**Hydroides Gunnerus, 1768 (Annelida, Serpulidae) is feminine: a nomenclatural checklist of updated names**

Geoffrey B. Read¹, Harry A. ten Hove², Yanan Sun³⁴, Elena K. Kupriyanova³⁴

¹ National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research (NIWA), 301 Evans Bay Parade, Hataitai, Wellington 6021, New Zealand ² Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Darwinweg 2, 2333 CR Leiden, the Netherlands ³ Australian Museum, 1 William Street, Sydney, NSW, 2010, Australia ⁴ Department of Biological Science, Macquarie University, Sydney, NSW, Australia

**Corresponding author:** Geoffrey B. Read (Geoffrey.Read@niwa.co.nz)

**Academic editor:** G. Rouse  |  Received 8 September 2016  |  Accepted 29 November 2016  |  Published 3 January 2017

**Citation:** Read GB, ten Hove HA, Yanan Sun Y, Kupriyanova EK (2017) *Hydroides Gunnerus, 1768 (Annelida, Serpulidae) is feminine: a nomenclatural checklist of updated names*. ZooKeys 642: 1–52. https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.642.10443

**Abstract**

As a service to taxonomists and ecologists using names in the well-known and species-rich ship-fouling serpulid genus *Hydroides* we present an update of all 107 non-synonymised scientific names, with additional information on *Hydroides* nomenclature, original names, etymologies, and type localities derived from original literature, and in accord with the World Register of Marine Species (WoRMS) database. An update is needed because the gender of genus *Hydroides* has from 1 January 2000 reverted to the original feminine, due to a change in the wording of International Code of Zoological Nomenclature which was overlooked at that time, and is contrary to the usage in practice of *Hydroides* as masculine which had started about 1992, although Code-required from the 1960s. We match 31 further original names of current WoRMS subjective junior synonyms to each non-synonymised name, and also report on the world distribution of the genus as illustrated by type localities of the valid names. We include notes on seven *species inquirenda*. The correct rendering is given of six names that have been altered for gender agreement for the first time herein. *Hydroides gottfriedi* nom. n. replaces junior homonym *H. rostrata* Pillai, 1971. Currently there are 41 non-synonymised species-group names in *Hydroides* which should be gender invariant, and 23 names which would only change if moved to a neuter genus; the remaining 43 names are fully gender variable. Place-names (23), and personal names (16) make up more than a third (36%) of the species names, with most of the remainder (68) being descriptive of species character states, usually of operculum morphology (54). All species, except *H. norvegica* (63°N), have type localities in shallow-water coastal locations in temperate to tropical waters below latitude 44°, with the highest number of new species (54) from the adjoining Western Pacific and Indian Ocean areas. The other concentration of new species (31) are those first found on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts of North America and in the Caribbean.

Copyright Geoffrey B. Read et al. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY 4.0), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.
Introduction

An unusual situation has arisen concerning the correct formulation and spelling of historic species-group names in *Hydroides* Gunnerus, 1768 (Serpulidae) with respect to the established requirement of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (hereafter the Code) that the suffix spelling of a Latin or Latinized adjectival species-group name must agree in gender with its genus (ICZN 1999: Article 31.2). The stability of *Hydroides* names is important for tracking name usages as it is the largest serpulid genus, currently with 107 non-synonymised names, and also a further 31 original names currently placed as subjective synonyms. *Hydroides* includes *H. elegans* (Haswell, 1883), a model organism for settlement and genetic study (e.g., Hadfield 1998), and some other economically important species such as *H. ezoensis* Okuda, 1934, *H. dianthus* (Verrill, 1873), *H. dirampha* Mörch, 1863, and *H. sanctaecrucis* Krøyer [in] Mörch, 1863, which are foulers of ship hulls, harbour structures, and aquaculture equipment (Sun et al. 2015).

*Hydroides* species are easily recognisable by the morphology of the plug which closes the mouth of their calcareous tubes. It is a two-tier operculum with a basal funnel and a distal spinous structure called the verticil. The distinctive and varied structure of the verticil spines has enabled many *Hydroides* species to be detected. Identification from tubes alone is problematic, thus past diversity is difficult to determine from the fossil record in the absence of the opercula. *Hydroides* has no current subgenera, but *Eupomatus* Philippi 1844, the most prominent junior synonym of *Hydroides*, and the little-used *Eucarphus* Mörch, 1863, were both at times used as subgenera defined by verticil morphology. The taxonomic history is reviewed in Bastida-Zavala and ten Hove (2002).

We recently realised that the gender agreement serpulid taxonomists had been applying to adjectival *Hydroides* species-group names for the last 16 years was the opposite of that required by the fourth edition of the Code (ICZN 1999, effective 1 January 2000), in that authors since that date had continued using or creating masculine instead of feminine Latin forms. Additionally, taxonomists had not consistently observed the different Code rule applicable prior to 1999, with one author producing new *Hydroides* names seemingly of both genders in the same publication (Straughan 1967a). Therefore we have compiled a checklist of *Hydroides* name spellings we believe are currently correct, including also identifying the names not subject to gender agreement.

The derivation of *Hydroides* as an Annelida genus name is known. Stearn (1983: 266) explains that substantives derived from -oides were commonly used for new genera before and during Linnaeus’ era to indicate resemblance to a genus already known, sometimes just as temporary names. The -oides suffix is originally adjectival, transliterated from Greek οειδης. Gunnerus had at first used the cnidarian genus of *Hydra* (named for the creature of Greek myth) as the genus name for his new tube-
dwellling worm in 1766 correspondence with Linnæus, but shortly thereafter changed it to \textit{Hydroides} for his new species \textit{H. norvegica} as published in 1768, “until Mr. v. Linné makes its genus known” (Gunnerus 1768, Moen 2006). The link to hydrozoans was spurious, but the genus name persisted. Usage of the same spelling applied to true hydrozoans persists in Romance language works, where “hydroïdes” (hydroids) can substitute for the formal higher group name, Hydrozoa. The pair of usages are not homonyms in the strict Code sense, but there is some false positive reporting of the \textit{Hydroides} annelid genus in bioinformatics search results (e.g., from some of the Hydrozoa works of Billard, such as Billard 1907).

\textit{Hydroides} was feminine because Gunnerus clearly treated it as feminine when he used the feminine ‘\textit{norvegica}’ as epithet for the worm instead of the masculine ‘\textit{norvegicus}’ (likewise the calcareous tube was separately named \textit{Serpula norvegica} by Gunnerus). However, in recent years Gunnerus’s original feminine gender assignment for \textit{Hydroides} became not obvious to most. This is exemplified by Moen (2006), who in the summary of her historical paper on Gunnerus reports without qualification that “in 1768 J. E. Gunnerus first described the species \textit{Hydroides norvegicus}”. Although Moen was well aware Gunnerus did not use that spelling she perhaps believed the ‘correct’ masculine ending (although incorrect since 2000) was always to be used, regardless of what was originally written.

The Code in its first edition indicated that genus names ending in -oides were to be treated as masculine (ICZN 1961: 33, Article 30(a)(ii) Examples), whereas in botany they were treated as feminine (Stearn 1983: 265). By the time of the Code third edition (ICZN 1985: 30, Article 30(b) Examples) the article text was the same, with the examples text explaining that these masculine genus names were substantivated adjectives, thus for \textit{Hydroides} the adjectival descriptive of ‘hydra-like’ was functioning as a noun. Mandatory gender agreement, although much debated, was retained in the Code fourth edition, but changes were made in order “to simplify the identification of gender in genus-group names” (ICZN 1999: XXVI).

Unexpectedly one of the qualifying clauses now included in the Code fourth edition (ICZN 1999) had a major effect on \textit{Hydroides} Gunnerus by reverting it to feminine status after almost 40 years as the opposite gender. The wording of Article 30.1.4.4 in full is “A compound genus-group name ending in the suffix -ites, -oides, -ides, -odes, or -istes is to be treated as masculine unless its author, when establishing the name, stated that it had another gender or treated it as such by combining it with an adjectival species-group name in another gender form.” Why the Code editorial group thought the refinement was necessary is unknown, but presumably it was regarded as better matching contemporary practice with the original 18–19\textsuperscript{th} century usages.

\textit{Hydroides} began as feminine in 1768, and feminine adjectival endings matching this were usual for over 220 years but not universal (e.g., \textit{H. bifurcatus} Pixell, 1913). Hartman (1965: 79) had maintained original feminine endings in her supplementary world catalogue, although not long later she had used the masculine for \textit{H. pacificus} Hartman (Hartman 1969). Masculine endings, which the Code had required from the early 1960s onwards, otherwise only became common around 1992 (Moen 2006:
121), although *H. bifidus* Imajima, 1982 and *H. bisectus* Imajima & ten Hove, 1989 were newly described somewhat earlier. Ben-Eliahu and ten Hove (1992: 37) correctly pointed out that the Code third edition (ICZN 1985) had *Hydroides* as masculine (actually in place since the first edition). Serpulid taxonomists then adopted the use of masculine endings and continued with this right up to August 2015, unaware of the change back to feminine required from 1 January 2000 when the new Code came into effect. The fourth edition Code was incorrectly cited as continuing masculine endings in ten Hove and Ben-Eliahu (2005: 128). In summary, for nearly 40 years species names in *Hydroides* were required to have masculine endings according to the ICZN Code, although largely ignored for about 30 years, and now for the last 16 years they were required to have the feminine ending as begun by Gunnerus, also ignored. The conflict was first reported in WoRMS by one of us (GBR) in July 2015, after a misinterpretation of the Code requirement for *Hydroides* names was published in Tovar-Hernández et al. (2016, as first online July 2015, p.8). Gender-corrected names were subsequently used in Sun et al. (2015), Kupriyanova et al. (2015), and Sun et al. (2016).

