



Correction: variations and reduction of plastome are associated with the evolution of parasitism in Convolvulaceae

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In the original publication, some in-text citations and references were incorrectly displayed and/or omitted. The corrections are shown in bold font type and are displayed in their original paragraphs here:

The online version of the original article can be found at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11103-024-01440-1>.

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Evolutionary history of plastid genes in *Cuscuta*

Massive gene loss was detected in *Cuscuta*, being consistent with previous studies (McNeal et al. 2007a, b; McNeal et al. 2009; Braukmann et al. 2013; Banerjee and Stefanović, 2019, 2020) (Supplementary Fig. S2).

Notably, the clade *C. erosa*–*C. strobilacea* in *C.* subgen. *Grammica* explosively lost a series of photosynthesis-related genes, suggesting this subgenus is undergoing continuous and gradual evolutionary changes, with increased disruption of evolutionary stasis (McNeal et al. 2007a; Braukmann et al. 2013; Banerjee and Stefanović 2019, 2020).

Most gene loss and or pseudogenization showed significant phylogenetic signals (Supplementary Table S2), which indicates that gene loss and pseudogenization have strong relatedness among species. Hence, related *Cuscuta* species shared the same pattern in gene loss and plastome degradation (McNeill et al. 2007a; Braukmann et al. 2013).

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