



**Caterpillar community feeding on
Spathodea campanulata (Bign.), an
alien tree in lowland rainforests of
New Guinea**

**Darren Bito
(UPNG, Port Moresby)
Parataxonomist Training Centre
P.O.Box 604
Madang**

Background



- Native to Africa widely cultivated in Asia and introduced to the Bismarck archipelago during German occupation of New Guinea
 - One of the most abundant trees in secondary forests in Madang area
 - No close relatives native to New Guinea
- Recorded as invasive weed in Christmas Island, Hawaii.

Objectives

The aim of this presentation is twofold

1. First is to record the number of species of caterpillars that have successfully colonized *Spathodea campanulata* in the secondary forests around Madang area
2. The second objective of this study is to determine the native hosts from which the caterpillars feeding on *S. campanulata* came from.



Methods



- Field collection (3 days a week for 7 months)
- Assigning of caterpillars to species and digital photography
- Rearing of caterpillars to adult moths
- Mounting and drying of specimens
- Labeling and data basing of specimens



Methods

Host preference experiments



S. campanulata

Bignoniaceae

T. dendrophila

Bignoniaceae

Vitex cofassus

Lamiaceae

P. obtusifolia

Verbenaceae

Geunsia farinosa

Verbenaceae

C. magnusianus

Acanthaceae

Nauclea orientalis

Rubiaceae

Ficus pungens

Moraceae

Macaranga frag.

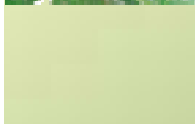
Eupobiaceae

Trichospermum sp.

Malvaceae

Piper aduncum

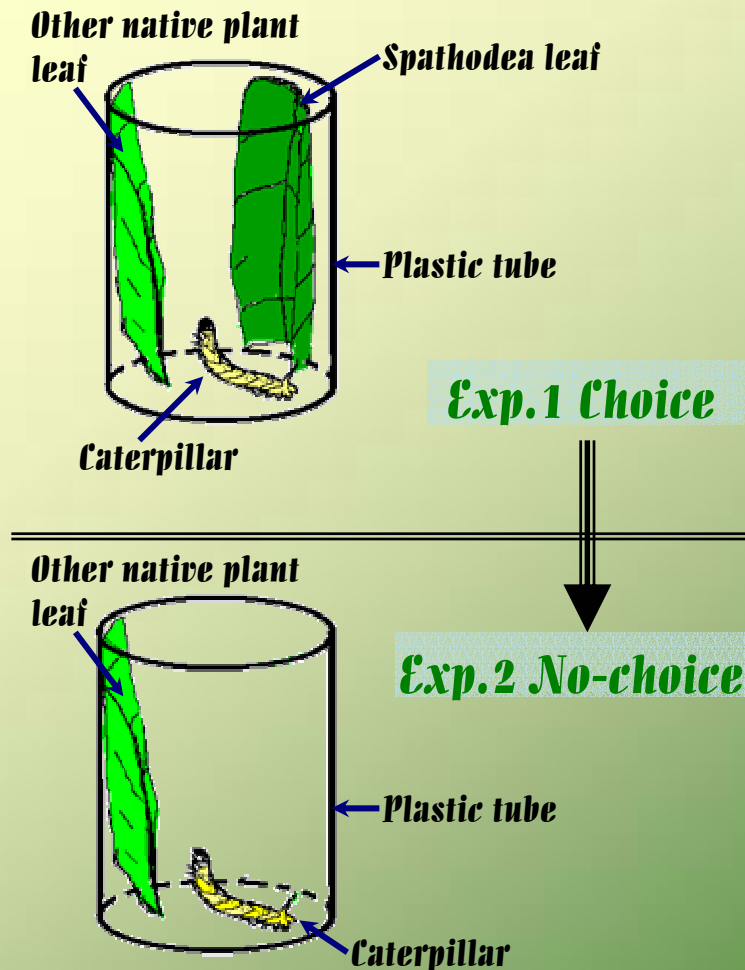
Piperaceae



- 10 plants species selected for feeding test experiments are both from the closely related families and other distantly related families as well.

