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Authors: Scheffrahn, Rudolf H., and Crowe, William

Source: Florida Entomologist, 94(1): 57-63

Published By: Florida Entomological Society

URL: https://doi.org/10.1653/024.094.0108

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SHIP-BORNE TERMITE (ISOPTERA) BORDER INTERCEPTIONS IN AUSTRALIA AND ONBOARD INFESTATIONS IN FLORIDA, 1986-2009

RUDOLF H. SCHEFFRAHN¹ AND WILLIAM CROWE²
¹Fort Lauderdale Research and Education Center, University of Florida,
Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, 3205 College Avenue, Davie, Florida, 33314, U.S.A.
rhsc@ufl.edu

²Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service, P.O. Box 222, Hamilton Central, Queensland, 4007, Australia bill.crowe@aqis.gov.au

Abstract

Alate termite flights from mature colonies infesting marine vessels is a primary mechanism for anthropogenic transoceanic establishment of invasive termite species. A taxonomic review is given of 133 recorded termite infestations onboard vessels in Australia and Florida between 1986 and 2009. The differing governmental approaches to regulating entry by foreign boats appears to reflect the relative frequency of exotic termite establishments in Australia and Florida.

 $Key \, Words: invasive \, species, \, biosecurity, \, overwater \, dispersal, \, Kalotermitidae, \, Rhinotermitidae, \, Termitidae$

RESUMEN

El vuelo de termitas aladas de colonias maduras que infestan barcos es el mecanismo principal para el movimiento transoceánico y establecimiento de especies de termitas invasoras. Se provee una revisión taxonómica de 133 infestaciones de termitas encontradas en barcos en Australia y la Florida entre 1986 y 2009. Los diferentes enfoques gubernamentales en regular la entrada de barcos extranjeros tienden a reflejar la frecuencia relativa de establecimiento de termitas exóticas en Australia y la Florida.

Natural overwater dispersal of infested flotsam and anthropogenic dispersal by maritime vessels are the 2 primary means by which termites are transported across distant sea barriers (Scheffrahn et al. 2009). The cessation of rapid late Pleistocene/Holocene sea level rise at about 7K years before present (ybp, Fleming et al. 1998) predates the first known long-distance human maritime voyages by some 3.5K ybp (Anderson et al. 2006). Therefore, contemporary nonathropogenic termite distributions were established between these 2 periods. Distant termite dispersal by flotsam can be presumed to be a very rare event with a success rate inversely proportional to distance. Establishment of the depauparate native terrestrial faunas on distant oceanic volcanic islands such as Hawaii was the result of transoceanic dispersal (Cowie & Holland 2006). Nearshore islands like the Krakatau can be colonized much more frequently by both flotsam transport and cross-water termite dispersal flights (Gathorne-Hardy & Jones 2000).

Shipboard transport of termite colonies, where success is not affected by travel distance, has been suspected in recent (Gay 1967; Scheffrahn & Su 2005) and early (Scheffrahn et al. 2009) transoceanic termite establishments. Vessels can be colonized during construction (usually only Kalo-

termitidae) or by alates (all taxa) flying onboard during dockage, either on water or in dry dock. Hochmair & Scheffrahn (2010) showed a strong correlation between land-borne infestations of *Coptotermes* spp. in Florida and their distance to maritime boat dockage suggesting that marine vessels are predominant vehicles for dissemination of this pest genus.

Within the last century, 6 exotic termite species have become established in Florida (Scheffrahn et al. 1988; Scheffrahn et al. 1992; Scheffrahn et al. 2002; Scheffrahn & Su 1995; Su et al. 1997), more than any other state or territory in America, followed by Hawaii with 5 species (or 4 species if Zootermopsis angusticollis Hagen is not established, Woodrow et al. 1999; Yeap et al. 2007). Australia has a slightly greater human population than Florida, a much larger tidal coastline, and both share similar economies, climates, pleasure boating industries, and proximities to tropical nations to the north and south, respectively. Yet, in the last century, a single exotic termite, Cr. brevis (Walker), has become established in Australia (Peters 1990). As for other suspected exotic Cryptotermes, Gay & Watson (1982) determined that Cr. cynocephalus Light and Cr. domesticus (Haviland) are endemic to northeast Australia. Gay (1967) reported that *Cr. dudleyi* Banks, an exotic drywood termite from Southeast Asia, was already established in Darwin by 1913.

