***Collection and analysis of plant volatile profile***

Six non-infected and ToCV-infected of the susceptible and moderately resistant potato clones were enclosed in 2-L glass chambers connected to a volatile-collection system (ARS, Gainesville, FL, USA), under laboratory conditions (25 ± 1 °C, 60% RH and 12L:12D), as described by Fereres *et al.* (2016). Briefly, clean humidified air was pumped at a rate of 1 L/min/chamber into glass chambers and pulled through filters containing the adsorbent polymer Hayesep-Q® (30 mg, mesh 80-100; Alltech Associates, Deerfield, IL, USA). After 12 h of collection, filters were eluted with 150 µL of n-hexane, and 10 µL of nonyl acetate (10 ng/µL), as internal standard (IS), was added to each sample. Samples were kept in a freezer (–20°C) until analysis.

A 2 µL aliquot was injected in a gas chromatograph (Agilent 7890A, Agilent, Santa Clara, CA, USA) coupled to a mass spectrometer (Agilent 5975C VL MSD with Triple-axis Detector; Transfer Line 230 °C, ionization potential of 70 eV) using an HP-1MS column (Agilent, 30 m × 0.25 mm × 0.25 µm) with helium as carrier gas, at a constant flow of 1 mL/min. The column temperature was held at 40 °C for 2 min, and gradually increased at a rate of 8 °C/min until reaching 200 °C. Then, the temperature was raised at a rate of 20 °C/min until it reached 250 °C where it was held for 2 min. Compounds were identified by comparing the mass spectra retention times obtained with those of the library (NIST 08) and authentic standards. Compound relative amounts were estimated based on the peak area relative to the internal standard. Individual amounts of relative amounts of mock-inoculated were analysed by either Student’s t test or Welch’s test.