

ICS 62.020
CCS B 16

SN

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

SN/T 1389-2004

**Methods for quarantine and identification of *Hylurgopinus
rufipes* (Eichhoff)**

美洲榆小蠹检疫鉴定方法
(English Translation)

Issued on: June 1, 2004

Implemented on: December 1, 2004

**Issued by: The General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection
and Quarantine**

Table of Contents

Foreword
1 Scope
2 Principle
2.1 Coleoptera, Coleoptera, Scolytidae, Hylesininae, Hymenoptera (H?-
3 Instruments and reagents
3.1 Instrument
3.2 Reagents
5 Laboratory identification
5.1 Preparation
5.2 Identification

Foreword

Appendix A of this standard is an informative annex.

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

This standard was drafted. Jiangsu Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau of the People's Republic of China.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the quarantine and identification methods for the American cockroach.

This standard applies to the quarantine and identification of the American cockroach.

2.1 Coleoptera, Coleoptera, Scolytidae, Hylesininae, Hymenoptera (H?-

2.2 There are many pests that damage the wood, but the morphological characteristics of the adult cockroach are unique, according to their morphological characteristics and genus.

The comparison of the species morphology and the identification of the host species in the case of the host species.

2.3 Based on the biological characteristics, adult morphological characteristics and host conditions of the cockroach, the basis for the quarantine identification method was established.

3.1 Instrument

Stereo microscope (with eyepiece micrometer), biological microscope, scissors, insect anatomical needle, petri dish, slide, coverslip, alcohol lamp, burn Cup and slide label.

3.2 Reagents

Immersion liquid (glacial acetic acid. formalin. 95% ethanol. distilled water = 4.6.15.30), 75% ethanol solution.

4 on-site quarantine

4.1 The American cockroach is mainly harmful between the phloem and the xylem of the wood. Adults dig under the phloem laterally or slightly obliquely to the tunnel to form a layer. In the forming layer, there are two branch tunnels extending laterally, and the sapwood is slightly scratched. Larvae are generally bitten from the mother pit and sapwood the parallel lines of the texture extend outward. At the time of on-site inspection, take note of the symptoms of the found small mites and small mites.

Pests are collected.

4.2 For the necropsy of the wood samples found to be harmful to the locusts, use small tools such as hand saws and electric screwdrivers to carefully remove the small mites. Such as If no adult worms are found at the scene and only larvae are found, the larvae should be reared into adult worms for identification.

5.1 Preparation

The insects, larvae, etc. to be observed and identified are cleaned and tidied, and when there are dirt or dust on the surface, 75% ethanol or configuration is used.

Soak the immersion liquid.

5.2.1 Adult identification characteristics (see Appendix A)

--- Female adult body length is about 2.2mm ~ 2.5mm, body length is about 2.3 times the body width. The body is dark brown and the whole body is stout and short.

--- A part of the head is indented into the chest, and only a small part of the head can be seen from above. The top of the forehead is convex, and there is no Zhonglong line. The mouth is long and straight.

The upper part of the mouth is large, with protrusions and a slight lateral nick on the top. The center of the upper part of the mouth is lower than the upper part of the mouth, and the side edge is coincident with or covered by the mouth.

cover. In addition to the portion that is retracted into the backing plate, the back and side

regions have fine and irregular inscriptions. Compound eye ellipse to long oval, the top is slightly wider and has no single eyes.