In a further attempt to understand the dynamics and taxa involved in exotic termite establishments, we provide a summary of onboard termite infestations in Florida and border interceptions in Australia and we contrast the regulatory procedures used for boats arriving from foreign ports.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Termite specimens from Australia were found during interceptive inspections by WC and other Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service (AQIS) personnel. Florida samples were collected by or submitted to RHS by pest control professionals and boat owners or operators. In both cases, onboard specimens were collected and stored in ethanol. Identifications were made by the authors using voucher specimens from their respective collections. Other information sought included date of collection, given in Table 1 only in years, location collected (city), vessel origin (if known), and vessel and/or infestation type. For species identification, samples were required to contain morphologically robust winged imagos and/or soldiers. Workers were identified morphologically only to genus.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

During 1986-2009, 74 and 59 termite incidents onboard boats were recorded in Australia and Florida, respectively (Table 1). The Australian records are comprehensive and represent all known AQIS interceptions. The Florida incidents represent an informal and very incomplete sampling of the actual number of boat infestations occurring around the State. Three vessels were infested simultaneously by 2 species and each is recorded as a separate incident in Table 1. Unlike Australia where only Cr. brevis is established, most boats in Florida are infested in their home waters where exotic species abound. This phenomenon enhances the spread of termites in Florida from boat-to-land or land-to-boat by dockside dispersal flights and also elevates the likelihood that boats voyaging from Florida could spread termites to foreign ports. Although long, open ocean voyages are not the norm for Florida boaters, some will "island-hop" throughout the West Indies. One yacht, suspected of acquiring Co. gestroi Wasmann (= havilandi, Kirton & Brown 2003) during a winter dockage in the Turks and Caicos Islands (Scheffrahn & Su 2005) was simultaneously infested with Incisitermes minor (Hagen). It was presumed that the latter species infested this boat while under construction in San Diego, California.

The subterranean genus *Coptotermes* (Family Rhinotermitidae) was observed in 53% of all boat

infestations (Fig. 1) with Co. formosanus Shiraki being the most common onboard pest in both Florida (27 records) and Australia (13 records) followed by Co. gestroi with 15 and 4 records, respectively. Three other infestations by subterranean termites were recorded including 2 by Reticulitermes virginicus (Banks) in Florida and 1by Heterotermes sp. in a boat that sailed from Florida to Grand Cayman Island. The second most prevalent genus, at 30% of boat infestations, was Cryptotermes (Family Kalotermidae). Australian interceptions yielding 8 infestations each of Cr. brevis (Walker) and Cr. domesticus (Haviland), 3 infestations of Cr. dudleyi Banks, 2 of Cr. cynocephalus Light, and 15 Cr. species undetermined. Only 3 infestations of Cr. brevis were recorded from Florida; however, fumigations for this species are so routine in Florida that samples are seldom collected for identification. One pest control company in Fort Lauderdale estimates that it is contracted to fumigate about 15 boats a year for drywood termites (read *Cr. brevis*, Edwards, J. K., personal communication). On the other hand, 6 infestations of I. minor were recorded in both Australia and Florida. Alates of I. minor are much more robust and dark (reddish pronotum and head) than Cr. brevis and have a different flight season and diel periodicity. Therefore, *I. mi*nor flights prompt elevated identification requests by the Florida pest control industry. Australia recorded a single shipboard infestation each of *I. immigrans* (Snyder) and *I.* sp., while in Florida, a single infestation of *I. snyderi* (Light) was observed on a houseboat in Key West. The most unexpected find of this study was a mature infestation in 2009 of Rugitermes panamae (Snyder) from an itinerant yacht intercepted while visiting Bundaberg Australia. The yacht was apparently infested by this "dampwood" species during a voyage in 2003 to Central America. Colonies of the predominantly arboreal genus Nasutitermes (Termitidae) were found on boats 3 times during the last 25 years. Nasutitermes acajutlae (Holmgren) was found twice and N. nigriceps (Haldeman) once in Florida. Although not recorded in Table 1, N. corniger (Motschulsky) was found infesting 2 boats in dry dock in Dania Beach, Florida, as part of a land-borne infestation of this pest (Scheffrahn et al. 2002).

