

SCIENTIFIC REPORTS



OPEN

Intraguild predation between *Amblyseius swirskii* and two native Chinese predatory mite species and their development on intraguild prey

Received: 08 October 2015
Accepted: 25 February 2016
Published: 14 March 2016

Yingwei Guo^{1,*†}, Jiale Lv^{1,*}, Xiaohuan Jiang¹, Boming Wang¹, Yulin Gao², Endong Wang¹ & Xuenong Xu¹

Amblyseius swirskii, native to the east and southeast Mediterranean region, is a successful biological control agent of whiteflies. In this study, we investigated intraguild predations (IGP) between each stage of *A. swirskii* and each stage of two Phytoseiid species that occur in China, *Amblyseius orientalis* and *Neoseiulus californicus*. When there was no whitefly egg provided as the extraguild prey, IGP between *A. swirskii* and *A. orientalis*, and between *A. swirskii* and *N. californicus*, was observed in 10 and 20 out of 35 combinations, respectively. When IGP was observed, *A. swirskii* was the intraguild predator in 70% and 65% cases of *A. orientalis* and *N. californicus* predation, respectively. These results suggest that *A. swirskii* is a more aggressive intraguild predator compared to either *A. orientalis* or *N. californicus*. When whitefly eggs were provided as the extraguild prey, IGP between *A. swirskii* and *N. californicus* decreased greatly, but no significant decrease of IGP was observed between *A. swirskii* and *A. orientalis*. *Amblyseius swirskii* was able to complete development on both heterospecific predatory mites, and both heterospecific predatory mites completed their development on *A. swirskii*. Possible impacts that *A. swirskii* may have on local predatory mite populations in China are discussed.

Bemisia tabaci (Gennadius) (Hemiptera: Aleyrodidae) is one of the most important agricultural pests worldwide^{1–3}. In China, it occurs in multiple provinces and generally causes ca. 15% yield loss. Severe outbreaks can lead to a 75% yield loss^{4–6}. Efforts are being developed to control whiteflies in environmental friendly ways, such as trap cropping⁷, and biological control. Various natural enemies of whiteflies have been evaluated worldwide, including lady beetles, lacewings, parasitoid wasps, and predatory mites^{8,9}. Among these candidates, *Amblyseius swirskii* (Athias-Henriot) (Acari: Phytoseiidae) shows extremely high biological control potential^{2,10}, because it has a high population increase rate, great potential in whitefly control, and is easy to be mass produced¹¹. This species is native to the east and southeast Mediterranean region¹², and is commercially available since 2005¹³. Its successes in Europe and North America initiated our intent to introduce this species to China for whitefly control.

However, introduced natural enemies may have non-target effects on native species that share similar biological niches, including risks of reducing or even eliminating populations of native species¹⁴. For example, *Harmonia axyridis* Pallas (Coleoptera: Coccinellidae), the multicolored Asian lady beetle, was introduced to Europe, North and South America for aphid and coccid control. This species was a strong competitor and quickly became the top predator, with a negative impact on native ladybeetle species, leading to dramatic decline of some native populations. Now this species is considered an invasive alien pest rather than a biological control agent in these regions^{15–17}. Introduced and native species not only compete for food resources and refuges, but may also prey on each other, termed as “intraguild predation” (IGP)^{18,19}. IGP is an important factor that can be used to estimate

¹Lab of Predatory Mites, Institute of Plant Protection, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Beijing, China.

²State Key Laboratory for Biology of Plant Diseases and Insect Pests, Institute of Plant Protection, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Beijing, China. *Present address: No. 2 Yuanmingyuan West road, Haidian district, Beijing, 100093, China. †These authors contributed equally to this work. Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to E.W. (email: endong_2000@126.com) or X.X. (email: xnxu@ippcaas.cn)

Predator		Prey		IGP Level (%)		χ^2	p
Species	Stage	Species	Stage	Without extraguild prey	With extraguild prey		
<i>A. orientalis</i>		<i>A. swirskii</i>					
	Deutonymph		Egg	20	25	0.14	0.705
	Adult female		Egg	55	25	3.75	0.053
	Adult female		Larva	10	0	2.11	0.147
<i>A. swirskii</i>		<i>A. orientalis</i>					
	Protonymph		Egg	10	0	2.11	0.147
	Deutonymph		Egg	50	35	0.92	0.337
	Adult male		Protonymph	25	0	5.71	0.017
	Adult female		Egg	20	0	4.44	0.035
	Adult female		Larva	35	55	1.62	0.204
	Adult female		Protonymph	35	45	0.42	0.519
	Adult female		Deutonymph	30	45	0.96	0.327

Table 1. IGP levels between *A. swirskii* and *A. orientalis* in the absence or presence of extraguild prey (whitefly eggs).

the negative impact that introduced species have on local competitors²⁰, and occurs prevalently in polyphagous phytoseiid mites^{21,22}. Therefore, it is necessary to investigate IGP between *A. swirskii* and native Phytoseiid species to evaluate the environmental risks of introducing *A. swirskii* to China.

