

Table 7. Miscellaneous arthropods collected on *Vaccinium globulare* leaves and stems.

Coleoptera		
Family	Number	Biology Notes¹
Cantharidae spp.	20	Adults are often found on flowers (though these were not found associated with flowers). Larvae are predators.
Elateridae (Six different genera)	14	Adults are phytophagous and live on flowers, under bark, or in vegetation. Larvae live in soil or rotting wood.
Curculionidae 3 <i>Sibinia</i> spp. 2 <i>Magdalis</i> spp. 1 <i>Panscopus</i> sp.	6	<i>Sibinia</i> is associated with legumes; <i>Magdalis</i> larvae mine in bark of dead/dying trees, adults associated with various trees; <i>Panscopus</i> is associated with forests.
Scraptiidae <i>Anaspis rufa</i> Say	6	Adults are often collected from flowers. Larvae are associated with dead logs or lichens.
Lycidae <i>Dictyoptera simpliceps</i> Mannerheim, Chrysomelidae <i>Syneta</i> sp.	2	Adults feed on nectar and honeydew. Larvae may be predators, probably feed on slime molds or bacterial/yeast slime.
<i>Scelolyperus</i> sp. Coccinellidae <i>Anatis rathvoni</i> (LeConte) <i>Coccinella trifasciata</i> L.	2	Phytophagous, adults feeds principally on flowers and foliage.
Buprestidae <i>Anthaxia inornata</i> (Randall)	2	Predators.
Staphylinidae <i>Ontholestes cingulatus</i> (Gravenhorst)	1	Wood borers. Adults can live on foliage of trees or shrubs.
	1	Associated with carrion and fungi.
Other Miscellaneous Arthropods		
Order	Number	Biology Notes²
Collembola Sminthuridae	251	Common on a diversity of vegetation.
Subclass Acari	60	Have a diversity of habits and life histories—predators, parasites, scavengers, and plant feeders.
Thysanoptera	17	Known to cause plant damage with piercing, sucking, or rasping mouthparts. May vector disease.
Opiliones	7	Most are predacious.
Plecoptera	6	Adults generally do not feed. Nymphs associated with water.