

Additional file 2: Table S2. Exotic tick specimens. Specimens that were not native to Pennsylvania, to northeastern United States, or to North America were likely introductions, either on exotic animals or other unknown sources [11]. Presence of exotic specimens may be indicative of introduction, but we do not have enough data to determine whether these species ever establish themselves as breeding populations. However, given the right conditions, an introduced exotic species can successfully establish a breeding population (for example, the parthenogenic *H. longicornis*) and become epidemiologically important to veterinary and human health.

Species	Host	Native range
<i>Amblyomma cajennense</i>	Capybara ¹	neotropics
<i>Ixodes ricinus</i>	Lizard ²	paleartic
<i>Amblyomma dissimile</i>	Snake ³	neotropics
<i>Amblyomma maculatum</i>	Human ⁴	Southeastern USA
<i>Argas persicus</i>	Poultry ⁵	Worldwide, Southeastern USA
<i>Argas cooleyi</i>	Bat ⁵	Western USA

¹ collected at the Philadelphia Zoological

² collected at the Pittsburgh Zoo

³ collected Philadelphia.

⁴ collected in Pennsylvania

⁵ collected in Pennsylvania

⁶ collected in Pennsylvania.