Kuhlmann *et al.*²³ proposed three principles in selecting native competitors for risk evaluation: (1) ecological similarities, (2) phylogenetic/taxonomic affinities, and (3) safeguard considerations²³. In this study, *Amblyseius orientalis* and *Neoseiulus californicus* were selected mainly based on the first two principles. *Amblyseius orientalis* (Ehara) (Acari: Phytoseiidae) is a widely distributed native biological control agent of spider mites and whiteflies²⁴. *Neoseiulus californicus* (McGregor) (Acari: Phytoseiidae) is a polyphagous species that is widely distributed worldwide. It co-occurs with *A. swirskii* in the Mediterranean region, and the first Chinese native population was discovered in Dinghushan, Guangdong Province in 2011²⁵.

Lab experiments were conducted in 10 mm diameter arenas to investigate IGP between *A. swirskii* and *A. orientalis* on one hand, and between *A. swirskii* and *N. californicus* on the other hand. For each pair of species, we estimated IGP levels between each stage of *A. swirskii* and the native species (eggs, larvae, protonymphs, deutonymphs, female adults, and male adults), either without or with *B. tabaci* eggs provided as the extraguild prey. We also estimated the developmental duration and age specific survival of each predatory mite when it fed on its competitor as the intraguild prey.

Results

IGP without or with extraguild prey. *A. swirskii* vs. *A. orientalis*. In the absence of extraguild prey, IGP was observed in 10 combinations, among which *A. swirskii* acted as the intraguild predator in 7 combinations. Table 1 summarizes the IGP levels between the two species. When *A. swirskii* was the predator, adult females preyed on all immature stages of *A. orientalis*, adult males preyed on *A. orientalis* protonymphs, and nymphs preyed on *A. orientalis* eggs. In contrast, when *A. orientalis* was the predator, only adult females preyed on *A. swirskii* eggs and larvae, and deutonymphs preyed on *A. swirskii* eggs.

For the combinations with IGP observed, no significant decrease of IGP level was observed overall ($t = 1.087$, $df = 9$, $P = 0.305$) when extraguild prey was provided. Among all the combinations, significant differences of IGP levels were only detected in 2 combinations (*A. swirskii* adult female vs. *A. orientalis* eggs, and *A. swirskii* adult males vs. *A. orientalis* protonymph) (Table 1).

A. swirskii vs. *N. californicus*. In the absence of extraguild prey, IGP was observed in 20 combinations, among which *A. swirskii* acted as the intraguild predator in 13 combinations. Table 2 summarizes the IGP levels between the two species. When *A. swirskii* was the predator, its adults preyed on all immature stages of *N. californicus*, except predations of *N. californicus* eggs by *A. swirskii* males was not observed. Nymphs preyed on all younger stages of *N. californicus*. When *N. californicus* was the predator, adult females preyed on all immature stages of *A. swirskii*. Deutonymphs preyed on *A. swirskii* eggs and larvae, and protonymphs preyed on *A. swirskii* eggs. These data suggest that *A. swirskii* consumes more extensive stages of intraguild prey than *N. californicus*. However, the IGP level between the two species decreased significantly overall ($t = 9.538$, $df = 19$, $P < 0.001$) when extraguild prey was provided. One exception was for the combination of *A. swirskii* adult female and *N. californicus* eggs (Table 2). These results suggest that extraguild prey may be an important factor that affects the intraguild predation between *A. swirskii* and *N. californicus*.

Development of *A. swirskii*, *A. orientalis* or *N. californicus* that fed on their intraguild prey.

Table 3 summarizes the developmental durations of *A. swirskii*, *A. orientalis* and *N. californicus* when they fed on their heterospecific predatory mites. The original record of predatory mite development can be found as Supplementary Table S1. All *A. swirskii* completed their development when fed on either *A. orientalis* or *N. californicus*. In contrast, only 71.1% and 85.5% eggs of *A. orientalis* and *N. californicus* completed their development, respectively, when they fed on *A. swirskii*. Mean developmental duration of *A. swirskii* was longer than both

