

HAWAII'S SEA CREATURE CORRECTIONS for 7th printing

p. 34:

BICOLOR GORGONIAN

Acabaria Melithaea bicolor (Nutting, 1908)

2nd line from bottom: ~~Known only from Hawaii~~ Central and Western Pacific. Previously *Acabaria bicolor*.

p. 37:

DUSKY ANEMONE *Anthopleura nigrescens*: 2nd line from bottom:

~~The species is reported only from Hawaii and India but is possibly more widespread.~~ Indo-Pacific and Eastern Pacific.

p. 56:

LOBE CORAL

23 lines from bottom: ~~Jonesius~~ *Cheruisius triunguiculatus*

p. 62:

BEWICK CORAL

Leptastrea bewickensis Veron, Pichon, and Wijsman-Bes~~t~~, 1977 (add "t" at end of "Wijsman-Bes")

p. 73: bottom paragraph:

Free-living (turbellarian) flatworms remain a poorly known group with about ~~3,000~~ 4,500 described species worldwide. Only 40-50-60 are documented from Hawai'i; more remain to be discovered and named. ~~Twelve~~ Thirteen species are illustrated here, ~~all belonging to the order Polycladida~~. See http://www.hawaiiifishes.com/inverts/polyclad_flatworms/ for a more complete listing.

p. 74:

~~TRANSLUCENT WHITE PURSE SHELL~~ FLATWORM

Pericelis ~~sp.~~ *hymanae* (Poulter, 1974)

Please replace entire text except for three last sentences:

· These white flatworms are locally common under stones in shallow areas with moderate wave action, such as Black Point, O'ahu, or Kapalua Bay, Maui. Many have a narrow, brown, midbody stripe anteriorly. They appear to be associated with the Brown Purse Shell, *Isognomon perna*, (p. 186) and are named for American zoologist Libbie H. Hyman (1888-1969), a specialist in free-living flatworms and the author of a widely-used multivolume text on invertebrates. To almost 2 in. Known only from Hawai'i. Photo: Napili Bay, Maui. 10 ft.

p. 75:

~~DIVIDED~~ TIGER FLATWORM replace text:

· This black, yellow, and orange flatworm is active by day and easy to spot on the reef. The "cf." in the species name means that the animal is similar to the common Indo-Pacific worm *Pseudoceros dimidiatus*, but is probably a new species. Someday this pretty worm will get its own scientific name. Scientists have long speculated that flatworms with brightly contrasting colors might be poisonous, and tests have confirmed that *P. dimidiatus* contains tetrodotoxin, the same deadly

toxin found in pufferfishes. This worm could well contain tetrodotoxin too. To about 2 1/2 in. Indo-Pacific. Photo: "Casa de Emdeko," Kailua-Kona, Hawai'i. 30 ft.

p. 76:

JEBB'S FLATWORM (add blue text at end)

.... Photo: Honokohau, Hawai'i. 20 ft. Photographs by divers in the Indian and Pacific oceans suggest that Jebb's Flatworm and the Gold-Rim Flatworm (below) may actually be color variations of a single species. DNA tests should provide an answer, but it is unclear which scientific name would take precedence.

p. 76:

GOLD-RIM FLATWORM

... shallow reef flats. It is possible that this worm and Jebb's Flatworm, above, are color variations of a single species. Photo: Scott Johnson. O'ahu. .p. 78:

- a) remove captions from photos: "Orange Rim Flatworm from top photo, "Hyman's Flatworm (a)" from middle photo and "Hyman's Flatworm (b)" from bottom photo.
- b) Crop top photo so right edge lines up with right edge of middle photo.
- c) Move text for ORANGE RIM FLATWORM up next to top photo.
- d) Add text below next to middle photo:

GLORIOUS FLATWORM

Pseudobiceros cf. gloriosus Newman & Cannon, 1994

· Black with an wide orange inner marginal band and a narrow dark rim. The marginal bands continue across the edges of the pseudotentacles, which are square and slightly ruffled. The underside is burgundy. Because this worm differs slightly from the classic Indo-Pacific *P. gloriosus* (which has an additional pink middle marginal band), it might be a distinct species. It is shown here swimming at night. Photo: Waimea Bay, O'ahu. 30 ft.

- e) add blue text to Hyman's Flatworm at bottom & change photo info as shown:

...narrow black outer one. The marginal bands do not continue across the pseudotentacles. The underside is gray-black. Like many flatworms ...

Photos: a) Waimea Bay, O'ahu 30 ft. (swimming); b) Halona Blowhole....

p. 94:

FLAT CHITON

~~*Ischnochiton*~~ *Stenoplax petaloides* (Gould, 1846)

Family Ischnochitonidae

last line: Photo: Scott Johnson. Previously *Ischnochiton petaloides*

p. 105:

SEA CUCUMBER SNAIL

6 lines from bottom: *Actinopyga mauritiana varians*

p. 155:

POLYGON PLEUROBRANCH *Pleurobranchus sp. cf. peroni*

p. 161:

WHITE-SPOTTED NUDIBRANCH

Chromodoris Goniobranchus albopunctata[us](#)

This slug's back varies from yellow to red, but is always densely speckled with tiny white spots and rings. Around the margin are three bands of solid color, the innermost orange-yellow, the outer bright blue, and the center band a dark mixture of the two. Its foot is solid yellow. Rarely seen in Hawai'i, this animal has been found in both silty and clear water at depths between 10 and 30 ft. To about 2 1/2 in., ~~but usually half that size.~~ Indo-Pacific. Photo: Scott Gietler. Ulua Beach, Maui. 25 ft. [Previously *Chromodoris albopunctata*.](#)

p. 161:

WHITE-BUMP NUDIBRANCH

Chromodoris Goniobranchus albopustulosa[us](#)

Add at end: [Previously *Chromodoris albopustulosa*.](#)

p. 162:

DECORATED NUDIBRANCH

Chromodoris Goniobranchus decora[us](#)

Add at end: [Previously *Chromodoris decora*.](#)

p. 162:

MIDWAY NUDIBRANCH

Chromodoris Goniobranchus sp. 2

Add at end: [Previously *Chromodoris* sp. 2](#)

p. 163:

RED-SPOTTED NUDIBRANCH

Chromodoris Goniobranchus sp. 1

Typo: To about 1 1/2 in. ~~To about 1 1/2 in.~~ Photo: Pupukea, O`ahu. 20 ft.

Add at end: [Previously *Chromodoris* sp. 1](#)

p. 163:

TREMBLING NUDIBRANCH

Chromodoris Goniobranchus vibrata[us](#)

Add at end: [Previously *Chromodoris vibrata*.](#)

p. 163:

BLACK-MARGIN NUDIBRANCH

Glossodoris Doriprismatica atromarginata

Add at end: [Previously *Glossodoris atromarginata*](#)

p. 164:

SNOW-GODDESS NUDIBRANCH

Glossodoris Ardeadoris poliahu (Bertsch and Gosliner, 1989) (add parentheses)

Add at end: [Previously *Glossodoris poliahu*.](#)

p. 165:

TOM SMITH'S NUDIBRANCH

Glossodoris Ardeadoris tomsmithi (Bertsch and Gosliner, 1989) (add parentheses)

· This pretty slug is creamy white with porcelain white dots on the back; it has a ruffled margin bordered in yellow. The rhinophores are blue-black and the feathery circlet of gills shows some black as well. ~~This species has been confused in the past with *C. albonotata*, a similar nudibranch from the South Pacific.~~ It was named for biologist Bertsch's dive buddy, Tom Smith, who had a good eye for nudibranchs and often saved the day for his companion by supplying forgotten dive equipment. To about 1 in. Known from Hawai'i, the Marshall Islands and Okinawa. Photo: Pupukea, O'ahu. 15 ft. [Previously *Glossodoris tomsmithi*.](#)

p. 168:

JOLLY GREEN GIANT

Ceratosoma Miamira sinuata

Add at end: [Previously *Ceratosoma sinuata*.](#)

p. 168:

YELLOW ~~NOUMEA~~ DIVERSIDORIS

Noumea Diversidoris flava

Add at end: [Previously *Noumea flava*.](#)

p. 168:

IMPERIAL NUDIBRANCH

Risbecia Hypselodoris imperialis

... and are active during the day. ~~The genus name honors French zoologist Jean Risbec (1895-1964), who pursued dual careers in entomology and malacology.~~ To about 2 1/2 in. ...

Add at end: [Previously *Risbecia imperialis*.](#)

p. 191:

Bottom photo: caption:

Ornate Octopus (~~*Octopus*~~ *Callistoctopus ornatus*)

p. 198:

LONG-ARM SAND OCTOPUS

~~*Octopus* sp. 4~~ *Thaumoctopus* sp.

· These small octopuses occupy holes in silty sand at depths of 40 ft. or more. By day they typically peer from their burrows with just their eyes exposed. Occasionally, they emerge completely and sometimes swim by holding their arms together and undulating, much like a flatfish. They can quickly darken, lighten, or change their skin texture to match the substrate, [and are thought to be closely related to the famous Mimic Octopus of Indonesia and the Philippines.](#) ~~Little is known about this animal and it is probably undescribed. A similar octopus occurs in Indonesia.~~ Photo: Ho'okena, Hawai'i. 40 ft.

p. 198:

BLUE-OCCELLUS OCTOPUS

Octopus ~~sp~~ sp. 2 -- Note: "sp." should not be in italics.

p. 199:

CRESCENT OCTOPUS

~~*Octopus hawaiiensis* (Souleyet, 1852)~~ *Abdopus* sp.

2nd line from bottom: ... arm tip. ~~When noticed by scientists in the 1970s the species was considered new. It was first described in 1852.~~ Known only....

Add at end: ~~Previously listed as~~ *Octopus hawaiiensis* (Souleyet, 1852)

p. 213:

PHILIPPINE MANTIS SHRIMP, 3rd line from bottom: "The similar but smaller *Gonodactylellus hendersoni*-*snidvongsi* may be present..."

p. 225:

HYDROID SHRIMP replace text

· This shrimp is commensal with some hydroids and black corals, where it presumably gains protection from its host's stinging cells. In Hawai'i it occurs on the hydroid *Pennaria disticha*, (p. 20) and, rarely, the black coral *Myriopathes ulex* (p. 70). Although seldom noticed, these shrimp are not uncommon at some sites. To about 3/4 in. Indo-Pacific. Photo: Mike Roberts, Uluu Beach, Maui. 35 ft.

p. 227:

FAMILY ~~YES~~ GNATHOPHYLLIDAE AND HYMENOCERIDAE

Members of ~~this small family~~ these two families of caridean shrimps usually associate with echinoderms...

p. 229:

HARLEQUIN SHRIMP

Hymenocera picta Dana, 1852

Family ~~Gnathophyllidae~~ Hymenoceridae

p.233:

EYESPOT SHRIMP

Saron cf. *neglectus* De Man, 1902

~~Uncommon in Hawaii, this~~ This possibly undescribed species ... Maximum size is probably about ~~2~~ 1 in. ~~Indo-Pacific~~. Photos: ...

p. 238:

UNDESCRIBED HINGE-BEAK SHRIMP

Cinetorhynchus cf. *reticulatus* Okuno, 1997

Replace entire species description with:

· With its blotchy red-brown body and banded legs, this shrimp resembles the Reticulated Hinge-Beak Shrimp *C. reticulatus*, an Indo-Pacific species with which it has been recently confused. However, it remains undescribed. Less common in Hawai'i than others of its family, it is seen most often on vertical walls near caves and deep undercuts, usually in small aggregations. To about 2 1/2 in. Photo: "Hale'iwa Trench," O'ahu. 20 ft.

p. 243:

LONG-HANDED SPINY LOBSTER

Justitia longimanus longimana (H. Milne Edwards, 1837)

Family Palinuridae

p. 250:

replace top photo with **p250_Calcinus_anani.jpg**

Replace caption with:

Calcinus anani, a deep-water hermit that sometimes occurs at scuba depths. South Maui, 60 ft. (Pauline Fiene)

p 251:

last paragraph at top of page:

At least ~~23~~ 30 species of marine hermit crabs occur in local shoreline waters; ~~19~~ 21 are described here. The general Hawaiian name for hermit crabs is **unauna**.

p 252:

HAIRY YELLOW HERMIT CRAB

· Many hermit crabs are hairy, but none more magnificently endowed than this colorful giant. Its walking legs and claw-bearing limbs are intense golden or orange-yellow with crimson trim. Ringed by white-edged scales, they appear highly segmented. From under the scales sprout dense tufts of long, off-white bristles. This crab usually occurs at depths of 50 ft. or more, typically under ledges or in ~~caves and often occupying a large Triton's Trumpet shell (*Charonia tritonis*). It grows to the size of a man's hand and can wreak havoc in an aquarium. Discovered in the Hawaiian Islands, it~~ caves. It often occupies a Triton's Trumpet shell (p. 124), and has been observed to kill the mollusc over a period of days to obtain the shell. It grows to the size of a man's hand and was scientifically described by the great student of crabs Charles H. Edmondson (1876-1970) of Honolulu's Bishop Museum; he called it *maximus*, meaning "the greatest." It has an Indo-Pacific distribution. Photo: "Black Coral Arch," east shore Kaua'i. 70 ft.

p.256:

HIDDEN HERMIT CRAB

Calcinus e.f. cf. *Latens*

p. 289:

CORAL CHAMBER CRAB, 2nd line from bottom:

Jonesius Cherusius triunguiculatus which inhabits chambers

p. 301:

CUSHION STAR, 11 lines up from bottom:

A small crab, *Jonesius Cherusius triunguiculatus* ...

p. 303:

Last paragraph:

Little is recorded about brittle stars in ancient Hawai'i. Inedible, they were probably disregarded. Most large species from Hawai'i belong to the family Ophiocomidae. Small brittle stars with five or

six banded arms, seen at night and sometimes abundant, probably belong to the family ~~Amphiuridae~~-[Ophiactidae](#) (genus *Ophiactis*).

