Abstract: Floral fragrance is one of the most important characteristics of ornamental plants and plays a pivotal role in plant lifespan such as pollinator attraction, pest repelling, and protection against abiotic and biotic stresses. However, the precise determination of floral fragrance is limited. In the present study, the floral volatile compounds of six Hedychium accessions exhibiting from faint to highly fragrant were comparatively analyzed via gas chromatography–mass spectrometry (GC–MS) and Electronic nose (E-nose). A total of 42 volatile compounds were identified through GC–MS analysis, including monoterpenoids (18 compounds), sesquiterpenoids (12), benzenoids/phenylpropanoids (8), fatty acid derivatives (2), and others (2). In Hedychium coronarium ‘ZS’, H. forrestii ‘Gaoling’, H. ‘Jin’, H. ‘Caixia’, and H. ‘Zhaoxia’, monoterpenoids were abundant, while sesquiterpenoids were found in large quantities in H. coccineum ‘KMH’. Hierarchical clustering analysis (HCA) divided the 42 volatile compounds into four different groups (I, II, III, IV), and Spearman correlation analysis showed these compounds to have different degrees of correlation. The E-nose was able to group the different accessions in the principal component analysis (PCA) corresponding to scent intensity. Furthermore, the pattern-recognition findings confirmed that the E-nose data validated the GC–MS results. The partial least squares (PLS) analysis between floral volatile compounds and sensors suggested that specific sensors were highly sensitive to terpenoids. In short, the E-nose is proficient in discriminating Hedychium accessions of different volatile profiles in both quantitative and qualitative aspects, offering an accurate and rapid reference technique for future applications.

Keywords: Hedychium; floral volatile compounds; GC–MS; Electronic nose

1. Introduction

Hedychium belongs to the family Zingiberaceae and is an economically important crop grown extensively for its ornamental and medicinal properties. The flowers of Hedychium are widely used in perfumed and cosmetic industries, while rhizome is used for medicinal purposes [1–3]. There are more than 80 Hedychium species that have been reported; however, new species are still emerging [4–6]. Hedychium species are diverse in color with numerous shapes. With respect to their floral scent, Hedychium species vary from scentless to rich in fragrance with high ornamental values [6–8]. The flowers of Hedychium are rich in an aroma that is mainly composed of a mixture of monoterpenoids, sesquiterpenoids, and benzenoids [9–12]. Recently, the main focus has been on the physio-biochemical properties of Hedychium; however, there are few reports on the qualitative and quantitative analysis of the floral volatile profiles of Hedychium.
Flower fragrance is one of the key characteristics of flowering plants that play a crucial role in plant life. It functions in the reproductive processes of numerous plants, repels pests, and protects against pathogens as well as biotic and abiotic stresses [13–15]. Floral scent is also a key form of communication between plants and pollinators [16–18]. Furthermore, volatile compounds are extensively used in the cosmetic, food, and pharmaceutical industries and biofuel products [19–21]. Fragrance not only increases the aesthetic values of ornamental plants, but the relaxing and appealing aroma of flowers can also be used in psychological and physiological treatments [22].

The quantitative and qualitative analysis of floral fragrance is crucial to predicting and better understanding flower visitors’ behavior. Recently, various chromatographic methods such as gas chromatography–mass spectrometry (GC–MS) and headspace analysis have been widely used to identify and quantify the aromatic components of flowering plants. To assess the volatile profile of ornamental plants, the aforementioned techniques have been used in *Silene latifolia* [23], *Lantana canescens* Kunth [24], *Rosa damascene* [25], *H. coronarium* [26,27], *Luculia pinceana* [28], *Lilium ‘Siberia’* [29–31], and *Osmanthus fragrans* [32].

Previously, the headspace solid-phase microextraction (HS–SPME) GC–MS technique was used to determine the volatile components of *Hedychium* [33–35]; however, it retains shortcomings such as prolonged analysis time, high running cost, and complex technology as compared to E-nose. Although the fully automated HS–SPME–GC–MS machines are available, the price of the machine and running cost of the sample is high compared to E-nose. These techniques usually fail to give a global fingerprint of the aroma sample, as the detection of compounds is dependent on the sample pretreatment method, which is why careful attention needs to be paid to it. The Electronic nose (E-nose) is another method that has been used extensively in medical diagnosis [36], product quality testing [37], and monitoring of the environment [38]. E-nose machines perform complex pattern recognition similar to the human olfactory system. Furthermore, the E-nose system can identify the presence of volatile organic compounds of various molecular structures with odor reliability and high accuracy, no matter the intensity of the odor. It can also perform a quantitative and qualitative analysis of odor samples [39]. However, the E-nose system also has limitations regarding the identification of volatile compounds. Recently, the E-nose system has been used in various studies to determine the floral fragrance among different species and to distinguish between flowering stages and different floral organs [40–42]. However, there is no report regarding the use of an E-nose system to evaluate the floral fragrance in *Hedychium*.

In the current study, HS–SPME–GC–MS was used to determine and analyze the volatile profiles of *Hedychium* flowers. At the same time, the ability of the E-nose to distinguish different volatile profile was evaluated. Finally, the relationship between volatile compounds and the E-nose sensors was explored through various analyses, which will assist in the rapid detection of scent type classification and thus improve the scented flower breeding system.

### 2. Results

#### 2.1. Chemical Composition of Floral Volatiles Analyzed via HS–SPME–GC–MS

To determine the floral volatile compounds of *Hedychium* accessions, their volatile compounds were subjected to HS–SPME–GC–MS, and the identified volatile organic compounds (VOCs) were compared (Supplementary Figure S1). The identified VOCs and their corresponding amounts are summarized in Table 1. A total of 42 VOCs were identified in the floral profile of six *Hedychium* accessions, including 18 monoterprenoids, 12 sesquiterpenoids, 8 phenylpropanoids, 2 fatty acid derivatives, and 2 other categories (Table 1). A significant difference in the relative contents and types of VOCs in the flowers was observed in *Hedychium* accessions. The results showed that the amount of VOCs was highest in *H. forrestii ‘Gaoling’*, followed by *H. coronarium ‘ZS’*, *H. ‘Jin’*, *H. ‘Caixia’*, *H. ‘Zhaoxia’*, and *H. coccineum ‘KMH’* (Figure 1a). Furthermore, monoterprenoids were the primary VOCs of ‘ZS’, ‘Gaoling’, ‘Jin’, ‘Caixia’, and ‘Zhaoxia’, while sesquiterpenoids were foremost in ‘KMH’.
The proportion of different VOCs in six *Hedychium* accessions was calculated using the formula: 
\[
\text{Relative contents (\%)} = \left( \frac{\text{area under peak}}{\text{total peak area}} \right) \times 100;
\]
all data are presented as mean ± SD (n = 3). Different letters indicate significant differences among means according to ANOVA analysis. 

