

Table 1. The mean percentage herbivory of leaf area per plant, and phenology of days from October 1 to 50% abscission during 2002, 2004, 2007, and 2014) of native and invasive shrub species in Wildman Woods, Indiana, over multiple years. Within-year rankings of the values for herbivory and leaf abscission for each shrub species are shown in parentheses. Herbivory was ranked high to low, and leaf abscission was ranked from early to late.

	Shrub species*									
	Native			Invasive						
	Lb	Rc	Va	Vp	Bt	Ea	Eu	Lm	Lv	Rm
				Mean % herbivory per plant						
2002	22.0 (2)			32.0 (1)				8.0 (3)	5.0 (4)	
2004	1.0 (4.5)	6.3 (1)	2.0 (3)			1.0 (4.5)		0.5 (6)		3.8 (2)
2007	4.1 (3.5)	5.0 (2)	6.9 (3)	7.6 (1)		4.1 (3.5)		2.1 (5)	0.5 (6)	
2014	5.2 (6)	4.5 (7)		20.6 (1)	1.5 (9.5)	2.1 (8)	4.1 (3.5)	6.2 (5)		6.5 (4)
				No. of days at 50% leaf abscission						
2002	31 (1)			38 (2)				53 (3)	61 (4)	
2004	15 (2)	14 (1)	20 (4)			30 (5)		39/10%*** (6)		24 (3)
2007	21 (2)	18 (1)		35 (3)		46 (4)		47/70%*** (5)		
2014	10 (1.5)	10 (1.5)	25 (5)	20 (3)	26 (6)	41 (7)	44/52%*** (8)	44/70%*** (9)	47/80%*** (6)	21 (4)

* See Fig. 1 for codes to species names. (Note: *Ligustrum vulgare* [Lv]. Privet was included from 2002 and 2007.)

** The number of days at the last observation for that year and the percentages of the originally tagged leaves remaining at that date. Some plants did not reach 50% leaf drop during the data collection period.

Table 3. Mean physical distance between the studied species in each vegetation type and mean phylogenetic distance between the star species and one closest neighbor, five closest neighbors and all plants in the community in northeastern Mexico. Same letters next to means represent similar means across rows for average phylogenetic distance ($P < 0.05$).

Vegetation type	Average distance to all neighbors (cm)	Average phylogenetic distance (millions of years) to one nearest neighbor	Average phylogenetic distance (millions of years) of all neighbors	Average phylogenetic distance of the five closest species (millions of years)	Total number of plants in contact with the star species	Average number of plants in contact with the star species	Number of species in contact with the star species	Average number of species in contact with the star species
Pine-oak forest								
<i>Pinus pseudostrabus</i>	197	318a	317a	320a	181	6	14	5.0
<i>Juniperus flaccida</i>	165	318a	297a	318a	229	8	15	5.0
<i>Quercus canbyi</i>	236	318a	198a	279a	213	7	12	4.0
<i>Quercus polymorpha</i>	225	329a	202a	242a	188	6	14	4.5
<i>Arbutus xalapensis</i>	196	318a	198a	278a	198	7	15	5.2
Average	203.8	320.2	242.4	287.4	201.8	6.8	14.0	4.7
Desert scrubland								
<i>Prosopis laevigata</i>	105	121a	117a	115a	175	6	10	3.5
<i>Flourensia cernua</i>	59	114a	120a	118a	115	4	10	2.6
<i>Larrea tridentata</i>	68	114a	117a	116a	134	4	10	2.8
<i>Opuntia engelmannii</i>	62	121a	121a	116a	139	5	11	3.1
<i>Yucca filifera</i>	66	155a	155a	155a	138	5	11	3.5
Average	72.0	125.0	126.0	124.0	140.2	4.7	10.4	3.1
Thornscrub								
<i>Diospyrus texana</i>	95	121a	116a	118a	321	11	25	8.4
<i>Condalia hookeri</i>	71	114a	116a	116a	276	9	23	7.8
<i>Yucca filifera</i>	82	155a	152a	154a	284	9	21	7.0
<i>Cordia boissieri</i>	88	121a	118a	118a	327	11	22	7.5
<i>Vachellia rigidula</i>	71	114a	92a	81a	242	8	23	7.8
Average	81.4	125.0	118.8	117.4	290.0	9.7	22.8	7.7

