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**