Predator		Prey		IGP Level (%)		χ^2	p
Species	Stage	Species	Stage	Without extraguild prey	With extraguild prey		
<i>N. californicus</i>		<i>A. swirskii</i>					
	Protonymph		Egg	65	0	19.26	<0.001
	Deutonymph		Egg	50	0	13.33	<0.001
	Deutonymph		Larva	20	0	4.44	0.035
	Adult Female		Egg	100	0	40.00	<0.001
	Adult Female		Larva	100	10	32.73	<0.001
	Adult Female		Protonymph	35	5	5.63	0.018
	Adult Female		Deutonymph	35	0	8.49	0.004
<i>A. swirskii</i>		<i>N. californicus</i>					
	Protonymph		Egg	45	0	11.61	0.001
	Deutonymph		Egg	80	0	26.67	<0.001
	Protonymph		Larva	30	0	7.06	0.008
	Deutonymph		Larva	60	5	13.79	<0.001
	Deutonymph		Protonymph	45	0	11.61	0.001
	Adult Male		Larva	75	0	24.00	0.001
	Adult Male		Protonymph	35	0	8.49	0.004
	Adult Male		Deutonymph	30	0	7.06	0.008
	Adult Female		Egg	35	15	2.13	0.144
	Adult Female		Larva	100	40	17.14	<0.001
	Adult Female		Protonymph	100	20	26.67	<0.001
	Adult Female		Deutonymph	100	5	36.19	<0.001
	Adult Female		Adult Male	40	0	10.00	0.002

Table 2. Levels of IGP between *Amblyseius swirskii* and *Neoseiulus californicus* in the absence or presence of extraguild prey.

Predator	Prey	Number of eggs that developed to adult	Developmental duration (d)			
			Stage specific survival %			
			Egg-Larva	Protonymph	Deutonymph	Total immature
<i>A. swirskii</i>	<i>A. orientalis</i> eggs	28	2.78 ± 0.06bc	2.01 ± 0.10b	1.59 ± 0.05b	6.38 ± 0.09d
			100	100	100	100
<i>A. orientalis</i>	<i>A. swirskii</i> eggs	30	2.70 ± 0.05b	1.50 ± 0.10	1.18 ± 0.06	5.38 ± 0.11
			77.8	91.4	100	71.1
<i>A. swirskii</i>	<i>N. californicus</i> eggs and larvae	67	2.89 ± 0.01c	1.67 ± 0.06a	1.47 ± 0.03b	6.02 ± 0.07c
			100	100	100	100
<i>N. californicus</i>	<i>A. swirskii</i> eggs and larvae	48	2.04 ± 0.03a	1.49 ± 0.03a	1.26 ± 0.03a	4.79 ± 0.06a
			98.2	87.0	100	85.5

Table 3. Developmental duration (days) and survival (%) of each intraguild predator. [†]Means ± SE in the same column followed by different lowercase letters are significantly different with $p < 0.05$.

A. orientalis and *N. californicus* when using either competitor as the prey. Both the nymph stages and total developmental duration of *A. swirskii* were shorter when fed on *N. californicus* than on *A. orientalis*, suggesting that *N. californicus* is a more appropriate prey for *A. swirskii*.

Discussion

In the present study, intraguild predations were observed between *A. swirskii* and *A. orientalis*/*N. californicus*. In each combination, both species could serve as the intraguild predator, and was able to complete its development on the intraguild prey. In most cases where IGP was observed, intraguild predator adults or nymphs preyed on younger stages of the intraguild prey, but adult female of *A. swirskii* also preyed on adult male of *N. californicus*.

Amblyseius swirskii was the intraguild predator in 70% and 65% IGP cases, when it co-existed with *A. orientalis* and *N. californicus*, respectively. In addition, *A. swirskii* was capable of preying on nymphs of *A. orientalis* and *N. californicus*. Both *A. swirskii* male and female adults preyed on *A. orientalis* nymphs, while predation on *A. swirskii* nymphs by *A. orientalis* was not observed. Both *A. swirskii* male and female adults preyed on *N. californicus* nymphs, and *A. swirskii* deutonymphs preyed on *N. californicus* protonymphs. In contrast, only *N. californicus* female adults preyed on *A. swirskii* nymphs. When *B. tabaci* eggs were provided, significantly lower

levels of IGP were observed between *A. swirskii* and *N. californicus*, but not between *A. swirskii* and *A. orientalis*. This implies that *A. swirskii* might not have negative impact on *N. californicus* in the presence of extraguilid prey, but might still have negative impacts on *A. orientalis*.

