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

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**For the inspection of imported medical endoscope performance
(English Translation)**

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Foreword

Annex A, B, C and D in this Standard are informative.

This Standard was proposed by and shall be centralized by Certification and Accreditation Administration

of the People's Republic of China.

Responsible drafting organization of this Standard. Tianjin Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau

of the People's Republic of China.

1 Scope

This Standard specifies the identification of *Dysmicoccus grassii* (Leonardi) and *Dysmicoccus*

neobrevipes Beardsley for imported plants' quarantine.

This Standard is applicable to quarantine and identification of *Dysmicoccus grassii* (Leonardi) and

Dysmicoccus neobrevipes Beardsley in imported quarantine goods such as fruits, seedlings, and

flowers.

2 Definitions and terms

For the purpose of this standard, the following terms and definitions apply.

2.1

Ostioles

The structure with transverse crack like lip-shape that is inserted on the back of polypides. It normally

has 2 pairs, and few have only 1 pair. The ostioles can be divided into front ostioles and back ostioles

according to the different insertion locations. The front ostioles are on the tergum of front chest, and the

back ostioles is on the tergum of the 6th uromere.

2.2

Circulus

Circulus is located in segmental venter of the polypide. It often takes the local, cornified, and narrow

hardening frame as the boundary. Its number and size vary greatly in different coccid species. And some

species have no circulus.

2.3

Disk pore

Disk pore, also known as hole pore, is a type of secretion wax pore for coccid, including trilocular pore,

quinelocular pore, multilocular pore, and shield disk pore.

2.4

Trilocular pore

It is a kind of disk pore, with various sizes of substantially triangular or circular hardened structures, in

which there are three microscle gland pores.

6.3.2.1 *Dysmicoccus grassii* (Leonardi)

Dysmicoccus grassii (Leonardi) adult female polypide is oval, with eight tentacles, with slender feet. The

oral-collar tubular duct is distributed on segmental venter near the propodeumcoxa. There are many

transparent pores in metapedes and tibiae. There is 1 big abdominal umbilical, located between the 3rd

and 4th uromere sterna. And there are obvious side constriction and fold. Anal ring is normal. There are

inner and outer ring holes and 6 long ring hairs. It is approximately twice as long as the diameter of the

ring. The front and back ostioles are well-developed, with 2~4 hairs on the pore lobe. And the edge of

lobe have been hardened. 1There are 17 pairs of acanthopore group, 2 bore spines, five attached hairs

and a group of trilocular pores at the end-pair, located on the oval hardened piece. The hardened piece

of other acanthopore groups are significantly smaller, each with 2 bore spines (3 on head), a group of

trilocular pores and 3-5 attached hairs. There is a rectangular hardened strip in segmental venter of anal

lobe. And end-hair is as long as the ring hair. The back body only has trilocular pores that are evenly

distributed. Multilocular pore is limited at abdominal ventrite in the front and back of the circulus. It shows

in a single row on the 4th to 6th abdominal segments, and in double rows on the 7th and 8th abdominal

segments. It also shows in a single row in the front of 6th to 8th abdominal segments, and in groups after

vulva. The tubular gland is oral-collar tubular duct. And there are 2 sizes. Small oral-collar tubular duct at

the abdominal ventrite is in a horizontal row, and some ones are in the anal lobe forward to segmental

venter of the chest, with each section forming in one sub-marginal group. And minority are at the middle

of the chest. The big oral-collar tubular duct is grouped in the edge area between head and the 7th

uromere segmental venter. The trilocular pores of segmental venter are evenly distributed, but in small

quantity. Body hair is tiny on the back, but it is longer on the segmental venter. See Annex C.

Dysmicoccus grassii (Leonardi) is similar to *D. orchidum*. Both abdominal acanthopore groups are with

short and hard attached hairs and 2 bore spines. The differences are that - the former segmental venter

near to the propodeumcoxa has oral-collar tubular duct, but the latter has none. The former only has

transparent pores at metapedes femur and tibia; but the latter has transparent pores at metapedes coxa,

trochanter, femur and tibia. The multilocular pore of former is limited to the segmental venter at the 4th

and 8th uromere; but the latter is limited to the last 2 uromeres.

Dysmicoccus grassii (Leonardi) and *D. mackenziei* are also similar each other. The differences are that -

there are 2 bore spines at the 2nd last pair of cerarius of *Dysmicoccus grassii* (Leonardi); and there are

more than 2 bore spines at the 2nd last pair of cerarius of *D. mackenziei*.

6.3.2.2 *Dysmicoccus neobrevipes* Beardsley

The *Dysmicoccus neobrevipes* Beardsley adult female has 8 tentacles. The eyes are hemispherical,

often with shield disk pores around the eyes. The feet are big and thick. There are many transparent

pores at metapedes femurs and tibias. Abdominal umbilical is large, with internode fold, located at the

sternum between the 3rd and 4th uromere. Anal ring is at the end of back. There are inner ring pores and