Table 2. Phytosociological parameters recorded in restinga vegetation, Curupu, Raposa, Maranhão State, Brazil.*

Species	Family	N	AbsFr (%)	AbsD (%)	AbsDo (%)	IV (%)	CV (%)
<i>Astrocaryum vulgare</i> Mart.	Arecaceae	21	38	145.8	21.31	61.56	50.12
<i>Protium heptaphyllum</i> (Aubl.) Marchand	Bursaceae	45	62	312.4	10.11	59.97	41.29
<i>Anacardium occidentale</i> L.	Anacardiaceae	20	34	138.8	11.38	41.4	31.16
<i>Coccoloba latifolia</i> Lam.	Polygonaceae	11	20	76.4	1.22	13.8	7.78
<i>Tilesia baccata</i> (L.f.) Pruski	Asteraceae	11	18	76.4	0.5	11.85	6.43
<i>Myrcia aff. laruotteana</i> Cambess.	Myrtaceae	10	18	69.4	0.51	11.36	5.94
<i>Matayba guianensis</i> Aubl.	Sapindaceae	7	14	48.6	0.58	8.8	4.59
<i>Ouratea fieldingiana</i> (Gardner) Engl.	Ochnaceae	7	10	48.6	1.23	8.79	5.78
<i>Alibertia aff. edulis</i> (Rich.) A.Rich.	Rubiaceae	6	10	41.7	1.29	8.42	5.41
<i>Solanum paludosum</i> Moric.	Solanaceae	8	14	55.5	0.07	8.35	4.13
<i>Inga</i> sp.	Fabaceae	7	12	48.6	0.44	7.93	4.31
<i>Guettarda angelica</i> Mart. ex Müll.Arg.	Rubiaceae	6	10	41.7	1.02	7.92	4.9
<i>Chloroleucon aff. acacioides</i> (Ducke) Barneby & J.W. Grimes	Fabaceae	3	6	20.8	1.36	5.83	4.03
<i>Andira</i> sp.	Fabaceae	4	6	27.8	1.03	5.72	3.91
<i>Chomelia obtusa</i> Cham. & Schldt.	Rubiaceae	5	8	34.7	0.16	5.21	2.81
<i>Eugenia stictopetala</i> Mart. ex DC.	Myrtaceae	4	6	27.8	0.06	3.92	2.12
<i>Mouriri guianensis</i> Aubl.	Melastomataceae	3	4	20.8	0.52	3.66	2.46
<i>Cynophalla flexuosa</i> (L.) J.Presl	Capparaceae	3	6	20.8	0.14	3.57	1.76
<i>Manilkara bidentata</i> (A.DC.) A.Chev.	Sapotaceae	3	4	20.8	0.12	2.92	1.71
<i>Guettarda spruceana</i> Muil. Arg.	Rubiaceae	2	4	13.9	0.16	2.51	1.3
<i>Chiococca alba</i> (L.) Hitchc.	Rubiaceae	2	4	13.9	0.08	2.36	1.36
<i>Myrcia splendens</i> (Sw.) DC.	Myrtaceae	2	4	13.9	0.06	2.32	1.12
<i>Eugenia biflora</i> (L.) DC.	Myrtaceae	2	4	13.9	0.04	2.27	1.07
Indet.	Indet.	1	2	6.9	0.14	1.36	0.76
Fabaceae 1	Fabaceae	1	2	6.9	0.1	1.29	0.69
<i>Cereus jamacaru</i> DC.	Cactaceae	1	2	6.9	0.08	1.26	0.66
Moraceae 1	Moraceae	1	2	6.9	0.02	1.14	0.54
<i>Pseudima frutescens</i> (Aubl.) Radlk.	Sapindaceae	1	2	6.9	0.02	1.14	0.54
Fabaceae 2	Fabaceae	1	2	6.9	0.01	1.12	0.51
<i>Tocoyena aff. sellowiana</i> (Cham. & Schldt.) K.Schum.	Rubiaceae	1	2	6.9	0.01	1.12	0.52
<i>Myrcia multiflora</i> (Lam.) DC.	Myrtaceae	1	2	6.9	0.01	1.11	0.51

* N = number of individuals, AbsFr = absolute frequency, AbsD = absolute density, AbsDo = absolute dominance, IV = importance value, CV = coverage value. Indet. = indeterminate species