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

SN/T 1277-2017

Replacing SN/T 1277-2003

Detection and identification of *Hemiberlesia pitysophila* Takagi

松突圆蚧检疫鉴定方法

(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 1277-2003 "Quarantine and Identification Methods for Pines." Compared with SN/T 1277-2003, the main technical changes of this standard are as follows.

- Added two chapters on basic information and method principles, and adjusted the original standard title and structure appropriately;
- Increased the description of the subfamily, family and genus of the pine cones;
- An identification search table and partial feature maps of the pine cones and their approximate species have been added.

This standard is proposed and managed by the National Certification and Accreditation Administration.

This standard was drafted. China Academy of Inspection and Quarantine, Shanxi Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau of the People's Republic of China, the Chinese People and Guojiaxing Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau.

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The previous versions of the standards replaced by this standard are.

---SN/T 1277-2003.

Quarantine identification method for pine cone

1 Scope

This standard specifies the quarantine and identification methods for *Hemiberlesiapitysophila* Takagi in phytosanitary diseases.

This standard is applicable to the quarantine and identification of *Pinus* genus (leaf needle, branching on the branch) plant material carrying pine cones.

2 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

Shell scalecover

The protective structure of the locust mites, independent of the worm body, coated on the back of the worm or the ventral or ventral surface, secreted by the glands of the worm's hip plate the substance and anal colloidal excrement are bonded to the nymph's suede.

Disc gland discal pores A type of pore-like circular gland structure that secretes waxy material covering the surface of the worm.

Note: The disc gland in the Shield family is mostly five glands. The quinquelocular pores are round, with a grid at the center and surrounded by five compartments. Distributed over the valve Nearby is called the valve gland; distributed near the vulva, called the perineal gland pores [perivulvar (disc) pores], mostly 2 groups ~ 5 groups.

Catheter ceratubae

A type of cylindrical or nearly cylindrical glandular structure that secretes wax to form a worm cover or oocyst.

Note: The glandular tube in the Shield family is columnar. The columnar gland body is cylindrical, nearly parallel on both sides, and has a ring or a ring of hardened rings at the mouth. Distributed by location the back of the body is called the dorsal gland; the abdomen is distributed on the ventral surface of the body; the gland is distributed on the edge of the buttock. According to the shape, the inner end of the nozzle has a ring of hardening ring Single-plug type, double-bolt type with two-ring hardening ring.

Hip plate pygidium

A plate-like body that healed and ossified at the end of the abdomen.

Pneumonia pygidial plates the ossified flaky appendages on the edge of the buttocks are in various shapes, and most of the branches are comb-like, sometimes on the anterior hip.

Pussy leaf pygidial lobes the flattened lobular appendages, which are generally ossified at the edge of the buttocks, appear in pairs and are symmetrically distributed on either side of the edge of the hip.

Note: The pair located in the center of the hip plate is called the first pair of hips, also called the middle and the hips; the pair on the sides of the middle and the hips is called the second pair of hips;

Leaves; some species also have a fourth pair of hips.

Hardened rod paraphyses the long, capsular skin thickened portion of the buttocks extending forward from the edge.

Note: Also known as thick skin stick.