Biology and Host Range of *Falconia intermedia* (Hemiptera: Miridae), a Potentially Damaging Natural Enemy on *Lantana camara* in South Africa

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Although various control measures have been implemented, *lantana* remains one of South Africa’s most aggressive invasive woody weeds. Investigations were made into the biological control potential of a sap-sucking mirid, native to Central America. This active, leaf-feeding mirid has a high reproductive potential and feeds on the leaves, causing severe chlorosis and, eventually, defoliation. Host specificity studies under laboratory conditions indicate that nymphal survival and development occurred on *L. camara* and several closely related indigenous species in the genus *Lippia*. No-choice adult survival trials indicated that oviposition performance was highest on *lantana* and significantly lower on the *Lippia* species throughout the oviposition period. Multi-choice trials with adults provided a better indication of the expected natural host range, with *lantana* as the preferred host for feeding and oviposition. A risk analysis, using the relative suitability scores for the three suitability factors investigated and representing the entire life-cycle of the mirid, indicated that there is, at most, a very low risk involved with the release of the mirid. With a short life-cycle, an active dispersal ability, a high reproductive rate, and high level of specificity, the *lantana* mirid is recommended for release in South Africa as a potentially damaging natural enemy.

Oversummering and Host Specificity of *Zygina* sp. (Cicadellidae), a Potential Agent for the Control of Bridal Creeper, *Asparagus asparagoides* (Asparagaceae)

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Bridal creeper (*Asparagus asparagoides*) is a plant of southern African origin that has escaped from horticulture and attained weedy status in nature reserves across southern