Correction to: Aphid-induction of defence-related metabolites in *Arabidopsis thaliana* is dependent upon density, aphid species and duration of infestation

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The authors would like to include the following changes in the published article.

The authors concede that errors were made in the nomenclature of the indole glucosinolates that make interpretation of results problematic.

The four generally-accepted indole glucosinolates in *A. thaliana* are: indol-3-ylmethylglucosinolate, 1-methoxyindol-3-ylmethylglucosinolate, 4-hydroxyindol-3-ylmethylglucosinolate and 4-methoxyindol-3-ylmethylglucosinolate (Brown et al. 2003). These four compounds were detected in our study, and not the mistyped 3-methoxy derivative, and the glucosinolate we abbreviated as 3MIND is actually the parent indole glucosinolate, indol-3-ylmethylglucosinolate. Another more minor issue was that the methylsulphinylalkyl glucosinolates and methylthioalkyl glucosinolates should have a bracket in their names to indicate that it is the entire group that is attached to position 4. Finally, all the glucosinolates should strictly have “glucosinolate” as the final part of their name. Therefore, Table 1 of the original manuscript required modification and should read as given below.

The authors also accept that the codes they have used for the glucosinolates are slightly unorthodox when compared to those used by other papers (e.g. Brown et al. 2003). However, these codes are used consistently throughout the paper, including all figures, so they are retained in Table 1 so that readers can more easily locate the appropriate compound from codes given in the script.

Overall, given these problems with nomenclature, the findings reported concerning the effects of aphids on *Arabidopsis* glucosinolates still make sense in terms of known glucosinolate biosynthesis pathways. The aphid-induced decrease of two indole glucosinolates (3MIND and 4HIND) and increase of another (4MIND) would appear correct according to the biosynthesis pathway of 3MIND → 4HIND → 4MIND (using our codes) given by Pfalz et al. (2016; see also Kim and Jander 2007). Foliage concentrations of 1MIND tended not to show strong or systematic changes when plants were challenged by aphids, which also makes sense as this compound is branched from this biosynthesis pathway (Pfalz et al. 2016).

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11829-018-9667-0>.

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Table 1 Summary, classification and abbreviated codes of compounds extracted and measured from *Arabidopsis* foliage

Class and code	Compound
Hormones	
JA	Jasmonic acid
ABA	Abscic acid
SA	Salicylic acid
SAGLY	Salicylate glycoside
Phytoalexin derivatives	
CAM	Camalexin
CAMA	Dihydro-camalexin acid
Amino acids	
TRP	Tryptophan
PHE	Phenylalanine
Flavonoids	
KRRG	Kaempferol–rhamnoside–rhamnoside–glycoside
KRR	Kaempferol–rhamnoside–rhamnoside
KGR	Kaempferol–glycoside–rhamnoside
Phenolic esters	
SM	Sinapoyl malate
FM	Feruloyl malate
Indolyl glucosinolates	
1MIND	1-Methoxyindol-3-ylmethylglucosinolate
3MIND	Indol-3-ylmethylglucosinolate
4MIND	4-Hydroxyindol-3-ylmethylglucosinolate
4HIND	4-Methoxyindol-3-ylmethylglucosinolate
Aliphatic glucosinolates	
3MSUL	3-(Methylsulphinyl)propyl glucosinolate
4MSUL	4-(Methylsulphinyl)butyl glucosinolate
5MSUL	5-(Methylsulphinyl)pentyl glucosinolate
6MSUL	6-(Methylsulphinyl)hexyl glucosinolate
7MSUL	7-(Methylsulphinyl)heptyl glucosinolate
8MSUL	8-(Methylsulphinyl)octyl glucosinolate
4MTHI	4-(Methylthio)butyl glucosinolate
5MTHI	5-(Methylthio)pentyl glucosinolate
7MTHI	7-(Methylthio)heptyl glucosinolate
8MTHI	8-(Methylthio)octyl glucosinolate

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