Among the six *Hedychium* accessions, ‘ZS’ had the largest number of volatile compounds with 28 types, followed by ‘Gaoling’ (27 types), ‘Jin’ (24 types), ‘Zhaoxia’ (22 types), ‘Caixia’ (15 types), and ‘KMH’ (8 types) (Figure 1c; Supplementary Figure S2). There were six ((Z)-\(\beta\)-terpineol, calarene, 2-norpinene, \(\beta\)-himachalene, nerolidol, and isobornyl acetate) unique compounds in ‘Gaoling’. With respect to floral volatile composition, linalool and (E)-\(\beta\)-farnesene constituted 62.34%, 67.05%, 77.93%, and 48.19% of the total volatiles of ‘ZS’, ‘Jin’, ‘Caixia’, and ‘Zhaoxia’, respectively (Supplementary Table S1). Eucalyptol and (E)-\(\beta\)-ocimene contributed 68.41% to the total volatiles of ‘Gaoling’, while fatty acids were missing from the volatile profiles of ‘Gaoling’ and ‘KMH’, while fatty acids were missing from ‘Jin’, ‘Caixia’, and ‘KMH’.

Figure 1. Content, classification, and difference in VOCs identified by HS–SPME–GC–MS in six *Hedychium* accessions. 
(a) The total floral volatile contents of six *Hedychium* accessions. 
(b) The proportion of different VOCs in six *Hedychium* accessions. 
(c) The number of volatile organic compounds present in the floral volatile profiles of six *Hedychium* accessions. Different letters indicate significant differences among means according to ANOVA analysis (p < 0.05). Relative contents (%) = (area under peak/total peak area) × 100; all data are presented as mean ± SD (n = 3).
### Table 1. Volatile compounds detected by HS–SPME–GC–MS in different *Hedychium* accessions.

| Name                  | ID  | RT 1 | LRI Calc 2 | LRI Nist 3 | MS 4 | ZS       | Gaoling     | Jin          | Caixia       | Zhai Xia     | KMH        |
|-----------------------|-----|------|------------|------------|------|----------|-------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| Monoterpenoids        |     |      |            |            |      |          |             |              |              |               |            |
| α-Thujene             | M1  | 8.90 | 925        | 923        | 90   | 0.09 ± 0.02 b | 1.27 ± 0.09 a | 0.11 ± 0.02 b | -            | 0.10 ± 0.03 b | -          |
| α-Pinene              | M2  | 9.05 | 932        | 937        | 91   | 0.26 ± 0.02 b | 3.67 ± 0.74 a | 0.23 ± 0.1 b  | -            | 0.08 ± 0.01 b | 0.03 ± 0.00 b|
| Camphene              | M3  | 9.50 | 949        | 953        | 91   | 0.02 ± 0 b  | 0.28 ± 0.18 a | -            | -            | -             | -          |
| β-Thujene             | M4  | 10.30| 972        | 966        | 91   | 0.83 ± 0.14 b | 8.38 ± 2.25 a | -            | -            | 0.48 ± 0.10 b | -          |
| β-Pinene              | M5  | 10.64| 977        | 979        | 91   | 0.64 ± 0.14 b | 0.99 ± 0.38 a | -            | -            | 0.24 ± 0.05 b | -          |
| β-Mycene              | M6  | 10.87| 989        | 990        | 91   | 1.45 ± 0.12 b | 7.64 ± 1.87 a | 0.45 ± 0.16 b | 0.38 ± 0.18 b | 0.18 ± 0.02 b | -          |
| α-Phellandrene        | M7  | 11.35| 1005       | 1004       | 80   | 0.54 ± 0.15 ab | 0.86 ± 0.52 a | 0.25 ± 0.04 b | 0.08 ± 0.03 bc | 0.07 ± 0.01 bc | -          |
| α-Terpineol           | M8  | 11.66| 1017       | 1017       | 96   | 0.14 ± 0.02 b | 0.62 ± 0.03 a | 0.07 ± 0.01 c | -            | -             | -          |
| Limonene              | M9  | 12.26| 1029       | 1028       | 91   | -          | -            | -            | 0.08 ± 0.03 | -            | -          |
| Eucalyptol            | M10 | 12.37| 1032       | 1033       | 94   | 8.36 ± 0.48 b | 121.03 ± 17.91 a | 0.59 ± 0.12 cc | 0.12 ± 0.05 d | 0.46 ± 0.11 c | -          |
| (E)-β-Ocimene         | M11 | 12.87| 1047       | 1040       | 96   | 35.58 ± 1.71 a | 25.15 ± 5.77 b | 16.63 ± 6.25 c | 9.62 ± 5.27 cd | 2.68 ± 0.62 d | 0.04 ± 0.06 e|
| Cyclopentene, 3-isopropenyl-5,5-dimethyl-(Z)-β-Terpineol | M12 | 12.98| 1057 | -    | 95   | 0.59 ± 0.26 b | 1.67 ± 0.09 a | -            | -            | -             | -          |
| 2,4,6-Octatriene, 2,6-dimethyl-(E,Z)-α-Terpineol | M13 | 13.56| 1071 | 1145 | 92   | -          | 0.90 ± 0.24 | -            | -            | -             | -          |
| Linalool              | M14 | 13.67| 1086       | 1085       | 93   | 0.14 ± 0.02 b | 0.55 ± 0.12 a | 0.19 ± 0.15 b | -            | -             | -          |
| Dihydro-β-ionone      | M15 | 14.35| 1099       | 1102       | 97   | 14.98 ± 0.24 a | 0.61 ± 0.23 c | 4.45 ± 1.32 b | 6.98 ± 2.4 b  | 5.43 ± 0.35 b | 0.02 ± 0.04 c|
| Sesquiterpenoids      | S1  | 19.86| 1371       | 1349       | 96   | -          | 0.05 ± 0.04 a | -            | -            | 0.02 ± 0.01 a | -          |
| Calarene              | S2  | 20.04| 1383       | 1388       | 87   | -          | 0.3 ± 0.07 | -            | -            | -             | -          |
| 2-Norpinene           | S3  | 20.40| 1438       | 1436       | 98   | -          | 0.15 ± 0.08 | -            | -            | -             | -          |
| Caryophyllene         | S4  | 20.71| 1429       | 1420       | 99   | 0.19 ± 0.08 c | 1.2 ± 0.72 bc | 1.52 ± 0.52 b | 0.49 ± 0.26 bc | 2.68 ± 1.2 a  | 0.45 ± 0.47 bc|
| (E)-β-Farnesene       | S5  | 20.93| 1454       | 1456       | 86   | 0.06 ± 0.01 b | 0.24 ± 0.1 ab | 0.14 ± 0.01 b | -            | -             | 1.3 ± 1.12 a|
| Humulene              | S6  | 21.02| 1466       | 1453       | 98   | -          | 1.2 ± 0.72 a | -            | -            | 0.16 ± 0.07 b | -          |
| Alloaromadendrene     | S7  | 21.13| 1470       | 1461       | 97   | -          | 0.05 ± 0.04 a | 0.05 ± 0.02 a | -            | -             | -          |
| β-Himachalene         | S8  | 21.30| 1471       | 1500       | 90   | -          | 0.33 ± 0.29 | -            | -            | -             | -          |
| α-Farnesene           | S9  | 21.75| 1505       | 1524       | 91   | 1.28 ± 0.24 b | 8.2 ± 1.72 a  | 0.77 ± 0.25 b | 0.29 ± 0.05 b | 0.65 ± 0.29 b | 0.13 ± 0.22 b|
| α-Amorphene           | S10 | 21.82| 1521       | 1519       | 94   | 0.1 ± 0.02 a | -            | 0.06 ± 0.02 a | -            | -             | -          |
| δ-Cadinene            | S11 | 21.91| 1525       | 1525       | 91   | 0.05 ± 0.04 b | -            | 0.11 ± 0.02 a | 0.09 ± 0.05 ab | 0.04 ± 0.03 b | -          |
| Nerolidol             | S12 | 22.33| 1563       | 1562       | 91   | -          | 0.63 ± 0.5 | -            | -            | -             | -          |
| Benzenoids/phenylpropanoids | -  | -    | -          | -          | -    | -          | -            | -            | -            | -             | -          |
| Anisole               | B1  | 12.16| 1019       | 1020       | 83   | -          | -            | 0.02 ± 0.02 | -            | -             | -          |
| Name                        | ID | RT 1 | LRI Calc | LRI Nist | MS 4 | Relative Content/% |
|-----------------------------|----|------|----------|----------|------|-------------------|
|                            |    |      |          |          |      | ZS                |
| Methyl benzoate             | B2 | 14.11| 1093     | 1095     | 95   | 6.92 ± 3.26 a     |
| Phenylethyl alcohol         | B3 | 14.75| 1112     | 1110     | 91   | 0.41 ± 0.44 b     |
| Benzyll nitrile             | B4 | 15.41| 1140     | 1150     | 93   | 0.91 ± 0.67 b     |
| Eugenol Phenol              | B5 | 19.59| 1354     | 1356     | 95   | 0.2 ± 0.04 c      |
| 2-methoxy-4-(1-propenyl)-1-Butanol, 3-methyl-propionate | B6 | 20.37| 1450     | 1448     | 97   | 0.26 ± 0.24 a     |
| Benzyl benzoate             | B7 | 20.84| 1442     | 1441     | 83   | 0.28 ± 0.03 a     |
| Fatty acid derivatives      | B8 | 24.33| 1780     | 1760     | 96   | 0.03 ± 0.03       |
| Isobornyl acetate           | F1 | 18.32| 1277     | -        | 99   | 1.11 ± 1.27       |
| Methyl jasmonate            | F2 | 23.42| 1652     | 1638     | 92   | 0.02 ± 0.02 a     |
| Butyl aldoxime, 3-methyl-syn-Indole | O1 | 7.38 | 850      | -        | 87   | 1.63 ± 0.43 b     |
|                            | O2 | 18.60| 1292     | 1290     | 81   | 2.19 ± 1.8 b      |