Many studies investigated intraguilid predations between phytoseiid mites^{21,22,26–30}. Schausberger²² reviewed studies on cannibalism between phytoseiid mites and concluded that the degrees of diet specialization of predatory mites are reflected in their performances in cannibalism²². In addition, generalist predators have higher preferences for heterospecific immatures than conspecific immatures, while often not for specialist predators²⁸. There is an increased positive correlation between the competitiveness of predatory mites and their prey range. McMurtry and Croft³¹ categorized Phytoseiid mites into 4 categories based on their prey. According to their classification, *A. swirskii* belongs to type III (generalist predators), and *N. californicus* belongs to type II (selective predators of tetranychid mites) although it was also questioned whether this species should be classified as a member of type III^{31,32}. *Amblyseius orientalis* is a native biological control agent in China. Similar to *N. californicus*, it used to be categorized as type II and was widely used in spider mite control in China^{33,34}, but recent data indicate that this species is more appropriately categorized as type III^{24,35}. Our interpretation is that type II and type III include phytoseiid species with prey ranges increasing continuously, and the border between the two categories is actually vague. Both *N. californicus* and *A. orientalis* are critical species ranging between type II and type III, and their prey ranges are narrower than *A. swirskii*, which is consistent with our results suggesting *A. swirskii* is a stronger intraguilid predator. McMurtry *et al.*³² revised the types of lifestyles of phytoseiid mites. In their study, type II remained almost the same, while type III was subdivided according to their habitat, instead of according to the prey range³². These data suggest that it will be valuable to further evaluate the prey range of type II and type III species quantitatively, and analyze the correlation between intraguilid competitiveness and prey range.

Higher immature survival was observed for *A. swirskii* than *A. orientalis* and *N. californicus*, when they fed on intraguilid prey. The developmental duration of *A. swirskii* was 6.38d and 6.02d when fed on *A. orientalis* and *N. californicus*, respectively, both shorter than its developmental duration when fed on *B. tabaci* (6.96d)³⁶. The developmental duration of *N. californicus* fed on *A. swirskii* (4.79d) also is shorter than that when they fed on *Tetranychus urticae* (6.46d)³⁷. In contrast, the developmental duration of *A. orientalis* on *A. swirskii* (5.38d) is longer than the same on a mixed prey of *Panonychus ulmi* and *Tetranychus viennensis* (4.20d)³⁸.

Some previous studies suggest that the quality of intraguilid prey is often lower than the quality of extraguilid prey^{39,40}. However, Buitenhuis *et al.*⁴¹ indicated that intraguilid prey might be an equally good or better food source than the extraguilid prey (thrips) for both *A. swirskii* and *Neoseiulus cucumeris* (Oudemans)⁴¹. Similarly, in this study, the intraguilid prey appeared to be more suitable food than extraguilid prey for *A. swirskii* and *N. californicus*. We observed that all three predatory mite species are able to reproduce when fed on intraguilid prey. Further investigation on fecundity of predatory mites on intraguilid prey will allow better estimates of how the introduction of *A. swirskii* will impact population dynamics of local species.

Based on our results, *A. swirskii* is a stronger competitor compared either to *A. orientalis* or *N. californicus*. In addition, *A. swirskii* could have greater negative impact on *A. orientalis* than on *N. californicus*. Therefore it is not possible to deduce whether *A. swirskii* and *A. orientalis* populations are able to coexist without negative consequences, based on the coexistence of *A. swirskii* and *N. californicus* in the Mediterranean region. Possible negative impact of *A. swirskii* on *A. orientalis* populations is herein attributed to 3 main concerns: 1) *A. swirskii* is a stronger competitor than *A. orientalis*, 2) extraguilid prey does not lead to significant decrease of IGP levels between the two species, and 3) *A. orientalis* is an equally good or better food source for the development of *A. swirskii* than *B. tabaci*. In contrast, *A. swirskii* appears to be a less appropriate prey for *A. orientalis*.

The current study provided evidences of intraguilid predations between *A. swirskii* and *A. orientalis*/*N. californicus* under laboratory conditions, which is an early step in investigating interactions between *A. swirskii* and other predatory mite species in China.

IGP between predatory mites will be more complicated in real agroecosystems. For example, IGP may decrease with increasing habitat complexity⁴², and intraguilid prey could avoid or escape areas with the intraguilid predator^{43,44}. Therefore, the impact of these factors, such as habitat complexity and dispersal capability of prey and/or predators on intraguilid predations can only be estimated. Furthermore, the impact of intraguilid predation on extraguilid prey, intraguilid predator, and intraguilid prey should also be linked with other interactions among these species, which also are influenced by the complexity of real agroecosystems. For example, intraguilid predations do not always result in reduced biological control efficiency, while predators that do not prey on each other do not always perform better. Previous studies on biological control of whiteflies provided examples on both sides^{45,46}. The complexity of the agroecosystem will increase when other organisms sharing the same agroecosystems, including secondary prey, parasitoids, and neutral insects, etc., also are involved^{45,47–49}. Chailleux *et al.*⁴⁸ stated the necessity to enhance the link between community ecology theory and biological control to develop better pest management strategies⁴⁹. In our case, it is necessary to further evaluate potential interactions between *B. tabaci*, *A. swirskii*, native predatory mite species, and the environment comprehensively, and to find the equilibrium between the values and risks of introducing *A. swirskii* to control *B. tabaci* and other whitefly pests.

