## Predation behaviour of Harmonia axyridis on Adalia bipunctata

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Several years after the Harmonia axyridis invasion in Europe, a decline of some native species was observed. This decline could be due to the Asian ladybird, which is known as an intraguild predator of coccinellids (Cottrell & Yeargan, 1998; Snyder et al., 2004; Ware & Majerus, 2008). In order to assess the incidence of intraguild predation by *H. axyridis* on the native species, Adalia bipunctata, experiments were run in Petri dishes without extraguild prey and on whole plants with extraguild prey. The predation behavior of one starved 4<sup>th</sup> instar of *H. axyridis* larva on an *Adalia bipunctata* egg batch or on one 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> instar larva was observed during 30 min and described according to the ethogram of Yasuda et al. (2001). For each combination, 20 replicates were observed and prey mortality was also recorded after 30 min and 24 h. The reverse interactions, the predation of A. bipunctata on H. axyridis, were observed as well. Experiments were repeated on caged aphid-infested broad bean plants. Six treatments with  $2^{nd}$  instar larvae were done and repeated five times: 5 A. bipunctata + 5 H. axyridis; 5 or 10 A. bipunctata; 5 or 10 H. axyridis; no larvae (aphid control). The cages were opened when pupation started and the numbers of larvae and aphids were recorded. In Petri dishes, A. bipunctata eggs and larvae were easily attacked by H. axyridis larvae, which displayed an aggressive behaviour towards all A. bipunctata instars. After 30 min, 80% mortality was observed among the three firsts instars larva. By contrast, the first larval instars of *H. axyridis* were less attacked by the fourth instar of *A. bipunctata*, supposedly because they were physically and/or chemically protected. Regarding the eggs, no significant differences of predation behavior were observed between the two species. After 24 h, all eggs of each species were completely consumed, which shows that their respective chemical defences were not effective. On caged plants, intraguild predation by H. axvridis on A. bipunctata was confirmed even in the presence of aphids and led to a decrease of the cannibalism in *H. axyridis* when the aphids became scarce. In conclusion, the eggs and larvae of A. bipunctata are potential intraguild prey for H. axyridis larvae. A different prey attack and predation behaviour of A. bipunctata was observed towards H. axyridis larvae but not towards eggs. The aggressive behaviour of *H. axyridis* and, possibly, its chemical or physical defences lead to an assymetric predation towards A. bipunctata. On plants with extraguild prey, intraguild predation by H. axyridis on A. bipunctata was confirmed and decreased cannibalism in H. axyridis.

## References

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