Table 6.2 continued

Taxon Compared	Habitat	Variance, Probability	Reference
Centipedes	Wet sclerophyll forest, dry eucalypt forest, heathland, and swamp	[b]	Cranston and Trueman (1997)
Cockroaches	*Eucalyptus* woodland	—, $P > 0.05$	Abensperg-Traun et al. (1996)
Collembola	Hummock-grassland	—, $P > 0.05$	Majer (1983)
	Wet sclerophyll forest, dry eucalypt forest, heathland, and swamp	[b]	Cranston and Trueman (1997)
Earwigs	*Eucalyptus* woodland	—, $P > 0.05$	Abensperg-Traun et al. (1996)
Grasshoppers	Rehabilitated bauxite minesites	$r^2 = 0.05$, $P > 0.05$	Andersen et al. (1996)
True bugs	*Eucalyptus* woodland	—, $P > 0.05$	Abensperg-Traun et al. (1996)
Hymenoptera (non-ant)	Wet sclerophyll forest, dry eucalypt forest, heathland, and swamp	[b]	Cranston and Trueman (1997)
Isopods	*Eucalyptus* woodland	—, $P > 0.05$	Abensperg-Traun et al. (1996)
Millipedes	Wet sclerophyll forest, dry eucalypt forest, heathland, and swamp	[b]	Cranston and Trueman (1997)
Spiders	Grassland, dry and moist forests	—, $P > 0.05$	Oliver and Beattie (1996b)
	Wet sclerophyll forest, dry eucalypt forest, heathland, and swamp	[b]	Cranston and Trueman (1997)
Thrips	Wet sclerophyll forest, dry eucalypt forest, heathland, and swamp	[b]	Cranston and Trueman (1997)

[a]Statistical tests included correlation analysis (Abensperg-Traun et al. 1996), Mantel tests (Andersen et al. 1996), simple regression analysis (Majer 1983), Spearman rank correlation analysis (Burbridge et al. 1992), and Pearson product-moment correlation analysis (Oliver and Beattie 1996a, 1996b; Oliver et al. 1998). Dashes indicate that values were not given in the published report.

[b]Cranston and Trueman (1997) used site rankings, which did not provide variance and probability values.

or *Eucalytus tetrodonta*), and (3) waste rock sites, which consisted of *Acacia* or mixed shrubland. Vegetation invertebrates and grasshoppers were collected with sweep nets. Significant positive correlations were found between ant species richness and that of plants; ground, vegetation, and soil invertebrate assemblages; beetles; and termites (Table 6.2). No correlation was found between ants and grasshoppers.

Abensperg-Traun et al. (1996) sampled ants and several other invertebrate groups in pitfall traps and censused plants in 20 × 20-m plots in *Eucalyptus* woodlands and shrublands of west-

ern Australia. Termites were collected by examining soil and dead wood and butterflies were collected using hand nets. The study found a positive correlation between ant species richness and that of scorpions in woodlands, termites in woodlands, and vascular plants in *Eucalyptus* woodlands (trees, shrubs, herbs, and grasses) but not in shrublands (Table 6.2). In contrast, ant species richness was significantly negatively correlated with termite species richness in shrublands. No associations were found between ants and several other invertebrate groups, including isopods, cockroaches, bee-