p. 306:
SPONGE BRITTLE STAR
Ophiactis sp.
Family ~~Amphiuridae~~ [Ophiactidae](#)

p. 307: typo:
6 lines from bottom of page: "philospher" should be "philosoph~~er~~"

p. 323:
Replace photo with: [p323_Bohadschia_sp.jpg](#)
Replace caption with:
[Undescribed sea cucumber in the genus *Bohadschia*, photographed at Ho`okena, Hawai`i. 50 ft.](#)

p. 325:
WHITE-SPOTTED SEA CUCUMBER
Actinopyga mauritiana (~~Quoy & Gaimard, 1833~~) *varians* (Selenka, 1867)
Last line:
" ... sticky threads. ~~Formerly listed as *A. mauritiana*.~~ To about 8 in. ~~Indo-Tropical~~ Pacific"

p. 326:
PARADOXICAL SEA CUCUMBER
... ~~Indo-Pacific~~ Endemic. Photo: "~~Treasure Islands~~," Kona coast, Hawai`i. 50 ft. [An undescribed *Bohadschia* is shown on p. 323.](#) **p. 329:**

LIGHT-SPOTTED SEA CUCUMBER

- This soft flaccid sea cucumber is covered with limp fleshy spikes much lighter in color than the body. The animal can inflate, becoming slightly more firm. This causes the spikes to disappear, leaving only yellow or whitish spots that contrast nicely with the brown body. ~~The animal is distinctive but~~ [it](#) remains concealed most of the time. At night it may partly extend its front end from under its rock to sweep for food. ~~It is common in some areas.~~ The species name means "sausage" or "intestine." To about 1 ft. Indo-Pacific. Photo: Black Point, O`ahu. 3 ft. [This cucumber belongs to a species complex with possibly more than one species in Hawai`i.](#)

p. 330:
IMPATIENT SEA CUCUMBER

- This sausage-shape sea cucumber is plump and firm to the touch. Gray to pale brown and sometimes lightly spotted or mottled, it is ringed by darker brown bands, especially toward the anterior end (most evident when the animal is expanded). The wrinkly, gritty skin is covered on all sides with tiny projections. The animal occurs under stones on shallow protected reef flats. As might be guessed by the name, it ejects a mass of [long fine sticky Cuvierian tubules threads](#) at the slightest provocation. ~~The threads are fine, but less so than those of the Difficult Sea Cucumber.~~ [It belongs to a complex of multiple species \(several in Hawai`i\), but the names remain unresolved.](#) To about 8 in. ~~Tropical seas around the world.~~ Photo: Kāhala Beach, O`ahu. 3 ft.

p. 331:

BLACK-SPOTTED SEA CUCUMBER

Holothuria sp. cf. *dofleinii* Augustin, 1908

Family Holothuriidae

Replace entire species description with:

· Light brown with pale-edged black spots, this animal resembles the Indo-Pacific cucumber *Holothuria dofleinii*, but a firm identification has yet to be made. Like *Holothuria pervicax* (p. 330), it ejects thick, blue-white Cuvierian threads when disturbed. The animal is active by day and occurs from shallow protected bays to deep reefs. Specimens are about 12-15 in. long. Photo: Lehua Rock, Ni'ihau, 90 ft.

p. 333:

HAWAIIAN SPIKY SEA CUCUMBER · Ioli

Stichopus sp. 1

Family Stichopodidae

· This large firm sea cucumber is studded with fleshy spikes up to 1 1/2 in. long, some double (joined at the base). The body is roughly trapezoidal in cross-section. Dark reddish brown, it lies in the open on mixed sand and rubble adjacent to the reef and on steep rubbly slopes at about 50 ft. or more. Although long known to divers, it has not yet been scientifically described and is currently under study. To about 20 in. It occurs only in Hawai'i: and is a sister species to the Indo-Pacific *Stichopus pseudhorrens*. (~~*Stichopus chloronotus*, a somewhat similar dark green or black species has been reported only rarely from the Islands, is square in cross-section, with blunt spikes only along the corner edges.~~) Photo: Kahe Point, O'ahu. 50 ft.

p. 334:

LION'S PAW SEA CUCUMBER

Euapta godeffroyi (Semper, 1868)

Family Synaptidae

· This sea cucumber is nicely patterned with creams, browns, yellows and black. It occurs from the shallows to depths of at least 40 ft. A nocturnal animal, it can sometimes be found by day under stones along the shore. It is most common, however, in slightly deeper water. Like others of its kind, it moves about slowly by contracting and expanding its accordion-like body. Stretched out, a large specimen may measure up to 4 ft. Indo-Pacific. Photo: ~~Palea Point~~, Pūpūkea, O'ahu. 20 ft. Similar in appearance, but less common in Hawai'i, *Euapta tahitiensis* lacks the long yellow lines.