Methods

Host preference experiments



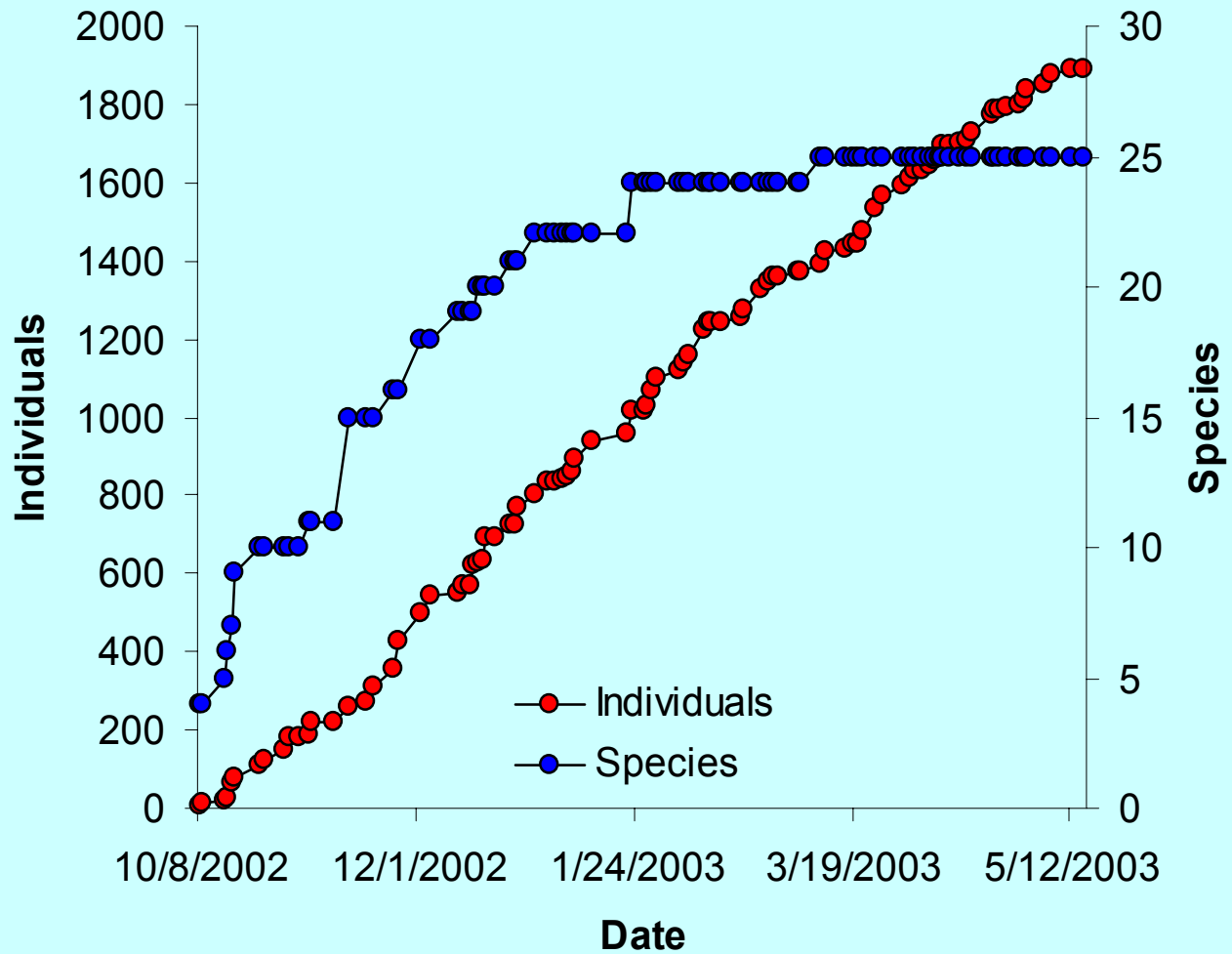
- Test feeding was set up for 24 hr. period.

- Exp. 1 (Choice experiment) the caterpillar is placed with Spathodea and one of the other ten test plant.

- Exp. 2 (no-choice experiment) When there is no feeding on test plant in Exp. 1. The Caterpillar is placed in the same vial with only the test leaf for yet another 24hr. period.

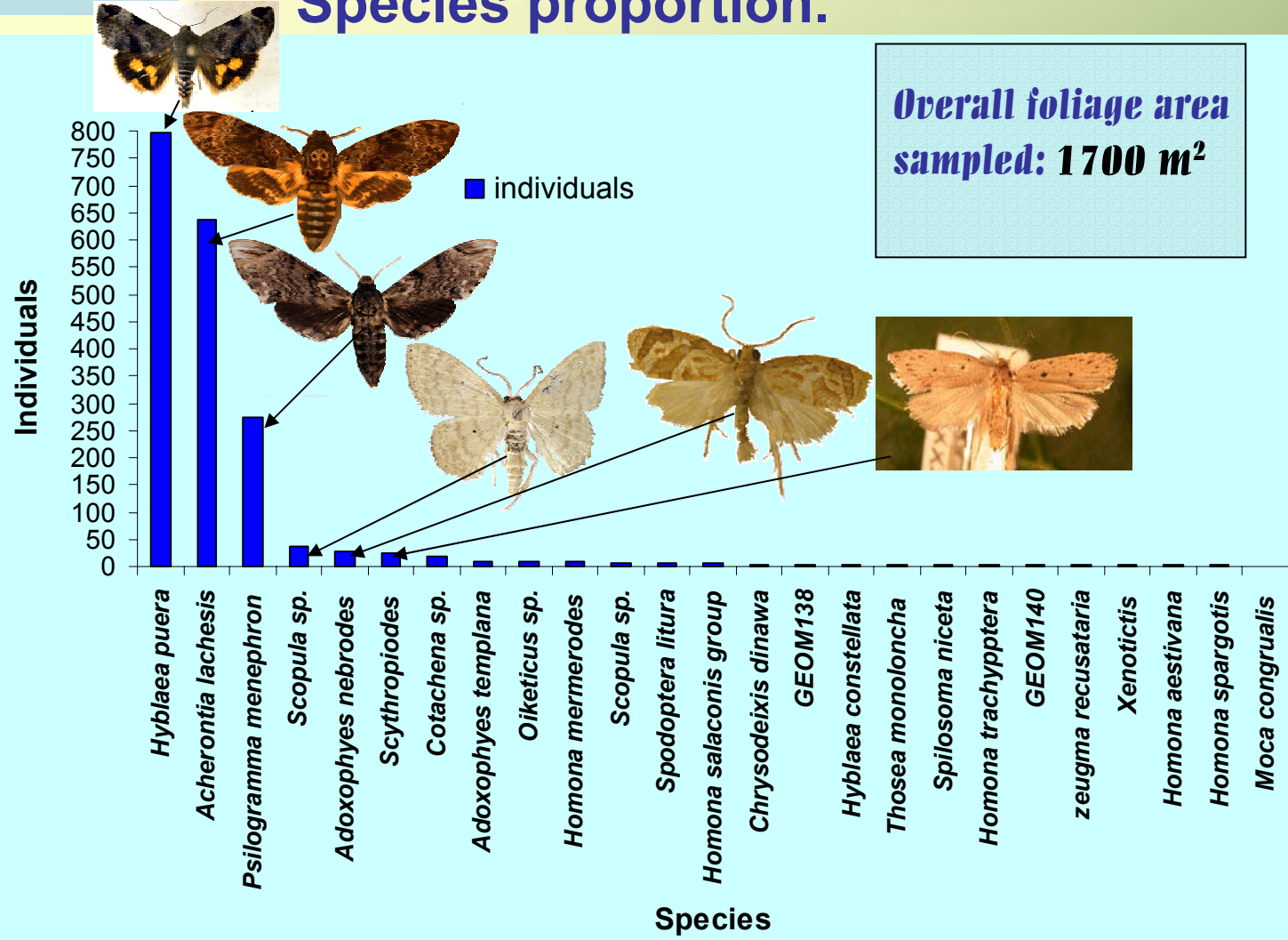
Results

Species accumulation curve