Methods

Laboratory experiments were conducted in small arenas to measure IGP levels between *A. swirskii* and *A. orientalis*, and between *A. swirskii* and *N. californicus*, in the presence or absence of an extraguilid prey (eggs of *B. tabaci*), with different combinations of predator stages.

Predatory mites and whiteflies colonies. *Amblyseius swirskii* used in the present study were obtained from a commercial producer (Koppert Biological Systems, The Netherlands) in 2012, and have been reared on *Carpoglyphus lactis* (Linnaeus) (Acari: Carpoqlyphidae). *Amblyseius orientalis* and *N. californicus* were obtained from colonies maintained in the Laboratory of Predatory Mites, Institute of Plant Protection, Chinese Academy

of Agricultural Sciences. *Amblyseius orientalis* were reared on *C. lactis* and *N. californicus* were reared on *Tetranychus cinnabarinus* (Boisduval) (Acari: Tetranychidae). The colonies were maintained in a climate chamber at $25 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$, $80\% \pm 5\%\text{RH}$ and 16L:8D photoperiod. *Bemisia tabaci* were obtained from Dry-land Farming Institute of Hebei Academy of Agricultural and Forestry Sciences, and were cultured on tobacco plants in climate chambers ($22 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$, $60\% \pm 5\%\text{RH}$ and 16L:8D photoperiod).

Experimental arena. Each experimental arena was built with a transparent acrylic board ($30 \times 20 \times 3 \text{ mm}^3$) with a 10 mm diameter hole in the center. The top and bottom sides were sealed with a rectangular piece of glass ($30 \times 20 \times 1 \text{ mm}^3$), and a black plastic sheet, respectively. The three layers were tightly clipped on both ends to avoid predatory mites escaping. When estimating IGP levels with extraguilid prey, the bottom side was replaced by a bean leaf disc that contained *B. tabaci* eggs, a piece of filter paper soaked with water to keep the leaf disc moist, and another piece of rectangular glass ($30 \times 20 \times 1 \text{ mm}^3$). Experimental arenas were maintained in a climate chamber at $25 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$, $80\% \pm 5\%\text{RH}$ and 16L:8D photoperiod.

IGP without or with extraguilid prey. IGP between *A. swirskii* and *A. orientalis* or *N. californicus* was investigated without or with extraguilid prey. For each pair of predators, IGP levels were estimated at 35 combinations, representing full combinations of all stages (eggs, larvae, protonymphs, deutonymphs, female adults, and male adults) of each species, except the combination of eggs of both species. For each combination, 1 individual of each active stage or 5 eggs of each predator were placed in the experimental arena. To avoid hatching or molting of predators during the experimental duration, eggs < 12 h old, larvae < 1 h old, protonymphs and deutonymphs < 3 h old, and newly emerged adults were used. Twenty replicates were prepared for each combination.

Each combination was examined 12 h later, except for the combinations with the larval stage. Due to the short developmental duration of the larval stage (often < 12 h), these combinations were observed 6 h later. For each treatment, the number of replicates with 1 active stage killed or consumed, or at least 1 egg consumed were recorded as the number of IGP that occurred.

For all the combinations with IGP observed, IGP levels also were estimated with the extraguilid prey provided. For each of these combinations, another 20 replicates were prepared, each provided with 20 *B. tabaci* eggs. Based on our observations, twenty whitefly eggs exceed the maximum consumption rates of both predators. For the predator combinations where no IGP was observed, no replicate in the presence of extraguilid prey was conducted.

Development of *A. swirskii*, *A. orientalis* or *N. californicus* that fed on intraguilid prey. For each of the three predatory mite species, eggs laid within 6 hours (considered as 3 hours old on average when the experiment started) were collected and reared individually to estimate development on intraguilid prey. Based on the results of the IGP experiment, only adult and nymph stages of the three species performed as intraguilid predators (Tables 1–2). Larvae of the three species do not feed on intraguilid prey and are able to develop to protonymph stage without feeding. Therefore, intraguilid prey were provided and renewed daily after each predatory mite entered protonymph stages.

