

Supplementary material:

Table 1s. Statistics of the GLMs assuming a quasibinomial error distribution. Comparison of the mortality of *Trioza erytreae* and 11 NTPs when the parasitoid *Tamarixia dryi* was either present or absent.

Location and season	Nymphs exposed	Host	Statistics
Canary Island (winter)		<i>Trioza erytreae</i>	$F_{1, 39} = 3.69, P = 0.444$
		<i>Bactericera tremblayi</i>	$F_{1, 32} = 0.72, P = 0.395$
		<i>Glycaspis brimblecombei</i>	$F_{1, 23} = 1.39, P = 0.149$
		<i>Aganoscesna</i> sp.	$F_{1, 15} = 5.79, P = 0.038$
	×	<i>Aganoscesna</i> sp.	$F_{1, 31} = 3.26, P = 0.109$
Canary Island (spring)		<i>Trioza erytreae</i>	$F_{1, 29} = 0.29, P = 0.793$
		<i>Trioza laurisilvae</i>	$F_{1, 39} = 3.19, P = 0.247$
	×	<i>Trioza laurisilvae</i>	$F_{1, 39} = 0.16, P = 0.712$
		<i>Ctenarytaina eucalypti</i>	$F_{1, 39} = 1.21, P = 0.433$
Canary Island (fall)		<i>Trioza erytreae</i>	$F_{1, 29} = 1.16, P = 0.364$
		<i>Trioza</i> sp. I	$F_{1, 17} = 0.65, P = 0.467$
		<i>Trioza</i> sp. II	$F_{1, 29} = 1.54, P = 0.623$
	×	<i>Trioza</i> sp. II	$F_{1, 29} = 1.78, P = 0.301$
		<i>Trioza</i> sp. III	$F_{1, 29} = 0.98, P = 0.598$
	×	<i>Trioza</i> sp. III	$F_{1, 29} = 2.12, P = 0.243$

× NTP nymphs were removed from their galls and exposed to the parasitoid (See Table 3).