Hawaii's Sea Creatures Revised Edition: Corrections and revisions as of November 23, 2009. (page numbers of items added since October 2008 are in red)

p. iii “Third Printing, February 2006” should be “Third Printing (Revised), February 2006

p. 31: WINGED BOX JELLYFISH. *Carybdea alata* should (maybe) now be *Alatina moseri*. Vahe Demirjian writes:
Gershwin (2005) noted that *Carybdea alata* Reynaud, 1830 is unidenitifiable from the description and described a new genus and two new species of box jellyfish, *Alatina mordens* (type species of Alatina Gershwin, 2005) and *A. rainensis* and referred to this genus *Carybdea alata* and several other species that were formerly synonymized with *C. alata*. Her statement implies that *C.alata* is a nomen dubium and so the alatine box jellyfish from Hawaiian waters that you illustrated on page 31 of Hawai'i's Sea Creatures *is Alatina moseri* (Mayer, 1906). Thus, *A. moseri* is the only species of the *Alatina alata* complex known from Hawai'i.

Gershwin, L.A. 2005. *Carybdea alata* auct. *Manokia stiasnyi*, reclassified to a new family with description of a new genus and two new species. Memoirs Queensland Museum 51(2): 501–523.

However, some specialists question this finding. Dr. Gerald Crow of the Waikiki Aquarium writes that Gershwin based her results on morphology, specifically the presence of stinging cells on the bell, which he says can be variable, and adds that she did not do any DNA work, which he regards as essential. Also, he says that she did not request any specimens from Hawaii but used material already in the Smithsonian. Finally, he regards the journal she published in as not well refereed.

p. 62: OCELLATED BLACK CORAL, last line: change *Leptastraea bottae* to *Cyphastraea agassizi*. (*L. bottae* is an older, incorrect name for *C. agassizi* in Hawai’i)

p. 69: BRANCHING BLACK CORAL. Change to HAWAIIAN BLACK CORAL. Change *Antipathes* sp. to *Antipathes griggi* Opresko, 2009.

p. 131: MAUI SPINDLE. Vahe Demirjian writes:
“The Maui Spindle has a scientific name at last: *Fusinus mauiensis* Calloman and Snyder, 2006. Also, the unnamed spindle reported off Oahu and Kauai has been named *Fusinus michaelrogersi* Goodwin, 2001. The third Hawaiian species in the *Fusinus undatus* complex, *F. midwayensis* Kosuge, 1979, is known only from Midway Atoll. The true *Fusinus undatus* is a valid species of Indo-Pacific spindle, but it does not occur in Hawai'i. (Note that *F. mauiensis* was misidentifed as *F.undatus* and *F. michaelrogersi* as *F. nicobaricus*.) There are thus four species of *Fusinus* in Hawai'i: *F. mauiensis* Calloman and Snyder, 2006, *F. michaelrogersi* Goodwin, 2001, *F. midwayensis* Kosuge, 1979, and *F. sandvicensis* (Sowerby, 1880)." Callomon, P., and Snyder, M. A., 2006. On the Genus *Fusinus* in Japan II: *F. undatus, F. similis* and Related Pacific Taxa, with the Description of *F. mauiensis* n. sp. (Gastropoda: Fasciolariidae). Venus 65 (3): 177-191.

Goodwin, D. R., 2001. A new species of *Fusinus* from the north-western Hawaiian Islands (Gastropoda: Fasciolariidae). Bulletin of the Institute of Malacology, Tokyo 3(8):115-117, pl. 41.
Kosuge, S., 1979. Report on the Mollusca on Guyots from the Central Pacific collected by 2nd and 3rd cruises of R/V Kaiyomaru in 1972 to 73 with descriptions of twelve new species . Bull. Inst. Malac. Tokyo, 1(2):24-36.

p. 146-147: SWOLLEN BUBBLE SHELL, PAPER BUBBLE SHELL, WAVY BUBBLE SHELL: Family Hydatinidae should be Family Aplustridae

p. 147: WAVY BUBBLE SHELL *Micromelo undata* should be *Micromelo undatum*

p. 155: ORANGE GUMDROP *Berthellina* sp. should be *Berthellina delicata* (Pease, 1861). ~~It probably preys on colonial tunicates~~. It feeds on various hard corals and sponges.

p. 170: WHITE AND BROWN DENDRODORIS *Dendrodoris albobrunnea* Allen, 1933 should be *Dendrodoris elongata* Baba, 1936

p. 171: RED DENDRODORIS *Dendrodoris rubra* (Kelaart, 1858). This slug should be *Dendrodoris* sp. *Dendrodoris rubra* has been synonymized with *D. fumata. D. fumata* also occurs in Hawaii, but is clearly different. See http://seaslugsofhawaii.com/species/Dendrodoris-sp1-a.html

pp. 172-173: SPANISH DANCER. It is fairly clear that there are two species of "Spanish Dancer" in Hawaii and that *Hexabranchus sanguineus* is probably not the correct name for either of them. Final determination may have to wait until someone examines their DNA. Meanwhile, the animal at the bottom of p. 172 can be provisionally called the Yellowmargin Spanish Dancer *Hexabranchus aureomarginatus* and the one at the top of p. 173 the Redmargin Spanish Dancer *H. pulchellus*.
http://seaslugsofhawaii.com/species/Hexabranchus-aureomarginatus-a.html
http://seaslugsofhawaii.com/species/Hexabranchus-pulchellus-a.html
http://seaslugsofhawaii.com/general/Hexabranchus-article.html

p. 173: VARICOSE PHYLLIDIA. 3rd line from bottom: ~~Two Hawaiian species very close in appearance, a *Fryeria* and another *Phyllidia*, remain unnamed~~. Two Hawaiian slugs very close in appearance are *Phyllidia exquisita* and an unnamed *Phyllidia*. Both are rare.