Relative Contents (%) = (area under peak/total peak area) × 100; all data are presented as mean ± SD (n = 3).

Note: RT 1: Real time. LRI calc 2: The calculated linear retention indices. LRI Nist 3: Linear retention indices in the literature. Column phase type: DB-5MS. MS 4: Mass spectrum comparison using NIST libraries. Figures in the table are means and standard error. a, b, c, and d within a row refer to the significant difference (p < 0.05). Different letters indicate significant differences among means according to ANOVA analysis (p < 0.05).
2.2. Hierarchical Clustering Analysis (HCA) Based on GC–MS Data

To show the differences in the VOCs among *Hedychium* accessions, HCA analysis was performed (Figure 2a). The red color indicates a higher than average content value, while the blue color in the plot indicates a lower content value. The data showed that the contents of the VOCs (42 compounds) from six *Hedychium* accessions could be divided into four clusters (I, II, III, and IV) (Figure 2a). Cluster I includes 24 compounds with high contents in the medium scented ‘Gaoling’. Cluster II includes four compounds with high content in the faintly fragrant ‘KMH’ ((E)-β-farnesene) and the weakly fragrant ‘Caixia’ (limonene, dihydro-β-ionone, δ-cadinene). Cluster III includes eight compounds (linalool, α-amorphene, methyl benzoate, phenol, 2-methoxy-4-(1-propenyl), 1-butanol, 3-methyl, benzoate, benzyl benzoate, methyl jasmonate, and indole) with high content in the strongly fragrant ‘ZS’. Likewise, cluster IV includes six compounds (β-pinene, caryophyllene, anisole, phenylethyl alcohol, benzyl nitrile, and eugenol) with high content in the weak scented ‘Zhaoxia’ and ‘Jin’. Furthermore, Spearman correlation analysis showed that 42 VOCs had different degrees of correlation (Figure 2b).

Figure 2. Multivariate analysis of floral volatile profiles of six *Hedychium* accessions assessed by HS–SPME–GC–MS. (a) Heat map of volatile compounds in six *Hedychium* accessions. (b) Correlation matrix of 42 VOCs (significant (*p* < 0.05) combinations are displayed). (c) The distribution of VOCs of six *Hedychium* accessions over the PCA score plot defined by the first two principal components. (d) The projection of the VOCs identified by HS–SPME–GC–MS analysis. Each compound is shown in a different color (monoterpenoids (M), sesquiterpenoids (S), benzenoids/phenylpropanoids (B), fatty acid derivatives (F), others (O)).
2.3. Principal Component Analysis Based on GC–MS Data

To analyze the floral volatile compounds that play a crucial role in differentiating volatile profile, the 42 VOCs identified via HS–SPME–GC–MS were subjected to principal component analysis. The results showed that 65.28% of the total variability was accounted for by the first two principal components, and six accessions could be distinguished (Figure 2c). Moreover, terpenoids (monoterpenoids and sesquiterpenoids) contributed mainly to PC1, while benzenoids/phenylpropanoids contributed to PC2 (Figure 2d).

2.4. Discrimination of the Different Taxa Using the E-Nose

In the current study, the floral volatile profiles of six *Hedychium* accessions were measured via E-nose, and the mean sensor values are listed in Table 2. The results showed that sensors W1W, W2W, and W5S were highly responsive when compared to other sensors. Moreover, the response values of the aforementioned sensors were highest for ‘Goaing’, followed by ‘Caixia’, ‘ZS’, ‘Zhaoxia’, ‘Jin’, and ‘KMH’ (Table 2). HCA analysis divided the ten sensors into three groups. Group I includes three sensors (W5C, W1C, and W3C) with high response values to ‘Jin’, ‘Zhaoxia’, and ‘KMH’, Group II includes two sensors (W6S and W3S) with higher responsive values to ‘ZS’, while Group III includes five sensors (W1S, W2S, W5S, W1W, and W2W) with high response value to ‘Goaing’ (Figure 3a). Correlation analysis showed that sensor W1C was positively correlated with W3C and W5C, while W1C and W3C were negatively correlated with W1S, W2S, W1W, and W2W (Figure 3b). Principal component analysis showed that the first two principal components explained 88.20% of the variance, and six accessions with different floral volatile profiles could be distinguished (Figure 3c). Sensors W1C, W3C, W1S, W2S, W5S, W1W, and W2W contributed greatly to PC1, while sensors W3S and W6S mainly explained the difference in PC2 (Figure 3d). Meanwhile, W5C contributed less toward both PC1 and PC2.