When *A. swirskii* and *A. orientalis* coexisted, eggs of both species were intraguilid prey in IGP cases (Table 1). In contrast, when *A. swirskii* and *N. californicus* coexisted, both eggs and larvae of intraguilid prey often were consumed by elder stages of the intraguilid predator (Table 2). Therefore, four sets of predatory mite development were estimated: 1) *A. swirskii* on *A. orientalis* eggs (20 eggs per d), 2) *A. orientalis* on *A. swirskii* eggs (20 eggs per d), 3) *A. swirskii* on *N. californicus* eggs and larvae (10 eggs and 10 larvae per d), and 4) *N. californicus* on *A. swirskii* eggs and larvae (10 eggs and 10 larvae per d). Based on preliminary observations, the amount of intraguilid prey provided per d exceeded the consumption rate of the intraguilid predators.

For each replicate, the experimental arena was checked once every 12 h, with the stage of the intraguilid predator recorded, and its stage specific survival estimated. A minimum of 28 replicates completed their development for each treatment. The mean developmental duration of egg to larva, protonymph, and deutonymph stages were estimated based on the individuals that successfully developed to adults.

Statistical Analyses. In the intraguilid predation experiment, the IGP level of each treatment, either with or without *B. tabaci* eggs provided as the extraguilid prey, was estimated as the proportion of replicates with IGP observed. For each combination with IGP, IGP levels without and with extraguilid prey were compared using a Chi-squared test. The overall IGP level between the two predators without or with extraguilid prey was compared with a paired t-test. ANOVAs were conducted to compare the developmental durations of each immature stage among the predatory mite species. Tukey's HSD tests were used for multiple comparisons. In all analyses, comparisons with $p < 0.05$ were considered to have statistical significant differences. Statistical analyses were performed using SPSS 18.0.

References

1. Brown, J. K., Frohlich, D. R. & Rosell, R. C. The sweet potato or silverleaf whiteflies: biotypes of *Bemisia tabaci* or a species complex? *Ann. Rev. Entomol.* **40**, 511–534 (1995).
2. Nomikou, M., Janssen, A., Schraag, R. & Sabelis, M. W. Phytoseiid predators as potential biological control agents for *Bemisia tabaci*. *Exp. App. Acarol.* **25**, 271–291 (2001).
3. De Barro, P. J., Liu, S. S., Boykin, L. M. & Dinsdale, A. B. *Bemisia tabaci*: a statement of species status. *Ann. Rev. Entomol.* **56**, 1–19 (2011).
4. Hu, J. *et al.* An extensive field survey combined with a phylogenetic analysis reveals rapid and widespread invasion of two alien whiteflies in China. *PLoS One.* **6**, 1, doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0016061 (2011).
5. Ren, S. X., Wang, Z. Z., Qiu, B. L. & Xiao, Y. The pest status of *Bemisia tabaci* in China and non-chemical control strategies. *Acta Entomol. Sin.* **8**, 279–288 (2001).
6. Xu, H. P. Review of occurrence and management techniques of whiteflies. *Agri. Serv.* **25**, 67–69 (2008).

