Parasitology

cambridge.org/par

DNA barcoding mosquitoes: advice for potential prospectors – CORRIGENDUM

Nigel W. Beebe

Corrigendum

Cite this article: Beebe NW (2020). DNA barcoding mosquitoes: advice for potential prospectors – CORRIGENDUM. *Parasitology* **147**, 126–126. https://doi.org/10.1017/S0031182018000859

doi: 10.1017/S0031182018000343, Published by Cambridge University Press, 22 March 2018

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:

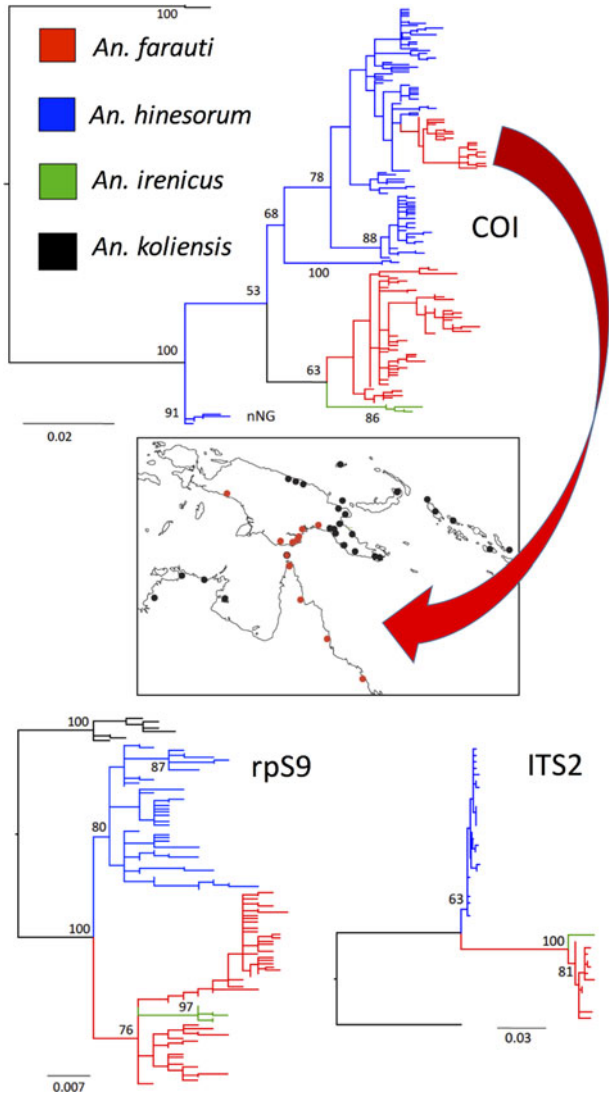

Fig. 2. Potential conflicting scenarios between the mtDNA and nuclear DNA. Cryptic species *An. fatrauti* (coastal), *An. hinesorum* (coastal and inland), *An irenicus* (Solomon Islands restricted) and outgroup *An. koliensis* (New Guinea) were sequenced for the mtDNA COI and two nuclear markers (ITS2 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

Nigel W. Beebe (2018) DNA barcoding mosquitoes: advice for potential prospectors, *Parasitology*. Published by Cambridge University Press, 22 March 2018. doi:10.1017/S0031182018000343.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS