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## ARTHROPODS ASSOCIATED WITH ABOVE-GROUND PORTIONS OF THE INVASIVE TREE, *MELALEUCA QUINQUENERVIA*, IN SOUTH FLORIDA, USA

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### ABSTRACT

*Melaleuca quinquenervia* (Cav.) S. T. Blake, the broad-leaved paperbark tree, has invaded ca. 202,000 ha in Florida, including portions of the Everglades National Park. We performed prerelease surveys in south Florida to determine if native or accidentally introduced arthropods exploit this invasive plant species and assess the potential for higher trophic levels to interfere with the establishment and success of future biological control agents. Herein we quantify the abundance of arthropods present on the above-ground portions of saplings and small *M. quinquenervia* trees at four sites. Only eight of the 328 arthropods collected were observed feeding on *M. quinquenervia*. Among the arthropods collected in the plants adventive range, 19 species are agricultural or horticultural pests. The high percentage of rare species (72.0%), presumed to be transient or merely resting on the foliage, and the paucity of species observed feeding on the weed, suggests that future biological control agents will face little if any competition from pre-existing plant-feeding arthropods.

Key Words: Paperbark tree, arthropod abundance, *Oxyops vitiosa*, weed biological control

### RESUMEN

*Melaleuca quinquenervia* (Cav.) S. T. Blake ha invadido ca. 202,000 ha en la Florida, incluyendo unas porciones del Parque Nacional de los Everglades. Nosotros realizamos sondeos preliminares en el sur de la Florida para determinar si los artrópodos nativos o accidentalmente introducidos explotan esta especie de planta invasora y evaluar el potencial de los niveles tróficos superiores para interferir con el establecimiento y éxito de futuros agentes de control biológico. En cuatro sitios, nosotros cuantificamos la abundancia de artrópodos presentes en las porciones sobre el terreno de los renuevos y pequeños arboles de *M. quinquenervia*. Solamente ocho de los 328 artrópodos recolectados fueron observados alimentándose en la *M. quinquenervia*. Entre los artrópodos colectados en las áreas no nativas de la planta, 19 especies son plagas agrícolas o de hortalizas. El alto porcentaje de especies raras (72.0%), presumidos de ser transeúntes o meramente descansando en el follaje, y la escasez de especies observadas alimentándose de la maleza, sugiere que los futuros agentes de control biológico enfrentarán poca o ninguna competencia de los artrópodos herbívoros ya presentes en la planta.

*Melaleuca quinquenervia* (Cav.) S.T. Blake, the broad-leaved paperbark tree, was introduced into south Florida during the late 1800s (Thayer & Bodle 1990). Although threatened in its native range along the east coast of Australia and a few nearby South Pacific islands, life history characteristics of *M. quinquenervia* (melaleuca) combine with favorable ecological characteristics of Everglades habitats to make this tree an explosive weed in south Florida (Meskimen 1962; Myers 1983; Balcianas & Center 1991; Hofstetter 1991). Currently, melaleuca occurs on about 202,000 ha of Florida wetlands (Bodle et al. 1994) and has historically spread at a rate of about 2,850 ha/yr (Center et al. 2000). The negative impacts of melaleuca on native flora and public health problems have been documented (Di Stefano & Fisher 1983; Myers 1983; Molnar et al. 1991; Bodle et al. 1994). Diamond et al. (1991), for instance, determined that if unchecked, potential losses to the Florida economy as a result of this invasive tree could reach \$169 million annually.

Melaleuca infested areas can be restored through removal of existing trees, followed by measures to preempt reinvasion and subsequent recruitment. Conventional control tactics combine mechanical and chemical means to eliminate seedlings, saplings, entire stands of mature trees, or isolated plants in sensitive areas (Stocker & Sanders 1981; Bodle et al. 1994). However, biological attributes of this weed necessitate repeated mechanical and chemical treatments, which impose an accumulation of negative impacts on non-target organisms, including endangered plants. These adverse impacts limit the frequent use of such methods. In contrast, classical weed biological control has been described as the most ecologically benign tactic for controlling exotic pests (McEvoy & Coombs 1999) and has been considered a desirable addition to conventional methods (Browder & Schroeder 1981; Bodle et al. 1994).

Development of a weed biological control program typically proceeds in a stepwise fashion, including: selection of a natural enemy, risk

analysis, release, monitoring establishment, and finally assessing the effectiveness and ecological impact of the introduced biological control agent (Harris 1975; McEvoy & Coombs 1999). An often recommended initial phase in a classical weed biological control program includes surveys of herbivores associated with the invasive weed in the new (adventive) geographic range (Harris 1975; Olckers & Hulley 1995). Such surveys are intended to identify herbivores already exploiting the weed and to ascertain whether niche competition could influence agent establishment and impact (Harris 1971). Although surveys for natural enemies were performed in Australia during 1987 to 1991 (Balcunas et al. 1995), surveys of arthropods associated with melaleuca in its adventive range had never been done. Failure to perform such surveys could increase costs due to wasted effort associated with selecting, screening and releasing herbivores that may already be present, having accompanied the invasive weed upon introduction or thereafter. Therefore, specific objectives of this study were: 1) assess the current abundance of arthropods associated with melaleuca in south Florida, 2) determine if native herbivores are exploiting the invasive plant, 3) determine if co-evolved natural enemies from the native range inadvertently accompanied melaleuca into south Florida, and 4) inventory those higher trophic levels associated with the plant that could potentially interfere with the establishment or impact of introduced biological control agents.

#### MATERIALS AND METHODS

Arthropod surveys were performed at four locations in south Florida. Site 1 was located near Ft. Lauderdale, Broward Co., FL (N26.05606 and W80.25168). The site was a 0.5 ha field consisting of 2 to 5 m tall trees occurring at a plant density of ca. 21,560 trees/ha. In general, melaleuca trees were growing in high organic soils typical of reclaimed 'glades' systems. Although melaleuca was the dominant species, other plants commonly occurring in the site included *Blechnum serrulatum* Rich., *Ampelopsis arborea* (L.) Koehne, *Vitis aestivalis* Michx., and *Ludwigia peruviana* (L.) H. Hara.

Site 2 was located under a power line right-of-way near Weston, Broward Co., FL (N26.035483 and W80.43495). Prior to 1997 land managers cut melaleuca trees near their bases, resulting in multi-stemmed branches re-growing from the stumps. The survey area was ca. 0.5 ha and trees were 2-5 m tall, occurring at a density of 2,517 trees/ha. The site was swale-like with common vegetation other than melaleuca including: *Sagittaria lancifolia* L., *Cladium jamaicensis* Crantz, and *Andropogon glomeratus* (Walt.) B.S.P. (Anonymous 1990).

Site 3 was located near Estero, Collier Co., FL (N26.4255 and W81.81033) and consisted of an 8 ha area of drained wetland converted to pasture.

To suppress melaleuca growth, land managers mowed trees at ca. 6-month intervals, resulting in coppices 0.5-2 m in height. These coppicing clumps formed a dense, nearly continuous canopy of leaves with 4,406 clumps/ha. In contrast to the previous sites, the soil type was primarily sand, consistent with an invaded pine flatwoods habitat type (Anonymous 1990). Other than melaleuca, the subdominant vegetation included *Ludwigia* sp., *Centella asiatica* (L.) Urb., *Rhynchospora globularis* (Chapm.) Small, *Rhynchospora eximia* (Nees) Boeck., and *Rhynchospora filifolia* Gray.

Site 4 consisted of a 1 ha area within historically mesic flatwoods in the Picayune Forest, Collier Co., FL (N26.10478 and W81.63392) (Anonymous 1990). A fire burned much of the melaleuca dominated areas during June 1998, resulting in recruitment of 129,393 trees/ha composed of primarily small 1-2 m tall saplings, interspersed with an occasional large, mature tree. *Pinus elliottii* Engelm. and a parasitic (dodder-like) species growing on the melaleuca were the only other common vegetation.

Surveys were conducted monthly at each site from November 2000 through June 2001. Sites were surveyed between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. on days without precipitation. To survey arthropods associated with melaleuca canopies, we swept foliage, and occasionally trunks, with a 90-cm-diameter sweep net. One sample consisted of 100 sweeps in a 180° sweeping motion spaced ca. 1.0 m apart along a randomly selected 100 m transect. Four samples along separate transects were collected each month. The contents of the net after 100 sweeps were emptied into a 3.78 liter sealable plastic bag and frozen at -19 (±1) °C until processed. Arthropods were then separated from plant material, sorted by morphological types, and stored in 70% ethanol.

One limitation of our sweep sampling method included collecting arthropods that were not closely associated with melaleuca, but were transients, merely resting on the plant foliage or disturbed from understory vegetation while sampling. Additionally, this method was biased towards those species that are poor fliers or slow to disperse from a disturbance and, unlike previous Australian surveys, endophages were not included. Therefore, caution should be used when drawing inferences from these data due to the unknown relationships between some of these arthropods and melaleuca. For this reason, a minimum of two observers searched for direct herbivory on the above ground portions of melaleuca trees for 30 min./month at each site. Arthropods observed feeding on melaleuca are reported independently from those collected in sweep samples.

For each species collected, species abundance per site was calculated for the entire survey period by first averaging the number of specimens from the four monthly samples and then averaging

ing among all sample dates. Average species abundance among all sites was determined by total specimens collected throughout the entire survey (rare = 1-5 specimens, occasional = 6-10 specimens, common = >10 specimens). Occasionally, arthropods were collected by hand to facilitate identification. Where possible, arthropods were identified to species. Identifications that could not be confirmed are indicated by "poss." (possibly) before the scientific name. Some Diptera were not sent for identification because specialists were not available or specimens were damaged and lacked key identifying features. Such specimens were combined into an "unidentified spp." group and the number of morphological types is denoted in parentheses. All morphological types, except for immatures that could be associated with their adult forms, were included in the total species count.

All specimens, except formicids, were submitted to and deposited at the Florida State Collection of Arthropods (FSCA, Division of Plant Industry (DPI), Gainesville, FL) for identification and incorporated into their taxonomic database. Most formicids were identified and retained by L. Davis at the Fire Ant Unit, Agricultural Research Service, USDA, Gainesville, FL. A few formicids were identified by M. Deyrup at the Archbold Biological Station, Lake Placid, FL. Several dipteran specimens were identified at the Systematic Entomology Laboratory, Agricultural Research Service, USDA, Beltsville, MD.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Surveys of herbivores associated with an invasive plant in its adventive range are often recommended as a prelude to a weed biological control project (Harris 1975). Historically, scientists have ignored this recommendation, possibly due to the supposition that native herbivores are already suppressing the weed to the greatest level possible. In contrast, native arthropods can cause considerable damage to non-indigenous weeds (Newman et al. 1998). The native weevil, *Euhrychiopsis lecontei* Deitz, for instance, shows promise for control of Eurasian watermilfoil, *Myriophyllum spicatum* (L.) (Newman & Beisoer 2000). In addition to natives, co-evolved herbivores and diseases may also be accidentally introduced from the plant's native range. The biological control agents *Megastigmus aculeatus* (chalcid wasp) and *Phyllocoptes fructiphilus* (an eriophyoid mite), for example, were collected in West Virginia during surveys of arthropods associated with the exotic weed *Rosa multiflora* (Thunb.). The eriophyoid mite, and the virus it transmits, is considered the most effective agent for the suppression of *R. multiflora* (Amrine 1996).

In its adventive range, however, it appears that melaleuca has not acquired native herbivores at

sufficient densities to cause appreciable damage to trees in south Florida. For instance, of the 18 orders, 117 families, and 328 species collected in this study, only 54 species were classified as common and 33 species were classified as occasional (Tables 1 and 2). Of the most commonly occurring species, 33 (66.7%) were predators or detritivores (Table 2), and 11 (20.4%) were herbivores (Table 1). Both adult and immature stages of *H. coagulata*, the glassy-winged sharpshooter, were observed on melaleuca, suggesting that melaleuca may serve as an alternative host for this insect. However, during the sampling period none of these arthropods were directly observed feeding on melaleuca. Furthermore, out of 409 herbivorous arthropods found attacking melaleuca in Australia, none were found on melaleuca in south Florida indicating that no co-evolved natural enemies accompanied melaleuca into south Florida upon introduction or thereafter (Balciunas et al. 1995). The most intuitive explanation for these findings is probably due to the fact that all known importations of the invasive tree were in the form of seed (F. A. Dray, pers. comm.).

In contrast, we have observed several arthropod species feeding on melaleuca that were never recovered in the sweep samples. Both early and late instars of the polyphagous saddleback caterpillar, *Sibile stimulea* (Clem.), were observed feeding on mature melaleuca leaves at Site 3. Larvae of the caterpillar were concentrated on a single sapling, defoliated much of the tree, and were only present during late winter. After inspection of a single damaged sapling (5 cm diam), larvae of the generalist cerambycid *Neoclytus cordifer* (Klug) were also collected, allowed to pupate and successfully emerged as adults (2 males and 1 female). Two phytophagous mites, *Oligonychus coffeae* (Nietner) and *Brevipalpus obovatus* Donnadieu, were observed feeding and developing large (>100 individuals), although isolated populations. Populations of these generalist mites occurred on mature leaves and were only observed once. The Florida red scale, *Chrysomphalus aonidum* L., the stellate scale, *Vinsonis stelleri*, and an unidentified *Coccus* sp. often co-occurred on mature Melaleuca leaves. Although the scale occurred in surprisingly high densities (>10 per leaf), no apparent foliar damage was visible. Two polyphagous aphids, *Aphis gossypii* Glover and *Toxoptera aurantii* (Boyer de Fonscolombe), were observed feeding on stems of developing branches. Infestations of both polyphagous aphids were slight (<50 individuals per plant). Although these arthropod species were observed feeding on melaleuca, no damage was visible. These observational findings suggest that, unlike some invasive plants that can be stressed by native arthropods in the adventive range, the arthropod community currently associated with melaleuca provides little if any suppressive effect on the exotic tree. The pau-

TABLE 1. HERBIVOROUS ARTHROPODS COLLECTED IN THE ABOVE-GROUND PORTIONS OF THE INVASIVE TREE, *MELALEUCA QUINQUENERVIA* IN SOUTH FLORIDA, USA.

Species	Abundance per site <sup>1</sup>					Months collected <sup>2</sup>				Trophic <sup>3</sup> level	Native/ <sup>4</sup> Exotic	Pest <sup>5</sup> status
	A <sup>6</sup>	B <sup>7</sup>	C <sup>8</sup>	D <sup>9</sup>	Ave. <sup>10</sup>	A	B	C	D			
Coleoptera												
Aderidae												
<i>Ganascus ventricosus</i> LeConte	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	0.03 (0.09)	R	5	—	—	12	H	N	
Anthicidae												
<i>Vacusus vicinus</i> (LaFerte-Senecteere)	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	—	R	5	—	—	—	H	N	
Anthribidae												
<i>Trignorohinus</i> sp.	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	—	R	11	—	—	—	H	N	
Bruchidae												
<i>Sennius fallax</i> (Boheman)	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	R	—	3	—	—	H	N	
Buprestidae												
<i>Taphrocerus puncticollis</i> Schwarz	0.19 (0.26)	—	—	—	O	3-6	—	—	—	H	N	
Cantharidae												
<i>Chauliognathus marginatus</i> (Fabricius)	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	R	—	6	—	—	H	N	
Chrysomelidae												
<i>Altica</i> sp. A	—	—	0.03 (0.09)	0.03 (0.09)	R	—	—	11	12	H	N	
<i>Altica</i> sp. B	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	R	—	6	—	—	H	N	
<i>Bassareus brunnipes</i> (Olivier)	0.44 (0.90)	—	—	—	C	5,6	—	—	—	H	N	
<i>Chrysomela scripta</i> Fabricius	—	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	R	—	—	3	—	H	N	
<i>Graphopus curtipennis</i> Blake	—	—	—	0.03 (0.09)	R	—	—	—	1	H	N	
<i>Lexiphanes saponatus</i> (Fabricius)	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	R	—	6	—	—	H	N	
<i>Ophraella notulata</i> (Fabricius)	0.09 (0.19)	—	—	—	R	4,6	—	—	—	H	N	
<i>Paria</i> sp.	—	—	—	0.03 (0.09)	R	—	—	—	6	H	N	
Curculionidae												
<i>Auleutes</i> sp.	—	0.06 (0.18)	—	—	R	—	6	—	—	H	N	
<i>Diaprepes abbreviatus</i> (L.)	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	—	R	4	—	—	—	H	E	*
<i>Listronotus cryptops</i> (Dietz)	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	—	R	5	—	—	—	H	N	
<i>Pheloconus hispidus</i> (LeConte)	—	0.06 (0.18)	0.06 (0.12)	—	R	—	11	11, 12	—	H	N	
<i>Trichodirabius longulus</i> (LeConte)	—	—	0.06 (0.12)	—	R	—	—	4, 11	—	H	N	
Elateridae												
<i>Drapetes rubricollis</i> LeConte	—	—	—	0.03 (0.09)	R	—	—	—	3	H	N	
Languriidae												
<i>Loberus</i> sp.	—	0.06 (0.12)	—	—	R	—	4, 12	—	—	H	N	
Lycidae												
<i>Plateros</i> sp.	—	—	—	0.03 (0.09)	R	—	—	—	2	D/H <sup>11</sup>	N	

TABLE 1. (CONTINUED) HERBIVOROUS ARTHROPODS COLLECTED IN THE ABOVE-GROUND PORTIONS OF THE INVASIVE TREE, *MELALEUCA QUINQUENERVIA* IN SOUTH FLORIDA, USA.

Species	Abundance per site <sup>1</sup>					Months collected <sup>2</sup>				Trophic <sup>3</sup> level	Native/ <sup>4</sup> Exotic	Pest <sup>5</sup> status
	A <sup>6</sup>	B <sup>7</sup>	C <sup>8</sup>	D <sup>9</sup>	Ave. <sup>10</sup>	A	B	C	D			
Scarabaeidae												
<i>Trigonopeltastes delta</i> (Forster)	0.09 (0.27)	—	—	—	R	5	—	—	—	D/H	N	
Collembola												
Sminthuridae												
<i>Sminthurus</i> sp.	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	—	R	11	—	—	—	H		
<i>Sminthurinus</i> sp.	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	—	R	11	—	—	—	H		
Dermaptera												
Forficulidae												
poss. <sup>12</sup> <i>Doru taeniatum</i> Dohrn	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	R	—	11	—	—	H		
Diptera												
Agromyzidae												
<i>Melangromyza</i> sp.	0.09 (0.27)	0.09 (0.19)	—	—	O	11	4, 11	—	—	H/H		
<i>Unidentified</i> sp.	0.03 (0.09)	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	R	12	11	—	—	H/H		
Bibionidae												
<i>Unidentified</i> sp.	—	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	R	—	—	3	—	H/H		
Otitidae												
<i>Chaetopsis massyla</i> (Walker)	0.03 (0.09)	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	R	12	12	—	—	H/H		
<i>Euxesta juncta</i> Coquiller	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	—	R	3	—	—	—	H/H		
Sarcophagidae												
<i>Ravinia derelicta</i> Walker	0.03 (0.09)	0.03 (0.09)	0.38 (1.06)	0.03 (0.09)	C	4	5	5	12	D/H		
Sciaridae												
<i>Unidentified</i> sp.	0.03 (0.09)	—	0.16 (0.30)	—	O	5	—	11, 12	—	D/H		
Syrphidae												
<i>Toxomerus boscii</i> (Macquart)	—	0.13 (0.13)	—	—	R	—	3, 6, 11, 12	—	—	P/H		
<i>Toxomerus politus</i> (Say)	—	0.09 (0.19)	0.03 (0.09)	—	R	—	11, 12	1	—	P/H		
Tephritidae												
<i>Acinia pictura</i> (Snow)	0.06 (0.12)	0.28 (0.53)	—	—	C	5, 11	1, 3, 12	—	—	H/U		
<i>Dioxyna picciola</i> (Bigot)	0.69 (0.86)	0.22 (0.43)	0.22 (0.41)	0.06 (0.18)	C	1-5, 11, 12	4, 11, 12	11, 12	11, 12	H/U		
<i>Euaresta bella</i> (Loew)	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	R	—	11	—	—	H/U		
<i>Trupanea actinobola</i> (Loew)	0.03 (0.09)	—	0.13 (0.35)	—	O	12	—	11	—	H/U		
<i>Xanthaciura insecta</i> (Loew)	0.50 (0.97)	—	—	—	C	1, 11, 12	—	—	—	H/U		