| Sensors | ZS Response Values | Gaoling | Jin | Caixia | Zhaoxia | KMH |
|---------|--------------------|---------|-----|--------|---------|-----|
| W1C     | 0.9802 ± 0.0025 d  | 0.9668 ± 0.0007 e | 0.9887 ± 0.0017 b | 0.9835 ± 0.0006 c | 0.9885 ± 0.0008 b | 0.9928 ± 0.0023 a |
| W5S     | 1.4154 ± 0.0100 b  | 2.0529 ± 0.0498 a | 1.2621 ± 0.0176 d | 1.4315 ± 0.0137 b | 1.3074 ± 0.0062 c | 1.1173 ± 0.0049 e |
| W3C     | 0.9849 ± 0.0009 d  | 0.9788 ± 0.0011 e | 0.9929 ± 0.0003 b | 0.9878 ± 0.0009 c | 0.9924 ± 0.0012 b | 0.9953 ± 0.0018 a |
| W6S     | 1.0082 ± 0.0001 a  | 1.0024 ± 0.0035 bc | 1.0001 ± 0.0014 bc | 1.0018 ± 0.0005 bc | 1.0018 ± 0.0011 bc | 1.0032 ± 0.0013 b |
| W5C     | 0.9955 ± 0.0022 a  | 0.9945 ± 0.0035 a | 0.9941 ± 0.0010 a | 0.9936 ± 0.0037 a | 0.9990 ± 0.0043 a | 0.9984 ± 0.0045 a |
| W1S     | 1.1539 ± 0.0114 b  | 1.1864 ± 0.0058 a | 1.0777 ± 0.0142 d | 1.1193 ± 0.0065 c | 1.1054 ± 0.0016 b | 1.0645 ± 0.0111 d |
| W1W     | 2.9863 ± 0.0414 c  | 4.7909 ± 0.2573 a | 2.4171 ± 0.1133 d | 3.6650 ± 0.0539 b | 2.8194 ± 0.0465 c | 1.6414 ± 0.0091 e |
| W2S     | 1.0535 ± 0.0094 b  | 1.0996 ± 0.0071 a | 1.0523 ± 0.0081 c | 1.0517 ± 0.0026 b | 1.0351 ± 0.0040 e | 1.0255 ± 0.0053 c |
| W2W     | 2.0548 ± 0.0514 b  | 2.8989 ± 0.1979 a | 1.6443 ± 0.0362 d | 2.0564 ± 0.0238 b | 1.8660 ± 0.0220 c | 1.3316 ± 0.0070 e |
| W3S     | 1.0182 ± 0.0009 a  | 1.0146 ± 0.0151 bc | 1.0074 ± 0.0016 c | 1.0223 ± 0.0027 b | 1.0168 ± 0.0026 bc | 1.0212 ± 0.0057 bc |

Note: The figures in the table are means and standard errors. a, b, c, d and e within a row refer to the significant difference (p < 0.05). Different letters indicate significant differences among means according to ANOVA analysis (p < 0.05). All data are presented as mean ± SD (n = 3).

2.5. Correlation between GC–MS and E-Nose Sensors

To analyze the correlation between GC–MS and E-nose measurements, a PLS regression analysis was performed (Figure 4). The results revealed that the sensors showed different responses to different volatiles. Thirty-one volatile compounds and nine sensors are located in the right section of the plot, and they explained between 50 and 100% of the cross-validated variance, suggesting a significant positive correlation between these variables (p < 0.05) (Figure 4a). The heatmap of the PLS correlation coefficients showed that sensors W1S, W1W, W5S, W2W, W6S, and W3S were positively correlated with the VOCs, while sensors W3C and W1C had negative correlation coefficients (Figure 4b). Sensor W2W was positively correlated with 6 monoterpenoids and 2 sesquiterpenoids. Sensor W1W was positively correlated with 5 monoterpenoids and 2 sesquiterpenoids. The sensors W1S, W2S, and W5S were positively correlated with 3, 8, and 12 compounds, respectively (Figure 4c). Meanwhile, sensors W3C and W1C were negatively correlated with 5 and...
13 compounds, respectively. Interestingly, sensor W6S was significant positively correlated with methyl benzoate.

Figure 3. Multivariate analysis of floral volatile profile of six *Hedychium* accessions assessed by E-nose. (a) Heat map of response values of ten E-nose sensors in six *Hedychium* accessions. (b) Correlation matrix of ten E-nose sensors (significant (*p* < 0.05) combinations are displayed). (c) The volatile profile distribution of six *Hedychium* accessions over the PCA score plot defined by the first two principal components. (d) The projection of the scent identified by E-nose sensor analysis.
Figure 4. PLS regression of VOCs data obtained by HS–SPME–GC–MS and E-nose analysis. Plot (a) reports the loading plot of the PLS regression analysis assessed with the HS–SPME–GC–MS and E-nose data. Plot (b) shows the heatmap of the PLS correlation coefficients between VOCs and sensors. Plot (c) discloses the correlation analysis network based on significance ($p < 0.05$). PLS correlations between VOCs detected by HS–SPME–GC–MS and sensors by E-nose. The gradient color coding of the edges and the line thickness denote the level of correlation (0.6–1). Positive and negative correlations are shown by red and blue gradient colors.

3. Discussion

*Hedychium* is a perennial herb grown extensively as a garden plant as well as a cut flower in both tropical and subtropical regions. The flower blossoming results in the emission of abundant volatile compounds composed mainly of terpenes and benzenoids/phenylpropanoid substances [7,8,10,12,26]. Several accessions with high ornamental values are present in the market that range from scentless (*H. coccineum*) to highly fragrant (*H. coronarium*) [7,43]. The precise determination of volatile compounds and biosynthesis of floral volatile components will assist researchers in the *Hedychium* breeding program. In this study, Electronic nose technology was used for the first time to evaluate the volatile components of *Hedychium*, along with HS–SPME–GC–MS. Differences in the volatile profiles of six *Hedychium* accessions were evaluated, as volatile components are affected by their genetic contexts.

To measure the floral volatile contents and to analyze the differences among the floral volatile profiles of *Hedychium* accessions, the HS–SPME–GC–MS approach was used. The GC–MS data showed that the types and contents of VOCs in *Hedychium* accessions varied significantly (Table 1). Similarly, significant differences in volatile compounds were observed in *Lilium* and *Anthurium* [44,45]. A total of 42 volatile compounds were identified, and terpenoids were the main volatile contents in *Hedychium* accessions, which is in agreement with previous studies [7,8,10]. Furthermore, linalool and (E)-β-ocimene constituted 62.34% of the total volatiles in ‘ZS’, which is in line with the previous findings that linalool and (E)-β-ocimene are the main floral volatiles of this species [43,46]. The
HCA analysis data showed that 42 volatile compounds from *Hedychium* accessions could be categorized into four clusters, while Spearman analysis revealed that these VOCs had different degrees of correlation (Figure 2). Furthermore, PCA data showed that floral volatile compounds were distributed among all accessions and that six accessions could be distinguished. These data demonstrated that monoterpenoids and sesquiterpenoids had a significant influence on the floral characteristics of *Hedychium* accessions. Previous studies also showed that the expression of genes related to the biosynthesis of terpenoids in *Anthurium* [45], *Lilium ‘Siberia’* [29–31], and *Freesia* [42] had a certain correlation with the volatilization of terpenoids. In the future, the relationship between genes related to the biosynthesis pathway of terpenoids and their volatile compounds will be worth exploring in *Hedychium*.