Code Article 31 (ICZN 1999) explains some of the requirements and exceptions regarding species-group Latin name formation. In general, most species-group names ending in the suffixes -*us*, -*a*, -*um* are declinable and likely to be adjectives. There are some exceptions applicable here such as -spina, which is a noun in apposition and should not change with gender, and most other name endings will not change. The only possible endings of changeable adjectives are -a, -*us* (these two make up over 60% of all names), -*is*, -*um*, -e, -er, -ior, whereas nouns can have all endings (Welter-Schultes 2013). Personal names as species-group names are usually (exceptions) formed as genitive-case nouns (ICZN 1999, Article 31.1). Nouns with Latin adjectival suffixes can become adjectives, notably non-Latin place-names with the suffixes -ensis (masculine/feminine) or -ense (neuter), indicating of that place, or suffix ‘-anus -a’, indicating belonging to. However, nouns compounded with dictionary Latin adjectives are treated as noun phrases in apposition (ICZN 1999, glossary).

Here we present an update of all non-synonymised names, and additional information on *Hydroides* nomenclature, as derived in conjunction with the World Register of Marine Species (WoRMS) Polychaeta database (Read and Fauchald 2016), where further details are available. Certain species inquirenda (seven names which are otherwise valid but require taxonomic clarification due to inadequate original descriptions) are included and examined in the checklist for analytic purposes, while noting (as explained by ICZN 1999, Article 23.9.6) that the inclusion of these names should not later be considered as new usages.

We have taken this opportunity to investigate type localities of all the species, and to geolocate them to modern standards if possible. Prior to satellite-based navigation only vessel-based collections were likely to provide type-locality geolocations, and the descriptions used to pinpoint coastal sites could be vague or problematic. For instance Treadwell (1939: 164) gave an update that the “precise position” of his Mayagüez Bay station 6062 of 1902 could be relocated based on using a red buoy at the harbour
entrance as a reference point, but we are doubtful of the 100 year longevity of this buoy. We have been able to suggest placements for at least three species for which only a vague location was previously available. Type localities are mapped to show the world distribution.

**Methods**

The checklist is based on a review of original literature for all *Hydroides* species-group names, and a review of about 250 *Hydroides*-related name records at WoRMS (Read and ten Hove 2016). Under Code Article 34.2 (ICZN 1999), prior usages in literature are not required—here we simply formulate and present correct spellings. Gender agreement is mandatory, which means that non-agreeing scientific names strictly do not exist as valid spellings, and can be updated without explanation (to the bewilderment of many in the past, so we strongly advise annotation of new gender-spelling variants to avoid uncertainty). It is also worth noting that, while gender-agreement variants obviously are minor spelling changes, the Code is worded so that these different spellings are not treated as separate usages under prevailing usage rules.

All original literature for *Hydroides* names was examined. Names as given are our derivations of correct endings for gender agreement, and are followed as necessary with the original binominal combination and comments on current status. The etymology (author’s and/or interpreted dictionary entries) is given, followed by our evaluation of the type of name (adjective, invariant noun in apposition, etc.) from available information. The derivation of names is unambiguous when authors give full etymologies, but this is rare for old names, and often sketchy for modern ones. Derivations are frequently only evident by matching likely character states mentioned, and occasionally there seems no obvious basis for the name chosen. The sources we have used to study derivations include online dictionaries and meta Greek/Latin language resources (Harper’s Etymonline; Logeion; Lexilogos), the Lewis and Short (1891) Latin dictionary (print, also online), as well as analytical dictionaries on the classical languages in science (Brown 1956; Stearn 1983). We have included the current subjective synonyms at WoRMS (if any) of each name (and their type localities), but have not included the other superseded recombinations, nor any misspellings of the valid name (these are fully listed at WoRMS and links to the current and original name records at WoRMS are in the Suppl. material 1 which also summarises the name analysis).

The type locality names have been investigated and their geolocations are included, usually derived by retrospective georeferencing. They are mapped to place the original discoveries in a geographic context and to locate where topotype material could be sought. Current place-names were geolocated using several web-based gazetteers (e.g., GeoNames, GEO Locate, Marineregions (WoRMS), Wikipedia). Disused historic names were sought via general web searches and Wikipedia. Holotype georeference
information in online collections databases and in subsequent publications was evaluated if available (these data can be based on retrospective approximations, rather than information supplied by authors on labels). Occasionally modern authors have published geolocations that are obviously imprecise or displaced, and we have pointed these out. The point-geolocations of the older taxa are our informed coastal assignments (indicated as map estimates) if derived from place-names which are towns, islands, or occasionally only known as strips of coast or other imprecise geographic extents. Sometimes positioning was assisted by further information from or about authors. A few times we were unable to narrow the collection site to any point and we indicate when we have given a general geolocation instead. We are unable to calculate the uncertainties (in extent) of our derived coordinates, and caution that each is a precise point location of the possible site, the nearest logical coastal geolocation at this time, as adjusted with satellite image overlay of terrain using the Wikipedia GeoLocator mapping tool. A list of geolocations is in the Suppl. material 1.

Results

Checklist of *Hydroides* species original names

**Family SERPULIDAE Rafinesque, 1815**

*Hydroides* *Gunnerus*, 1768

Type species. *Hydroides norvegica* *Gunnerus*, 1768 (original binomen)

Includes *Eupomatus* Philippi, 1844, type species *E. uncinatus* Philippi, 1844 (by subsequent designation), *Eucarphus* Mörch, 1863 (as *Hydroides* (*Eucarphus*)), type species uncertain (full synonymy in WoRMS)

*Hydroides adamaformis* Pillai, 2009 (original binomen)

Etymology: The author states the name for *H. adamaformis* is derived from Latin *adamas* 'diamond' in reference to the diamond-shaped appearance of the verticil spines “although their distal ends are curved inwards”. The suffix *-formis* 'shaped' is used to form an adjective.

Evaluation: Masculine/feminine invariant adjective (*formis*, neuter *forme*) (Stearn 1983: 94).

Type locality: Lucas Island (south west corner), near Dampier Archipelago, Kimberley region, Western Australia.

Geolocation: -15.2167°, 124.5167° (author, but is east of Lucas).

WoRMS: 555194

Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.
Hydroides affinis (Marion, 1875) (originally as Eupomatus affinis)

Status: Name now disused and representing a species inquirenda possibly senior to Hydroides helmata (Iroso, 1921).

Etymology: Not stated, but E. affinis is named from the Latin adjective *affinis* ‘related to’.

Evaluation: Masculine/feminine invariant adjective (*affinis* -e) (Stearn 1983: 94).

Type locality: Golfe de Marseille, France, Mediterranean Sea. No further precision, but likely to be coastal close to Marseille, possibly at or near Île Ratonneau, which the author mentions frequently (Marion and Bobrezky 1875). However, a stone pier off Arenc, Marseille is also mentioned (as *Hydroides uncinata* habitat).

Geolocation: 43.2872°, 5.3143° (map estimate, Île Ratonneau).

WoRMS: 383237

Synonyms: As species inquirenda has no synonyms although *H. helmata* has been suggested (Zibrowius 1971: 713–714).

Hydroides alatalateralis (Jones, 1962) (originally as Eupomatus alatalateralis)

Etymology: The author states that *E. alatalateralis* is named for “limbations that are to be found on the sides of the spines of the distal opercular circlet”, thus combining the Latin adjectives *alata* ‘furnished with wings’ and *lateralis* ‘lateral’.

Evaluation: Masculine/feminine invariant adjective (*lateralis* -e) (Stearn 1983: 94).

Type locality: Port Royal, Jamaica, Caribbean Sea.

Geolocation: 17.9369°, -76.8439° (map estimate).

WoRMS: 369228

Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.

Hydroides albiceps (Grube, 1870) (originally as Serpula (Eupomatus) albiceps)

Etymology: Not stated, but *S. albiceps* may be named for the *operculum album* mentioned by Grube (1870: 521) by combining the Latin adjective *albus* ‘white’ with -*ceps* derived from Latin noun *caput* ‘head’.

Evaluation: Noun in apposition (cf. noun ‘*quadriceps*’), or if treated as adjectival -*ceps* endings are invariant.

Type locality: ‘Tor’ (El Tor), Gulf of Suez, Red Sea.

Geolocation: 28.2365°, 33.6130° (map estimate).

WoRMS: 130997

Synonyms: *Hydroides spiratubus* Pillai, 2009 (Fenelon Island, Kimberley, Australia)

*Serpula (Hydroides) multispinosa ternatensis* Fischli, 1903 (Ternate, Indonesia)

Hydroides amri Sun, Wong, ten Hove, Hutchings, Williamson & Kupriyanova, 2015 (original binomen)

Etymology: The authors state the name for *H. amri* is in honour of the Australian Museum Research Institute (AMRI).
Evaluation: Invariant non-Latinized noun in apposition ‘amrî’ from an acronym, pronounced as a single word, not letter by letter as if an initialism (ICZN 1999, Article 11.3).
Type locality: Bass Point south, south of Wollongong, NSW, Australia.
Geolocation: -34.6033°, 150.8953° (authors).
WoRMS: 852781
Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.

