

moss. The nymph of sexupara lasts 104~132 days with four instars, the first instar is 20~35, the second 13~37, the third 30~60, the fourth 7~14 days. After the fourth moult it becomes sexupara migrating to *R. chinensis* Mill in spring. The apterous parthenogenetic female passes 72~112 days. The reproduction duration for individuals varies between 2 to 54 days, and each one may produce 1~11 young nymphs one after another. The time interval between two successive young nymphs may be less than one day and up to 36 days. The nymphs produced by apterous females on the moss will die at young stage. The nymphs produced by autumn-form winged parthenogenetic female on the moss have a high mortality at baby stage, over 90 per cent are in the first instar, and the mortality is going to reduce beginning from the later second instar. This characteristic of changes in quantity is determined by the heredity of the insect itself and the environmental factors, especially the moisture in the layer of the moss, which are important as well for causing the death of the aphid.

Key words gall aphid; gallnut; gall

中国代表参加第七届森林基因资源专家组会议

FAO 第七届森林基因资源专家组会议于1989年12月4~6日在罗马总部召开,参加会议的代表来自五大洲共15位,我国代表为中国林科院林研所潘志刚研究员。另有联合国环境署、植物资源委员会等代表参加。会议首先由各地区代表汇报近5年来各有关森林资源保存及种子采集的成就。如FAO就地保存的试验点为喀麦隆、马来西亚及秘鲁;非洲有20个国家建立了种子中心,25个国家从事树木改良研究,主要为外来树种桉树及热带松和乡土树种榄仁等;加拿大及北欧国家就地保存乡土温带树种松、云杉、桦属;英国及丹麦仍以热带松、柚木为重点;巴西每年毁林多达1千万公顷,现也逐渐注意热带资源的保护及对世界环境的影响,并引种桉、松,研究主要乡土树种;澳大利亚仍继续桉、相思等采集,建立尾叶桉、大叶相思母树林及种子园;亚洲的马来西亚已编写出版植物志9卷,包括5000种植物;印度建立106处母树林,生产乡土树种雪松、长叶松等种子,对薪炭林树种进行引种和生物量的研究;中国代表汇报了我国森林遗传基因所取得的成就。

各地区代表检查了对上次会议决议的执行情况,补充了应该增加优先注意保存的珍稀、濒危树种名录。会议认为森林基因资源的保存首先要与1985年FAO提出的热带林行动计划相配合。1990~1991年提出“热带树种遗传资源的就地保存指南”。种子采集以多用途树种及乔木树种为主,重点放在对非洲干旱地区种子的采集及评价。经费分配上决定一半用于保存,一半用于种子采集。会议认为FAO每年出版一期《森林遗传资源通讯》十分必要;对“森林基因资源专家组会议”的会期,认为应从5年改为3年召开一次,下届会议将于1992年召开。

(林雁)