The analysis of floral volatiles via E-nose requires little time, and the system is easy to operate, while sensory analysis via expert panel is costly [47,48]. Hence, the E-nose system was selected as a fast and qualitative technique to study the differences in the floral volatile profile of *Hedychium*. Previous studies have shown that the E-nose system can accurately detect the VOCs of various molecular structures regardless of the odor intensity [49]. In this study, there was no linear relationship between the data measured by E-nose and the intensity of the aroma, but there was consistency between the data measured by E-nose and the total amount of volatile compounds determined by GC–MS. This might be due to the influence of the properties of different compounds and the olfactory threshold. Many studies have shown that various volatile compounds have different degrees of correlation with different E-nose sensors [50,51]. Herein, the differences among the volatile profiles of *Hedychium* accessions were observed. Through PLS regression analysis, we observed that W1W, W2W, and W5S sensors with high response values had different degrees of correlation with monoterpenoids and sesquiterpenoids, suggesting that E-nose is an effective method to evaluate floral volatile profiles of *Hedychium* (Figure 4). Furthermore, sensor W6S was responsive to benzenoids/phenylpropanoids. In *Actinidia*, E-nose sensors S7, S10, S8, S6, S9, and S2 were highly responsive to terpene compounds [52]. Similar findings were observed in *Prunus persica*, where the E-nose accurately distinguished peach samples of two different flesh colors [53]. In *Malus* taxa, the nitrogen-containing compounds, terpenes, and sulfur-containing compounds were highly correlated with sensors W5C, W1W, and W2S [54]. These findings suggested that E-nose is an effective and rapid technique for studying the floral volatile profile of *Hedychium* flowers.

The evaluation of flower aroma is very complex, and the detection of floral fragrance is one of the key limitations of flower fragrance breeding programs. Previously, researchers have relied mainly on the GC–MS system to identify the floral components in ornamental plants; however, there have been few reports on the use of E-nose [55] and PTR–MS [56] to identify the floral volatile profiles of ornamental plants. Each method has its advantages and disadvantages; however, the combination of GC–MS with E-nose or PTR–MS can efficiently discriminate the aroma components [57]. Recently, a combination of E-nose and GC–MS, PTR–MS, and GC–MS joint analysis was used in *Cucumis melo* L. [58], *Actinidia* [52], *Prunus* [53], *Vaccinium* spp. [59], and several other plants to identify the VOCs. However, there are few reports on the combined analysis of multi-methods in flower fragrance. In this study, the floral characteristics of different *Hedychium* accessions were analyzed efficiently by combined analysis using GC–MS and E-nose. Herein, we provided a reference for the establishment of the rapid detection of *Hedychium* floral volatile profiles. In the future, the combination of different detection methods can be applied to precisely identify and measure the floral VOCs of ornamental plants.

4. Materials and Methods

4.1. Plant Materials

The scent intensity of floral volatile compounds from *Hedychium* accessions was assessed by 25 trained assessors, as described previously [60]. Based on the evaluation data, *H. coronarium ‘ZS’*, *H. forrestii ‘Gaoling’*, *H. ‘Jin’* (hybrid cultivar), *H. ‘Caixia’* (hybrid culti-
Molecules 2021, 26, 5425

var), H. ‘Zhaoxia’ (hybrid cultivar), and H. coccineum ‘KMH’ were categorized as highly fragrant, medium, weak, weak, weak, and faintly scented, respectively (Supplementary Table S2). The plants were grown under natural light conditions at South China Agricultural University, Guangzhou, China (23.16° N, 113.36° E). The plants were grown in the controlled greenhouse under conditions: 26 ± 2 °C and 75–80% humidity.

4.2. Sample Preparation and HS-SPME-GC–MS Analysis

The samples for volatile determination were collected in the morning from September to October. The individual fresh flower (2 g) was placed in a 250 mL glass bottle supplemented with an internal standard. The flower was enclosed in a 250 milliliter (mL) glass bottle with the addition of 1.728 micrograms (µg) ethyl caprate, which served as an internal standard. After this, the bottle was immediately closed with aluminum foil. After 30 min, polydimethylsiloxane (PDMS, with 50/30 µm divinylbenzene/Carboxen, Supelco) fiber was injected into the bottle for 30 min to trap the volatiles, which was followed by insertion into a GC–MS (Agilent) or E-nose system for volatile analysis, as described previously [11,43]. The HS-SPME extraction was performed at 26 ± 2 °C. The GC–MS system with Agilent 7890A GC and Agilent 5975C MSD was provided with an Agilent DB-5MS capillary column (30 m × 0.25 mm), and helium gas was provided as a carrier. The flow of helium gas was kept constant at 1 mL/min. Initially, the GC injection port temperatures was maintained at 40 °C for 3 min, which was followed by an increase in temperature of 5 °C/min to 250 °C. The column effluent was ionized by electron ionization (EI) at an energy of 70 eV with a transfer temperature of 280 °C and a source temperature of 170 °C. The floral volatiles analysis was performed at the full-bloom stage. The chromatographic running time was 30 min. Three replicates were tested for each variety. The relative quantification of volatiles was calculated using Agilent ChemStation Data Analysis Application based on peak area ratio and the quantity of internal standard. Relative contents (%) = (area under peak/total peak area) × 100.

4.3. E-Nose Analysis

A PEN3 portable E-nose (Airsense Company, Schwerin, Germany) was used in the assay. The structure includes a sampling apparatus, a sensor array unit, and pattern-recognition software, as explained previously [54]. The sensor array consists of ten metal oxide semiconductor (MOS) sensors (W1C, W5S, W3C, W6S, W5C, W1S, W1W, W2S, W2W, W3S). The characteristics of the MOS sensors are provided in Supplementary Table S3. The gas in the headspace was thrust over the surface of the sensor for 5 min at a constant flow rate of 150 mL/min. The interval time was 10 s, while the values of the stabilized response sensors were 35–40 s. Three replicates were tested for each variety. For data processing, the stable value of each sensor was extracted.

4.4. Identification of VOCs

The floral volatile compounds were identified by comparing them with mass spectra from the NIST Mass Spectral Library (NIST 08), with existing works of literature, and with authentic standards. Mass spectra were obtained by automatic scanning at m/z 20 to 500 amu. The identification of compounds was perceived via comparing the mass spectra with NIST 08 at a match factor of ≥80 [42,51]. The data were processed using mass hunter qualitative analysis workflow software (Agilent Technologies Inc., Santa Clara, CA, USA). Linear retention indices (LRI) of the volatile compounds were measured via an alkane series standard (C7–C40) (Sigma, St. Louis, MO, USA) separated on the DB-5 MS capillary column under the same GC–MS analysis conditions.