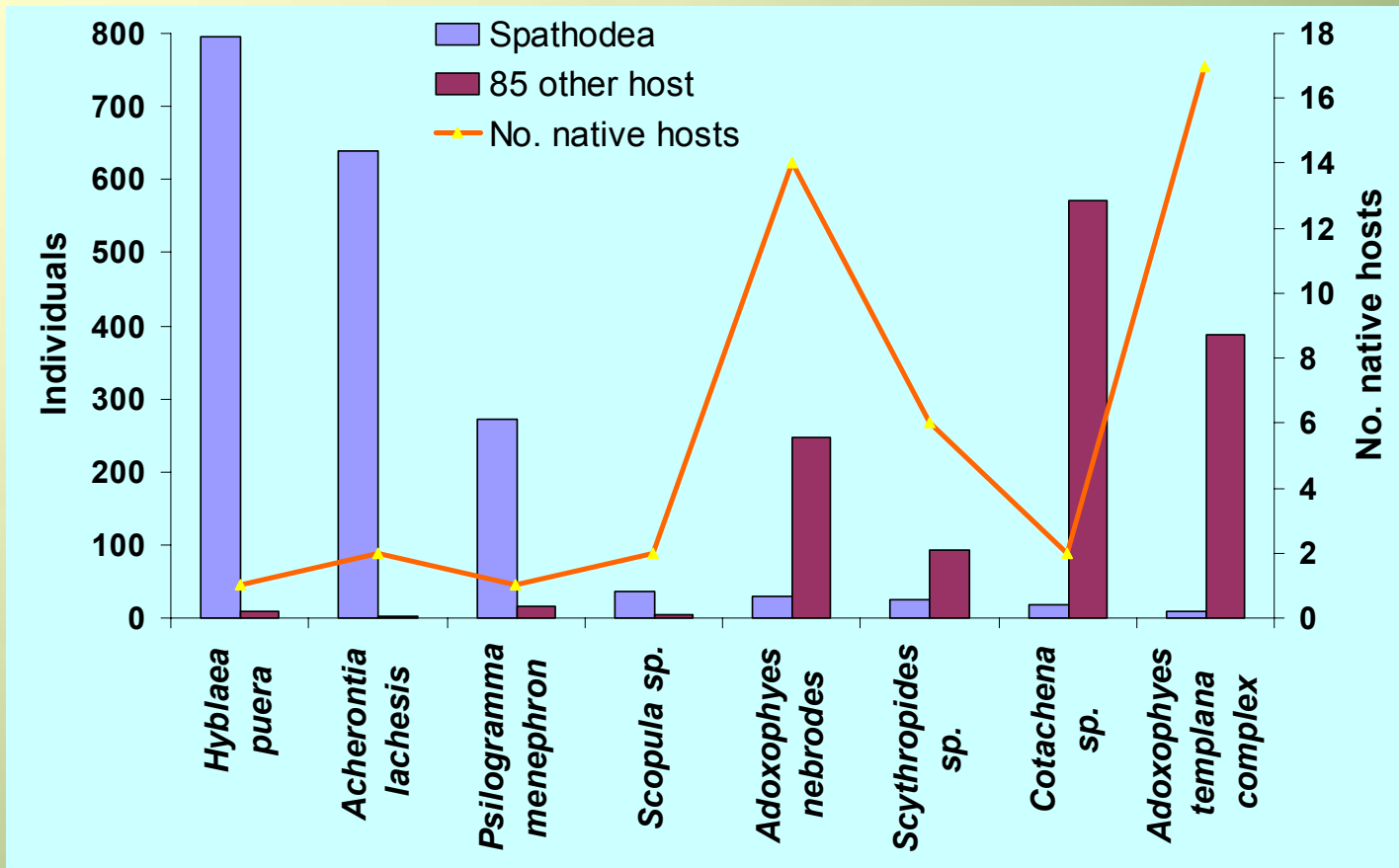
Results

Species proportion.









