



Figure S14.1. A. This citrus red mite, *Panonychus citri*, died from a viral infection in California citrus groves. Note black excreta at top right and under the body of the cadaver, adhering it to the substrate. Epizootics of the virus occur when spider mite densities are large. The virus is inactivated by UV light. (Photo by Beth Grafton-Cardwell, University of California, Riverside).



Figure S14.1. B. This citrus red mite, *Panonychus citri*, died from a viral infection in California citrus groves. The excreta appear to glue the mite cadaver to the leaf substrate. (Photo by Beth Grafton-Cardwell, University of California, Riverside).



Figure S14.2. *Varroa jacobsoni* female (Gamasida: Varroidae) infected with the fungal pathogen *Hirsutella thompsonii*. (Photo by Drion Boucias, Department of Entomology and Nematology, University of Florida, Gainesville.)