4.5. Statistical Analysis

Statistical Package for the Social Sciences 19.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA) was used for the statistical analysis. The differences among samples were calculated via analysis of variance (ANOVA). Data are presented as the mean ± SD (n = 3–5). R 4.0.5 internal
statistical functions and the external packages “corrplot” and “mixOmics” were used for the multivariate statistical methods employed (Spearman correlation analysis, hierarchical clustering analysis (HCA), principal component analysis (PCA), and partial least squares (PLS)). Visualization of significant volatile organic compound correlations was performed via a PLS regression network using Cytoscape [61].

5. Conclusions

In the current study, we evaluated the floral volatile profile of six *Hedychium* accessions using HS–SPME–GC–MS and E-nose technology. The HS–SPME–GC–MS analysis revealed that (E)-β-ocimene, linalool, and methyl benzoate were abundant in highly scented *H. coronarium* ‘ZS’, while eucalyptol was the foremost compound in the medium fragrant *H. forrestii* ‘Gaoling’. Furthermore, analysis of volatile compounds via E-nose technology showed that sensors W1W, W2W, W5S, and W6S played an important role in the recognition of volatile profiles of six *Hedychium* accessions. The correlation analysis between volatile compounds and sensors showed that specific sensors were more sensitive to terpenoids and benzenoids/phenylpropanoids. Our SPME–GC–MS and E-nose will facilitate the researcher in the *Hedychium* breeding program to develop new cultivars of high ornamental traits.

Supplementary Materials: The following are available online. Figure S1: Total ion chromatogram of the volatile compounds released from the flowers of six *Hedychium* accessions, Figure S2: A pictorial representation of the number of volatile compounds overlapping in different *Hedychium* accessions, Table S1: The list of floral volatile components in *Hedychium* accessions and their relative contents %, Table S2: The information of six *Hedychium* accessions, Table S3: Sensors used in this study and their main application in PEN3.

Author Contributions: Conceptualization, Y.Z. and Y.F.; Data curation, F.A., Z.W. and Y.Y. (Yunyi Yu); Formal analysis, Y.Z., Z.W., Y.Y. (Yunyi Yu), and Y.Y. (Yuechong Yue); Funding acquisition, R.Y.; Investigation, Z.W. and Y.Y. (Yuechong Yue); Methodology, Z.W.; Project administration, Y.F.; Resources, X.L. and R.Y.; Software, Y.Z. and X.L.; Supervision, R.Y. and Y.F.; Validation, X.L.; Visualization, Y.Y. (Yuechong Yue); Writing—original draft, Y.Z. and F.A.; Writing—review and editing, F.A., R.Y. and Y.F. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Funding: This work was supported by the Key-Areas Research and Development Program of Guangdong Province (Grant No. 2020B020220007), National Natural Science Foundation of China (Grant No. 31770738), People’s Livelihood Science and Technology Projects of Guangzhou (Grant No. 201903010054) to Yanping fan, and National Natural Science Foundation of China (Grant no. 31870690) to Rangcai Yu.

Institutional Review Board Statement: Not applicable.

Informed Consent Statement: Not applicable.

Data Availability Statement: The data is provided in the Supplementary Files.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Sample Availability: Samples of the compounds are not available from the authors.

Abbreviations

- **E-nose**: Electronic nose
- **GC–MS**: Gas chromatography–mass spectrometry
- **HCA**: Hierarchical clustering analysis
- **MOS**: Metal oxide semiconductor
- **PCA**: Principal component analysis
- **PDMS**: Polydimethylsiloxane
- **PLS**: Partial least squares
- **SPME**: Solid-phase microextraction
- **SSR**: Simple sequence repeat
- **VOCs**: Volatile organic compounds
References

1. Sakhanokho, H.F.; Sampson, B.J.; Tabanca, N.; Wedge, D.E.; Demirci, B.; Baser, K.H.C.; Bernier, U.R.; Tsikolia, M.; Agramonte, N.M.; Becnel, J.J. Chemical composition, antifungal and insecticidal activities of Hedychium essential oils. *Molecules* **2013**, *18*, 4308–4327. [CrossRef]

2. Chan, E.W.C.; Wong, S.K. Phytochemistry and pharmacology of ornamental gingers, *Hedychium coronarium* and *Alpinia purpurata*: A review. *J. Integr. Med.* **2015**, *13*, 368–379. [CrossRef]

3. Joshi, S.; Chanotiya, C.S.; Agarwal, G.; Prakash, O.; Pant, A.K.; Mathela, C.S. Terpenoid compositions, and antioxidant and antimicrobial properties of the rhizome essential oils of different Hedychium species. *Chem. Biodivers.* **2008**, *5*, 299–309. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

4. Ding, H.-B.; Yang, B.; Zhou, S.-S.; Li, R.; Maw, M.B.; Kyaw, W.M.; Tan, Y.-H. *Hedychium putaoense* (Zingiberaceae), a new species from Putao, Kachin state, northern Myanmar. *PhytoKeys* **2018**, *94*, 51–57. [CrossRef]

5. Ashokan, A.; Gowda, V. *Hedychium ziroense* (Zingiberaceae), a new species of ginger lily from Northeast India. *PhytoKeys* **2019**, *117*, 73–84. [CrossRef]

6. Zhou, Y.; Wei, X.; Abbas, F.; Yu, Y.; Yu, R.; Fan, Y. Genome-wide identification of simple sequence repeats and assessment of genetic diversity in *Hedychium*. *J. Appl. Res. Med. Aromat. Plants* **2021**, *24*, 100312.

7. Fan, Y.-P.; Wang, X.-R.; Yu, R.-C.; Yang, P. Analysis on the aroma components in several species of *Hedychium*. *Acta Hortic.* **2007**, *73*, 231.

8. Baez, D.; Pino, J.A.; Morales, D. Floral scent composition in *Hedychium coronarium* J. Koenig analyzed by SPME. *J. Essent. Oil Res.* **2011**, *23*, 64–67. [CrossRef]

9. Ke, Y.; Abbas, F.; Zhou, Y.; Yu, R.; Yue, Y.; Li, X.; Yu, Y.; Fan, Y. Genome-wide analysis and characterization of the Aux/IAA Family genes related to floral scent formation in *Hedychium coronarium*. *Int. J. Mol. Sci.* **2019**, *20*, 3235. [CrossRef]

10. Fan, Y.; Yu, R.; Huang, Y.; Chen, Y. Studies on the essential constituent of *Hedychium flavum* and *H. coronarium*. *Acta Hortic.* **2003**, *57*, 475.