7. Lin, K. *et al.* Simultaneous reduction in incidence of *Bemisia tabaci* (Hemiptera: Aleyrodidae) and *Sylepta derogata* (Lepidoptera: Pyralidae) using velvetleaf, *Abutilon theophrasti* as a trap crop. *J. Pest Sci.* **88**, 49–56 (2015).
8. Hagler, J. R., Jackson, C. G., Isaacs, R. & Machtley, S. A. Foraging behavior and prey interactions by a guild of predators on various life stages of *Bemisia tabaci*. *J. Ins. Sci.* **4**, 1–13 (2004).
9. Gerling, D., Alomar, Ö. & Arnó, J. Biological control of *Bemisia tabaci* using predators and parasitoids. *Crop Prot.* **20**, 779–799 (2011).
10. Nomikou, M., Janssen, A., Schraag, R. & Sabelis, M. W. Phytoseiid predators suppress populations of *Bemisia tabaci* on cucumber plants with alternative food. *Exp. App. Acarol.* **27**, 57–68 (2002).
11. Nguyen, D. T., Vangansbeke, D., Lü, X. & De Clercq, P. Development and reproduction of the predatory mite *Amblyseius swirskii* on artificial diets. *BioContr.* **58**, 369–377 (2013).
12. McMurtry, J. A., Denmark, H. A. & Campos, C. B. In *A revised catalog of the mite family Phytoseiidae* 109–110 (Magnolia Press, 2004).
13. Gerson, U. & Weintraub, P. G. Mites for the control of pests in protected cultivation. *Pest Manag. Sci.* **63**, 658–676 (2007).
14. Van Lenteren, J. C. *et al.* Assessing risks of releasing exotic biological control agents of arthropod pests. *Ann. Rev. Entomol.* **51**, 609–634 (2006).
15. Brown, P. M. J. *et al.* *Harmonia axyridis* in Europe: spread and distribution of a non-native coccinellid. *BioContr.* **53**, 5–21 (2008).
16. Koch, R. L. & Galvan, T. L. Bad side of a good beetle: the North American experience with *Harmonia axyridis*. In: *From biological control to invasion: the ladybird Harmonia axyridis as a model species* (eds Roy, H. E. & Wajnberg, E.) 23–35 (Springer, Netherlands, 2008).
17. Mirande, L., Desneux, N., Haramboure, M. & Schneider, M. I. Intraguild predation between an exotic and a native coccinellid in Argentina: the role of prey density. *J. Pest Sci.* **88**, 162–165 (2015).
18. Rosenheim, J. A. *et al.* Intraguild predation among biological-control agents: theory and evidence. *Biol. Contr.* **5**, 303–335 (1995).
19. Janssen, A., Pallini, A., Venzon, M. & Sabelis, M. W. Review behaviour and indirect interactions in food webs of plant-inhabiting arthropods. *Exp. App. Acarol.* **22**, 497–521 (1998).
20. Lucas, É., Coderre, D. & Brodeur, J. Intraguild predation among aphid predators: characterization and influence of extraguild prey density. *Ecol.* **79**, 1084–1092 (1998).
21. Schausberger, P. & Croft, B. A. Cannibalism and intraguild predation among phytoseiid mites: are aggressiveness and prey preference related to diet specialization? *Exp. App. Acarol.* **24**, 709–725 (2000).
22. Schausberger, P. Cannibalism among phytoseiid mites: a review. *Exp. App. Acarol.* **29**, 173–191 (2003).
23. Kuhlmann, U., Schaffner, U. & Mason, P. G. Selection of non-target species for host specificity testing. In *Environmental impact of invertebrates for biological control of arthropods: methods and risk assessment* (Eds Bigler, F., Babendreier, D. & Kuhlmann, U.) 15–37 (CABI Publishing, 2006).
24. Sheng, F., Wang, E., Xu, X. & Wang, B. Life table of experimental population of *Amblyseius orientalis* feeding on *Carpoglyphus lactis*. *Chinese J. Biol. Contr.* **30**, 194–198 (2014).
25. Xu, X., Wang, B., Wang, E. & Zhang, Z. Q. Comments on the identity of *Neoseiulus californicus* sensu lato (Acari: Phytoseiidae) with a redescription of this species from southern China. *Sys. App. Acarol.* **18**, 329–344 (2013).
26. Walzer, A. & Schausberger, P. Cannibalism and interspecific predation in the phytoseiid mites *Phytoseiulus persimilis* and *Neoseiulus californicus*: predation rates and effects on reproduction and juvenile development. *BioContr.* **43**, 457–468 (1999).
27. Walzer, A. & Schausberger, P. Predation preferences and discrimination between con- and heterospecific prey by the phytoseiid mites *Phytoseiulus persimilis* and *Neoseiulus californicus*. *BioContr.* **43**, 469–478 (1999).
28. Schausberger, P. & Croft, B. A. Nutritional benefits of intraguild predation and cannibalism among generalist and specialist phytoseiid mites. *Ecol. Entomol.* **25**, 473–480 (2000).
29. Hatherly, I. S., Bale, J. S. & Walters, K. F. A. Intraguild predation and feeding preferences in three species of phytoseiid mite used for biological control. *Exp. App. Acarol.* **37**, 43–55 (2005).
30. Momen, F. & Abdel-Khalek, A. Cannibalism and intraguild predation in the phytoseiid mites *Typhlodromips swirskii*, *Euseius scutalis* and *Typhlodromus athiasae* (Acari: Phytoseiidae). *Acarina* **17**, 223–229 (2009).
31. McMurtry, J. A. & Croft, B. A. Life-style of Phytoseiidae mites and their roles in biological control. *Ann. Rev. Entomol.* **42**, 291–321 (1997).
32. McMurtry, J. A., De Moraes, G. J. & Sourassou, N. F. Revision of the lifestyles of phytoseiid mites (Acari: Phytoseiidae) and implications for biological control strategies. *Sys. Appl. Acarol.* **18**, 297–320 (2013).
