

Pupation site selection and enemy avoidance in the Introduced Pine Sawfly * Smaller cocoons (which are typically males) have a higher success rate Results of Binary Logistic Regression (n=611): Diameter Cocoons on smaller branches of cocoon survive better (harder for predators to reach?) Diameter of branch at cocoon Cocoons on the bottom of branches are less likely to be preyed upon **Position** on branch Non-significant variables: cocoon height above **Pupation site** ground, distance from trunk, DBH of nearest selection is white pine, host tree species non-random

^{*}Sabine Y. Berzins, Hannah R. LeBlanc, Victor B. Leos, Samuel J. Mayne, Sarah A. McCarthy, Shan J. Nagar, Liam U. Taylor, Andrew R. Villeneuve, Erin R. Voss, Jenna S. Watling, Benjamin M. West, and Nathaniel T. Wheelwright. *Northeastern Naturalist* 2016 (in press)