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Relationship between physical leaf characteristics and growth and survival of polyphagous grasshopper nymphs, *Parapodisma subastris* (Orthoptera: Catantopidae)

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The wrong version of Table 1 was published. The correct table appears here.

Table 1 Plant species used in the nymph-rearing experiments and the plant use by nymphs at the study site

Plant species	Symbol	Family	Cover (%)	Feeding time (%) (staying time (%))
<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	Af	Leguminosae	0.2	0.3 (1.1)
<i>Achyranthes japonica</i>	Aj	Amaranthaceae	14.0	0.5 (5.0)
<i>Artemisia princeps</i>	Ap	Compositae	26.4	69.5 (56.0)
<i>Boehmeria nivea</i>	Bn	Urticaceae	2.7	2.4 (2.1)
<i>Boehmeria spicata</i>	Bs	Urticaceae	^a	–
<i>Cayratia japonica</i>	Cj	Vitaceae	< 0.1	0.0 (1.1)
<i>Humulus scandens</i>	Hs	Moraceae	0.6	0.0 (0.03)
<i>Malachium aquaticum</i>	Ma	Caryophyllaceae	0.6	–
<i>Plantago asiatica</i>	Pa	Plantaginaceae	^a	–
<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>	Pc	Polygonaceae	1.2	11.7 (5.1)
<i>Pueraria lobata</i>	Pl	Leguminosae	2.5	1.5 (3.7)
<i>Paederia scandens</i>	Ps	Rubiaceae	< 0.1	1.2 (1.1)
<i>Rorippa indica</i>	Ri	Cruciferae	^a	–
<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Rm	Rosaceae	0.3	0.014 (11.6)
<i>Rubus palmatus</i>	Rp	Rosaceae	^a	–
<i>Solidago altissima</i>	Sa	Compositae	2.9	1.9 (3.4)
<i>Solanum lyratum</i>	Sl	Solanaceae	0.3	–
<i>Vitis ficifolia</i>	Vf	Vitaceae	^a	–
<i>Weigela hortensis</i>	Wh	Caprifoliaceae	19.9	11.0 (9.8)

^aPlant species growing near the study site, but not in the quadrats studied

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