We suggest herein that the difference in the number of exotic termite species established in Florida versus Australia is attributable, at least in part, to differing laws and regulations intended to exclude exotic pests. The U.S. Customs and Border Patrol (CBP) requires that pleasure vessels arriving in the U.S. from a foreign port must report their arrival by telephone and be directed, with passengers and crew, to the nearest port of entry or nearest designated reporting location for a CBP face-to-face interview and/or vessel inspection (Anonymous 2009). Inspections focus on im-

Table 1. Termite infestations by genus and species onboard vessels during 1986-2009 (voucher specimens in the university of Florida termite collection or agis records).

Vessel location where termites found Vessel origin ¹		Genus	Species	Year	Vessel comments
Islamorada Key, FL	morada Key, FL		formosanus	1986	boat
North Palm Beach, FL	Tennessee	Coptotermes	formosanus	1995	boat
Fort Lauderdale, FL		Coptotermes	formosanus	1995	11 m boat
Jacksonville, FL		Coptotermes	formosanus	1997	cable ship
Lighthouse Point, FL		Coptotermes	formosanus	1998	boat
Hypoluxo, FL		Coptotermes	, formosanus	1998	26 m boat
Palm Beach, FL		Coptotermes	, formosanus	1999	9 m boat
Brunswick, Georgia		Coptotermes	, formosanus	1999	10 m boat
Palm Beach Gardens, FL		Coptotermes	, formosanus	2000	9 m boat
Hillsborough Beach, FL		Coptotermes	formosanus	2000	large boat
Hallandale, FL	Hong Kong	Coptotermes	formosanus	2000	23 m boat
Tampa, FL	88	Coptotermes	formosanus	2001	10 m boat
Pompano Beach, FL		Coptotermes	formosanus	2001	16 m boat
Tampa, FL		Coptotermes	formosanus	2002	10 m boat
Fort Lauderdale, FL		Coptotermes	formosanus	2002	26 m speed boat
Fort Lauderdale, FL		Coptotermes	formosanus	2002	15 m cabin cruiser
Holmes Beach, FL		Coptotermes	formosanus	2002	boat
Dania Beach, FL		Coptotermes	formosanus	2003	11 m boat
Hollywood, FL		Coptotermes	formosanus	2004	boat
Fort Lauderdale, FL		Coptotermes	formosanus	2004	boat
Fort Lauderdale, FL		Coptotermes	formosanus	2004	18 m fishing yacht
Fort Lauderdale, FL		Coptotermes	formosanus	2005	15 m sailboat
Jacksonville Beach, FL		Coptotermes	formosanus	2006	13 m boat
Marathon Key, FL		Coptotermes	, formosanus	2006	small boat
Fort Lauderdale, FL		Coptotermes	formosanus	2008	15 m boat
Volusia County, FL	Hong Kong	Coptotermes	formosanus	2008	18 m cabin cruiser
Panama City, FL		Coptotermes	formosanus	2008	9 m boat
Lake Park, FL		Coptotermes	formosanus	2008	8 m boat
Fort Pierce, FL	Jamaica	Coptotermes	gestroi	1991	Boat
Hollywood, FL	Virgin Gordo, B.V.I.	Coptotermes	gestroi	1995	boat in dry dock
Fort Lauderdale, FL	Turks, Caicos	Coptotermes	gestroi	2001	27 m yacht
Key West, FL	,	Coptotermes	gestroi	2003	15 m sailboat
Key West, FL		Coptotermes	gestroi	2005	houseboat, nest with queen
Key West, FL		Coptotermes	gestroi	2005	8 m motor boat
Tequesta, FL		Coptotermes	gestroi	2005	9 m fishing boat
Key Largo, FL	Cuba	Coptotermes	gestroi	2006	Sailboat
Key West, FL		Coptotermes	gestroi	2007	Sailboat
Key West, FL		Coptotermes	gestroi	2007	Boat
Miami Beach, FL		Coptotermes	gestroi	2007	12 m fishing boat transom
Stock Island Key, FL	Key West	Coptotermes	gestroi	2007	15 m cabin cruiser
St. Petersburg, FL		Coptotermes	gestroi	2007	11 m Yacht
Boca Chica Key, FL	Key West	Coptotermes	gestroi	2007	sailboat
Stock Island (Key West), FL	•	Coptotermes	gestroi	2007	Boat
Franklin, Louisiana	Florida	Cryptotermes	brevis	2000	17 m boat
Marathon Key, FL		Cryptotermes	brevis	2005	Sailboat
Cudjoe Key, FL		Cryptotermes	brevis	2006	Boat
Grand Cayman, Cayman Is.	Florida	Heterotermes	sp.	1995	Boat

¹Unknown if blank.