**Hydroides ancorispina** Pillai, 1971 (original binomen)
Etymology: Not stated, but *H. ancorispina* may be named from Latin nouns *ancora* ‘anchor’, *spina* ‘thorn’, referring to the fact that both radii and verticil spines have anchor shaped tips.
Evaluation: Invariant noun in apposition.
Type locality: Wellawate, Colombo, Sri Lanka.
Geolocation: 6.8746°, 79.8569° (map estimate).
WoRMS: 328434
Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.

**Hydroides arnoldi** Augener, 1918 (original binomen)
Etymology: Not stated, but *H. arnoldi* is evidently named after one of its collectors, Arnold Schultz.
Evaluation: Invariant genitive noun *arnoldi* from modern personal name of Arnold.
Type locality: Reported as two worms from two collection sites, Lome, Togo and Isla Annobón, Equatorial Guinea, both in Gulf of Guinea, West Africa. However, only the Annobón occurrence remains in *H. arnoldi* (see WoRMS for further explanation).
Geolocation: -1.4063°, 5.6373° (Annobón, map estimate).
WoRMS: 338000
Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.

**Hydroides augeneri** Zibrowius, 1973 (original binomen)
Etymology: Not stated, but *H. augeneri* is evidently named after Hermann Augener.
Evaluation: Invariant genitive noun *augeneri* from modern personal name of Augener.
Type locality: “Malembe” in Zaire (now Democratic Republic of Congo), but a coastal instance of the name could not be found, either in DR Congo or its neighbours. Zaire (DR Congo) has a very narrow access to the coast, and a coastal georeference was derived from “Vista”, the only other named collection site.
Geolocation: -5.8763°, 12.283° (map estimate for Vista).
WoRMS: 328435
Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.
Hydroides azorica Zibrowius, 1972b (original binomen)
Etymology: Not stated, but evidently *H. azorica* is named after the Azores archipelago where collected.
Evaluation: Latinized adjectival form *azorica* with correct feminine ending. *H. ‘azoricus’* usages exist (e.g., Bellan 2001).
Type locality: On shipwreck “Doria” east of Ponta Delgada port, Ilha de Sao Miguel, Açores (Azores).
Geolocation: 37.7410°, -25.6478° (map estimate).
WoRMS: 328436
Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.

Hydroides bandaensis Zibrowius, 1972a (original binomen)
Etymology: Not stated, but evidently *H. bandaensis* is named after the Banda Islands where collected.
Evaluation: Masculine/feminine invariant ‘-ensis’ adjective created from non-Latin geographic name Banda.
Type locality: Banda Islands (exact location unknown), Banda Sea, Indonesia.
Geolocation: -4.525°, 129.9089° (gazetteer, for Banda Islands).
WoRMS: 369229
Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.

Hydroides bannerorum Bailey-Brock, 1991 (original binomen)
Etymology: The author named *H. bannerorum* after biologists Albert H. (Hank) and Dora May (Dee) Banner.
Evaluation: Invariant plural genitive adjective *bannerorum* from Banner family name.
Type locality: Near Banners Point (Kalaeloa) sewage outfall, near Pearl Harbour, Oahu, Hawaii, Pacific Ocean.
Geolocation: 21.2719°, -158.1213° (map estimate).
WoRMS: 328437
Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.

Hydroides basispinosa Straughan, 1967a (originally as *H. basispinosus*)
Status: The synonymy of *H. basispinosa* and *H. gradata* Straughan, 1967a with *H. operculata* Treadwell, 1929 was re-confirmed by Sun et al. (2015: 63), but is being re-examined, and we provisionally include the *H. basispinosa* original name analysis separately.
Etymology: Not stated, but the compound name for *H. basispinosus* means ‘spiny-pedestal’ as derived from Latin (originally Greek) feminine noun *basis* ‘pedestal’ and adjective *spinosus -a -um* ‘spiny’. Basal internal spinules on opercular spines are mentioned (not figured).
Evaluation: Gender-variable adjective (in practice). Elsewhere in the article Straughan used feminine adjectival new species names, and in relation to the basal spinules Straughan probably intended another adjectival compound name. Her error in gender ending can be corrected to ‘-spinosa’. However, she used the feminine Latin noun ‘basis’ (pedestal), not the adjectival ‘basalis’ (basal) which would have become ‘basalispinosa’. If a noun phrase with a feminine noun then ‘baspinosus’ was incorrect Latin (it should also have been ‘basispinosa’), and the original spelling must be maintained (ICZN 1999, Article 31.2.1). While this can be noted, Straughan is not the only author to adopt ‘basis’ as if adjectival, and it seems best not to apply the strictest interpretation here. Usage as ‘baspinosa’ already exists (e.g., Sun et al. 2015: 63).

Type locality: Mouth of Ross River, Townsville, Queensland, Australia.
Geolocation: -19.2569°, 146.8494° (map estimate).
WoRMS: 881640
Synonyms: See H. operculata comments.

_Hydroides bifurcata_ Pixell, 1913 (originally as _H. bifurcatus_)
Etymology: Not stated, but the name for _H. bifurcata_ is adjectival from Latin _furcatus_ ‘forked’, likely referring to the bifid vertical spines.
Evaluation: Gender-variable adjective. The original incorrect masculine ending as _H. bifurcatus_, repeated in Day (1951: 64), was silently corrected to ‘bifurcata’ in Day (1967: 808).
Type locality: Minico/Maliku (as Minikoi), south Lakshadweep archipelago, north of the Maldives Islands.
Geolocation: 8.2854°, 73.0673° (map estimate).
WoRMS: 873900
Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.

_Hydroides bisecta_ Imajima & ten Hove, 1989 (originally as _H. bisectus_)
Etymology: Not stated, but _H. bisecta_ is likely named based on _bisectus_ ‘bisected’, a New Latin past participle used as an adjective, derived from Latin _bis_ ‘two’, _secare_ ‘to cut’, and referring to the bifid tips of verticil spines.
Evaluation: Gender-variable adjective, corrected herein to ‘bisecta’.
Type locality: off Sesoko Marine Station, Sesoko Island, Okinawa Islands, Japan.
Geolocation: 26.6365°, 127.8661° (map estimate).
WoRMS: 880526
Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.

_Hydroides bispinosa_ Bush, 1910 (original binomen)
Etymology: Not stated, but the name for _H. bispinosa_ is likely referring to the pair of lateral spinules on the verticil spines described by Bush, based on Latin _bis_ ‘two’ with adjective _spinosus_ ‘spined’. Bush compared _H. bispinosa_ with _H. multispinosa_.

Evaluation: Gender-variable adjective with correct original feminine ending. Usage as ‘bispinosus’ exists (e.g., Bastida-Zavala and ten Hove 2002: 125).

Type locality: Bermuda. The Yale Peabody Museum type (syntype? YPM IZ 001367.AN) from the Verrill Bermuda Expedition in 1898, evidently has no further location data, but Castle Harbour is a collection site mentioned by Bush (1910).

Geolocation: Imprecisely known (possible place of origin, Castle Harbour, 32.3472°, -64.6872°, Bermuda).

WoRMS: 421083

Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.

**Hydroides brachyacantha** Rioja, 1941a (original binomen)

Etymology: Not stated, and the description of *H. brachyacantha* does not indicate why the name derives from Greek βραχυ (brachy) ‘short’, ἄκανθα (akantha) ‘spine’, feminine noun, thus short-spine. In New Latin *acantha* has frequently been used as part of feminine compound names in both genera and species-group names. An identical spelling might be expected to be a noun form in both, but species-group names ending as -*acantha*-acanthus have regularly been treated as Latinized Greek adjectives, and that may have been the intention of the author.

Evaluation: Gender-variable adjective with correct feminine ending. Usages as ‘brachyacanthus’ exist (e.g., Bastida-Zavala and ten Hove 2003: 73).

Type locality: Marina Mazatlán, Mazatlán, Sinaloa, Gulf of California, Mexico.

Geolocation: 23.2797°, -106.4611° (original author, with neotype of Sun et al. (2016: 49) from the same geolocation).

WoRMS: 328441

Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.

**Hydroides bulbosa** ten Hove, 1990 (originally as *H. bulbosus*)

Etymology: Not stated, but *H. bulbosa* is evidently named for the bulbous (Latin *bulbosus* -a -um) dorsal verticil spine.

Evaluation: Gender-variable adjective, corrected herein to ‘bulbosa’.

Type locality: Khor Ghubb ’Ali, Musandam Peninsula, Oman, Strait of Hormuz, in a sheltered bay at 18 m.

Geolocation: 26.2633°, 56.3572° (map estimate).

WoRMS: 882354

Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.

**Hydroides calopoma** Zibrowius, 1973 (original binomen)

Etymology: Not stated, but the name for *H. calopoma* is a compound noun which may be referring to the operculum, from Greek καλός (kalos) ‘beautiful’, πώμα (poma) ‘lid’.

Evaluation: Invariant noun in apposition (indeclinable because ending in a transliterated Greek word).
Type locality: Isla Tortuga, off Isla Annobón, Equatorial Guinea, Gulf of Guinea.
Geolocation: -1.4055°, 5.6562° (map estimate).
WoRMS: 369230
Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.