11. Abbas, F.; Ke, Y.; Zhou, Y.; Yu, Y.; Waseem, M.; Ashraf, D.; Wang, C.; Wang, X.; Li, X.; Yue, Y. Genome-wide analysis reveals the potential role of MYB transcription factors in floral scent formation in *Hedychium coronarium*. *Front. Plant Sci.* **2021**, *12*, 58. [CrossRef]

12. Abbas, F.; Ke, Y.; Zhou, Y.; Yu, Y.; Waseem, M.; Ashraf, U.; Li, X.; Yu, R.; Fan, Y. Genome-wide analysis of ARF transcription factors reveals *HcARF5* expression profile associated with the biosynthesis of β-ocimene synthase in *Hedychium coronarium*. *Plant Cell Rep.* **2020**, *40*, 1–16. [CrossRef]

13. Abbas, F.; Ke, Y.; Yu, R.; Yue, Y.; Amanullah, S.; Jahangir, M.M.; Fan, Y. Volatile terpenoids: Multiple functions, biosynthesis, modulation and manipulation by genetic engineering. *Planta* **2017**, *246*, 803–816. [CrossRef]

14. Dudareva, N.; Klempien, A.; Muhlemann, J.K.; Kaplan, I. Biosynthesis, function and metabolic engineering of plant volatile organic compounds. *New Phytol.* **2013**, *198*, 16–32. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

15. Muhlemann, J.K.; Klempien, A.; Dudareva, N. Floral volatiles: From biosynthesis to function. *Plant Cell Environ.* **2014**, *37*, 1936–1949. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

16. Gershenson, J.; Dudareva, N. The function of terpene natural products in the natural world. *Nat. Chem. Biol.* **2007**, *3*, 408–414. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

17. Pichersky, E.; Dudareva, N. Scent engineering: Toward the goal of controlling how flowers smell. *Trends Biotechnol.* **2007**, *25*, 105–110. [CrossRef]

18. Pichersky, E.; Noel, J.P.; Dudareva, N. Biosynthesis of plant volatiles: Nature’s diversity and ingenuity. *Science* **2006**, *311*, 808–811. [CrossRef]

19. Nagegowda, D.A. Plant volatile terpenoid metabolism: Biosynthetic genes, transcriptional regulation and subcellular compartmentation. *FEBS Lett.* **2010**, *584*, 2965–2973. [CrossRef]

20. Tholl, D. Biosynthesis and biological functions of terpenoids in plants. In *Biotechnology of Isoprenoids*; Springer: Berlin/Heidelberg, Germany, 2015; pp. 63–106.

21. Knudsen, J.T.; Eriksson, R.; Gershenson, J.; Stähl, B. Diversity and distribution of floral scent. *Bot. Rev.* **2006**, *72*, 1–120. [CrossRef]

22. Corley, J. Fragrances for natural and certified organic personal care products: The link between fragrance and health in personal care product development. *Perfum. Flavorist* **2007**, *32*, 24–28.

23. Dötterl, S.; Wolfe, L.M.; Jürgens, A. Qualitative and quantitative analyses of flower scent in *Silene latifolia*. *Phytochemistry* **2005**, *66*, 203–213. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

24. Pino, J.A.; Quijano-Celis, C.E.; Peralta-Bohórquez, A.F. Qualitative and Quantitative Analyses of Flower Scent in *Lantana canescens* Kunth. *J. Essent. Oil Bear. Plants* **2011**, *14*, 30–37. [CrossRef]

25. Rusanov, K.; Kovacheva, N.; Rusanova, M.; Atanasov, I. Traditional *Rosa damascena* flower harvesting practices evaluated through GC/MS metabolite profiling of flower volatiles. *Food Chem.* **2011**, *129*, 1851–1859. [CrossRef]

26. Wang, C.; Abbas, F.; Zhou, Y.; Ke, Y.; Li, X.; Yue, Y.; Yu, Y.; Yu, R.; Fan, Y. Genome-wide identification and expression pattern of SnRK gene family under several hormone treatments and its role in floral scent emission in *Hedychium coronarium*. *PeerJ* **2021**, *9*, e10883. [CrossRef]

27. Yue, Y.; Yu, R.; Fan, Y. Transcriptome profiling provides new insights into the formation of floral scent in *Hedychium coronarium*. *BMC Genom.* **2015**, *16*, 470. [CrossRef]
28. Li, Y.; Ma, H.; Wan, Y.; Li, T.; Liu, X.; Sun, Z.; Li, Z. Volatile organic compounds emissions from *Luculia pinceana* flower and its changes at different stages of flower development. *Molecules* 2016, 21, 531. [CrossRef]

29. Abbas, F.; Ke, Y.; Yu, R.; Fan, Y. Functional characterization and expression analysis of two terpene synthases involved in floral scent formation in *Lilium ´Siberia´*. *Planta* 2019, 249, 71–93. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

30. Abbas, F.; Ke, Y.; Zhou, Y.; Ashraf, U.; Li, X.; Yu, Y.; Yue, Y.; Ahmad, K.W.; Yu, R.; Fan, Y. Molecular cloning, characterization and expression analysis of LoTPS2 and LoTPS4 involved in floral scent formation in oriental hybrid *Lilium* variety ´Siberia´. *Phytochemistry* 2020, 173, 112294. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

31. Abbas, F.; Ke, Y.; Zhou, Y.; Waseem, M.; Yu, Y.; Ashraf, U.; Li, X.; Wang, C.; Yue, Y.; Yu, R. Cloning, functional characterization and expression analysis of LoTPS5 from *Lilium ´Siberia´*. *Gene* 2020, 756, 144921. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

32. Cai, X.; Mai, R.-Z.; Zou, J.-J.; Zhang, H.-Y.; Zeng, X.-L.; Zheng, R.-R.; Wang, C.-Y. Analysis of aroma-active compounds in three sweet osmanthus (*Osmanthus fragrans*) cultivars by GC-olfactometry and GC-MS. *J. Zhejiang Univ. -Sci. B* 2014, 15, 638–648. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

33. Li, R.; Fan, Y. Molecular cloning and expression analysis of a terpene synthase gene, *HcTPS2*, in *Hedychium coronarium*. *Plant Mol. Biol. Report.* 2011, 29, 35–42. [CrossRef]

34. Li, X.-Y.; Zheng, S.-Y.; Yu, R.-C.; Fan, Y.-P. Promoters of *HcTPS1* and *HcTPS2* genes from *Hedychium coronarium* direct floral-specific, developmental-regulated and stress-inducible gene expression in transgenic tobacco. *Plant Mol. Biol. Report.* 2014, 32, 864–880. [CrossRef]

35. Chen, H.; Yue, Y.; Yu, R.; Fan, Y. A *Hedychium coronarium* short chain alcohol dehydrogenase is a player in allo-ocimene biosynthesis. *Plant Mol. Biol.* 2019, 101, 297–313. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

36. Wilson, A.D. Application of electronic-nose technologies and VOC-biomarkers for the noninvasive early diagnosis of gastrointestinal diseases. *Sensors* 2018, 18, 2613. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

37. Shi, H.; Zhang, M.; Adhikari, B. Advances of electronic nose and its application in fresh foods: A review. *Crit. Rev. Food Sci. Nutr.* 2018, 58, 2700–2710. [CrossRef]

38. Capelli, L.; Sironi, S.; Del Rosso, R. Electronic noses for environmental monitoring applications. *Sensors* 2014, 14, 19979–20007. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