²dead imagos only, no live infestation.

Table 1. (Continued) Termite infestations by genus and species onboard vessels during 1986-2009 (voucher specimens in the university of Florida termite collection or agis records).

Vessel location where termites found	${\bf Vessel\ origin^1}$	Genus	Species	Year	Vessel comments	
Fort Lauderdale, FL		Incisitermes	minor	2000	Boat	
Miami, FL	Los Angeles, CA	Incisitermes	minor	2000	26 m boat	
Fort Lauderdale, FL	San Diego, CA	Incisitermes	minor	2001	27 m yacht	
Marathon Key, FL	Taiwan	Incisitermes	minor	2006	Boat	
Dania Beach, FL	western Mexico	Incisitermes	minor	2007	20 m boat	
St. Augustine, FL	FL Keys	Incisitermes	minor	2008	Boat	
Key West, FL	I L Keys	Incisitermes	snyderi	2000	Houseboat	
Fort Lauderdale, FL	St. Thomas U.S.V.I.	Nasutitermes	acajutlae	2002	15 m boat	
Jacksonville, FL	Puerto Rico	Nasutitermes	acajutlae acajutlae	2002	container on ship	
Fort Lauderdale, FL	1 der to Mico	Nasutitermes Nasutitermes	nigriceps	1996	Sailboat	
Key West, FL		Reticulitermes	virginicus	2000	Houseboat	
		Reticulitermes		2003	Boat	
Jacksonville Beach, FL	Chi		virginicus			
Darwin, NT, AUS	China	Coptotermes	formosanus	1994	boat (refugee)	
Perth, WA, AUS	Hong Kong	Coptotermes	formosanus	2000	Boat	
Brisbane, Qld, AUS	China	Coptotermes	formosanus	2002	boat, fibreglass	
Sydney, NSW, AUS		Coptotermes	formosanus	2003	Yacht	
Brisbane, Qld, AUS	Hong Kong	Coptotermes	formosanus	2003	boat	
Brisbane, Qld, AUS	China	Coptotermes	formosanus	2003	Yacht	
Brisbane, Qld, AUS	USA / Japan	Coptotermes	formosanus	2005	9 m boat	
Brisbane, Qld, AUS	USA	Coptotermes	formosanus	2005	boat	
					(with <i>I. minor</i>)	
Townsville, Qld, AUS	Hong Kong/Asia	Coptotermes	formosanus	2005	Boat	
Bundaberg, Qld, AUS	Hawaii	Coptotermes	formosanus	2006	itinerant yacht	
Brisbane, Qld, AUS	Japan	Coptotermes	formosanus	2007	Boat	
Newcastle, NSW, AUS	China	Coptotermes	formosanus	2008	Boat	
Brisbane, Qld, AUS	USA	Coptotermes	formosanus	2009	itinerant yacht	
Darwin, NT, AUS	Thailand	Coptotermes	gestroi	1986	Yacht	
Darwin, NT, AUS	Thailand	Coptotermes	gestroi	1994	Boat	
Bundaberg, Qld, AUS	Marshall Islands	Coptotermes	gestroi	1996	Yacht	
Brisbane, Qld, AUS	China	Coptotermes	gestroi	2003	Boat	
Brisbane, Qld, AUS	USA	Coptotermes	sp.	2002	Yacht	
Cairns, Qld, AUS	AUS	Coptotermes	sp.	2005	dinghy from TI to Cairns	
Sydney, NSW, AUS	Unknown	Coptotermes	sp.	2006	navy boat	
Brisbane, Qld, AUS	New Caledonia	Coptotermes	sp.	2008	boat (returning AUS yacht)	
Brisbane, Qld, AUS	Taiwan	Coptotermes	sp.	2008	Boat	
Brisbane, Qld, AUS	Hong Kong	Coptotermes	sp.	2005	yacht (flybridge in lockers)	
Mackay, Qld, AUS	Taiwan	Coptotermes	sp.	2005	Boat	
Brisbane, Qld, AUS	France	Coptotermes	sp.	2008	Yacht	
Brisbane, Qld, AUS	USA	Coptotermes	sp.	2008	Boat	
Perth, WA, AUS	Singapore	Coptotermes	travians?	2002	boat, fibreglass & wood	
Townsville, Qld, AUS		Cryptotermes	brevis	1989	Yacht	
Brisbane, Qld, AUS	USA	Cryptotermes	brevis	2003	wooden yacht (with <i>I. Minor</i>)	
Brisbane, Qld, AUS	USA	Cryptotermes	brevis	2005	Superyacht	
Cardwell, Qld, AUS		Cryptotermes	brevis	2006	Trimaran	
Brisbane, Qld, AUS	South Africa	Cryptotermes	brevis	2007	Boat	
Brisbane, Qld, AUS	USA	Cryptotermes	brevis	2008	Boat	
Airlie Beach, Qld, AUS	USA	Cryptotermes	brevis	2009	Catalina 400 MK II	