33. Yang, Z. Q., Cao, K. J. & Li, W. P. Brief research of *Amblyseius orientalis*. *Nat. Enem. Ins.* **9**, 203–206 (1987).
34. Zhang, S. Y., Cao, X. W., Han, Z. Q. & Wu, W. N. Research on natural control of two spider mites by *Amblyseius orientalis* (Acari: Phytoseiidae) in apple orchards. *Nat. Enem. Ins.* **14**, 21–24 (1992).
35. Zhang, X. *et al.* Prey preference and life table of *Amblyseius orientalis* on *Bemisia tabaci* and *Tetranychus cinnabarinus*. *PLoS One* **10**, 10, doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0138820 (2015).
36. Zhang, Y. X. *et al.* Research on the application of *Typhlodromips swirskii* for the control of *Bemisia tabaci*. *Chinese J. App. Entomol.* **49**, 721–728 (2012).
37. Escudero, L. A. & Ferragut, F. Life-history of predatory mites *Neoseiulus californicus* and *Phytoseiulus persimilis* (Acari: Phytoseiidae) on four spider mite species as prey, with special reference to *Tetranychus evansi* (Acari: Tetranychidae). *Bio. Contr.* **32**, 378–384 (2005).
38. Zhang, S. Y. Research on the biology and foods of *Amblyseius orientalis*. *Nat. Enem. Ins.* **12**, 21–24 (1990).
39. Polis, G. A. The evolution and dynamics of intraspecific predation. *Ann. Rev. Ecol. Syst.* **12**, 225–251 (1981).
40. Polis, G. A., Myers, C. A. & Holt, R. D. The ecology and evolution of intraguild predation: potential competitors that eat each other. *Ann. Rev. Ecol. Syst.* **20**, 297–330 (1989).
41. Buitenhuis, R., Shipp, L. & Scott-Dupree, C. Intra-guild vs extra-guild prey: effect on predator fitness and preference of *Amblyseius swirskii* (Athias-Henriot) and *Neoseiulus cucumeris* (Oudemans) (Acari: Phytoseiidae). *Bull. Entomol. Res.* **100**, 167–173 (2010).
42. Janssen, A. *et al.* Habitat structure affects intraguild predation. *Ecol.* **88**, 2713–2719 (2007).
43. Magalhães, S. *et al.* Diet of intraguild predators affects antipredator behavior in intraguild prey. *Behav. Ecol.* **16**, 364–370 (2005).
44. Çakmak, I., Janssen, A. & Sabelis, M. W. Intraguild interactions between the predatory mites *Neoseiulus californicus* and *Phytoseiulus persimilis*. *Exp. App. Acarol.* **38**, 33–46 (2006).
45. Bao-Fundora, L., Ramirez-Romero, R., Sánchez-Hernández, C. V., Sánchez-Martínez, J. & Desneux, N. Intraguild predation of *Geocoris punctipes* on *Eretmocerus eremicus* and its influence on the control of the whitefly *Trialeurodes vaporariorum*. *Pest Manag. Sci.* pub. online, doi: 10.1002/ps.4163 (2015).
46. Moreno-Ripoll, R., Gabarra, R., Symondson, W. O. C., King, R. A. & Agusti, N. Do the interactions among natural enemies compromise the biological control of the whitefly *Bemisia tabaci*? *J. Pest Sci.* **87**, 133–141 (2014).
47. Chailleux, A. *et al.* Potential for combined use of parasitoids and generalist predators for biological control of the key invasive tomato pest *Tuta absoluta*. *J. Pest Sci.* **86**, 533–541 (2013).
48. Chailleux, A., Wajnberg, E., Zhou, Y., Amiens-Desneux, E. & Desneux, N. New parasitoid-predator associations: female parasitoids do not avoid competition with generalist predators when sharing invasive prey. *Naturwissenschaften* **101**, 1075–1083 (2014).
49. Chailleux, A., Mohl, E. K., Alves, M. T., Messelink, G. J. & Desneux, N. Natural enemy-mediated indirect interactions among prey species: potential for enhancing biocontrol services in agroecosystems. *Pest Manag. Sci.* **70**, 1769–1779 (2014).

Acknowledgements

We are grateful to Yi Hu for her technical support. We appreciate Dr. Brenda Oppert (USDA-ARS-CGAHR) for improving the English of this article. This study was financially supported by the Special Fund for Agro-scientific Research in the Public Interest (200903032) to Xuenong Xu, Technology System of Modern Agricultural Industry in Beijing (blvt-11), and the China National Basic Research Program (2013CB1276024).

Author Contributions

Y.G. and E.W. conducted the experiments, J.L. and X.X. conducted statistics, J.L., X.X. and Y.G. and wrote the main manuscript, X.J. and B.W. prepared the mite materials for the study. Y.G. and J.L. contributed equally to this manuscript. All authors reviewed the manuscript.

Additional Information

Supplementary information accompanies this paper at <http://www.nature.com/srep>

Competing financial interests: The authors declare no competing financial interests.

How to cite this article: Guo, Y. *et al.* Intraguild predation between *Amblyseius swirskii* and two native Chinese predatory mite species and their development on intraguild prey. *Sci. Rep.* **6**, 22992; doi: 10.1038/srep22992 (2016).



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in the credit line; if the material is not included under the Creative Commons license, users will need to obtain permission from the license holder to reproduce the material. To view a copy of this license, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>