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Species	Abundance per site <sup>1</sup>					Months collected <sup>2</sup>				Trophic <sup>3</sup> level	Native/ <sup>4</sup> Exotic	Pest <sup>5</sup> status
	A <sup>6</sup>	B <sup>7</sup>	C <sup>8</sup>	D <sup>9</sup>	Ave. <sup>10</sup>	A	B	C	D			
Therevidae												
<i>Cyclotelus picitipennis</i> (Wiedmann)	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	R	—	6	—	—	P/H		
Tipulidae												
Unidentified spp. (2 morphotypes)	0.06 (0.18)	—	—	—	R	11	—	—	—	D/H		
Hemiptera												
Alydidae												
<i>Hyalymenus</i> sp. A	0.03 (0.09)	0.38 (0.35)	—	—	C	4	1, 2, 4-6	—	—	H	N	
<i>Hyalymenus</i> sp. B	0.06 (0.12)	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	R	5, 11	12	—	—	H	N	
Imm. sp.	—	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	R	—	—	11	—	H		
Coreidae												
<i>Leptoglossus phyllopus</i> (L.)	0.03 (0.09)	0.09 (0.13)	—	—	R	11	1, 4, 12	—	—	H	N	*
Issidae												
<i>Acanalonia servillei</i> Spinola	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	—	R	6	—	—	—	H		
Largidae												
<i>Largus davis</i> i Barber	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	R	—	5	—	—	H	N	
Lygaeidae												
<i>Neortholomus koreshanus</i> (Van Duzee)	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	0.06 (0.12)	R	2	—	—	2, 12	H		
<i>Neopamera bilobata</i> (Say)	0.03 (0.09)	0.06 (0.12)	—	—	R	5	1, 12	—	—	H		*
poss. <i>Nysius</i> sp.	—	0.13 (0.27)	—	—	R	—	6, 12	—	—	H		
<i>Oedancala crassimana</i> (Fabricius)	0.41 (0.60)	0.06 (0.12)	0.25 (0.52)	—	C	5, 6, 11	3, 6	1, 4, 12	—	H		
<i>Oncopeltus fasciatus</i> (Dallas)	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	—	R	1	—	—	—	H		
<i>Paromius longulus</i> (Dallas)	0.22 (0.41)	0.13 (0.35)	0.03 (0.09)	—	C	11, 12	12	12	—	H		*
Imm. spp.	0.25 (0.44)	0.41 (0.65)	0.03 (0.09)	—	C	1, 11, 12	2, 11, 12	4	—	H		
Miridae												
<i>Creontiades</i> sp.	—	0.03 (0.09)	0.03 (0.09)	—	R	—	1	4	—	H		*
<i>Dagbertus semipictus</i> (Blatchley)	—	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	R	—	—	2	—	H		
<i>Reuteroscopus ornatus</i> (Reuter)	—	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	R	—	—	6	—	H		
<i>Taylorilygus pallidulus</i> (Blanchard)	0.06 (0.12)	0.06 (0.18)	0.13 (0.27)	—	O	1, 2	4, 11	6, 11	—	H		*
Unidentified sp. A	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	—	R	12	—	—	—			
Unidentified sp. B	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	—	R	12	—	—	—			
Pentatomidae												
<i>Loxa</i> sp.	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	R	—	1	—	—	H		
<i>Thyanta custator</i> (Fabricius)	—	—	0.06 (0.18)	—	R	—	—	2	—	H	N	*
<i>Thyanta perditor</i> (Fabricius)	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	R	—	12	—	—	H	N	*

TABLE 1. (CONTINUED) HERBIVOROUS ARTHROPODS COLLECTED IN THE ABOVE-GROUND PORTIONS OF THE INVASIVE TREE, *MELALEUCA QUINQUENERVIA* IN SOUTH FLORIDA, USA.

Species	Abundance per site <sup>1</sup>					Months collected <sup>2</sup>				Trophic <sup>3</sup> level	Native/ <sup>4</sup> Exotic	Pest <sup>5</sup> status
	A <sup>6</sup>	B <sup>7</sup>	C <sup>8</sup>	D <sup>9</sup>	Ave. <sup>10</sup>	A	B	C	D			
Rhopalidae												
<i>Liorrhysus hydlinus</i> (Fabricius)	—	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	R	—	—	11	—	H		*
Homoptera												
Aphididae												
<i>Aphis spiraeicola</i> Patch	0.13 (0.27)	0.03 (0.09)	0.03 (0.09)	—	O	1, 2	3	11	—	H	E	*
<i>Aphis</i> sp.	—	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	R	—	—	11	—	H		
<i>Eulachnus rileyi</i> (Williams)	—	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	R	—	—	1	—	H	E	
<i>Hysteroneura setariae</i> (Thomas)	0.03 (0.09)	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	R	5	—	11	—	H	N	*
<i>Schizaphis</i> sp.	—	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	R	—	—	11	—	H		
<i>Tetraneura nigriabdominalis</i> (Sasaki)	—	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	R	—	—	11	—	H	E	
<i>Toxoptera aurantii</i> (Boyer de Fonscolombe)	0.06 (0.18)	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	R	11	2	—	—	H	E	*
Cercopidae												
<i>Clastoptera xantocephala</i> Germar	—	0.03 (0.09)	0.03 (0.09)	—	R	—	11	4	—	H		*
<i>Lepyronia</i> sp.	0.06 (0.12)	—	—	—	R	2, 12	—	—	—	H		
Cicadellidae												
<i>Balclutha</i> sp.	—	—	0.03 (0.09)	0.03 (0.09)	R	—	—	4	11	H		
<i>Cuerna costalis</i> (Fabricius)	—	—	0.13 (0.19)	—	R	—	—	4, 6, 12	—	H	N	
<i>Draeculacephala</i> sp. A	0.13 (0.19)	—	—	—	R	1, 11, 12	—	—	—	H		
<i>Draeculacephala</i> sp. B	—	—	0.59 (0.80)	0.03 (0.09)	C	—	—	2, 4, 11, 12	12	H		
poss. <i>Empoasca</i> sp.	0.06 (0.12)	0.13 (0.13)	—	—	O	1, 4	1, 2, 4, 12	—	—	H		
<i>Graminella nigrifrons</i> (Forbes)	—	—	0.16 (0.27)	0.03 (0.09)	O	—	—	4, 6, 12	—	H	N	
<i>Graphocephala versuta</i> (Say)	—	0.19 (0.22)	—	—	O	—	1, 4, 6, 11	—	—	H	N	
<i>Gypona</i> sp.	0.19 (0.22)	0.06 (0.18)	0.09 (0.18)	—	C	2, 4, 11, 12	2	11, 12	—	H		
<i>Homalodisca coagulata</i> (Say)	0.94 (0.74)	0.41 (0.33)	—	0.03 (0.09)	C	1-6, 11, 12	1, 4-6, 11, 12	—	11	H	N	*
<i>Hortensia similis</i> (Walker)	—	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	R	—	—	12	—	H	N	
<i>Oncometopia nigricans</i> (Walker)	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	—	R	1	—	—	—	H	N	*
<i>Paraulacizes irrorata</i> (Fabricius)	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	R	—	1	—	—	H		
<i>Stragania</i> sp.	0.03 (0.09)	0.09 (0.19)	0.25 (0.48)	—	C	1	11, 12	11, 12	—	H		
<i>Tropicanus costamaculatus</i> (Van Duzee)	0.06 (0.12)	—	—	—	R	3, 12	—	—	—	H		
Imm. spp.	2.19 (1.47)	1.94 (1.84)	0.72 (1.11)	0.13 (0.27)	C	1-6, 11, 12	1-6, 11, 12	3, 4, 11, 12	1, 12	H		



TABLE 1. (CONTINUED) HERBIVOROUS ARTHROPODS COLLECTED IN THE ABOVE-GROUND PORTIONS OF THE INVASIVE TREE, *MELALEUCA QUINQUENERVIA* IN SOUTH FLORIDA, USA.

Species	Abundance per site <sup>1</sup>					Months collected <sup>2</sup>				Trophic <sup>3</sup> level	Native/ <sup>4</sup> Exotic	Pest <sup>5</sup> status
	A <sup>6</sup>	B <sup>7</sup>	C <sup>8</sup>	D <sup>9</sup>	Ave. <sup>10</sup>	A	B	C	D			
Cixiidae												
<i>Bothriocera</i> sp.	—	0.19 (0.44)	—	—	O	—	5, 6	—	—	H	N	
<i>Myndus crudus</i> Van Duzee	0.03 (0.09)	0.06 (0.12)	—	—	R	11	4, 5	—	—	H	N	*
Delphacidae												
<i>Delphacodes puella</i> (Van Duzee)	—	0.06 (0.12)	—	—	R	—	1, 11	—	—	H		
<i>Delphacodes</i> sp. A	—	—	0.03 (0.09)	0.03 (0.09)	R	—	—	12	1	H		
<i>Delphacodes</i> sp. B	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	—	R	3	—	—	—	H		
Imm. sp.	—	—	0.03 (0.09)	0.03 (0.09)	R	—	—	12	12	H		
Flatidae												
Imm. spp.	0.47 (0.59)	0.03 (0.09)	—	0.16 (0.44)	C	3-6, 11	3	—	5	H		
Membracidae												
<i>Spissistilus festinus</i> (Say)	—	—	0.22 (0.53)	—	O	—	—	1, 12	—	H	N	*
<i>Stictocephala lutea</i> (Walker)	—	—	0.16 (0.19)	—	O	—	—	3, 4, 11, 12	—	H	N	
Psyllidae												
<i>Diaphorina citri</i> Kuwayama	—	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	R	—	—	3	—	H	E	*
Hymenoptera												
Agaonidae												
Unidentified sp.	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	—	R	11	—	—	—	H		
Anthophoridae												
<i>Exomalopsis</i> sp.	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	R	—	5	—	—	H	N	
Halictidae												
<i>Agapostemon splendens</i> (Lepeletier)	—	0.06 (0.12)	—	—	R	—	5, 12	—	—	H	N	
<i>Augochlora</i> sp.	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	R	—	5	—	—	H	N	
<i>Lasioglossum</i> sp.	—	—	—	0.03 (0.09)	R	—	—	—	6	H	N	
Lepidoptera												
Heliconiidae												
<i>Heliconius charitonius</i> Tuckeri	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	—	R	12	—	—	—	H		
Geometridae												
Unidentified sp. A	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	—	R	11	—	—	—	H		
Unidentified sp. B	—	—	—	0.03 (0.09)	R	—	—	—	11	H		
Unidentified sp. C	—	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	R	—	—	11	—	H		
Gracillariidae												
<i>Phyllocnistis</i> sp.	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	—	R	4	—	—	—	H		

TABLE 1. (CONTINUED) HERBIVOROUS ARTHROPODS COLLECTED IN THE ABOVE-GROUND PORTIONS OF THE INVASIVE TREE, *MELALEUCA QUINQUENERVIA* IN SOUTH FLORIDA, USA.

