CORRECTION

Correction to: Screening and selection of accessions in the genus *Pisum* L. for resistance to pulse beetle (*Callosobruchus chinensis* L.)

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With respect to ACP 100 germplasm, we have been notified by Dr. S. Abbo (who provided the seeds) that the identification of this accession was mistaken. The identification does not conform to the morphological definitions of *P. abyssinicum* (Kosterin 2017), and therefore, ACP 100 should be considered as a traditional landrace of *P. sativum*.

Because of the above the following parts of the article have been corrected accordingly and should be regarded as final by the reader.

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10681-019-2395-4>.

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Abstract The use of resistant plant varieties is an important control option in the management of seed beetles (Coleoptera: Bruchidae) under storage conditions. Therefore, the aim of the present study was to screen and select pea (*Pisum* L.) accessions for resistance to pulse beetle (*Callosobruchus chinensis* L.) under storage conditions. Seeds of three *Pisum* taxa including two accessions of *P. sativum* L. (ACP 11, ACP 15) and ACP 100, two accessions each of *P. elatius* M. Bieb. (AWP 442, AWP 449) and *P. fulvum* Sibth. & Sm. (AWP 600, AWP 601) were evaluated using both free-choice and no-choice test methods for the pest under laboratory conditions. Resistance was evaluated by measuring number of eggs per seed by the bruchid (oviposition), number of holes per seed (adult emergence), percent of seed damage and seed weight loss (%). Both accessions of *P. fulvum* (AWP600, AWP 601) and one accession each of *P. elatius* (AWP 442) and *P. sativum* (ACP 11) had no emergence holes and seed weight loss in both tests. Overall, the results suggest that the *P. sativum* accession, ACP 11, may be used to sustain the damage caused by the pulse beetle without using pesticides during the storage. Additionally, the accessions of wild species (*P. elatius*—AWP 442 and *P. fulvum*—AWP 600, AWP 601) that were identified as completely resistant could be used in breeding programs for the improvement of resistant cultivars.

Table 1 Specific characteristics of seeds among *Pisum* taxa

Seeds of <i>Pisum</i> taxa	Accessions	100-seed weight (g)	Seed shape	Seed color
<i>P. sativum</i>
ACP 11	28.2	Smooth	Yellow
ACP 15	32.1	Wrinkled	Dun with brown-spotted
ACP 100	21.9	Wrinkled	Dun with brown-spotted
<i>P. elatius</i>
AWP 442	9.8	Smooth	Gray dun with black-spotted
AWP 449	10.6	Smooth	Green with brown-spotted
<i>P. fulvum</i>
AWP 600	5.4	Smooth	Black
AWP 601	4.6	Smooth	Brown with black-spotted

Hence, the aim of the present study was to evaluate different pea accessions of *P. sativum*, *P. elatius* and *P. fulvum* for resistance to *C. chinensis*.

Materials and methods

Pisum taxa

In the present study, seeds of three *Pisum* taxa, three accessions of *P. sativum* L. (ACP 11, ACP 15 and ACP 100), two accessions of *P. elatius* (AWP 442 and AWP 449) and two accessions of *P. fulvum* (AWP 600 and AWP 601) were evaluated for resistance to *C. chinensis* using both free-choice and no-choice test methods under laboratory conditions.

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Reference

Kosterin OE (2017) Abyssinian pea (*Lathyrus schaeferi* Kosterin nom. nov. pro *Pisum abyssinicum* A. Br.) is a problematic taxon. Vavilovskii Zhurnal Genetiki i Selekcii = Vavilov J Genet Breed 21(2):158–169. <https://doi.org/10.18699/vj17.234>

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