**Hydroides capensis** Zibrowius, 1972b (original binomen)
Etymology: Not stated, but *H. capensis* is evidently named after the Cape Provinces of South Africa.
Evaluation: Masculine/feminine invariant ‘-ensis’ adjective created from non-Latin geographic name.
Type locality: Offshore from Lambert’s Bay, north of Cape Town, western coast of South Africa.
Geolocation: -32.0833°, 17.9333° (author).
WoRMS: 338003
Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.

**Hydroides chilensis** Hartmann-Schröder, 1962 (original binomen)
Etymology: Not stated, but *H. chilensis* is evidently named after the country of collection.
Evaluation: Masculine/feminine invariant ‘-ensis’ adjective created from non-Latin geographic name.
Type locality: Arica (coastal port city), Chile.
Geolocation: -18.4815°, -70.3333° (map estimate).
WoRMS: 328444
Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.

**Hydroides crucigera** Mörch, 1863 (originally as *Hydroides* (*Eucarphus*) *crucigera*)
Etymology: Not stated, but the name for *H. crucigera* is likely referring to the verticil spines, which are cross-bearing, from feminine Latin noun *crux, crucis* ‘cross’, with Latin suffix *ger, gera* ‘to bear’.
Evaluation: Gender-variable adjective with correct original feminine ending. Usages as incorrect suffix ‘*crucigerus*’ and as masculine ‘*cruciger*’ exist (e.g., de León González 1990: 336, Bastida-Zavala and ten Hove 2003: 78). Names ending in -*ger* may be nouns or masculine adjectives (ICZN 1999, Article 31.2.2). The usage of Mörch was adjectival as he used feminine -*gera*.
Type locality: Puntarenas, Gulf of Nicoya, Costa Rica Pacific coast (Mörch, 1863 as “oceano pacifico, juxta Puntarenas”).
Geolocation: 9.9739°, -84.8330° (map estimate).
WoRMS: 333637
Synonyms: *Hydroides californicus* [sic] Treadwell, 1929 (“Lower California” (Baja California) Mexico)
**Hydroides dafnii** (Amoureux, Rullier & Fishelson, 1978) (originally as *Eupomatus dafnii*)

**Etymology:** Not stated, but *Eupomatus dafnii* as “trouvé par Mr. Dafni” is evidently named after the collector, Yaacob Dafni (Amoureux et al. 1978: 60, 148).

**Evaluation:** Invariant genitive form *dafnii* of the modern personal name Dafni.

**Type locality:** Eilat, Gulf of Aqaba (of Eilat), Israel, Red Sea, on reef coral. The site is mapped by the authors, but not georeferenced.

**Geolocation:** 29.5266°, 34.9377° (map estimate).

**WoRMS:** 369231

**Synonyms:** No subjective synonyms.

---

**Hydroides deleoni** Bastida-Zavala & ten Hove, 2003 (original binomen)

**Etymology:** The authors state *H. deleoni* is named after Jesús A. de León-González.

**Evaluation:** Invariant genitive form *deleoni* constructed from the personal name de Leon.

**Type locality:** Punta San Juanico, Western coast of Baja California Sur, Mexico. Authors’ georeference (26°13’N, 112°13’W, inland, ~26 km off target) is herein corrected to 26°15’9”N, 112°28’33”W).

**Geolocation:** 26.2524°, -112.4757° (San Juanico, map estimate).

**WoRMS:** 328445

**Synonyms:** No subjective synonyms.

---

**Hydroides dianthus** (Verrill, 1873) (originally as *Serpula dianthus*)

**Etymology:** Verrill (1873: 28) states for *S. dianthus* that the name alludes to the resemblance to *Dianthus* flowers as the colours of its branchiae “recalls the varied hues and forms of different kinds of pinks, (*Dianthus*)”. The botanical generic name *Dianthus* (flower of Zeus) is New Latin (Linnaeus and earlier) from Greek Δηοσ (Dios), genitive of Zeus, and ανθος (anthos) ‘flower’. As *Serpula* is feminine and *dianthus* is masculine it seems Verrill intended the name as a noun (*Actinia dianthus* Ellis, 1768 is an earlier similar pairing).

**Evaluation:** Invariant noun in apposition.

**Type locality:** Great Egg Harbor to New Haven and Cape Cod, Atlantic coast USA.

**Geolocation:** Unknown (New Haven, 41.2520°, -72.9086°, as a central possible place of origin on Atlantic coast USA).

**WoRMS:** 131000

**Synonyms:** Possibly *Hydroides hexagonus* sensu Pratt, 1916 and others [non Bosc, 1802] *Serpula dianthus citrina* Verrill, 1873 (for Verrill’s colour variant specimens) *Hydroides (Eupomatus) dianthoides* Augener, 1922 [partim, fide Bastida-Zavala and ten Hove 2002: 143] (Haiti, Caribbean Sea)
Hydroides diplochone (Grube, 1878a) (originally as Serpula (Hydroides) diplochone)

Status: Name now disused and representing a species inquirenda. A single subsequent valid usage of the name was later identified as an occurrence of Hydroides ezoensis (a junior name), but it is uncertain that Grube’s original serpulid (type missing) was the same (fide Zibrowius 1978: 144; Sun et al. 2015: 37).

Etymology: Not stated, but the name for Serpula diplochone derives from Greek Latinized as diplos ‘two-fold’ and feminine Greek noun χοάνη (choani) ‘funnel’, thus double funnel, evidently in reference to the two-tier operculum that Grube describes (a generic character). There are no other names based on chone in Serpulidae, but it is part of several generic names in Sabellidae.

Evaluation: Invariant noun in apposition.

Type locality: Askold Island, outer Peter the Great Gulf, North Japan Sea. We infer this to be the type locality. Grube does not present location information beyond that the material was from “nordjapanischen Meeres”, but it is also mentioned that the collector was the Siberian-based Polish naturalist Dybowski, whose travels in the region are documented. In 1874 Benedykt Dybowski collected fauna at Askold Island, near Vladivostok, Primorsky Krai (fide Zoological Museum, University of Lliv [no date]).

Geolocation: 42.7333°, 132.3333° (map estimate, Askold Island).

WoRMS: 333639

Synonyms: As species inquirenda has no synonyms, although H. ezoensis has been suggested.

Hydroides dipoma (Schmarda, 1861) (originally as Eupomatus dipoma)

Etymology: Not stated, but in the description for Eupomatus dipoma Schmarda (1861: 29) describes in Latin “Operculum duplex infundibuliforme” (double funnel lid) and in German “Das Thier hat zwei Deckel” (has two lids), evidently referring to the two opercula figured in his plate, and based on Greek δις (dis) ‘twice’, and πωμα (poma) ‘cap’ (see ten Hove and Ben-Eliahu (2005) for an analysis of records of bi-operculate specimens in Hydroides).

Evaluation: Invariant compound noun in apposition (indeclinable because ending in a transliterated Greek word).

Type locality: Cape of Good Hope, South Africa (“Vorgebirge der Guten Hoffnung”).

Geolocation: -34.3583°, 18.4725° (Cape of Good Hope (gazetteer), although Schmarda more likely was indicating a general coastal area).

WoRMS: 369232

Synonyms: Eupomatus spinosus Pixell, 1913 (Gulf of Suez)
Hydroides uncinatus macronyx Ehlers, 1913 (Simonstown, False Bay, South Africa)

Hydroides dirampha Mörch, 1863 (originally as H. (Eucarphus) dirampha)

Etymology: Not stated, but for H. dirampha Mörch describes ”utrinque inflexione obsoleta, unde lateraliter adunco-rostrato” (rudimentary bend both sides, hence laterally-curved beak), with the Latinization dirampha evidently referring to the twin sharp lateral points of the blunt tip of the verticil spines, ultimately from Greek δις (dis) ‘twice’,
and ῥαμφός (rampos) ‘beak’, the latter modified through New Latin masculine noun forms ῥαμφός and the lesser-used ῥαμφός (both with a number of usages as part of compound genus names) to ῥαμφά, a usage seemingly unique to Mörch. Evaluation: Treated here as an invariant noun in apposition, because an incorrect Latinization. While Mörch consistently modified his Hydroidea names as feminine, and the name seems intended as feminine adjectival rather than a noun, it looks like a misspelled Latinization which should be left unaltered. Usages in Hydroidea as ‘diramphus’ exist (e.g., Bastida-Zavala and ten Hove 2002: 161).

Type locality: Saint (St.) Thomas Island, United States Virgin Islands, Lesser Antilles (“in portu urbis St. Thomae Antillarum”), most likely the Saint Thomas port town of Charlotte Amalie. Geolocation: Imprecisely known (near to 18.34°, -64.92° if harbour at Charlotte Amalie, St Thomas Island). WoRMS: 131001

Synonyms: Eucarphus serratus Bush, 1910 (Bermuda, western Atlantic) Eupomatus lunulifer Claparède, 1870a (Gulf of Naples, Italy, Tyrrenhian Sea) Hydroidea (Eucarphus) benzoni Mörch, 1863 (Bahia coast, Brazil) Hydroidea (Eucarphus) cumingii Mörch, 1863 (Philippines unspecified) Hydroidea (Eucarphus) cumingii navalis Mörch, 1863 (New Zealand unspecified) Hydroidea malleophorus [sic] Rioja, 1942 (Mazatlan, Gulf of Califronia, Mexico Pacific coast)

Hydroidea dolabrus Tovar-Hernández, Villalobos-Guerrero, Kupriyanova & Sun, 2016 (original binomen)

Etymology: The authors state for H. dolabrus that “dolabrus is from the Latin dolabra, a sort of pickaxe that resembles the shape of the verticil spines”.