Species	Abundance per site <sup>1</sup>					Months collected <sup>2</sup>				Trophic <sup>3</sup> level	Native/ <sup>4</sup> Exotic	Pest <sup>5</sup> status
	A <sup>6</sup>	B <sup>7</sup>	C <sup>8</sup>	D <sup>9</sup>	Ave. <sup>10</sup>	A	B	C	D			
Noctuidae												
Unidentified sp.	—	—	—	0.03 (0.09)	R	—	—	—	12	H		
Pyralidae												
Unidentified sp. A	—	—	0.13 (0.19)	—	R	—	—	6, 11, 12	—	H		
Unidentified sp. B	—	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	R	—	—	11	—	H		
Unidentified sp. C	—	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	R	—	—	11	—	H		
Unidentified sp. D	—	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	R	—	—	11	—	H		
Unidentified sp. E	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	—	R	12	—	—	—	H		
Unidentified sp. F	—	—	0.06 (0.12)	—	R	—	—	3, 4	—	H		
Unidentified sp. G	—	0.16 (0.44)	—	—	O	—	4	—	—	H		
Unidentified sp. H	0.09 (0.27)	—	—	—	R	4	—	—	—	H		
Unidentified sp. I	—	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	R	—	—	6	—	H		
Orthoptera												
Acrididae												
<i>Leptysma marginicollis</i> (Serville)	0.06 (0.18)	—	—	0.03 (0.09)	R	1	—	—	11	H	N	
<i>Schistocerca damnifica</i> (Saussure)	0.06 (0.12)	—	—	0.03 (0.09)	R	5, 12	—	—	4	H	N	
<i>Orphulella pelidna</i> (Burmeister)	—	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	R	—	—	6	—	H	N	
<i>Paroxya atlantica</i> Scudder	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	0.03 (0.09)	R	5	—	—	6	H	N	
Imm. spp.	0.31 (0.48)	—	0.25 (0.40)	0.50 (0.64)	C	4, 5, 6	—	3, 4, 6	2-6	H		
Gryllidae												
<i>Cyroxipha</i> poss. <i>columbiana</i> Caudell	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	0.06 (0.12)	R	1	—	—	11, 12	H	N	
<i>Oecanthus quadripunctatus</i> Beutenmuller	—	—	0.09 (0.19)	—	R	—	—	3, 12	—	H	N	
Tetrigidae												
<i>Tettrigidea lateralis</i> (Say)	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	0.03 (0.09)	R	—	12	—	11	H	N	
<i>Tettrigidea</i> sp.	—	—	0.09 (0.19)	—	R	—	—	2, 3	—	H	N	
Tettigoniidae												
<i>Conocephalus</i> sp.	—	0.53 (0.59)	0.72 (0.86)	0.03 (0.09)	C	—	1, 2, 6, 11, 12	3, 4, 6, 11, 12	12	H	N	
Imm. sp.	—	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	R	—	—	1	—	H		
Phasmatodea												
Pseudophasmatidae												
<i>Anisomorpha buprestoides</i> (Stoll)	—	—	0.22 (0.41)	0.06 (0.12)	O	—	—	2, 4	3, 4	H	N	
Psocoptera												
Peripsocidae												
<i>Peripsocus madescens</i> (Walsh)	—	—	—	1.84 (2.15)	C	—	—	—	1, 3-6	H	N	

TABLE 1. (CONTINUED) HERBIVOROUS ARTHROPODS COLLECTED IN THE ABOVE-GROUND PORTIONS OF THE INVASIVE TREE, *MELALEUCA QUINQUENERVIA* IN SOUTH FLORIDA, USA.

Species	Abundance per site <sup>1</sup>					Months collected <sup>2</sup>				Trophic <sup>3</sup> level	Native/ <sup>4</sup> Exotic	Pest <sup>5</sup> status
	A <sup>6</sup>	B <sup>7</sup>	C <sup>8</sup>	D <sup>9</sup>	Ave. <sup>10</sup>	A	B	C	D			
Psocidae												
<i>Indiopsocus ceterus</i> Mockford	—	—	—	0.03 (0.09)	R	—	—	—	4	H	N	
gen. sp.	—	—	—	0.03 (0.09)	R	—	—	—	5	H		
Thysanoptera												
Phlaeothripidae												
<i>Haplothrips gowdeyi</i> (Franklin)	—	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	R	—	—	11	—	H	N	

<sup>1</sup>Abundance per transect for each site averaged over 8 months. Each transect equals 100 sweeps with a 90-cm diameter sweep net. One sweep consists of an 180° sweeping motion.  
<sup>2</sup>Samples were taken from November (month 11) through June (month 6)..  
<sup>3</sup>D = Detritivore (including scavengers), H=Herbivore (including pollen and nectar feeders), P = Predator, U = Undetermined.  
<sup>4</sup>N = Native, E = Exotic, Blank space = Undetermined.  
<sup>5</sup>An \* indicates that the species is a known economic pest.  
<sup>6</sup>Weston, FL, Broward Co., N26.035483 and W80.43495, *M. quinquenervia* stand under a power line.  
<sup>7</sup>University Rd. and Griffin Rd., Fort Lauderdale, FL, Broward Co., N 26.05605 and W -80.25168, vacant lot occupied by *M. quinquenervia*.  
<sup>8</sup>Tamiami Tr. and Corkscrew Rd., Estero, FL, Collier Co., N 26.4255 and W -81.81033, Cow pasture occupied with small *M. quinquenervia* stumps.  
<sup>9</sup>Belle Meade, FL, Collier Co., N 26.10478 and W -81.63392, *M. quinquenervia* stand in the Picayune Forest.  
<sup>10</sup>Average abundance among all sites includes total number of specimens collected. R = Rare, 1-5 specimens; O = Occasional, 6-10 specimens; C = Common, >10 specimens.  
<sup>11</sup>/ indicates a difference in trophic level of larvae stage and adult stage. Trophic level data include larval then adult trophic level.  
<sup>12</sup>poss. indicates a possible identification that could not be confirmed.

TABLE 2. NON-HERBIVOROUS ARTHROPODS COLLECTED IN THE ABOVE-GROUND PORTIONS OF THE INVASIVE TREE, *MELALEUCA QUINQUENERVIA* IN SOUTH FLORIDA, USA.

Species	Abundance per site <sup>1</sup>					Months collected <sup>2</sup>				Trophic <sup>3</sup> level	Native/ <sup>4</sup> Exotic	Pest <sup>5</sup> status
	A <sup>6</sup>	B <sup>7</sup>	C <sup>8</sup>	D <sup>9</sup>	Ave. <sup>10</sup>	A	B	C	D			
Acari												
Anystidae												
<i>Anystis agilis</i> Banks	0.03 (0.09)	0.06 (0.12)	—	—	R	2	2,3	—	—	P	N	
Microtrombidiidae												
<i>Trichotrombidum muscarum</i> (Riley)	—	0.09 (0.27)	—	—	R	—	5	—	—	Pa/P <sup>11</sup>	N	
Araneae												
Anyphaenidae												
<i>Hibana</i> sp.	0.13 (0.27)	0.03 (0.09)	0.03 (0.09)	0.34 (0.52)	C	1, 4	6	12	1, 3 11, 12	P	N	
<i>Lupettiana mordax</i> (O. P.-Cambridge)	—	0.06 (0.12)	—	0.06 (0.12)	R	—	3, 11	—	2, 5	P	N	
<i>Wulfilia alba</i> (Hentz)	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	R	—	6	—	—	P	N	
Araneidae												
<i>Acacesia hamata</i> (Hentz)	0.47 (0.34)	0.44 (0.44)	0.06 (0.12)	0.06 (0.12)	C	2-6, 11, 12	1, 3, 6, 11, 12	6, 11	2, 11	P	N	
<i>Cyclosa turbinata</i> (Walckenaer)	0.03 (0.09)	0.13 (0.27)	—	—	O	4	5, 6	—	—	P	N	
<i>Eriophora ravilla</i> (C.L. Koch)	0.16 (0.23)	0.03 (0.09)	—	0.03 (0.09)	O	5, 6, 11	3	—	11	P	N	
<i>Gasteracantha cancriformis</i> (L.)	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	R	—	1	—	—	P	N	
<i>Kaira alba</i> (Hentz)	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	R	—	3	—	—	P	N	
<i>Mangora spiculata</i> (Hentz)	—	—	—	0.06 (0.18)	R	—	—	—	12	P	N	
<i>Mangora</i> imm. sp.	—	—	—	0.03 (0.09)	R	—	—	—	6	P	N	
<i>Neoscona arabesca</i> (Walckenaer)	0.19 (0.18)	—	—	—	O	1, 3-6	—	—	—	P	N	
<i>Neoscona</i> imm. sp.	0.97 (1.26)	0.47 (0.77)	0.09 (0.19)	—	C	1-4, 11, 12	1-3, 11	1, 4	—	P	N	
<i>Wagneriana tauricornis</i> (O. P.-Cambridge)	—	—	0.06 (0.18)	0.03 (0.09)	R	—	—	4	12	P	N	
Imm. spp.	0.66 (0.63)	0.06 (0.12)	0.03 (0.09)	0.13 (0.13)	C	1, 2, 4, 6, 11, 12	3, 6	4	1, 6, 11, 12	P	N	
Clubionidae												
<i>Clubiona</i> sp.	—	0.19 (0.44)	—	0.16 (0.35)	C	—	5, 11	—	11, 12	P	N	
Corinnidae												
<i>Castianeira</i> sp.	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	—	R	5	—	—	—	P	N	
<i>Trachelas volutus</i> Gertsch	0.06 (0.12)	—	—	—	R	5, 12	—	—	—	P	N	
Linyphiidae												
<i>Eperigone bryantae</i> Ivie & Barrows	—	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	R	—	—	12	—	P	N	
<i>Meioneta</i> sp.	0.03 (0.09)	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	R	1	—	3	—	P	N	
Unidentified sp. A	0.13 (0.27)	—	—	—	R	1, 11	—	—	—	P	N	

TABLE 2. (CONTINUED) NON-HERBIVOROUS ARTHROPODS COLLECTED IN THE ABOVE-GROUND PORTIONS OF THE INVASIVE TREE, *MELALEUCA QUINQUENERVIA* IN SOUTH FLORIDA, USA.

