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Comparative Effects of Two Novel Betaproteobacteria Based Insecticides on *Myzuspersicae* (Hemiptera: Aphididae) and *Phenacoccusmadeirensis* (Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae)

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The lethal and sublethal effects of two novel Betaproteobacteria-based insecticides (Burkholderiaspp. strain A396 as Venerate® XC; Chromobacteriumsubtsugae strain PRAA4-1 as Grandevo® WDG) were compared for suppression of two polyphagous insect pests of world-wide importance: Greenpeach aphid, Myzuspersicae (Sulzer) (Hemiptera: Aphididae) and Madeira mealybug, Phenacoccusmadeirensis Green (Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae). In laboratory and screen house tests, the insects were exposed to residues applied by leaf dipping or by spraying the insects and foliage. These novel products also were compared to a well-established product, spirotetramat (Movento® 240 SC). Spirotetramat was generally effective for suppression both species of insects and Burkholderia (Venerate) induced mortality levels that made it competitive with spirotetramat. Chromobacteriumsubtsugae (Grandevo) was less satisfactory, inducing only moderate levels of mortality in both species. Reproduction by aphids surviving exposure to Burkholderia was slightly affected, whereas C. subtsugaedid not affect reproduction. These new products show promise for a useful role in suppressing important insect pests such as M. persicaeand P. madeirensis and provide opportunities to advance use of bio-based insecticides, along with the potential to enhance insecticideresistance management. To obtain a complete picture of these novel bio-based pesticides, further investigations assessing their efficacy on their promising natural enemies are worthwhile.