p. 180: ANEMONE-EATING NUDIBRANCH *Berghia major*. Although this slug does occur in Hawaii, the illustrated animal is *Berghia salaamica* (Rudman, 1982).. See *http://seaslugsofhawaii.com/general/aeolidiidae.html*

p. 184: 4th line from bottom: *Conchodytes meleagris* should be *Conchodytes meleagrinae*

p. 198: SHORT ARM SAND OCTOPUS
This octopus has now been described and named.
Replace "Octopus sp. 1" with "*Amphioctopus arenicola* Huffard & Hochberg, 2005" See *Molluscan Research* 25(3):113-128 for complete details.

p. 289: KAHE POINT CRAB *Pseudocryptochirus kahe* McCain & Coles, 1979 should be: CAULIFLOWER CORAL GALL CRAB *Utinomiella dimorpha* (Henderson, 1906).

In the next printing I will also change the common name of the species above, *Hapalocarcinus marsupialis,* from CORAL GALL CRAB to LACE CORAL GALL CRAB.

p. 218: UNNAMED SAND SHRIMP *Trachypaeneopsis* sp. change to *Trachypaeneopsis mobilispinis* (Rathbun, 1915). I will have to figure out a new common name for it.

In the first edition this was listed as *Trachypenaeopsis richtersii* (Miers, 1884). I was subsequently advised by Dr. Alain Crosnier that it was an undescribed species. It has now been found to be the same as, or extremely close to, *T. mobilispinis* (Rathbun 1915), a shrimp of the Caribbean and tropical Atlantic. However, since color photographs of the Atlantic population could not be obtained, it is not known whether there are color differences between the two populations. If there are, the two species might eventually be separated.

Crosnier, A., Machordom, A., Boisselier-Dubayle, , Les espèces du genre Trachypenaeopsis (Crustacea, Decapoda, Penaeoidea), Zoosystema, 2007 . 29 : p. 471-489

p. 225: BARRED WIRE CORAL SHRIMP
In the paper cited below, Ivan Marin describes *Pontonides ankeri* n. sp. from Vietnam, which closely resembles this Hawaiian shrimp. The two are probably the same species, but Hawaiian

material needs to be collected to verify this. According to Marin, the Flecked Wire Coral Shrimp on p. 226 likely remains undescribed.

Marin, Ivan, 2007.The coral-associated shrimp genus *Pontonides* (Caridea, Palaemonidae, Pontoniinae) in Nhatrang Bay, Vietnam, with description of two new species. *Zootaxa* 1635: 1–21

p. 230: ORANGE-BANDED SNAPPING SHRIMP
Replace "*Alpheus* c.f. *paracrinitus* Miers, 1881" with *"Alpheus* sp. *macrocheles* group"
According to Dr, Arthur Anker, who specializes in snapping shrimps, the *macrocheles* group is not at all related to *A. paracrinitus.* This shrimp could be *Alpheus paradentipes* or *A. tuthillis*, or even something else. It is not possible to fully identify it without a specimen.

p. 247: Replace entire species account for HAWAIIAN LOCUST LOBSTER *Scyllarus* sp. with
FIJI LOCUST LOBSTER *Biarctus vitiensis* (Dana, 1852)
Small lobsters such as this are sometimes called "locust lobsters." This species was first described from Fijian specimens, thus the name, but it occurs throughout much of the Western and Central Pacific. In Hawai`i it look for it at night along rocky shores, especially near crevices and caves, and sometimes in living coral. It is usually solitary, but large aggregations have been observed. To possibly 1 1/2 in. (At least five other locust lobsters occur in Hawai`i: *Chelarctus aureus, Chelarctus cultrifer, Eduarctus modestus, Galearctus aurora*, and *Petractus demani*.)

p. 271: HOLCOM'S ELBOW CRAB
This crab has now been formally described and bears the scientific name *Daldorfia dimorpha* (Tan & Ng, 2007). The common name should be revised as well. As it turns out, Ron Holcom was not the first to collect this crab – a great many specimens have been collected since the early years of the 20th century. Generally, they were deposited in museums under the name *Daldorfia horrida.*

p. 274: RED SWIMMING CRAB
Genus name has changed. Replace *Charybdis paucidentata* with *Gonioinfradens paucidentata.*
Also "(above)" in the first line of the species account should be "(below)."

p. 289: Replace KAHE POINT CRAB
Pseudochryptochirus kahe McCain and Coles, 1979 with:
CAULIFLOWER CORAL CRAB
Utinomiella dimorpha (Henderson, 1906)

p 364 index: "*Cypraea pellucens*, 119" should be "*Cypraea pellucens*, 110"