Species	Abundance per site <sup>1</sup>					Months collected <sup>2</sup>				Trophic <sup>3</sup> level	Native/ <sup>4</sup> Exotic	Pest <sup>5</sup> status
	A <sup>6</sup>	B <sup>7</sup>	C <sup>8</sup>	D <sup>9</sup>	Ave. <sup>10</sup>	A	B	C	D			
Lycosidae												
<i>Pardosa littoralis</i> Banks	—	—	0.06 (0.18)	—	R	—	—	12	—	P	N	
<i>Pardosa</i> imm. sp.	0.03 (0.09)	—	0.50 (1.41)	—	C	11	—	12	—	P	N	
<i>Pirata</i> sp.	0.56 (1.12)	0.06 (0.12)	0.84 (2.39)	0.69 (1.56)	C	1, 11	3, 12	12	1, 11, 12	P	N	
Mimetidae												
<i>Mimetus</i> sp.	0.03 (0.09)	—	0.06 (0.18)	0.50 (0.53)	C	3	—	12	1-4, 11	P	N	
Miturgidae												
<i>Cheiracanthium inclusum</i> (Hentz)	3.00 (2.10)	4.38 (4.89)	0.31 (0.35)	0.50 (0.44)	C	1-6, 12	1-6, 12	1, 2, 4, 6, 12	3, 5, 6, 11, 12	P	N	
Oxyopidae												
<i>Peucetia viridans</i> (Hentz)	4.28 (2.87)	0.28 (0.39)	0.34 (0.42)	0.13 (0.13)	C	1-6, 12	1, 3, 5, 12	2-4, 6, 12	1, 2, 6, 12	P	N	
Pisauridae												
<i>Pisaurina mira</i> (Walckenaer)	—	—	—	0.03 (0.09)	R	—	—	—	6	P	N	
<i>Pisaurina undulata</i> (Keyserling)	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	—	R	6	—	—	—	P	N	
<i>Pisaurina</i> imm. spp.	0.41 (0.77)	0.16 (0.27)	—	0.06 (0.12)	C	1, 2, 5, 11	1, 4, 11	—	1, 4	P	N	
Imm. sp.	0.09 (0.19)	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	R	1, 12	2	—	—	P	N	
Salticidae												
<i>Eris flava</i> (Peckham & Peckham)	0.13 (0.23)	0.16 (0.30)	0.50 (0.92)	0.28 (0.62)	C	2, 12	2, 12	1, 11, 12	1, 12	P	N	
<i>Eris</i> imm. sp.	0.03 (0.09)	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	R	11	12	—	—	P	N	
<i>Habronattus</i> sp.	—	0.03 (0.09)	0.06 (0.12)	—	R	—	2	12, 4	—	P	N	
<i>Hentzia palmarum</i> (Hentz)	2.25 (0.90)	1.41 (0.57)	0.31 (0.42)	1.72 (1.86)	C	1-6, 11, 12	1-6, 11, 12	1, 3, 6, 11, 12	1, 2, 4-6, 11, 12	P	N	
<i>Lyssomanes viridis</i> (Walckenaer)	—	0.13 (0.19)	—	—	R	—	3-5	—	—	P	N	
<i>Pelegrina galathea</i> (Walckenaer)	0.38 (0.48)	0.16 (0.19)	0.44 (0.37)	—	C	1-4, 11, 12	12, 1, 2, 6	1-4, 11, 12	—	P	N	
<i>Pelegrina</i> sp.	—	—	—	0.03 (0.09)	R	—	—	—	5	P	N	
<i>Phidippus clarus</i> Keyserling	—	—	0.06 (0.18)	—	R	—	—	4	—	P	N	
<i>Phidippus regius</i> C.L. Koch	—	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	R	—	—	12	—	P	N	
<i>Phidippus</i> sp.	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	0.16 (0.35)	O	—	5	—	12, 5	P	N	
<i>Thiodina peurpera</i> (Hentz)	—	0.59 (1.68)	—	—	C	—	6	—	—	P	N	
<i>Zygoballus sexpunctatus</i> (Hentz)	—	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	R	—	—	4	—	P	N	
<i>Zygoballus</i> sp.	—	—	—	0.03 (0.09)	R	—	—	—	2	P	N	

TABLE 2. (CONTINUED) NON-HERBIVOROUS ARTHROPODS COLLECTED IN THE ABOVE-GROUND PORTIONS OF THE INVASIVE TREE, *MELALEUCA QUINQUENERVIA* IN SOUTH FLORIDA, USA.

Species	Abundance per site <sup>1</sup>					Months collected <sup>2</sup>				Trophic <sup>3</sup> level	Native/ <sup>4</sup> Exotic	Pest <sup>5</sup> status
	A <sup>6</sup>	B <sup>7</sup>	C <sup>8</sup>	D <sup>9</sup>	Ave. <sup>10</sup>	A	B	C	D			
Tetragnathidae												
<i>Glenognatna foxi</i> (McCook)	—	—	0.13 (0.35)	—	R	—	—	12	—	P	N	
<i>Glenognatha</i> sp.	—	—	—	0.06 (0.18)	R	—	—	—	11	P	N	
<i>Leucauge argyra</i> (Walckenaer)	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	R	—	12	—	—	P	N	
<i>Tetragnatha</i> sp.	1.19 (0.61)	0.28 (0.28)	0.16 (0.35)	0.03 (0.09)	C	1-6, 11, 12	12, 2-4, 6	11, 12	11	P	N	
Theridiidae												
<i>Anelosimus studiosus</i> (Hentz)	2.09 (1.41)	—	0.09 (0.27)	—	C	1-6, 11, 12	—	12	—	P	N	
<i>Chrysso pulcherrima</i> (Mello-Leitao)	0.03 (0.09)	—	0.03 (0.09)	0.13 (0.35)	O	11	—	11	11	P	N	
<i>Dipoena nigra</i> (Emerton)	—	—	—	0.03 (0.09)	R	—	—	—	5	P	N	
<i>Latrodectus geometricus</i> C.L. Koch	—	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	R	—	—	4	—	P	N	
<i>Theridion flavonotatum</i> Becker	0.75 (0.69)	—	—	0.06 (0.12)	C	11, 1-3, 3, 5, 6	—	—	11, 2	P	N	
<i>Theridion glaucescens</i> Becker	0.38 (0.57)	—	—	0.03 (0.09)	C	11, 3, 4	—	—	11	P	N	
<i>Theridion</i> imm. sp.	0.13 (0.27)	0.03 (0.09)	0.03 (0.09)	—	O	2, 5	5	2	—	P	N	
<i>Thymoites</i> sp.	0.06 (0.18)	—	—	—	R	12	—	—	—	P	N	
Thomisidae												
<i>Misumenoides formosipes</i> (Walckenaer)	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	R	—	11	—	—	P	N	
<i>Misumenops bellulus</i> (Banks)	0.81 (0.53)	1.16 (1.14)	0.84 (0.67)	0.47 (0.39)	C	1-5, 11, 12	1-6, 11, 12	1-4, 6, 11, 12	11, 1, 2, 4-6	P	N	
<i>Misumenops oblongus</i> (Keyserling)	—	—	0.06 (0.18)	0.03 (0.09)	R	—	—	4	1	P	N	
<i>Misumenops</i> imm. spp.	0.50 (0.40)	0.13 (0.19)	1.09 (1.13)	0.19 (0.44)	C	1-4, 6, 11, 12	2, 11, 12	1-4, 11, 12	5, 11	P	N	
<i>Tmarus</i> sp.	0.06 (0.12)	—	0.03 (0.09)	1.63 (0.86)	C	11, 6	—	1	1-6, 11, 12	P	N	
Coleoptera												
Coccinellidae												
<i>Brachiacantha decora</i> Casey	—	0.06 (0.18)	—	—	R	—	6	—	—	P	N	
<i>Coelophora inaequalis</i> (Fabricius)	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	R	—	12	—	—	P	N	
<i>Cycloneda sanguinea</i> (L.)	0.03 (0.09)	0.06 (0.12)	0.09 (0.13)	—	O	12	1, 3	1, 3, 6, 11	—	P	N	
<i>Exochomus marginipennis</i> (LeConte)	—	—	0.06 (0.12)	—	R	—	—	11, 12	—	P	N	
<i>Psyllobora parvinotata</i> Casey	0.03 (0.09)	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	R	3	12	—	—	P	N	
<i>Scymnus securus</i> J. Chapin	—	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	R	—	—	12	—	P	N	
<i>Scymnus</i> sp.	0.03 (0.09)	0.09 (0.13)	—	—	R	4	2, 3, 5	—	—	P	N	



TABLE 2. (CONTINUED) NON-HERBIVOROUS ARTHROPODS COLLECTED IN THE ABOVE-GROUND PORTIONS OF THE INVASIVE TREE, *MELALEUCA QUINQUENERVIA* IN SOUTH FLORIDA, USA.

Species	Abundance per site <sup>1</sup>					Months collected <sup>2</sup>				Trophic <sup>3</sup> level	Native/ <sup>4</sup> Exotic	Pest <sup>5</sup> status
	A <sup>6</sup>	B <sup>7</sup>	C <sup>8</sup>	D <sup>9</sup>	Ave. <sup>10</sup>	A	B	C	D			
Lampyridae												
<i>Pyropyga minuta</i> LeConte	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	—	R	3	—	—	—	P	N	
Scirtidae												
<i>Cyphon</i> sp.	0.25 (0.53)	—	—	—	O	4, 6	—	—	—	D	N	
Diplopoda												
Spirobolidae												
<i>Chicobolus spinigerus</i> (Wood)	0.06 (0.18)	—	—	—	R	12	—	—	—	D	N	
Dictyoptera												
Blattellidae												
<i>Choristoneura parishii</i> Rehn	0.19 (0.22)	0.28 (0.60)	—	—	C	1, 5, 11, 12	3, 5, 12	—	—	D	E	
Imm. sp.	—	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	R	—	—	2	—			
Mantidae										D		
<i>Gonatista grisea</i> (Fabricius)	—	0.06 (0.12)	—	—	R	—	11, 12	—	—	P	N	
<i>Stagmomantis</i> sp.	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	—	R	6	—	—	—	P	N	
<i>Thesprotia graminis</i> (Scudder)	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	R	—	12	—	—	P	N	
Imm. spp.	—	0.09 (0.19)	—	0.16 (0.30)	O	—	5, 12	—	3, 4	P		
Diptera												
Ceratopogonidae												
<i>Atrichopogon</i> sp.	0.06 (0.12)	0.63 (1.13)	—	0.03 (0.09)	C	2, 11	1, 11, 12	—	12	D/Pa		
Unidentified sp. A	0.03 (0.09)	0.25 (0.48)	0.38 (1.06)	—	C	2	1, 11	11	—	D/Pa		
Unidentified sp. B	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	0.50 (1.41)	C	—	11	—	11	D/Pa		
Unidentified sp. C	—	—	—	0.03 (0.09)	R	—	—	—	1	D/Pa		
Chironomidae												
Unidentified spp. (11 morphotypes)	0.53 (0.36)	1.28 (2.07)	0.84 (1.08)	0.03 (0.09)	C	1, 2, 4-6, 11, 12	1, 2, 11, 12	1, 3, 4, 11, 12	11	U/U		
Chloropidae												
<i>Apallates dissidens</i> Tucker	—	0.13 (0.19)	0.34 (0.97)	0.06 (0.18)	C	—	1, 11, 12	11	12	U/U		
<i>Apallates neocoxendrix</i> Sabrosky	0.03 (0.09)	0.06 (0.18)	—	0.19 (0.53)	O	5	1	—	11	U/U		
<i>Coniscinella</i> sp.	0.19 (0.29)	0.03 (0.09)	0.03 (0.09)	0.06 (0.08)	C	1, 2, 11	2	4	11	U/U		
<i>Chlorops</i> sp.	—	—	0.22 (0.41)	—	O	—	—	4, 11	—	U/U		
<i>Ectecephala unicolor</i> (Loew)	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	R	—	1	—	—	U/U		
<i>Hippelates plebejus</i> Loew	—	—	0.06 (0.18)	—	R	—	—	6	—	D/Pa		
<i>Liohippelates pusio</i> Loew	—	0.03 (0.09)	0.59 (1.29)	—	C	—	3	1, 3, 6, 11	—	U/U		

TABLE 2. (CONTINUED) NON-HERBIVOROUS ARTHROPODS COLLECTED IN THE ABOVE-GROUND PORTIONS OF THE INVASIVE TREE, *MELALEUCA QUINQUENERVIA* IN SOUTH FLORIDA, USA.