Evaluation: Invariant noun in apposition. The Latin dolabra is a feminine noun, and cannot become a masculinised adjective as ‘dolabrus’ to match a masculine Hydroidea. This is not a word as listed in classical Latin dictionaries, and should be considered as an invariant combination of letters. A suitable adjectival equivalent would have been dolabratus -ata.

Type locality: Mazatlan Marina, Mazatlan, Gulf of California, Mexico Pacific coast. Geolocation: 23.2798°, -106.4611° (authors). WoRMS: 851651

Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.

Hydroidea elegans (Haswell, 1883) (originally as Eupomatus elegans)

Status: The much-used name H. elegans is nomen protectum with respect to nomen oblitum H. abbreviata Kroyer [in] Mörch, 1863 (Bastida-Zavala and ten Hove, 2002). Etymology: Not stated, but the Eupomatus elegans name is likely derived from the Latin adjective elegans -antis (genitive) ‘elegant’.

Evaluation: Invariant adjective (masculine/feminine/neuter ‘-ans’).

Type locality: Port Jackson, NSW, Australia (not further specified).
Geolocation: -33.8456°, 151.2622° (gazetteer).
WoRMS: 131002
Synonyms: *Hydroides abbreviata* Krøyer [in] Mørch, 1863 *nomen oblitum* (Saint Croix island, Virgin Islands, Caribbean Sea)
*Hydroides incrustans* Monro, 1938 (Shoreham Harbour Canal, Sussex, England)
*Hydroides pacificus* Hartman, 1969 (Velero station 1452-42, Ship hull & pier, Long Beach, California)
*Hydroides spinalateralis* Straughan, 1967a (Shoal Point, Mackay, Queensland, Australia)

*Hydroides elegantula* (Bush, 1910) *(originally as Eupomatus elegantulus)*
Etymology: Not stated, but the *E. elegantulus* name is likely derived from Latin adjective *elegans*-antis ‘elegant’, combined with the Latin suffix -ulus, a male diminutive adjectival form.
Evaluation: Gender-variable adjective, corrected in *Hydroides* to feminine ‘elegantula’ by Zibrowius (1971: 695).
Type locality: Bermuda. The Yale Peabody Museum holotype YPM IZ 001323.AN from the Verrill Bermuda Expedition in 1898, evidently has no further location data, but Castle Harbour is a collection site mentioned by Bush (1910).
Geolocation: Imprecisely known (possible place of origin, Castle Harbour, 32.3472°, -64.6872°, Bermuda).
WoRMS: 873929
Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.

*Hydroides euplaeana* (Delle Chiaje, 1828) *(originally as Sabella euplaeana)*
Status: Name now disused and representing a *species inquereda* that has been compared to *H. pseudouncinata* Zibrowius, 1968. It is not a candidate *nomen oblitum* (used as valid by Zibrowius, 1972c: 116–117). If suppression is desirable prevailing usage of *H. pseudouncinata* would be maintained (ICZN 1999, Recommendation 23A).
Etymology: Not stated, but *Sabella euplaeana* was evidently named after the Latin name for Caiola Island, Naples, where Delle Chiaje states it was collected. Caiola is modern day Gaiola, in Roman times known as Euplaea. The name as combined with feminine adjectival suffix -ana indicates from Euplaea.
Evaluation: Gender-variable geographical Latin adjective (-anus, -ana) from place-name, with correct original feminine ending.
Type locality: Caiola (Gaiola/Euplaea) Island, Naples, Italy, Tyrrhenian Sea, Mediterranean.
Geolocation: 40.7917°, 14.1869° (map estimate).
WoRMS: 381073
Synonyms: As *species inquereda* has no synonyms, although *H. pseudouncinata* has been suggested.
Hydroides exaltata (Marenzeller, 1885) (originally as Eupomatus exaltatus)

Etymology: Not stated, but Marenzeller (1885: 217) described the character of the opercular verticil spines for E. exaltatus as being elevated on a central column (“einer centralen Säule”). The Latin exaltatus ‘(up) lifted’ species-group name is perhaps in reference to this.

Evaluation: Gender-variable adjective, corrected to feminine ‘exaltata’ as recombined (e.g., Imajima 1976b: 232). Usages in Hydroides as ‘exaltatus’ exist (e.g., Dew 1959: 27).

Type locality: East coast of Enoshima Island (“Ostküste der Insel Eno-sima”), Sagami Bay, Honshu, Japan. There is an Enoshima-rettō Island, also off Honshu, but the Sagami Bay Enoshima Island (only ~0.5 km long) is the most likely visited.

Geolocation: 35.3008°, 139.4839° (map estimate).

WoRMS: 873938

Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.

Hydroides exaltata vesiculosa Fauvel, 1919 (originally as H. exaltatus var. vesiculosus)

Status: Name now disused and representing a species inquirenda. Similarities of the original description to Hydroides albiceps have been noted, but the name is yet to be synonymised.

Etymology: Not stated, but H. exaltata vesiculosa was evidently named for its vesicular dorsal verticil spine.

Evaluation: Gender-variable adjective with incorrect original ending, corrected to feminine (e.g., Monro 1937: 316).

Type locality: Gatavaké (Baie de Gatavaké), Mangareva Island, Mangareva/Gambier Islands, French Polynesia, South Pacific.

Geolocation: -23.1188°, -134.9798° (map estimate).

WoRMS: 875068

Synonyms: As species inquirenda has no synonyms.

Hydroides externispina Straughan, 1967b (original binomen)

Etymology: Not stated, but for H. externispina it is likely the Latin spina ‘thorn’ refers to the external (curved outwards) spines of the verticil.

Evaluation: Invariant noun in apposition.

Type locality: Heron Island, Queensland, Australia, collected close to the marine station by Dew (map in Straughan 1967b).

Geolocation: -23.4430°, 151.9110° (map estimate).

WoRMS: 328446

Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.

Hydroides ezoensis Okuda, 1934 (original binomen)

Etymology: Not stated, but H. ezoensis is evidently named after its area of collection, as Ezo (also as Yezo) is a former name for the island of Hokkaido, Japan. The species-group name ‘ezoensis’ has often been used for Japanese taxa, along with ‘yezoensis’.
Evaluation: Masculine/feminine invariant ‘-ensis’ adjective created from non-Latin geographic name.

Type locality: Not fixed by author. Original records are from “Akkeshi, Muroran, and Oshoro”, which are widely separated places around the coast of Hokkaido Island, with the first two having marine stations.

Geolocation: Imprecisely known (possibly as 43.0209°, 144.8368° for Akkeshi Marine Station).

WoRMS: 131003

Synonyms: See comments for H. diplochone.

Hydroides floridana (Bush, 1910) (originally Eupomatus floridanus, new name for Eupomatus uncinatus non Philippi sensu Ehlers, 1887)

Etymology: Not stated, but E. floridanus is evidently named after its purported region of collection. ‘Florida’ is Spanish for flowery land and is here combined with the Latin adjectival suffix -anus -a -um, indicating from Florida.

Evaluation: Gender-variable adjective based on a non-Latin geographic name, corrected to feminine herein. Usages in Hydroides as ‘floridanus’ exist (e.g., Bastida-Zavala and ten Hove 2002: 118) but not previously as ‘floridana’.

Type locality: Unknown, not certain to be off namesake Florida. When Ehlers (1887: 286) described the Polychaeta collected from voyages of Coast Survey Steamer “Blake” he wrote in his native German but recorded the two locations for the Eupomatus specimens literally in English as “inside fishing ground Cape Rear” and also “off W. down Cape Dear Rio” (both at 7 fathoms). However, these place-names seem to be misreadings as they could not be found in the Caribbean or Florida, nor do the “Blake” voyage reports include the names. The similarity of names suggests the location is possibly off Cape Fear, North Carolina, with its associated Cape Fear (Rio) River, disregarding that Ehlers’ monograph title appears to exclude Atlantic coast voyages the “Blake” also made. As the types are believed lost the original label cannot be checked. No specimens are currently listed in the Yale Peabody Museum online catalogue although Bush (1910: 498) earlier saw a mass of several hundred tubes, indicating an aggregation.

Geolocation: Unknown (if off Cape Fear, North Carolina then that place-name is at (gazetteer) 33.84°, -77.96°).

WoRMS: 369234

Synonyms: Eupomatus decorus Treadwell, 1931 (Grand Isle, Louisiana, Gulf of Mexico) Hydroides rostrata Iroso, 1921 [junior objective synonym (same specimen)]

Hydroides furcifera (Grube, 1878b) (originally as Serpula furcifera)

Etymology: Not stated but Grube described for S. furcifera forked spines in the opercular funnel as well as the verticil, thus Latin furca ‘fork’, combined with adjectival
suffix -fer -a -um ‘bear’. Lewis and Short (1891: 795) include furcifera as a feminine noun meaning phallus, but it is unlikely this was Grube’s intention. A more common adjectival form would be furcillata ‘forked’.

Evaluation: Gender-variable adjective with correct original feminine ending. Names ending in -fer may be nouns or masculine adjectives (ICZN 1999, Article 31.2.2 example). The usage of Grube was adjectival as he used feminine -fera. A listing-only usage in Hydroides as ‘furcifer’ exists (ten Hove and Kupriyanova 2009: 53).

