Correction to: The olfactory responses of *Tetranychus urticae* natural enemies in citrus depend on plant genotype, prey presence, and their diet specialization

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In the original publication of the article, the authors have inadvertently presented Figs. 1–4 that were prepared from an incorrect data-set and were therefore inaccurate. The corrected figures and related statistical results are published herein. In addition, data supporting the corrected figures are provided as new supplementary online material (Supplementary Table 2 and Supplementary Figs. 3–6).

The ecological relevance of certain responses to particular treatments were still discussed when *P*-values neared 0.05 (Wasserstein et al. 2019). This was the case of the preferences of *Tetranychus urticae* for (a) conspecific infested

plants, where Cleopatra mandarin was preferred to sour orange ($P \leq 0.058$), and (b) when having to choose between clean and infested Cleopatra mandarin, where infested plants were mostly preferred ($P = 0.058$) (Fig. 1; Supplementary Fig. 3). Similarly, the preferences of *Euseius stipulatus* and *Neoseiulus californicus* for *T. urticae* body odors were associated with a *P*-value of 0.058 (Figs. 2 and 3; Supplementary Figs. 4, 5). Finally, when having to choose between the same plant genotype, either infested or not, a $P = 0.058$ was obtained for *N. californicus* and sour orange (Fig. 3; Supplementary Fig. 5) and for *Phytoseiulus persimilis* and both sour orange and Cleopatra mandarin (Fig. 4; Supplementary Fig. 6). As a consequence, the conclusions discussed in the paper remain valid.

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10340-019-01107-7>.

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Fig. 1 Olfactory responses of *Tetranychus urticae* adult females to conspecific mites. Six different combinations, in which *T. urticae* had to choose between two odor sources, were tested. Four replicates of 10 responding adult females per choice combination were tested (see supplementary online material). These females were subjected to a starvation period of 24 h prior to the onset of the assay. From top to bottom these combinations were: empty glass versus *T. urticae*, Cleopatra mandarin uninfested plants (Cleo) versus sour orange uninfested plants (SO), SO versus SO-infested plants (SO Inf), Cleo versus Cleo-infested plants (Cleo Inf), SO inf versus Cleo inf. Plants,

and Cleo versus Cleo induced (Cleo Ind). Infested plants had been exposed to 25 *T. urticae* adult females for 48 h before the onset of the assay. Induced plants had been exposed to *T. urticae*-infested sour orange plants for 72 h. Results of each olfactometer test were initially subjected to logistic regression to check for the effect of replicate on mite preference. Lack of significance ($P > 0.05$) (see supplementary online material) was a prerequisite to pool the four replicates, which were then subjected to chi-squared analysis to test whether they departed from a 1:1 distribution

Fig. 2 Olfactory responses of *Euseius stipulatus* adult females to *T. urticae*. Six different combinations, in which *E. stipulatus* had to choose between two odor sources, were tested. Four replicates of 10 responding adult females per choice combination were tested (see supplementary online material). These females were subjected to a starvation period of 24 h prior to the onset of the assay. From top to bottom these combinations were: empty glass versus *T. urticae*, Cleopatra mandarin uninfested plants (Cleo) versus sour orange uninfested plants (SO), SO versus SO-infested plants (SO Inf), Cleo versus Cleo-infested plants (Cleo Inf), SO inf versus Cleo inf. Plants,

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Fig. 3 Olfactory responses of *Neoseiulus californicus* adult females to *T. urticae*. Six different combinations, in which *N. californicus* had to choose between two odor sources, were tested. Four replicates of 10 responding adult females per choice combination were tested (see supplementary online material). These females were subjected to a starvation period of 24 h prior to the onset of the assay. From top to bottom these combinations were: empty glass versus *T. urticae*, Cleopatra mandarin uninfested plants (Cleo) versus sour orange uninfested plants (SO), SO versus SO-infested plants (SO Inf), Cleo versus Cleo-infested plants (Cleo Inf), SO inf versus Cleo inf. Plants,

and Cleo versus Cleo induced (Cleo Ind). Infested plants had been exposed to 25 *T. urticae* adult females for 48 h before the onset of the assay. Induced plants had been exposed to *T. urticae*-infested sour orange plants for 72 h. Results of each olfactometer test were initially subjected to logistic regression to check for the effect of replicate on mite preference. Lack of significance ($P > 0.05$) (see supplementary online material) was a prerequisite to pool the four replicates, which were then subjected to chi-squared analysis to test whether they departed from a 1:1 distribution

Fig. 4 Olfactory responses of *Phytoseiulus persimilis* adult females to *T. urticae*. Six different combinations, in which *P. persimilis* had to choose between two odor sources, were tested. Four replicates of 10 responding adult females per choice combination were tested (see supplementary online material). These females were subjected to a starvation period of 24 h prior to the onset of the assay. From top to bottom these combinations were: empty glass versus *T. urticae*, Cleopatra mandarin uninfested plants (Cleo) versus sour orange uninfested plants (SO), SO versus SO-infested plants (SO Inf), Cleo versus Cleo-infested plants (Cleo Inf), SO inf versus Cleo inf. Plants,

and Cleo versus Cleo induced (Cleo Ind). Infested plants had been exposed to 25 *T. urticae* adult females for 48 h before the onset of the assay. Induced plants had been exposed to *T. urticae*-infested sour orange plants for 72 h. Results of each olfactometer test were initially subjected to logistic regression to check for the effect of replicate on mite preference. Lack of significance ($P > 0.05$) (see supplementary online material) was a prerequisite to pool the four replicates, which were then subjected to chi-squared analysis to test whether they departed from a 1:1 distribution

Supplementary Information The online version contains supplementary material available at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10340-021-01364-5>.

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