Species	Abundance per site <sup>1</sup>					Months collected <sup>2</sup>				Trophic <sup>3</sup> level	Native/ <sup>4</sup> Exotic	Pest <sup>5</sup> status
	A <sup>6</sup>	B <sup>7</sup>	C <sup>8</sup>	D <sup>9</sup>	Ave. <sup>10</sup>	A	B	C	D			
Unidentified sp. A	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	—	R	12	—	—	—	U/U		
Unidentified sp. B	0.06 (0.18)	—	—	—	R	1	—	—	—	U/U		
Unidentified sp. C	0.03 (0.09)	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	R	12	1	—	—	U/U		
Unidentified sp. D	—	0.06 (0.18)	—	—	R	—	1	—	—	U/U		
Unidentified sp. E	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	R	—	6	—	—	U/U		
Clusiidae												
Unidentified sp.	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	R	—	12	—	—	D/U		
Culicidae												
Unidentified spp. (2 morphotypes)	—	—	—	0.13 (0.23)	R	—	—	—	6, 11	D/Pa		
Dolichopodidae												
<i>Chrysotus</i> sp.	1.34 (1.56)	1.69 (1.99)	0.72 (1.47)	0.06 (0.12)	C	1-6, 11	1-6, 11	4, 11, 12	4, 11	P/P		
<i>Chrysotus picticornis</i> Loew	0.13 (0.35)	—	0.22 (0.62)	—	C	5	—	11	—	P/P		
<i>Condyllostylus</i> sp.	0.03 (0.09)	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	R	5	—	11	—	P/P		
<i>Condyllostylus tonsus</i> Aldrich	—	0.38 (0.46)	0.16 (0.44)	—	C	—	2, 4, 12	4	—	P/P		
Empididae												
<i>Euhybus</i> poss. <i>stramaticus</i> Melander	0.13 (0.27)	0.09 (0.19)	—	0.03 (0.09)	O	2, 5	2, 3	—	4	P/P		
<i>Euhybus</i> sp.	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	—	R	6	—	—	—	P/P		
<i>Syneches simplex</i> Walker	—	0.06 (0.12)	0.03 (0.09)	0.06 (0.18)	O	—	1, 12	12	12	P/P		
Unidentified sp.	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	R	—	4	—	—	P/P		
Ephydriidae												
Unidentified sp. A	—	0.09 (0.19)	—	—	R	—	11, 12	—	—	U/U		
Unidentified sp. B	—	0.03 (0.09)	0.09 (0.27)	0.03 (0.09)	O	—	11	11	12	U/U		
Unidentified sp. C	—	—	0.06 (0.18)	—	R	—	—	3, 11	—	U/U		
Unidentified sp. D	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	—	R	3	—	—	—	U/U		
Unidentified sp. E	0.13 (0.27)	—	—	—	R	3, 5	—	—	—	U/U		
Lauxaniidae												
Unidentified sp. A	0.03 (0.09)	0.16 (0.30)	—	—	O	2	1, 2	—	—	D/U		
Unidentified sp. B	—	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	R	—	—	6	—	D/U		
Milichiidae												
<i>Desmometopa</i> sp.	—	0.06 (0.18)	—	—	R	—	2	—	—	D/U		
Muscidae												
<i>Stomoxys calcitrans</i> (L.)	—	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	R	—	—	6	—	Pa/D		
Unidentified spp. (8 morphotypes)	0.13 (0.27)	0.28 (0.28)	0.59 (0.86)	0.19 (0.44)	C	4, 5	1, 2, 4, 5, 12	3, 4, 6, 11, 12	11, 12	U/U		

TABLE 2. (CONTINUED) NON-HERBIVOROUS ARTHROPODS COLLECTED IN THE ABOVE-GROUND PORTIONS OF THE INVASIVE TREE, *MELALEUCA QUINQUENERVIA* IN SOUTH FLORIDA, USA.

Species	Abundance per site <sup>1</sup>					Months collected <sup>2</sup>				Trophic <sup>3</sup> level	Native/ <sup>4</sup> Exotic	Pest <sup>5</sup> status
	A <sup>6</sup>	B <sup>7</sup>	C <sup>8</sup>	D <sup>9</sup>	Ave. <sup>10</sup>	A	B	C	D			
Otitidae												
<i>Herina narytia</i> (Walker)	2.00 (1.57)	—	—	—	C	1-6, 11, 12	—	—	—	U/U		
Sciomyzidae												
<i>Dictya</i> sp.	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	—	R	4	—	—	—	U/U		
Sepsidae												
<i>Palaeosepsis insularis</i> (Williston)	—	0.03 (0.09)	0.03 (0.09)	—	R	—	11	11	—	D/U		
Stratiomyidae												
<i>Nemotelus glaber</i> Loew	0.13 (0.23)	—	—	—	R	4, 5	—	—	—	U/U		
Tabanidae												
<i>Chrysops</i> sp.	0.06 (0.18)	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	R	4	—	6	—	D/Pa		
Hemiptera												
Pentatomidae												
<i>Euthyrhynchus floridanus</i> (Pointer)	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	—	R	4	—	—	—	P	N	
<i>Podisus mucronatus</i> Uhler	0.19 (0.18)	0.03 (0.09)	3.06 (5.29)	0.13 (0.35)	C	2, 3, 5, 11, 12	2	1, 3, 4, 11, 12	12	P	N	
<i>Podisus sagitta</i> (Fabricius)	0.06 (0.18)	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	R	11	5	—	—	P	N	
<i>Sphyrocoris obliquus</i> (Germar)	0.03 (0.09)	0.13 (0.27)	—	—	O	12	11, 12	—	—	P	N	
<i>Stiretrus anchorago</i> (Fabricius)	0.03 (0.09)	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	R	11	—	1	—			
Imm. spp.	—	—	0.09 (0.27)	—	R	—	—	4	—	P		
Phymatidae												
Unidentified sp.	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	—	R	11	—	—	—	P		
Reduviidae												
<i>Zelus longipes</i> (L.)	0.78 (0.73)	—	—	0.03 (0.09)	C	1-3, 5, 6, 11, 12	—	—	—	P	N	
Homoptera												
Derbidae												
<i>Cedusa</i> sp.	0.13 (0.19)	1.22 (1.28)	—	—	C	3, 11, 12	2-6, 11, 12	—	—	D		
Hymenoptera												
Aphidiidae												
<i>Lysiphebus testaceipes</i> (Cresson)	—	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	R	—	—	11	—	Pa		
Braconidae												
<i>Apanteles</i> sp.	0.06 (0.18)	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	R	1	—	3	—	Pa	N	
<i>Bassus</i> sp.	—	0.03 (0.09)	0.03 (0.09)	—	R	—	11	11	—	Pa	N	

TABLE 2. (CONTINUED) NON-HERBIVOROUS ARTHROPODS COLLECTED IN THE ABOVE-GROUND PORTIONS OF THE INVASIVE TREE, *MELALEUCA QUINQUENERVIA* IN SOUTH FLORIDA, USA.

Species	Abundance per site <sup>1</sup>					Months collected <sup>2</sup>				Trophic <sup>3</sup> level	Native/ <sup>4</sup> Exotic	Pest <sup>5</sup> status
	A <sup>6</sup>	B <sup>7</sup>	C <sup>8</sup>	D <sup>9</sup>	Ave. <sup>10</sup>	A	B	C	D			
<i>Cotesia</i> sp.	—	0.06 (0.12)	—	—	R	—	3, 11	—	—	Pa	N	
Unidentified sp. A	—	—	0.06 (0.12)	—	R	—	—	3, 12	—	Pa		
Unidentified sp. B	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	—	R	12	—	—	—	Pa		
Unidentified sp. C	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	R	—	—	12	—	Pa		
Unidentified sp. D	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	R	—	3	—	—	Pa		
Unidentified sp. E	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	R	—	6	—	—	Pa		
Bethylidae												
Unidentified sp. A	—	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	R	—	—	12	—	Pa		
Chrysididae												
<i>Chrysis</i> sp.	0.03 (0.09)	0.13 (0.23)	—	—	O	2	5, 12	—	—	Pa	N	
Encyrtidae												
poss. <i>Aenasioidea</i> sp.	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	—	R	3	—	—	—	Pa		
<i>Anagyrus</i> sp. A	0.03 (0.09)	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	R	4	3	—	—	Pa		
<i>Anagyrus</i> sp. B	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	—	R	11	—	—	—	Pa		
poss. <i>Cercobelus</i> sp.	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	—	R	1	—	—	—	Pa		
poss. <i>Syrphophagus</i> sp.	—	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	R	—	—	12	—	Pa		
Eucoilidae												
<i>Eucoila</i> sp.	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	R	—	1	—	—	Pa		
Unidentified sp.	—	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	R	—	—	11	—	Pa		
Eulophidae												
<i>Cirrospilus</i> poss. <i>pictus</i> (Nees)	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	R	—	1	—	—	Pa	E	
Unidentified sp.	0.03 (0.09)	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	R	11	11	—	—	Pa		
Eumenidae												
<i>Zethus slossonae</i> (Zethusculus)	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	—	R	12	—	—	—	P	N	
Eupelmidae												
<i>Anastatus</i> sp.	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	R	—	12	—	—	Pa		
<i>Eupelmus</i> sp.	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	R	—	1	—	—	Pa		
Eurytomidae												
<i>Eurytoma</i> sp.	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	R	—	6	—	—	Pa		
Formicidae												
<i>Brachymyrmex obscurior</i> Forel	0.09 (0.13)	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	R	1, 5, 11	5	—	—	P		
<i>Camponotus floridanus</i> (Buckley)	0.44 (0.55)	—	—	0.06 (0.12)	C	3, 5, 6, 11, 12	—	—	1, 5	P	N	
<i>Camponotus planatus</i> Roger	2.34 (1.08)	1.44 (1.23)	0.06 (0.12)	—	C	1-6, 11, 12	1-6, 11, 12	12, 3	—	P	E	