Type locality: “Ubay, Pandanon”, Philippines. Ubay (10.0606°, 124.4707°) is a small port on Bohol Island, and Pandanon Island (10.1779°, 124.0839°) is a small reef ~45 km to the west of Ubay.

Geolocation: 10.0606°, 124.4707° (map estimate, Ubay).

WoRMS: 369235

Synonyms: Hydroides bifidus [sic] Imajima, 1982 (off Arumonogui, Palau Islands, Micronesia)

**Hydroides fusca Imajima, 1976a (original binomen)**

Etymology: Not stated, but the species-group name for H. fusca from Latin fuscus ‘dark’ is evidently in reference to the “glossy black” verticil spines.

Evaluation: Gender-variable adjective with correct original feminine ending. A listing-only usage in Hydroides as ‘fuscus’ exists (ten Hove and Kupriyanova 2009: 53).

Type locality: Offshore east off northern tip of Tanegashima (island), Southern Japan, 80 m.

Geolocation: 30.8225°, 131.1335° (map estimate from author’s map).

WoRMS: 369236

Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.

**Hydroides fusicola Mörch, 1863 (as H. (Eupomatus) fusicola)**

Etymology: Not stated, but H. fusicola is evidently named after the gastropod genus Fusus (now Fusinus) combined with -cola ‘dweller’, as it was found attached to a ‘Fuso’ sp.

Evaluation: Invariant compound noun in apposition with -cola as a substantival suffix. The Code has a stipulation (ICZN 1999, Article 30.1.4.2) that genera with -cola endings be treated as masculine compound nouns (or mostly so treated, similar to the -oides situation). It has no advice for species-group names with -cola suffixes, but they are recommended to be treated similarly (David and Gosselin 2002: 34), not declined to agree with the first noun or the genus.

Type locality: Japan (not further specified). Mörch only knew the specimen was from the collection of Wessel in Hamburg.

Geolocation: Unknown (gazetteer Japan central point as 37°, 138°).

WoRMS: 369237
Synonyms: *Hydroides okudai* Pillai, 1972 [*nom. n.* for “*H. uncinata* (sensu Okuda et Uschakov)”] (location not fixed by author, but the Okuda (1937: 63) usage was for Ishihama, Japan, a name for at least four possible Honshu coastal locations)

*Hydroides gairacensis* Augener, 1934 (originally as *H. (Eupomatus) gairacensis*)

Status: Candidate *nomen protectum* against senior name *Hydroides (Eupomatus) dunkeri* Mörch, 1863 (*fide* Bastida-Zavala and ten Hove, 2002: 132). Prevailing usage maintained pending proof of sufficient usage of *H. gairacensis*, but *H. dunkeri* is a *nomen oblitum*, not used as a valid name after 1899 (listings are excluded as usages under ICZN 1999, Article 23.9.6).

Etymology: Not stated, but *H. gairacensis* is evidently named after its place of collection, Gairaca.

Evaluation: Masculine/feminine invariant ‘-ensis’ adjective created from a non-Latin place-name.

Type locality: Gairaca, near Santa Marta, Caribbean Sea coast of Colombia.

Geolocation: 11.3184°, -74.1084° (map estimate).

WoRMS: 369238

Synonyms: *Hydroides (Eupomatus) gairacensis* Mörch, 1863 [*nomen oblitum*] (La Guayra, Panama, Caribbean Sea)

*Hydroides glandifera* Rioja, 1941a (originally as *H. glandiferum*)

Status: Type taxon by monotypy of *Olgaharmania* Rioja 1941b, a synonym of *Hydroides*.

Etymology: Not stated, but as Rioja (1941a: 174) writes of “una robusta protuberancia . . .en forma de glande” for *H. glandifera*, it is likely to be a functional name for the bulbous dorsal verticil spine from Latin *glans* ‘acorn’ combined with adjectival suffix *-fer -a -um* ‘bear’. It is unclear why Rioja (incorrectly) used the neuter form ‘*glandiferum*’ at first, but he later (Rioja 1941b: 733) modified the spelling for his feminine *Olgaharmania glandifera* combination.

Evaluation: Gender-variable adjective with corrected feminine ending. Usages in *Hydroides* as ‘*glandifer*’ and ‘*glandiferum*’ exist (e.g., Bastida-Zavala and ten Hove 2003: 89).

Type locality: Caleta (Playa Caleta), Acapulco, Mexico.

Geolocation: 16.8313°, -99.9031° (map estimate).

WoRMS: 338016

Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.

*Hydroides glasbyi* Sun, Wong, ten Hove, Hutchings, Williamson & Kupriyanova, 2015 (original binomen)

Etymology: The authors dedicated *H. glasbyi* to Christopher J. Glasby.

Evaluation: Invariant genitive form *glasbyi* of the personal name Glasby.

Type locality: Fort Hill Wharf, Darwin, Northern Territory, Australia.
Hydroides gracilis (Bush, 1905) (originally as Eupomatus gracilis)
Etymology: Not stated, but the Latin *gracilis* ‘slender’ name for *H. gracilis* is likely referring to the simple verticil spines.
Evaluation: Invariant adjective (masculine/feminine ‘*gracilis*’).
Type locality: Pacific Grove, California, Pacific coast USA.
Geolocation: 36.6236°, -121.9119° (map estimate).
WoRMS: 333640
Synonyms: *Eupomatus intereans* Chamberlin, 1919 (Laguna Beach, California coast)

Hydroides gradata Straughan, 1967a (original binomen)
Status: The synonymy of *H. basispinosa* and *H. gradata* Straughan, 1967a with *H. operculata* Treadwell, 1929 was followed by Sun et al. (2015: 63), but is being re-examined, and we provisionally include the *H. gradata* record separately.
Etymology: Not stated, but for *H. gradata* the Latin *gradata* ‘gradual’ is evidently describing the gradual size change of the ring of opercular spines.
Evaluation: Gender-variable adjective with correct original feminine ending.
Type locality: Pretty Beach, 40 km north of Cairns, Queensland, Australia
Geolocation: -16.6111°, 145.5318° (map estimate).
WoRMS: 384604
Synonyms: See *H. operculata* comments.

Hydroides helmata (Iroso, 1921) (originally as Eupomatus helmatus)
Status: Zibrowius (1971: 713–714) synonymised an older name, *Eupomatus affinis* Marion, 1875, under *H. helmata*. This is not possible on priority, nor does *H. affinis* qualify as a *nomen oblitum* as it was used as valid (Zibrowius 1968: 115) post 1899. We include both names (see entry for *H. affinis* as *species inquirenda*).
Etymology: Not stated, but *E. helmatus* is likely named after the larger helmet-like dorsal verticil spine as Iroso (1921: 54) describes “che ricade sugli altri ad elmo” (which falls on others [spines] helmet-like). Helm and helmet are not from Latin, though the author’s construction appears to be intended as adjectival, with adjectival suffix -*atus* added to mean helm-like.
Evaluation: Gender-variable adjective corrected to feminine in *Hydroides* in Zibrowius (1971: 713).
Type locality: Unspecified Gulf of Naples (Golfo di Napoli), Italy.
Geolocation: Imprecisely known (a Golfo di Napoli mid-point (gazetteer) is 40.8°, 14.2°).
WoRMS: 131004
Synonyms: No subjective synonyms, but has been linked to *H. affinis* (see above).
**Hydroides heterocera** (Grube, 1868) (originally as *Serpula* (*Eupomatus*) *heterocerus*)

Etymology: Not stated but the name for *S. heterocerus* is likely describing the dimorphism in verticil spines, from Greek ητερός (heteros) ‘different’ and κέρας (keras) ‘horn’. The Latinized *heterocerus* is an adjectival form to be declined.

Evaluation: Gender-variable adjective corrected to feminine in Zibrowius (1971: 715). Grube (1868: 639) originally incorrectly created a masculine ‘*heterocerus*’ in agreeing with the masculine subgenus *Eupomatus* rather than the feminine genus *Serpula*. Usages exist in *Hydroides* as ‘*heterocerus*’ (e.g., Ben Eliahu and ten Hove 2011: 26), and as the misspelling ‘*heteroceros*’ (e.g., Day 1967: 807).

Type locality: Unspecified Red Sea. Grube’s report title refers to Red Sea worms collected by Georg Ritter von Frauenfeld. Grube states in his opening sentence that the worms were handed to him without any other information, and it seems he did not investigate this further. In the narrative of his visit von Frauenfeld (1855) mentions Suez, the Sinai Peninsula, and seeing countless annelids on the Red Sea shore, but he does not match observation to locality.

Geolocation: Imprecisely known, but perhaps northern Red Sea (a gazetteer Red Sea mid-point is 20.3°, 38.6°).

WoRMS: 851900

Synonyms: No subjective synonyms. However, the misidentification *Serpula* (*Hydroides*) *unicinata non* Philippi, *sensu* Gravier, 1906, has been assigned to *H. heterocera* (e.g., Pixell 1913: 75).

**Hydroides heterofurcata** Pillai, 1971 (original binomen)

Etymology: Not stated, but evidently *H. heterofurcata* is named because there are two types of furcate verticil spines of the operculum (Pillai 1971: 114).

Evaluation: Gender-variable adjective with correct original feminine ending. Usages as ‘*heterofurcatus*’ exist (e.g., ten Hove and Kupriyanova 2009: 53).

