



Figure S9.1.A. All life stages of *Tenuipalpus pacificus* on an orchid leaf. Note there is no webbing, although there are numerous exuviae of the developing mites. (Photo by Lyle Buss, Department of Entomology and Nematology, University of Florida, Gainesville.)



Figure S9.1. B. Portion of orchid leaf showing damage from *T. pacificus*; the tiny red dots are *T. pacificus*. These small mites are difficult to see without magnification. (Photo by Lyle Buss, Department of Entomology and Nematology, University of Florida, Gainesville.)



Figure S9.2.A. Coffee foliage infected with coffee ring spot virus, which is transmitted by *Brevipalpus phoenicis*. (Photo by Juliana Freitas-Astua, Embrapa, Cassava and Tropical Fruits, Cordeiropolis, Brazil.)



Figure S9.2. B. Coffee fruits infected with coffee ring spot virus. (Photo by Juliana Freitas-Astua, Embrapa, Cassava and Tropical Fruits, Cordeiropolis, Brazil.)



Figure S9.3. A. Coconut palm damaged by red palm mite, *Raoiella indica*. There are millions of mites, especially on the lower fronds. (Photo reproduced from Pena et al. 2006.)



Figure S9.3. B. Close up of damage caused by red palm mites on coconut. (Photo reproduced from Pena et al. 2006.)



Figure S9.3. C. Damage to bananas by the red palm mite. (Photo reproduced from Pena et al. 2006.)



Figure S9.4. A. Citrus leprosis symptoms on stem of citrus. (Photo by Juliana Freitas-Astua, Embrapa, Cassava and Tropical Fruits, Cordeirópolis, Brazil.)



Figure S9.4. A. Citrus leprosis symptoms on fruits of citrus. (Photos by Juliana Freitas-Astua, Embrapa, Cassava and Tropical Fruits, Cordeirópolis, Brazil.)



Figure S9.5. Orchid fleck disease is transmitted by *Brevipalpus californicus*.
(Photos by Juliana Freitas-Astua, Embrapa Cassava and Tropical Fruits, Cordeiropolis, Brazil.)