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Species	Abundance per site <sup>1</sup>					Months collected <sup>2</sup>				Trophic <sup>3</sup> level	Native/ <sup>4</sup> Exotic	Pest <sup>5</sup> status
	A <sup>6</sup>	B <sup>7</sup>	C <sup>8</sup>	D <sup>9</sup>	Ave. <sup>10</sup>	A	B	C	D			
<i>Camponotus sexguttatus</i> (Fabricius)	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	—	R	5	—	—	—	P	E	
<i>Cardiocondyla wroughtoni</i> obscurior Wheeler	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	—	R	11	—	—	—	P	E	
<i>Crematogaster ashmeadi</i> Mayr	—	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	R	—	—	12	—	P	N	
<i>Crematogaster atkinsoni</i> Wheeler	0.06 (0.12)	—	—	—	R	1, 11	—	—	—	P	N	
<i>Cyphomyrmex rimosus</i> (Spinola)	—	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	R	—	—	4	—	P	E	
<i>Dolichoderus pustulatus</i> Mayr	0.19 (0.44)	—	—	—	O	6, 12	—	—	—	P	N	
<i>Dorymyrmex bureni</i> (Trager)	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	R	—	2	—	—	P	N	
<i>Gnamptogenys aculeaticoxae</i> (Santschi)	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	—	R	5	—	—	—	P	E	
<i>Odontomachus ruginodus</i> Smith	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	—	R	11	—	—	—	P	E	
<i>Paratrechina guatemalensis</i> (Forel)	0.50 (0.94)	0.06 (0.18)	—	0.19 (0.53)	C	3, 4, 11, 12	1	—	12	P	E	
<i>Paratrechina longicornis</i> (Latreille)	2.66 (4.86)	3.19 (5.37)	—	0.13 (0.27)	C	1-4, 11, 12	3, 5, 6, 11, 12	—	2, 11	P	E	
<i>Platythyrea punctata</i> (Smith)	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	—	R	12	—	—	—	P		
<i>Pseudomyrmex ejectus</i> (Smith)	0.03 (0.09)	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	R	5	6	—	—	P	N	
<i>Pseudomyrmex gracilis</i> (Fabricius)	0.06 (0.12)	0.03 (0.09)	—	0.19 (0.22)	O	4, 6	4	—	3, 4, 6, 11	P	E	
<i>Pseudomyrmex pallidus</i> (Smith)	0.47 (0.49)	0.34 (0.68)	—	—	C	1, 2, 4, 6, 11, 12	1, 3, 4, 11	—	—	P	N	
<i>Solenopsis invicta</i> Buren	0.41 (0.58)	0.50 (0.33)	0.50 (0.61)	2.00 (4.55)	C	1, 2, 4, 11, 12	1-4, 6, 11, 12	2, 4, 6, 11, 12	2, 11	P	E	*
<i>Technomyrmex albipes</i> (Smith)	—	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	R	—	—	12	—	P	E	
Ichneumonidae												
<i>Diadegma</i> sp.	—	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	R	—	—	1	—	Pa		
Megaspilinidae												
<i>Dendrocerus</i> sp.	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	—	R	2	—	—	—	Pa		
Mutillidae												
<i>Dasymutilla</i> sp.	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	—	R	11	—	—	—	Pa	N	
Mymaridae												
<i>Anaphes</i> sp.	—	0.06 (0.12)	—	—	R	—	1, 11	—	—	Pa		
Pteromalidae												
<i>Pachyneuron</i> sp.	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	—	R	11	—	—	—	Pa		
poss. <i>Pteromalus</i> sp.	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	R	—	3	—	—	Pa		
Unidentified sp. A	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	—	R	11	—	—	—	Pa		
Unidentified sp. B	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	—	R	3	—	—	—	Pa		

TABLE 2. (CONTINUED) NON-HERBIVOROUS ARTHROPODS COLLECTED IN THE ABOVE-GROUND PORTIONS OF THE INVASIVE TREE, *MELALEUCA QUINQUENERVIA* IN SOUTH FLORIDA, USA.

Species	Abundance per site <sup>1</sup>					Months collected <sup>2</sup>				Trophic <sup>3</sup> level	Native/ <sup>4</sup> Exotic	Pest <sup>5</sup> status
	A <sup>6</sup>	B <sup>7</sup>	C <sup>8</sup>	D <sup>9</sup>	Ave. <sup>10</sup>	A	B	C	D			
Scelionidae												
<i>Macroteleia</i> sp.	—	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	R	—	—	12	—	Pa		
<i>Telenomus</i> sp.	—	0.06 (0.12)	0.03 (0.09)	—	R	—	1, 11	12	—	Pa		
<i>Trissolcus</i> sp.	—	0.25 (0.33)	—	—	O	—	1, 2, 5, 12	—	—	Pa		
Sphecidae												
<i>Tachytes</i> sp.	—	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	R	—	—	11	—	Pa		
Torymidae												
<i>Torymus</i> sp.	—	0.09 (0.19)	—	—	R	—	3, 12	—	—	Pa		
Vespidae												
<i>Mischocyttarus mexicanus</i> (Saussure)	—	0.09 (0.13)	—	—	R	—	2, 4, 5	—	—	P	N	
<i>Polistes dorsalis</i> (Fabricius)	—	0.09 (0.19)	—	—	R	—	11, 12	—	—	P	N	
<i>Polistes major</i> Beauvios	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	R	—	1	—	—	P	N	
Neuroptera												
Chrysopidae												
<i>Ceraeochrysa</i> sp.	—	0.03 (0.09)	—	0.13 (0.23)	O	—	1	—	11, 12	P		
<i>Chrysopa quadripunctatus</i> Burmeister	—	—	—	0.03 (0.09)	R	—	—	—	11	P		
<i>Chrysoperia</i> sp.	0.06 (0.18)	0.06 (0.12)	—	—	R	1	1, 5	—	—	P		
Odonata												
Coenagrionidae												
<i>Ischnura hastata</i> (Say)	0.03 (0.09)	—	0.03 (0.09)	0.06 (0.12)	R	3	—	11	11, 12	P	N	
<i>Nehalennia pallidula</i> Calvert	0.03 (0.09)	—	—	—	R	5	—	—	—	P	N	
Libellulidae												
<i>Erythrodiplax minusula</i> (Rambus)	—	—	—	0.03 (0.09)	R	—	—	—	11	P	N	
Thysanoptera												
Phlaeothripidae												
<i>Nesothrips lativentris</i> (Karny)	—	0.16 (0.44)	—	—	O	—	12	—	—	D	N	

<sup>1</sup>Abundance per transect for each site averaged over 8 months. Each transect equals 100 sweeps with a 90cm diameter sweep net. One sweep consists of an 180° sweeping motion.

<sup>2</sup>Samples were taken from November (month 11) through June (month 6).

<sup>3</sup>D = Detritivore (including scavengers), Pa = Parasitoid (including secretion feeders and blood suckers), P = Predator, U = Undetermined.

<sup>4</sup>N = Native, E = Exotic, Blank space = Undetermined.

<sup>5</sup>An \* indicates that the species is a known economic pest.

<sup>6</sup>Weston, FL, Broward Co., N 26.035483 and W -80.43495, *M. quinquenervia* stand under a power line.

<sup>7</sup>University Rd. and Griffin Rd., Fort Lauderdale, FL, Broward Co., N 26.05605 and W -80.25168, vacant lot occupied by *M. quinquenervia*.

<sup>8</sup>Tamiami Tr. and Corkscrew Rd., Estero, FL, Collier Co., N 26.4255 W -81.81033, Cow pasture occupied with small *M. quinquenervia* stumps.

<sup>9</sup>Belle Meade, FL, Collier Co., N 26.10478 W -81.63392, *M. quinquenervia* stand in the Picayune Forest.

<sup>10</sup>Average abundance among all sites includes total number of specimens collected. R = Rare, 1-5 specimens; O = Occasional, 6-10 specimens; C = Common, >10 specimens.

<sup>11</sup>/ indicates a difference in trophic level of larvae stage and adult stage. Trophic level data include larval then adult trophic level.



city of herbivores indicates that direct competition between natives and introduced biological control agents will be minimal.

Habitats dominated by invasive plants are often assumed to be sterile environments with few wildlife species utilizing the ecosystem (Bodde et al. 1994). However, Mazzotti et al. (1981) determined that differences exist among invasive plants in their ability to support native fauna, indicating that habitats invaded and dominated by non-indigenous plants are not necessarily biological deserts. After eight months of surveying arthropods in melaleuca dominated ecosystems, rarefaction curves of both herbivorous and non-herbivorous arthropods suggests that continued surveying efforts would result in the collection of additional species (Figs. 1 and 2; Magurran 1988). The variety of arthropods, both collected (Tables 1 and 2) and predicted (Figs. 1 and 2), reported herein indicates that melaleuca dominated habitats do support an arthropod community. However, this does not necessarily imply that melaleuca is a superior habitat for such fauna as indicated by the paucity of basal trophic levels (i.e., herbivores). Without the ability to compare arthropod diversity in surrounding native habitats, the probability that many species are tran-

sient, and considering the dearth of commonly collected arthropods, caution should be exercised when making conclusions concerning the functional well being of melaleuca invaded ecosystems.