Type locality: near Talaimannar Pier, Sri Lanka, 4 m depth.

Geolocation: 9.1079°, 79.7292° (map estimate from author map).

WoRMS: 328449

Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.

**Hydroides hexagona** (Bosc, 1802) (originally *Serpula hexagona*)

Status: A name disused by taxonomists and representing a *species inquirenda*. The original description and figure are rudimentary and the species Bosc saw will remain indeterminable unless original specimens are found (unlikely). However, the name cannot be a *nomen oblitum* as it was revived as *H. hexagonus* [sic] in three widely used manuals on invertebrates of the United States eastern coast (Pratt 1916, Grave 1937, Costello et al. 1957). These instances should be considered misidentifications, and might be referable either to the junior name *H. dianthus* (*fide* Zibrowius 1971: 697, Bastida-Zavala and ten Hove 2002: 108), or to other similar species. Nevertheless, there are multiple
modern citations of the research on *Hydroides* sperm (e.g., Colwin and Colwin 1961) in which the name appeared.

Etymology: Bosc described the tube of *Serpula hexagona* as “montrant la moitié d’un prisme hexagone …”, and the name is a New Latin adjectival form for six-sided, modified from Greek. Bosc’s figure shows two ridges so the tube cross-section would be trapezoidal, not literally hexagonal as named, but half (la moitié) of that.

Evaluation: Gender-variable adjective with correct feminine ending herein. Usages in *Hydroides* as ‘hexagonus’ and ‘hexagonis’ exist (e.g., Pratt 1916: 302, Grave and Oliphant 1930: 234) but not previously as ‘hexagona’.

Type locality: Charleston Harbour, Charleston, South Carolina, Atlantic coast USA.

Geolocation: 32.8186°, -79.9279° (gazetteer).

WoRMS: 384606

Synonyms: As *species inquirenda* has no synonyms.

*Hydroides homoceros* Pixell, 1913 (original binomen)

Etymology: Not stated, but for *H. homoceros* it is likely that the Greek ἥμος (hemos) ‘uniform’ and κέρας (keras) ‘horn’, refers to the opercular verticil spines. Pixell appears to have named ‘homoceros’ as the opposite to ‘heteroceros’ (her error for the existing ‘heterocerus’) which she mentions.

Evaluation: Incorrect Latinization treated here as an unchanging noun in apposition. Usages exist as ‘homocera’ (e.g., Ben-Eliahu and ten Hove 1992: 35) and ‘homocerus’ (e.g., Bellan 2001: 226).

Type locality: Multiple Indian Ocean localities as the syntypes (aggregated as only one NHM specimen lot 1924.6.13.147 received from the Cyril Crossland Collection) came both from the Maldives area (specified as Miladhunmadulu Atoll and Minikoi), and from off Zanzibar.

Geolocation: Unknown (map estimate 6.02°, 73.19° for Noonu, the southern Miladhunmadulu Atoll).

WoRMS: 238212

Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.

*Hydroides huanghaiensis* Sun & Yang, 2000 (original binomen)

Etymology: Not stated, but *H. huanghaiensis* is evidently named after the sea in which the worm was collected as “Huanghai” means Yellow Sea in Chinese.

Evaluation: Masculine/feminine invariant ‘-ensis’ adjective created from a non-Latin geographic name, Huanghai.

Type locality: Northern Yellow Sea, off the Chinese coast near Dalian.

Geolocation: 39.00°, 122.1167° (as authors, 39°00’N, 122°70’E [? error for 7’]).

WoRMS: 328450

Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.
**Hydroides humilis** (Bush, 1905) (originally as *Eupomatus humilis*)

Etymology: Not stated, but for *E. humilis* possibly the name, from Latin *humilis* ‘humble’ (or ‘low’), is referring to the small size of the single specimen collected.

Evaluation: Masculine/feminine invariant adjective (*humilis*-e) (Stearn 1983: 94).

Type locality: Guaymas, Gulf of California coast, Sonora state, Mexico. Bush provides no other details other than the name Guaymas (Mexico).

Geolocation: 27.9087°, -110.8931° (map estimate).

WoRMS: 369239

Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.

---

**Hydroides inermis** Monro, 1933 (original binomen)

Etymology: Not stated, but for *H. inermis* it is likely that the Latin *inermis* ‘unarmed’, is referring to the verticil spines without spinules. Monro stated the operculum “lacks spines both on the lower and the upper calix”.

Evaluation: Masculine/feminine invariant adjective (*inermis*-e).

Type locality: James Bay, Isla Santiago (was James Island), Galapagos, Ecuador.

Geolocation: -0.1959°, -90.8424° (map estimate).

WoRMS: 338017

Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.

---

**Hydroides inornata** Pillai, 1960 (original binomen)

Status: The current synonymy of *H. inornata* with *H. operculata* is being re-evaluated, and meantime it is included separately here.

Etymology: Not stated, but for *H. inornata* it is likely that the Latin *inornatus* ‘unadorned’ is referring to the verticil spines without side spinules.

Evaluation: Gender-variable adjective with correct original feminine ending. Usages as ‘*inornatus*’ exist (e.g., Amoureux et al.: 57).

Type locality: Maha Alamba (not found, perhaps disused), “about a mile” from the Negombo Lagoon entrance (an aquatic research institute is nearby), north of Colombo, west coast of Sri Lanka.

Geolocation: 7.1945°, 79.8392° (map estimate).

WoRMS: 338018

Synonyms: No subjective synonyms, and has been regarded as junior to *H. operculata* (e.g., Sun et al. 2015: 62).

---

**Hydroides kimberleyensis** Pillai, 2009 (original binomen)

Etymology: The author named *H. kimberleyensis* after the Kimberley region of Western Australia.

Evaluation: Masculine/feminine invariant ‘-ensis’ adjective created from a non-Latin geographic name.
Type locality: Off east side of Fenelon Island (main island of Institut Islands) at 6 m, Kimberley, Western Australia.
Geolocation: -14.1167°, 125.7167° (author).
WoRMS: 555195
Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.

**Hydroides lambecki** Bastida-Zavala & ten Hove, 2002 (original binomen)
Etymology: The authors named *H. lambecki* after Hugh J.P. Lambeck (entomologist, deceased, one time assistant to ten Hove), who first noted this as a species different from *H. mongeslopezi*.
Evaluation: Invariant genitive form *lambecki* of the personal name Lambeck.
Type locality: Vaarsenbaai (cove), Boca Sami, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles.
Geolocation: 12.15°, -69.00° (gazetteer).
WoRMS: 328452
Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.

**Hydroides lirs** Kupriyanova, Sun, ten Hove, Wong & Rouse, 2015 (original binomen)
Etymology: The authors named *H. lirs* after the Australian Museum’s Lizard Island Research Station (LIRS).
Evaluation: Invariant non-Latinized noun in apposition ‘*lirs*’ from an acronym, pronounced as a single word.
Type locality: Front of reef between Bird and South Islands, Lizard Island, Queensland, Australia, -14.6978°, 145.4639° (station MI QLD 2354 in Ribas and Hutchings, 2015).
Geolocation: -14.6978°, 145.4639° (station list).
WoRMS: 877990
Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.

**Hydroides longispinosa** Imajima, 1976b (original binomen)
Etymology: Not stated, but *H. longispinosa* evidently is named after the “conspicuous, long central spine” (long in comparison with *H. elegans*), based on Latin adjectives *longus* ‘long’ with *spinosus* ‘spined’.
Evaluation: Gender-variable adjective with correct original feminine ending. Usages as ‘*longispinosus*’ exist (e.g., Bailey-Brock 1987: 282).
Type locality: Koniya, Amami-Oshima, Amami Islands, Southern Japan.
Geolocation: 28.1472°, 129.3078° (map estimate).
WoRMS: 328453
Synonyms: *Hydroides centrospina* Wu & Chen, 1981 (Yulin Harbour, Hainan Island, South China Sea)
Hydroides longistyleris Chen & Wu, 1980 (original binomen)
Etymology: Not stated, but for *H. longistyleris* evidently the Latin *longus* ‘long’ and adjectival Latinization of Greek στυλος (stylos) ‘pillar’ refers to the long, elongated basis of the opercular funnel, thus ‘pillar-like’.
Evaluation: Masculine/feminine invariant adjective (-*styleris*-e).
Type locality: Shellfish farms, Zhangpu (Zhangzhou), Fujian Province, China.
Geolocation: 24.4379°, 117.9762° (map estimate).
WoRMS: 328454
Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.

