



Correction to: Update of the Phlebotominae Fauna with New Records for Argentina and Observations on Leishmaniasis Transmission Scenarios at a Regional Scale

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Published online: 14 February 2022
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Correction to: Neotropical Entomology

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s13744-021-00934-7>

In the caption of Fig. 2 of the above mentioned publication, the species names of panels C and D were interchanged. It should have indicated: **C** *Nyssomyia whitmani*, **D** *Nyssomyia neivai*

The complete and correct caption of Fig. 2 is published here.

Fig. 2 Records of Phlebotominae species in Argentina (black dots): **A** *Lutzomyia longipalpis*, **B** *Migonemyia migonei*, **C** *Nyssomyia whitmani*, **D** *Nyssomyia neivai* and **E** *Evandromyia cortezzii* s.l. Relative abundance in each site is represented by red dots when it is high (75–100%) or by green dots when it is moderate (50–75%). The subdivision of the

map is according to the phytogeographic provinces and vegetation units of Oyarzabal et al. (2018), only those containing records were referenced. Vegetation Units: (01) Montane rainforest and alder/pine forest of the hill; (02) transitional forest; (03) Paranense rainforest; reinfrest of Misiones; (04) Paraná Valley; (05) Paraná Delta; (07) Chaco “serrano”; (09) arid Chaco; (12) semiarid Chaco; (13) subhumid Chaco; (14) humid Chaco with forests, grasslands and palm groves of Caranday; (15) humid Chaco with forests and glens; (16) submeridional lowlands; *Spartina* grasslands; (17) grasslands and palm groves of Yatay; (18) Iberá stuaries; (19) Ñandubayzal and Montien Forest; (20) “Espinillar”; (21) “Algarrobal”; (27) Fields and “Urundayzales; (28) Weeds; (29) Mesopotamian Pampas; (30) Pampa “ondulada”

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13744-021-00934-7>.

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