¹Unknown if blank.

 $^{^{2}\}text{dead}$ imagos only, no live infestation.

Table 1. (Continued) Termite infestations by genus and species onboard vessels during 1986-2009 (voucher specimens in the university of Florida termite collection or agis records).

Vessel location where termites found			Species	Year	Vessel comments	
Mackay, Qld, AUS	USA	Cryptotermes	brevis?	2009	28 m super yacht	
Bundaberg, Qld, AUS	USA	Cryptotermes	$cavifrons^{\scriptscriptstyle 1}$	2008	Yacht	
Darwin, NT, AUS	Indonesia	Cryptotermes	cynocephalus	2005	foreign fishing vessel	
Darwin, NT, AUS	Indonesia	Cryptotermes	cynocephalus	2009	foreign fishing vessel	
Darwin, NT, AUS	Indonesia	Cryptotermes	domesticus	1986	Yacht	
Darwin, NT, AUS	Indonesia	Cryptotermes	domesticus	1987	yacht	
Brisbane, Qld, AUS	Vanuatu	Cryptotermes	domesticus	1999	boat	
Sydney, NSW, AUS		Cryptotermes	domesticus	2003	yacht	
Broome, WA, AUS	Papela, Roti, Indonesia		domesticus	2005	foreign fishing vessel	
Gove, NT, AUS	Karja Sama, Indonesia	Cryptotermes	Cryptotermes domesticus 2006		foreign fishing vessel	
Gove, NT, AUS	Indonesia	Cryptotermes	Cryptotermes domesticus 20		foreign fishing vessel	
Broome, WA, AUS	Indonesia	Cryptotermes	domesticus	2007	foreign fishing vessel	
Darwin, NT, AUS	Indonesia	Cryptotermes	dudleyi	1994	boat	
Darwin, NT, AUS	Philippines	Cryptotermes	dudleyi	2006	boat	
Darwin, NT, AUS	Indonesia	Cryptotermes	dudleyi	2008	foreign fishing vessel	
Darwin, NT, AUS	Indonesia	Cryptotermes	sp.	1993	boat	
Gove, NT, AUS	Indonesia	Cryptotermes	sp.	1993	foreign fishing vessel	
Darwin, NT, AUS	Vietnam	Cryptotermes	sp.	2001	boat	
Gove, NT, AUS	Indonesia	Cryptotermes	sp.	2004	foreign fishing vessel	
Thursday Island, AUS	Indonesia	Cryptotermes	sp.	2004	foreign fishing vessel	
Darwin, NT, AUS	Indonesia	Cryptotermes	sp.	2004	boat	
Darwin, NT, AUS	Indonesia	Cryptotermes	sp.	2005	foreign fishing vessel	
Broome, WA, AUS	Papela Roti, Indonesia	Cryptotermes	sp.	2006	foreign fishing vessel	
Broome, WA, AUS	Indonesia	Cryptotermes	sp.	2007	foreign fishing vessel	
Bundaberg, Qld, AUS	USA	Cryptotermes	sp.	2007	boat	
Broome, WA, AUS	Sulawesi, Indonesia	Cryptotermes	sp.	2005	foreign fishing vessel	
Broome, WA, AUS	Indonesia	Cryptotermes	sp.	2005	foreign fishing vessel	
Broome, WA, AUS	Indonesia	Cryptotermes	sp.	2005		
Darwin, NT, AUS	Indonesia	Cryptotermes	sp.	2005	foreign fishing vessel	
Broome, WA, AUS	Indonesia	Cryptotermes	sp.	2009	foreign fishing vessel	
Brisbane, Qld, AUS	Thailand	$Drepanotermes^2$	sp.	2008	boat	
Bundaberg, Qld, AUS	Hawaii	Incisitermes	immigrans	2007	boat	
Brisbane, Qld, AUS		Incisitermes	minor	2001	vacht	
Brisbane, Qld, AUS	USA	Incisitermes	minor	2003	wooden yacht (with <i>Cr. brevis</i>)	
Brisbane, Qld, AUS	USA	Incisitermes	minor	2005	boat (with Co. formosanus)	

¹Unknown if blank.

²dead imagos only, no live infestation.

Table 1. (Continued)	TERMITE	INFESTATIONS	${\bf BY}$	GENUS	AND	SPECIES	${\bf ONBOARD}$	VESSELS	DURING	1986-2009
(VOUCHER SPE	CIMENS IN	THE UNIVERSIT	Y O	F FLORE	DA TE	RMITE CO	LLECTION	OR AQIS R	ECORDS).	

Vessel location where termites found	${\rm Vessel\ origin^1}$	Genus	Species	Year	Vessel comments
Brisbane, Qld, AUS	Fiji (made in USA)	Incisitermes	minor	2006	super yacht
Bundaberg, Qld, AUS	USA	Incisitermes	minor	2006	trimaran
Cairns, Qld, AUS	USA	Incisitermes	minor	2009	trimaran
Broome, WA, AUS	Papela Roti, Indonesia	Incisitermes	sp.	2006	foreign fishing vessel
Bundaberg, Qld, AUS	Central Amer.	Rugitermes	panamae	2009	Yacht

¹Unknown if blank.

²dead imagos only, no live infestation.

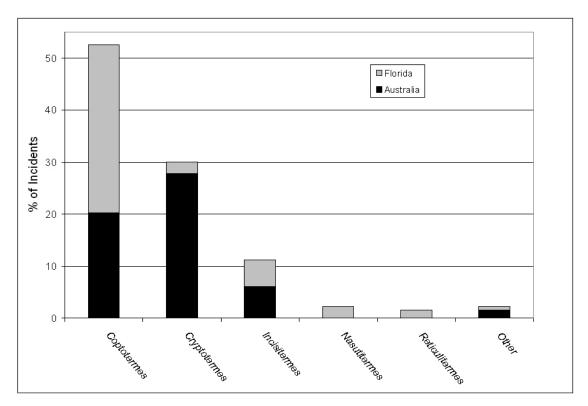


Fig. 1. Frequency of termite genera collected on vessels in Australia and Florida. "Other" includes *Drepanotermes* and *Rugitermes* from Australia and *Heterotermes* from Florida.

migration compliance by the passengers and crew, possible illegal contraband, and agricultural pests in cargo. Structural and household pests, which are usually disassociated with cargo and dwell within the vessel's own structure, are not mandated for inspection. In contrast to Florida practices, passengers and crew aboard vessels arriving to Australia from a foreign port must obtain clearance by the Australian Customs and Border Protection Service and the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service (AQIS). Vessels with timber in their cargo or construction

must also be inspected by AQIS. The level of AQIS inspection required will depend on the amount of timber present and the construction/re-fit and sailing history of the vessel. The inspection can be conducted by an AQIS quarantine officer or AQIS entomologist with or without a licensed pest control professional and approved termite detection method. If termites are found upon inspection, the vessel must be fumigated with methyl bromide (AQIS method T9047) or sulfuryl fluoride (AQIS method T9090) at the owner's expense (Anonymous 2010).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank boat owners and pest control companies in Florida for submitting termite samples to RHS.

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