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

**SN/T 2107-2008**

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**Determination of monoethanolamine, diethanolamine and  
triethanolamine in cosmetics for import and export  
(English Translation)**

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## Foreword

This Standard was drafted in accordance with the rules specified in GB/T 1.1-2009.

This Standard was proposed by and shall be centralized by Certification and Accreditation Administration of the People's Republic of China.

This Standard was drafted by. Shanxi Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau of the People's Republic of China, Chongqing Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau of the People's Republic of China, Shenyang Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau of the People's Republic of China, Jilin Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau of the People's Republic of China, Tianjin Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau of the People's Republic of China, and Hubei Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau of the People's Republic of China.

## 1 Scope

This Standard specifies detection and identification of *Aonidiella comperei* McKenzie in plant quarantine.

This Standard applies to detection and identification of *Aonidiella comperei* McKenzie in

quarantine of plant and plant's products, as hosts of *Aonidiella comperei* McKenzie, including nursery-grown plant, scion, and fruits etc.

## 2 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions are applicable to this document.

### 2.1

#### Scale

The protective structure of scale insect of diaspididae, which is independent from polypide; is worn on the back or ventral side or dorsal ventral side of polypide; and is bonded by gland secreta, anus colloid excrement on the pygidium AND ecdysis of nymph.

### 2.2

#### Prosoma

The front part of polypide of scale insect of diaspididae. It is usually formed by coalescence of head, protothorax and mesothorax, without any merogenesis.

### 2.3

#### Postsoma

The rear part of polypide of scale insect of diaspididae. It usually consists of metathorax and several uromeres of abdomen, with un-obvious merogenesis.

### 2.4

#### Pygidium

The tabular body formed by coalescence and sclerotization of several joints at end of abdomen. It is related to formation of scale of diaspididae.

### 2.5

#### Pygidial lobes

The characteristics are as follows.

- Polypide is covered with wax scale. There are spots formed by ecdysis of first and second instar nymph on scale, in long shape or round shape;
- Polypide somites are reduced. Several rear somites at abdomen turn into hardened pygidium. Accessory structures such as pygidial lobes, pygidial plates and

paraphyses in different shape, distribution and quantity exist at edges of pygidium;

- Tentacle degenerates into tubercle-type substance, without merogenesis, with one to several long hairs at its ends, in front of mouthpart. Mouthpart is in middle of segmental venter of prosoma. Beak substrate is strong, in form of one joint, usually in round;
- Feet often do not exist or it is degenerated into small and hard protuberance. Two pairs of spiracle, many discal pores around the front spiracle;
- Glands are mainly discal pores and tubular ducts.

## **8.2 Main identification characteristics of female imago of diaspididae**

The characteristics are as follows.

- Female scale. Round, relative flat; color is changeable; white, pink, orange or yellowish white; smooth and transparent; it may see-through the polypide. Ecdysis exists in the center or sub-center of scale.
  - Male scale. Broad ovate; the same texture with female scale, but smaller in size; Ecdysis exists near the center;
  - Old and mature polypide is hardened and in special reniform. That is, inflated precursor, protruded at both sides, appeared in petal shape around the both sides of pygidium, retracted postsoma, in reniform shape;
  - Tentacle is in nodular shape. with a hair on it. No discal pore exists in spiracles;
  - There are 3 pairs of strong pygidial lobes in pygidium, parallel to each other and similar in shape. The middle and side pygidial plates are well-developed with serration at the end. 3 - 6 strong pygidial plates exist outsides the third pygidial lobes, strong, with deep bifurcation and teeth, or smooth and dendritic shape. There exist paraphyses. Back tubular ducts are well-developed, single-bolt with long cylindrical duct and oval duct opening. Annus is round and is located next to the end
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