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

GB/T 44608-2024

Detection and identification of Hapalogenius atakorae (SchedI)

凹额精灵小蠹检疫鉴定方法

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Foreword

This document is in accordance with the provisions of GB/T 1.1-2020 "Guidelines for standardization work Part

1. Structure and drafting rules for standardization documents" Drafting is required. Please note that some of the contents of this document may involve patents. The issuing organization of this document does not assume the responsibility for identifying patents. This document was proposed and coordinated by the National Technical Committee on Plant Quarantine Standardization (SAC/TC 271). This document was drafted by: China Institute of Inspection and Quarantine, Huangpu Customs Technical Center, National Forestry and Grassland Administration Biological Disaster Prevention and Control Center, Jinhua Vocational and Technical College, Xi'an Post Office Customs, Dongjiakou Port Customs. The main drafters of this document are: Zhang Junhua, Wang Xinguo, Li Juan, Yao Gang, Liu Yuanye and Qi Hushan. Quarantine and identification methods of the concave-browed elf beetle

1 Scope

GB/T 44608-2024 is the Chinese quarantine method for detecting and identifying the bark beetle *Hapalogenius atakorae*. Bark and ambrosia beetles are the classic timber quarantine pest: they arrive inside wood packaging and imported logs, they are minute, they are identified on characters visible only under magnification, and the consequence of admitting one is an establishment that cannot be reversed. A quarantine identification must therefore be reproducible and defensible, which is what this standard provides. It gives the basic information about the species, its hosts, distribution, biology and the damage it causes, the principle of the method, the equipment and reagents required, then the sampling and inspection of the consignment and the wood, the extraction and preparation of specimens, the morphological identification with the diagnostic characters and the measurements and the comparison against related species, the molecular identification where morphology is insufficient, the criteria for a determination and the retention of the voucher specimens and records. It takes effect on 1 April 2025.

This document describes the quarantine identification method for the elfin beetle. This document applies to the quarantine and identification of the concave-browed elfin beetle in forest trees.

2 Normative references

This document has no normative references.

3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

3.1 body length The length from the front of the head to the end of the abdomen.

3.2 Cable knot funicle The part of the antennae of Coleoptera insects between the club segment and the segment.

3.3 striae In Coleoptera, a line of notches forming longitudinal grooves or sulci extending from the base of the elytra to the tip.

3.4 interstices In Coleoptera, the flat surface between the grooves on the elytra.

3.5 receptaculum A sac-like structure that female insects use to receive sperm during mating.

4 Basic Information

The scientific name of the concave-browed goblin beetle is *Hapalogenius atakorae* (Schedl, 1951). Classification of the concave-browed elf beetle. Coleoptera, Curculionidae,

Scocilioninae Iyinae), Hylesinini, Hapalogenius Hagedorn, a genus established in 1912, Hylesinopsis Egger and Rhopalopselion Hagedorn are related genera. There are 32 species in the genus Mylophora. See Appendix A for the species list of the genus and the hosts and distribution of each species. Transmission route of the concave-browed elf beetle. eggs, larvae, pupae and adults can all be spread over long distances along with the host logs.

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