The author apologizes for an error in Fig. 2, where *An. farauti* was mistakenly identified as blue and *An. hinesorum* as red. Instead, *An. farauti* should be red and *An. hinesorum* blue. The correct figure is as follows:

Fig. 2. Potential conflicting scenarios between the mtDNA and nuclear DNA. Cryptic species *An. farauti* (coastal), *An. hinesorum* (coastal and inland), *An. irenicus* (Solomon Islands restricted) and outgroup *An. koliensis* (New Guinea) were sequenced for the mtDNA COI and two nuclear markers (ITS2 and ribosomal protein S9 (rpS9)). A PhyML analysis of reveals that *An. farauti* and *An. hinesorum* are reciprocally monophyletic at both nuclear markers, however a genetic and geographic population of *An. farauti* also appears paraphyletic for the mtDNA COI. This *An. farauti* COI population emerges within *An. hinesorum* (red branch in blue *An. hinesorum* tree). The distribution of this mtDNA population is also shown on the map in red and is most likely the result of past introgression with *An. hinesorum* followed by a mitochondrial sweep through a genetically and geographically restricted *An. farauti* population in northwest Australia and southern New Guinea (Figure was modified from our study of Ambrose et al. 2012).

Reference