Results

Caterpillar community composition on *Spathodea*



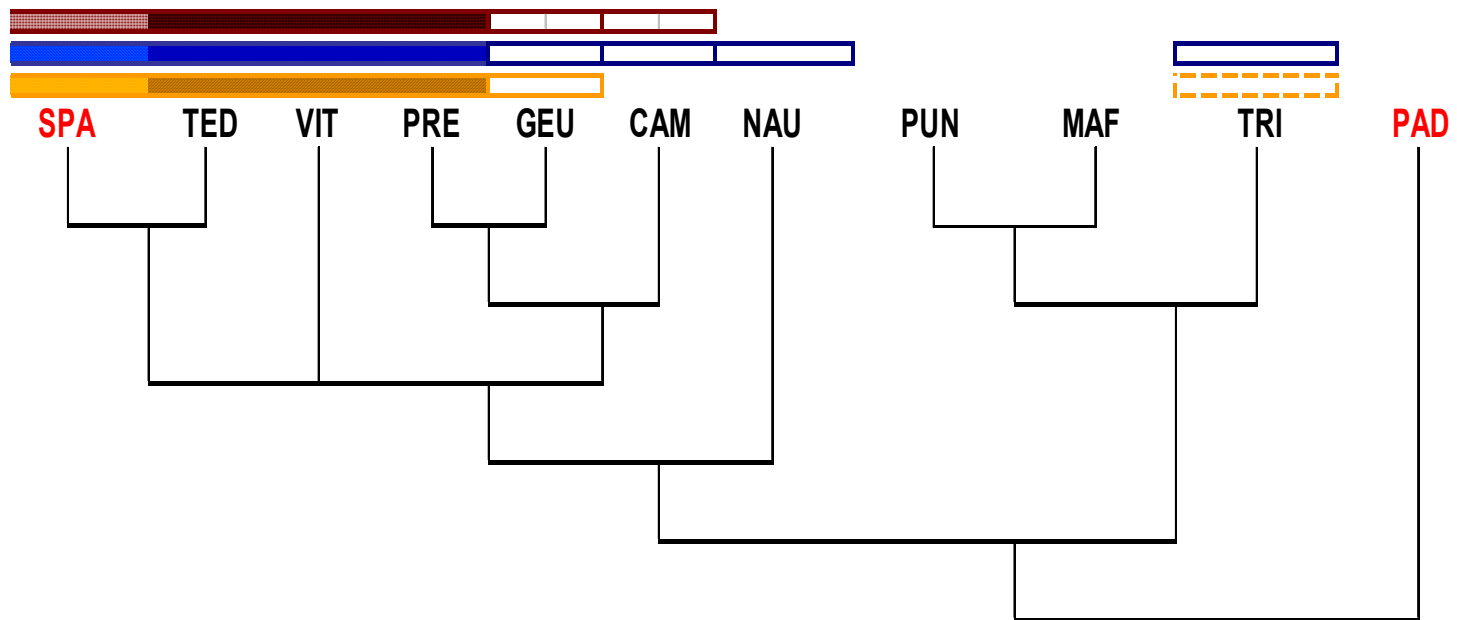
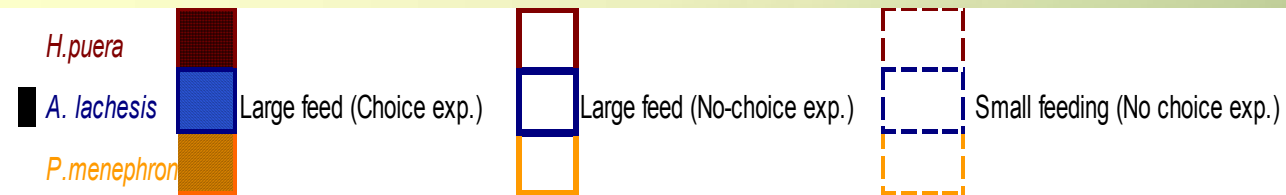
Results

Three most common species feeding on *Spathodea*

 <p>Average wing length =1.2cm</p>		<p>Fam. Hyblaeidae Sp. <i>Hyblaea puera</i> Dist. Malesian; India, Taiwan, NG, Northern Australia.</p>
 <p>Average wing length =4.8cm</p>		<p>Fam. Sphingidae Sp. <i>Acherontia lachesis</i> Dist. Oriental, (This 1 sp. extended to NG),</p>
 <p>Average wing length =4.5cm</p>		<p>Common name Fam. Sphingidae Sp. <i>Psilogramma menephron</i> Dist. Malesian; India and Indo-Australian regions.</p>