The role of invasive species as facilitators of other invasive species has received little attention in the literature (Simberloff & Von Holle 1999). One example of this interaction may include the ability of nonindigenous plants to modify the habitat in a way that favors exotics over natives. In this study, 20 exotic species were collected in the melaleuca habitat (Tables 1 and 2). Among the exotic species, *Solenopsis invicta* Buren, the red imported fire ant, was common (Table 2) and is included as one of the most ecologically destructive invasive species in the southeastern U.S. These ant colonies not only cause human disturbance, but also are known to cause 70% mortality of freshwater turtle hatchlings (*Pseudemys nelsoni* Carr), can negatively impact the endangered Schaus swallowtail (*Papilio aristodemus porceanus*), and can dramatically change arthropod communities (Porter et al. 1988; Allen et al. 2001; Forsys et al. 2001). Although native to Florida, the glassy-winged sharpshooter is an invasive species in California, where it vectors *Xylella fastidiosa* Wells et al., the causal agent of Pierce's disease in vineyards. Because the

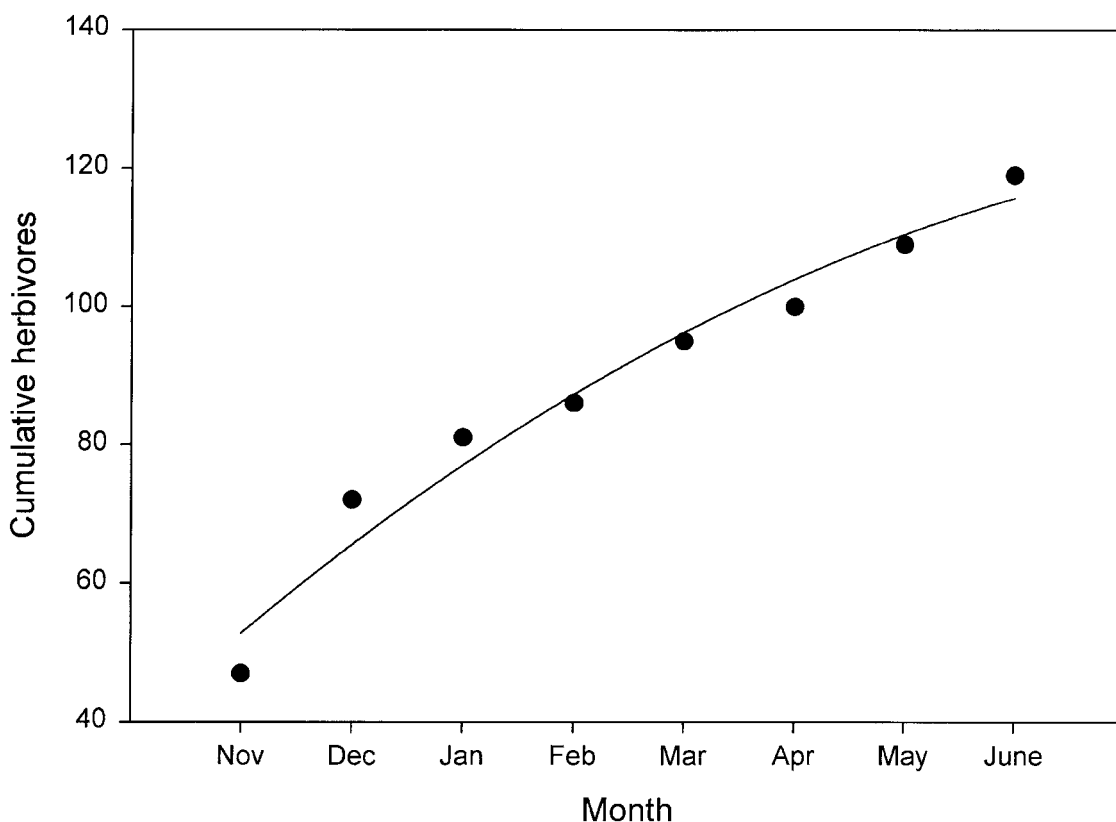


Fig. 1. Rarefaction curve for cumulative herbivorous species collected from *M. quinquenervia* (Nov.-June).

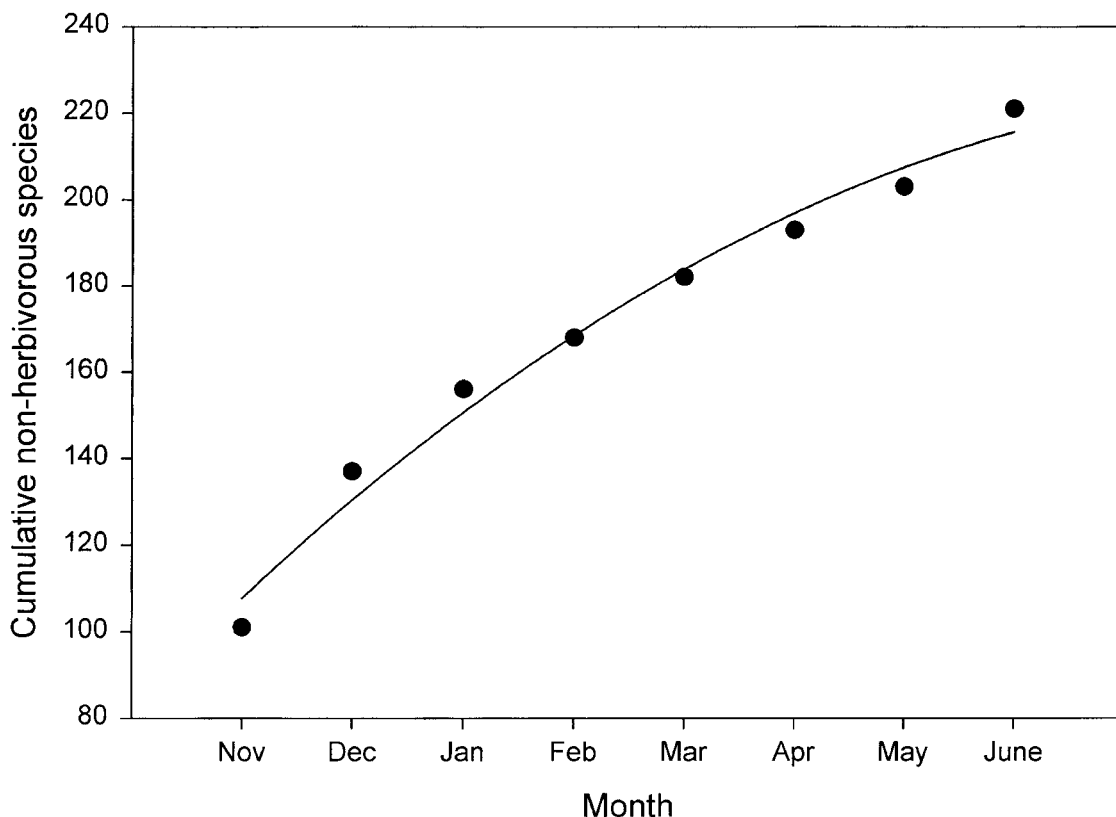


Fig. 2. Rarefaction curve for cumulative non-herbivorous species collected from *M. quinquenervia* (Nov.-June).

glassy-winged sharpshooter is commonly associated with melaleuca in Florida, it may be predicted that the plant also provides a refuge for the invasive sharpshooter in California. In this manner, melaleuca may serve as a reservoir for these and other invasive species in Florida and beyond.

In addition to the facilitation of ecological impacts by exotic species, invasive weeds may also harbor agricultural pests. For instance, 1/3 of the phytophagous insects associated with *Salsola kali* L. var. *tenuifolia* Tausch (Russian thistle) and 1/2 of the insect species on *Carduus pycnocephalus* L. (Italian thistle) proved to be pests of agricultural importance (Goeden & Ricker 1968). In our study, 18 arthropods collected from melaleuca canopies are major or minor economic pests of agricultural crops. Three species, *Aphis spiraeicola* Patch (Aphididae), *T. aurantii* (Aphididae), and *S. invicta* (Formicidae), were commonly associated with melaleuca. Both aphid species are cosmopolitan, phytophagous pests of *Citrus* spp. and many other plants. An infestation of these aphid species can result in abortion of *Citrus* flower buds and both aphids produce honeydew, thus favoring the development of sooty molds.

Native predators, parasitoids, and pathogens have interfered with half of the published case

histories involving insect introductions for weed control (Goeden & Louda 1976). Parasitoids and pathogens, for instance, caused 24% larval mortality of the introduced moth, *Samea multiplicalis* Guenee (Semple & Forno 1987). Herein, we collected several generalist predators that may potentially impact current and future biological control agents, including *Euthyrhynchus floridanus* (Pointer) (Pentatomidae), *Podisus mucronatus* Uhler (Pentatomidae), *Podisus saggita* (Fabricius) (Pentatomidae), *Stiretrus anchorago* (Fabricius) (Pentatomidae), and *Zelus longipes* (L.) (Reduviidae), as well as various ant and spider species. Predation on populations of the recently released biological control agent *Boreioglycaspis melaleucae* Moore (melaleuca psyllid, Psyllidae) by various pentatomid and coccinellid species has been observed in the field and may be negatively affected by generalist predators. During host specificity testing and under mass rearing conditions prior to its introduction, *B. melaleucae* was attacked by multiple arachnid species. However, the level of predation observed in the field or under laboratory conditions does not appear to impact colonies in a significant way (P.D. Pratt, pers. obs.; S.A. Wineriter pers. comm.). Studies on other psyllids, *Psylla pyricola* Forester (pear

psyllid) and *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama (Asian citrus psyllid), have shown that their populations are reduced by generalist predators such as: *Chrysopa* sp. (Chrysopidae), *Anthocoris* sp. (Anthicoridae), and *Olla v-nigrum* (Mulsant) (Coccinellidae) (Watson & Wilde 1963; Michaud 2001). Furthermore, Watson & Wilde (1963) and Santas (1987) demonstrated a reduction in psyllid populations by generalist predators. Nevertheless, in each study psyllid populations were suppressed by generalist predators at different levels, suggesting that predicting the acquisition and impact of these predators on introduced biological control agents is tenuous.

During our study, we also collected several parasitic hymenopteran species associated with melaleuca in south Florida (Table 2). Hymenopteran species in Australia parasitized ca. 40% of galls formed by the potential biological control agent *Fergusonia* spp. (gall fly) (Davies et al. 2001). Davies et al. (2001) suggested the impact by *Fergusonia* spp. as biological control agents of melaleuca will likely be reduced due to parasitism from local hymenopteran species in Florida. However, predicting which parasitoids may exploit this or other proposed biological control agents is difficult. Initial steps may include a taxonomic comparison among the co-evolved parasitoids in the agent's native and adventive ranges. For instance, *Cirrospilus* sp. (Eulophidae), *Eupelmus* sp. (Eupelmidae) and *Eurytoma* sp. (Eurytomidae) were collected in Australia associated with *Fergusonia* spp. and during our survey we also collected parasitoids belonging to these genera in south Florida (Goolsby et al. 2001). Unfortunately, species determination was not possible for those reported herein. Due to the diversity of both genera, geographic separation over evolutionary time, and lack of Fergusoninidae in the New World, it is unlikely that the species occurring in Australia and Florida are the same. Other genera found during our survey do not correspond to those genera known to parasitize current and candidate biological control agents in their native range, including *Fergusonina* spp., *B. melaleuciae*, *Poliopaschia lithochlora* (Lower) (tube-dwelling moth) and *Lophytoma zonalis* (Rohwer) (melaleuca sawfly) (Jensen 1957; Riek 1962; Burrows & Balciunas 1997; Davies et al. 2001; J. A. Goolsby, USDA/ARS, Aust. Bio. Cont. Lab., pers. comm.). Predictions based solely on this survey may grossly underestimate parasitoid acquisition as additional species may be recruited to the system after introduction of the biological control agent. In the future a more accurate assessment may be obtained by surveying melaleuca for endophagous arthropods and comparing regional species databases or arthropod collections in the native and adventive ranges. Further studies may also include an evaluation of predator and parasitoid arthropod recruitment after the release of new biological control agents.

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