

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

SN/T 1149-2019

Replacing SN/T 1149-2002

Quarantine identification method for coconut spleen

椰子缢胸叶甲检疫鉴定方法

(English Translation)

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Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009.

This standard replaces SN/T 1149-2002 "Plant Quarantine Coconut Thorn Breast A quarantine identification method" and is in line with SN/T 1149-2002 the main technical changes are as follows.

--- The original standard title and structure were appropriately adjusted to make it more reasonable.

--- Added content such as synonyms, specimen preservation, and references to make the standard more complete.

--- Reorganized the description of the morphological characteristics of the adult Coconut pupa, so that its content is more substantial and the description is more detailed.

--- Removed spot inspection methods and sampling numbers for quarantine.

--- Adjusted Appendix A of the original standard to Appendix D, added the host, distribution, hazard and biological characteristics of Coconut Breastplate A this standard is proposed

and managed by the General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China.

This standard was drafted. Shenzhen Customs of the People's Republic of China,
Shenzhen Academy of Inspection and Quarantine.

1 Scope

This standard applies to the quarantine and identification of coconut palm chestnut leaflet from imported palm plant seedlings, coconut fruits, and coconut fiber.

2 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

Measure the widest part of the body.

Refers to the longitudinal grooves on the back of the elytra, including rows of engraved dots.

The area between every two adjacent line patterns on the elytra is interline.

The small shield is a small bone piece at the rear of the mid-thoracic dorsal plate, located between the center of the base of the front pectoral dorsal plate and the inner angles of the two coleoptera.

The full-open type refers to the two claws being flattened, and the angle formed by the bases of the two is very large, generally more than 120 °.

3 Coconut thymus leaf methyl Taxonomic status. Coleoptera Coleoptera, Chrysomelidea of the family Ceratophylla, Hispididae of the family Armoridae, Anisoderineae of the subfamily Subfamily, SN/T 1141-2019 ?????, ?????, ?????,?

Way of transmission. It can be transmitted by long-distance transportation with coconut and other palm plants, fruits, fibers and other carriers, and it can also spread with wind.

For other related information, see Appendix A and Appendix B.

4 Method principle

According to the biological characteristics of Coconut scapula, collect the complete or shaped insect bodies from the incoming plants and plant products, packaging and transportation vehicles.

Specimens with intact morphological characteristics. According to the morphological characteristics of the Coconut pheasant, the identified parts including the head, pronotum Plates, elytra, abdomen, feet and other parts are determined based on morphological characteristics.

5.1 Equipment

Stereo microscope,, micrometer, magnifying glass, scissors, tweezers, insect dissection needle, small writing brush, petri dish, finger tube, glass slide, cover Slides, alcohol lamps, beakers, slide labels, drying boxes, incubators.

5.2 Reagents

Ethanol, larval preservation solution (8% formalin).

6.1 Detection of Palmae Seedlings

When selecting points to observe the leaves, look at them from bottom to top, especially the old leaves in the lower part. Pay special attention to it first to see if there are adult insects on the leaf surface, and then Observe that each leaflet has an ovoid sac-like bulge of 2mm to 3mm, find the cysts, and cut the whole leaf. Put the leaf in the sample bag, and the adult Use finger tubes to hold larvae or pupae with 8% formalin vacuole and bring them back to the room for further inspection.

6.2 Detection of coconut fruit and coconut shell fiber

When selecting points for inspection, first observe whether the outer package has worms, then open the package, observe them fruit by fruit, pay attention to the pedicles or cracks that can conceal the insects, and Invert the bag to see the debris at the bottom of the bag. Samples of coconut fruit or coconut shell fibers with suspected worms may be taken for further laboratory inspections, and pay attention to Inspection of loading containers or loading containers.

6.3 Feeding

The immature worms, such as the pupa, larvae, and pupae of the coconut pupa, which need to be raised, together with the relevant parts of the host, should be at a temperature of 25 °C ~ 30 °C Humidity was observed at 70%, and identification was performed after emergence of adults.

7.1 Preparation

The surface of the insect body used for observation must be clean. If there is dirt or dust on the body surface, the specimen should be immersed in 70% ethanol and washed with a brush.

clean.

SN/T 1141-2019 ?????, ?????, ??????

7.2.1 Main characteristics of adults

The main characteristics of the adults of the Trichodidae family are as follows.

- Section 4, section 4-5, generally heal completely, sometimes leaving traces of section;
- The head is posterior, the mouth is in the rear position, but the back is not visible;
- The two antennae are very close to each other and sometimes almost connected;
- The viscous hairs of the 1st to 3rd sections are single-forked.

7.2.2 Main characteristics of Submeridae

The main characteristics of the subfamily are as follows.

- The body is generally long, without spines on the back, and the elytra sometimes has a ridge line;
- The head is inserted into the chest cavity shallowly, all the mouth organs are exposed, the edge of the mouth is almost round, and the length is equal to or wider than the length;
- The anterior lip base is obvious, and the hindfoot femur extends beyond the lateral margin of the coleoptera;
- Fully open claw;
- no egg sheath;
- Larvae are parasitic, without tail.

7.2.3 Main characteristics of the adult

The main characteristics of the pupa breast armor adult are as follows.

- The two sides of the body are nearly parallel, the front chest has no obvious side, curled back and forth, the width is equal, and the middle is convex;
- Elytra has no obvious ridges, no extra engraved shield lines, and the hind leg segments are quite long.

7.2.4 Main characteristics of genus Breastplate adults (see Appendix B, C)

The main characteristics of the genus Breastplate are as follows.

- 11 antennae;
- The length of the elytra is about three times the sum of the head and chest length, and there is almost no complete coat.