Results

Host preference experiments



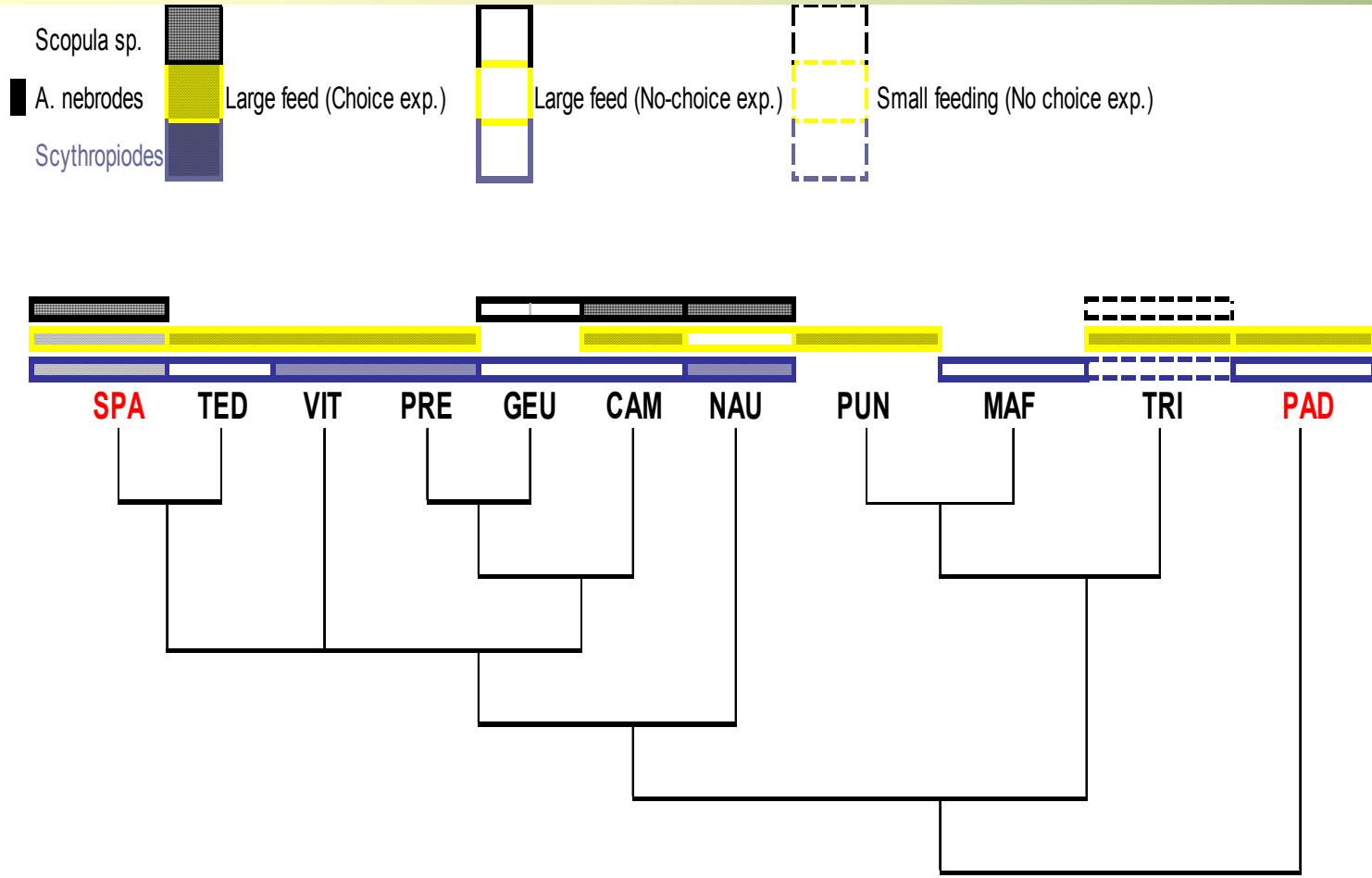
Results

Other species feeding on *Spathodea*

 <p>Average wing length =0.9cm</p>	 <p>2mm</p>	<p>Superfam: Geometrioidea Fam. Geometridae Sp. <i>Scopula sp.</i> Dist. Malesian area, Rubiaceae and Oleaceae</p>
 <p>Average wing length =0.6cm</p>		<p>Super fam. Tortricoidea Fam. Tortricidae Sp. <i>Adeophyes nebrodes</i> Dist. Malesian area</p>
 <p>Average wing length =0.8cm</p>		<p>Superfam. Gelechioidea Fam. Lecithoceridae Sp. <i>Scythropiodes sp.</i> Dist. Malesian area</p>

Results

Host preference experiments



Conclusions

- **Species accumulation has reached an asymptote at 25 species**
- **Two distinct groups of caterpillars have colonized *Spathodea campanulata***
 1. **Specialist species from related families and**
 2. **Generalist species.**
- ***S. campanulata* has been able to recruit a distinct caterpillar community comprising species drawn from both native and introduced fauna.**

The background of the slide is a green gradient. On the left side, there are several illustrations of butterflies and moths. Some are light-colored with dark veins, while others are darker with lighter patterns. They are positioned around a cluster of large, vibrant red flowers. The text is arranged in a vertical column on the right side of the slide.

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