main technical changes are as follows:

---Added methods for DNA barcode sequence alignment (see Chapter 5);

---Added instruments, tools, and reagents (see Chapter 6);

---Added methods for rearing and preparing slide specimens (see 8.1, 8.2), morphological characteristics of whiteflies (see 8.3.1), and added information on the spiral whitefly. Description of morphological characteristics such as body color and wax powder in the same stage of the insect (see 8.3.3);

---Added DNA barcode detection and identification content (see 8.4, 9.2). Please note that some content in this document may involve patents. The issuing organization of this document assumes no responsibility for identifying patents. This document was proposed and is under the jurisdiction of the National Technical Committee on Standardization of Plant Quarantine (SAC/TC271). This document was drafted by: Haikou Customs Animal and Plant Quarantine Center, Institute of Environment and Plant Protection, Chinese Academy of Tropical Agricultural Sciences, and Gongbei Customs. Key Technology Center. The main drafters of this document are: Cai Bo, Meng Rui, Ao Su, Xu Guangling, Liu Fuxiu, Jia Jing, Wang Lin, Wang Zhixin, Han Yuchun, Han Dongyin, and Lin Wei. The release history of this document and the document it replaces is as follows:

---First published in 2016 as GB/T 33128-2016;

---This is the first revision. Methods for the Quarantine Identification of Spiral Whiteflies

1 Scope

GB/T 33128-2026 is the Chinese national standard covering identifying the spiralling

whitefly - recognised in the field by the spiral of wax its females lay eggs in, and confirmed by the puparial characters that separate it from the other whiteflies on the same leaf. It replaces GB/T 33128-2016. It was issued on 28 January 2026 and has been in force since 1 August 2026, replacing GB/T 33128-2016. The document is under the responsibility of the Standardization Administration of China. This page is published from the official record of the 2026 edition; the clause text of a standard this recent is not yet in circulation, and the figures, limits and tables it contains are those of the document itself, delivered in full with the English translation.

This document applies to the quarantine and identification of spiral whiteflies.

2 Normative references

This document has no normative references.

3 Terms and Definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

3.1 Compound pores The pupal shell has a pair of small holes of different sizes on its dorsal disc surface.

3.2 tubular pores vasiformorifice The reproductive and excretory organs on the dorsal side of the tail of the pupa.

Note. The shape, size, and distance from the bottom of the pupa shell vary greatly, and the shape can be nearly circular, oval, heart-shaped, or sub-heart-shaped.

3.3 operculum A structure located at the top of a tubular pore, covering the tubular pore and having a similar shape to the tubular pore.

Note. Also known as cover plate.

3.4 lingula A tongue-shaped or circular structure located between the operculum and the inner wall of the tubular aperture.

4. Basic Information Chinese name. Spiral whitefly. Synonyms. None. English name. Spiraling Whitefly. Taxonomic position. Hemiptera, Sternorrhyncha, Aleyrodidae, Aleutianinae rodicinae, Aleurodicus. There are 37 known species of whiteflies worldwide. An important species similar to the spiral whitefly is the sea grape whitefly (Aleurodicus).