39. Qiu, S.; Gao, L.; Wang, J. Classification and regression of ELM, LVQ and SVM for E-nose data of strawberry juice. *J. Food Eng.* 2015, 144, 77–85. [CrossRef]

40. Fujioka, K.; Shirasu, M.; Manome, Y.; Ito, N.; Kakishima, S.; Minami, T.; Tominaga, T.; Shimozono, F.; Iwamoto, T.; Ikeda, K. Objective display and discrimination of floral odors from *Amorphophallus titanum*, bloomed on different dates and at different locations, using an electronic nose. *Sensors* 2012, 12, 2152–2161. [CrossRef]

41. Zhang, B.; Huang, Y.; Zhang, Q.; Liu, X.; Li, F.; Chen, K. Fragrance discrimination of Chinese *Cymbidium* species and cultivars using an electronic nose. *Sci. Hortic.* 2014, 172, 271–277. [CrossRef]

42. Srinivasan, A.; Ahn, M.S.; Jo, G.S.; Suh, J.N.; Seo, K.H.; Kim, W.H.; Kang, Y.I.; Lee, Y.R.; Choi, Y.J. Analysis of relative scent intensity, volatile compounds and gene expression in *Freesia* ´Shiny Gold´. *Plants* 2020, 9, 1597. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

43. Yue, Y.; Yu, R.; Fan, Y. Characterization of two monoterpene synthases involved in floral scent formation in *Hedychium coronarium*. *Planta* 2014, 240, 745–762. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

44. Du, F.; Wang, T.; Fan, J.; Liu, Z.; Zong, J.; Fan, W.; Han, Y.; Grierson, D. Volatile composition and classification of *Lilium* flower aroma types and identification, polymorphisms, and alternative splicing of their monoterpene synthase genes. *Hortic. Res.* 2019, 6, 110. [CrossRef]

45. Wei, Q.; Xia, Q.; Wang, Y.; Chen, W.; Liu, C.; Zeng, R.; Xie, L.; Yi, M.; Guo, H. Profiling of volatile compounds and associated gene expression in two *Anthurium* cultivars and their F1 hybrid progenies. *Molecules* 2021, 26, 2902. [CrossRef]

46. Yue, Y.; Wang, L.; Yu, R.; Chen, F.; He, J.; Li, X.; Yu, Y.; Fan, Y. Coordinated and high-level expression of biosynthetic pathway genes is responsible for the production of a major floral scent compound methyl benzoate in *Hedychium coronarium*. *Front. Plant Sci.* 2021, 12, 650852. [CrossRef]

47. Gutiérrez, J.; Horrillo, M.C. Advances in artificial olfaction: Sensors and applications. *Talanta* 2014, 124, 95–105. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

48. Qiu, S.; Wang, J.; Gao, L. Qualification and quantification of processed strawberry juice based on electronic nose and tongue. *LWT-Food Sci. Technol.* 2015, 60, 115–123. [CrossRef]

49. Li, D.; Lei, T.; Zhang, S.; Shao, X.; Xie, C. A novel headspace integrated E-nose and its application in discrimination of Chinese medical herbs. *Sens. Actuators B Chem.* 2015, 221, 556–563. [CrossRef]

50. Zhang, L.; Hu, Y.; Wang, Y.; Kong, B.; Chen, Q. Evaluation of the flavour properties of cooked chicken drumsticks as affected by sugar smoking times using an electronic nose, electronic tongue, and HS-SPME/GC-MS. *LWT* 2021, 140, 110764. [CrossRef]

51. Wang, S.; Zhao, F.; Wu, W.; Wang, P.; Ye, N. Comparison of volatiles in different jasmine tea grade samples using electronic nose and automatic thermal desorption-gas chromatography-mass spectrometry followed by multivariate statistical analysis. *Molecules* 2020, 25, 380. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

52. Du, D.; Xu, M.; Wang, J.; Gu, S.; Zhu, L.; Hong, X. Tracing internal quality and aroma of a red-fleshed kiwifruit during ripening by means of GC-MS and E-nose. *RSC Adv.* 2019, 9, 21164–21174. [CrossRef]

53. Xin, R.; Liu, X.; Wei, C.; Yang, C.; Liu, H.; Cao, X.; Wu, D.; Zhang, B.; Chen, K. E-Nose and GC-MS reveal a difference in the volatile profiles of white- and red-fleshed peach fruit. *Sensors* 2018, 18, 765. [CrossRef] [PubMed]
54. Fan, J.; Zhang, W.; Zhou, T.; Zhang, D.; Zhang, D.; Zhang, L.; Wang, G.; Cao, F. Discrimination of Malus taxa with different scent intensities using electronic nose and gas chromatography–mass spectrometry. Sensors 2018, 18, 3429. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

55. Ray, H.; Bhattacharyya, N.; Ghosh, A.; Tudu, B.; Bandyopadhyay, R.; Ghosh, A.; Biswas, S.P.; Majumdar, S. Fragrance profiling of Jasminum sambac Ait. flowers using electronic nose. IEEE Sens. J. 2016, 17, 160–168. [CrossRef]

56. Schuhfried, E.; Betta, E.; Cappellin, L.; Aprea, E.; Gasperi, F.; Märk, T.D.; Biasioli, F. Withering of plucked Trachelospermum jasminoides (star jasmine) flowers–time-dependent volatile compound profile obtained with SPME/GC–MS and proton transfer reaction-mass spectrometry (PTR-MS). Postharvest Biol. Technol. 2017, 123, 1–11. [CrossRef]

57. Tholl, D.; Hossain, O.; Weinhold, A.; Röse, U.S.; Wei, Q. Trends and applications in plant volatile sampling and analysis. Plant J. 2021, 106, 314–325. [CrossRef]

58. Chaparro-Torres, L.A.; Bueso, M.C.; Fernández-Trujillo, J.P. Aroma volatiles obtained at harvest by HS-SPME/GC-MS and INDEX/MS-E-nose fingerprint discriminate climacteric behaviour in melon fruit. J. Sci. Food Agric. 2016, 96, 2352–2365. [CrossRef]

59. Farneti, B.; Khomenko, I.; Grisenti, M.; Ajelli, M.; Betta, E.; Algarra, A.A.; Cappellin, L.; Aprea, E.; Gasperi, F.; Biasioli, F. Exploring blueberry aroma complexity by chromatographic and direct-injection spectrometric techniques. Front. Plant Sci. 2017, 8, 617. [CrossRef]

60. Oyama-Okubo, N.; Tsuji, T. Analysis of floral scent compounds and classification by scent quality in tulip cultivars. J. Jpn. Soc. Hortic. Sci. 2013, 82, 344–353. [CrossRef]

61. Cline, M.S.; Smoot, M.; Cerami, E.; Kuchinsky, A.; Landys, N.; Workman, C.; Christmas, R.; Avila-Campilo, I.; Creech, M.; Gross, B. Integration of biological networks and gene expression data using Cytoscape. Nat. Protoc. 2007, 2, 2366. [CrossRef]