

Identification of *r* mutations conferring white flowers in the Japanese morning glory (*Ipomoea nil*)

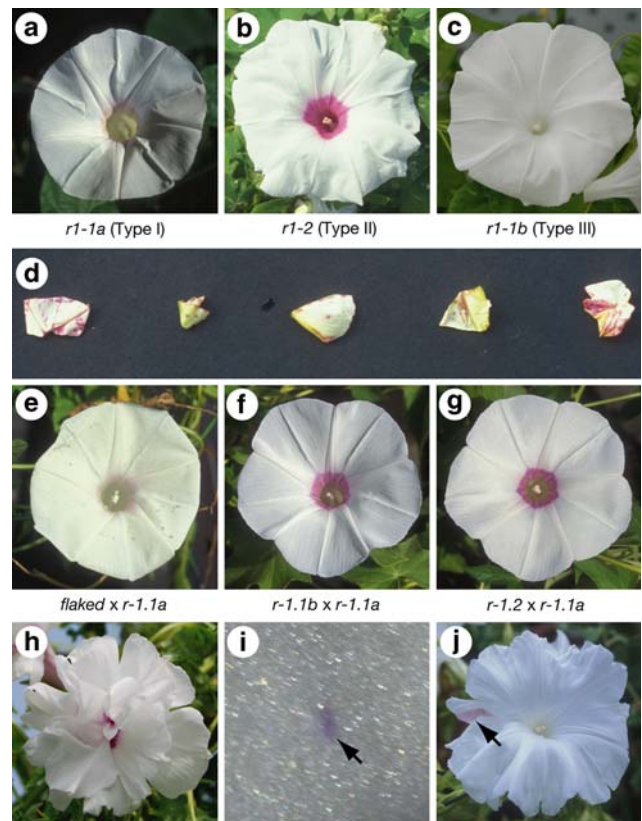
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Published online: 5 February 2009
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Erratum to: J Plant Res
DOI [10.1007/s10265-008-0202-8](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10265-008-0202-8)

In the above-mentioned article, errors were inadvertently introduced into comments below Fig. 1e, 1f, and 1g. The corrected Fig. 1 is as follows:

Fig. 1 Flower phenotypes of the *r1* mutants (**a, b, c, h, i, j**), chemical supplementation (**d**), and genetic complementation (**e, f, g**) experiments. The *r1* mutants show white flowers with or without a colored flower tube. **a–c** Mutant flower phenotypes are classified into three types by tube pigmentation patterns: Type I, faint pigmentation on the border region of flower limb and tube (**a**); Type II, strongly pigmented tubes (**b**); Type III, no pigmentation (**c**) (see Table 1). **d** Supplementation of 1 mM naringenin to mutant flowers. From left to right, AK11 (Type I), Akatsuki-no-hikari (Type II), Akatsuki-no-yuki (Type III), Sagami-no-yuki (Type III), and Shiranami (Type III). **e–g** Phenotypes of F1 plants. The parental lines are indicated under the photos (female parent × male parent) (see Table 2). **h** Flower phenotype of a mutant QX722 (Type II) carrying additional mutations for flower and leaf morphology. **i, j** Somatic sectors on the flowers of AK11 (**i**) and Shirakumo (**j**) are indicated by *arrows*. These sectors appeared very rarely and were apparently due to somatic mutations caused by excisions of the transposons



The online version of the original article can be found under doi:[10.1007/s10265-008-0202-8](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10265-008-0202-8).

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