Hydroides malleolaspina Straughan, 1967a (original binomen)
Etymology: Not stated, but the name for *H. malleolaspina* is evidently a compound noun from Latin *malleolus* ‘small hammer’, referring to the dorsal hammer-shaped verticil spine, and *spina* ‘thorn’.
Evaluation: Invariant noun in apposition. Usages as ‘*malleolaspinus*’ exist (e.g., Murray et al. 2010: 393).
Type locality: Pialba, Hervey Bay, Queensland, Australia.
Geolocation: -25.2747°, 152.8345° (map estimate).
WoRMS: 369240
Synonyms: “Hydroides trihamulatus” [sic] Pillai, 2009 [unavailable name (no type-designation), assignment by Murray et al. 2010] (Australia)

Hydroides microtis Mörch, 1863 (originally as *H. (Eucarphus) microtis*)
Etymology: Not stated, but for *H. microtis* the ‘micro’ derives from Greek μικρος (micros) ‘small’, and perhaps is combined with Greek neuter noun genitive *otos* (otos) ‘ear’. The Latinizations ‘*microtis*’ and ‘*microtus*’ are in use as both genus and species-group names for small-eared biota. Whether the same derivation applies for *H. microtis* is unclear, as the verticil spines are knob-tipped and not notably small or ear-like.
Evaluation: Invariant whether a noun in apposition or (masculine/feminine) intended as adjectival.
Type locality: North America (unspecified) as “*ad Americam borealem*” on *Argopecten irradians* (was as *Pecten*), collected by A. B. Mayer, presumably on the Atlantic coast as *A. irradians* is the bay scallop of that region.
Geolocation: Unknown (unspecified Atlantic coast of North America, with 44°, -68° the mid point of the coastal extent).
WoRMS: 333641
Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.
Hydroides minax (Grube, 1878b) (originally as Serpula minax)
Etymology: Not stated, but for S. minax the Latin adjective minax -acis meaning ‘jutting out’ is likely referring to the enormous dorsal verticil spine.
Evaluation: Invariant adjective (masculine/feminine ‘minax’).
Type locality: Philippines (unspecified).
Geolocation: Unknown (12°, 122° (gazetteer) is central to the Philippines Islands).
WoRMS: 131007
Synonyms: Serpula (Hydroides) monoceros Gravier, 1906 (Bonhoure Recif, Djibouti, Gulf of Aden)

Hydroides mongeslopezi Rioja, 1958 (original binomen)
Etymology: The author named H. mongeslopezi after Ricardo Monges López of Veracruz.
Evaluation: Invariant genitive noun mongeslopezi from modern personal name of Monges López.
Type locality: On floating pumice, Playa Norte, Isla Santiaguillo, Veracruz, Gulf of Mexico.
Geolocation: 19.1634°, -95.8502° (map estimate).
WoRMS: 328456
Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.

Hydroides monroi Zibrowius, 1973 (original binomen)
Etymology: Not stated, but the species H. monroi is evidently named after C. C. A. (Charles Carmichael Arthur) Monro, who had studied the specimens earlier.
Evaluation: Invariant genitive noun monroi from modern personal name of Monro.
Type locality: Pointe Noire, Congo, West Africa.
Geolocation: -4.7858°, 11.8361° (map estimate).
WoRMS: 328457
Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.

Hydroides mucronata Rioja, 1958 (original binomen)
Etymology: Not stated, but the name for H. mucronata is evidently referring to the pointed (Latin mucronatus) side spines of the verticil spines “que tienen forma de mucron” (Rioja 1958: 256).
Evaluation: Correct original adjectival feminine ending. Usages as ‘mucronatus’ exist (e.g., Bastida-Zavala and ten Hove 2002: 141).
Type locality: Isla de Sacrificios, Veracruz, Gulf of Mexico.
Geolocation: 19.1749°, -96.0929° (map estimate).
WoRMS: 328458
Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.
Hydroides multispinosa Marenzeller, 1885 (original binomen)
Etymology: Not stated, but the name for *H. multispinosa* evidently refers adjectivally to multiple lateral spinules on the verticil spines.
Evaluation: Correct original adjectival feminine ending. Usages as masculine ‘multispinosus’ exist (e.g., ten Hove and Kupriyanova 2009: 54).
Type locality: Shore at Eno-sima (Enoshima), Sagami Bay, Honshu, Japan. There is an Enoshima-rettō Island, also off Honshu, but the Sagami Bay Enoshima is the most likely visited.
Geolocation: 35.2977°, 139.4817° (map estimate).
WoRMS: 335316
Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.

Hydroides nanhaiensis Wu & Chen, 1981 (original binomen)
Etymology: Not stated, but *H. nanhaiensis* is evidently named broadly geographically as “Nanhai” is the South China Sea in Chinese.
Evaluation: Masculine/feminine invariant ‘-ensis’ adjective created from a non-Latin geographic area name.
Type locality: Xi River estuary, Pearl River Delta, Macao, Guangdong, China coast, South China Sea, 58m, fixed on rock, stations 6016, 6044 (*fide* Sun and Yang 2014: 218 (map), 241; no locality in the original text).
Geolocation: 22.0602°, 113.4792° (map estimate, Xi River mouth).
WoRMS: 328459
Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.

Hydroides nigra Zibrowius, 1971 (original binomen)
Etymology: Not stated, but the name for *H. nigra* is evidently referring to the dark colour of the operculum, especially of the opercular constriction (“un anneau noir à la base de l’opercule”) and the verticil spines, and derived from the Latin adjective *niger*, *nigra*, *nigrum* ‘black’.
Evaluation: Gender-variable adjective with correct original feminine ending. Usages as ‘niger’ exist (e.g., Bellan 2001: 226)).
Type locality: Tabarka “au large de l’ile [Tabarka] et de la Pointe Meloula [4 km west]”, Tunisia, Mediterranean Sea.
Geolocation: 36.9666°, 8.7588° (map estimate for north end of Tabarka).
WoRMS: 328460
Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.

Hydroides nikae Sun, Wong, Tovar-Hernández, Williamson & Kupriyanova, 2016 (original binomen)
Etymology: The authors named *H. nikae* after Nika Mikhin, daughter of Kupriyanova.
Evaluation: Invariant feminine genitive form *nikae* of given name Nika.

Type locality: Edithburgh Jetty, Edithburgh, St Vincent Gulf, South Australia.

Geolocation: -35.0848°, 137.7488° (adjusted to jetty from authors’ inland 35°05’S, 137°44’(should be 45’) E).

WoRMS: 871949

Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.

**Hydroides nodosa Straughan, 1967a (original binomen)**

Etymology: Not stated, but *H. nodosa* is likely named for the internal “rounded projection” at the base of each verticil spine, from the adjective *nodosus*-a-um ‘knotty’.

Evaluation: Gender-variable adjective with correct original feminine ending. Usages as ‘*nodosus*’ exist (e.g., ten Hove and Kupriyanova 2009: 54).

Type locality: Tannum Sands, Gladstone, Queensland, Australia.

Geolocation: -23.93°, 151.37° (map estimate *fide* Australian Museum holotype W.4013 catalogue record).

WoRMS: 328461

Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.

**Hydroides norvegica Gunnerus, 1768 (original binomen)**

Status: The type species of the genus (by monotypy).

Etymology: Not stated, but the name for *H. norvegica* is evidently derived from the country of collection, Norway (Latin *Norvegia*), from which the feminine-suffix adjective ‘norvegica’ is derived.

Evaluation: Gender-variable adjective based on a geographic name. *H. norvegica* was given a species-group name with a feminine ending. Many usages as ‘norvegicus’ exist (e.g., Moen 2006: 115).

Type locality: Trøndelag region, Norway. Trondheimfjord off Statsbygd is one of three locations mentioned by Gunnerus (see Moen, 2006: 118).

Geolocation: Imprecisely known (map estimate 63.4687°, 10.011° for off Statsbygd).

WoRMS: 131009

Synonyms: There is an extensive list by McIntosh (1923: 347) of early serpulid names and usages in *Eupomatus, Hydroides, Serpula*, and *Vermilia* that are suggested to be *Hydroides norvegica* synonyms. Nine of the placements were repeated later in a world catalogue (Hartman 1959), but only two can be confirmed here (see Read and Fauchald 2016 for status of the remainder). Also Mörch, 1863 named a subspecies *H. norvegica gronlandica*, based on a Fabricius MS, but it is a *nomen dubium* unlikely to be a *Hydroides.*

**Eupomatus trypanon** Claparède, 1870b (Gulf of Naples, Italy, Tyrrhenian Sea)

**Serpula solitaria** Bean, 1844 (Scarborough, North Yorkshire, England)
**Hydroides novaepommeraniae** Augener, 1925 (originally as *Hydroides* (*Eupomatus*) *novaepommeraniae*)

Etymology: Not stated, but the name for *H. novaepommeraniae* is evidently a Latinized form of the former name of the island of collection, New Britain, Bismarck Archipelago, now part of Papua New Guinea, once a German colony named Neupommern, after the Baltic (Ostsee) coastal lands besides Pommersche Bucht.

Evaluation: Invariant noun in the genitive case created from a non-Latin geographic name Latinized as ‘*novaepommeran*’.

Type locality: “Hanam-Hafen” (Hannan or Garua Harbour), north coast of New Britain, Papua New Guinea.

Geolocation: -5.2833°, 150.0333° (map estimate).

WoRMS: 131010

Synonyms: *Hydroides grubei* Pillai, 1965 (Binakayan, Cavite, Manila Bay, Philippines)

**Hydroides ochotereana** Rioja, 1941a

Etymology: Rioja (1941a: 167) stated the name for *H. ochotereana* was “dedicar esta especie al Maestro D. Isaac Ochoterena”, but he used the spelling ‘*ochotereana*’ for the species-group name.

Evaluation: Incorrect Latinization to be treated as a noun in apposition. The use of *H. ochotereana* has been regarded as an accidental incorrect original spelling by Bastida-Zavala and ten Hove (2003), who cited Article 32.5 (ICZN 1999) as justification for using ‘*ochoterena*’, although that would be an unchanged noun in apposition, rather than a genitive. Instead, we cannot reject the likelihood that Rioja had intentionally used the altered ‘*-eana*’ ending (after all he used it consistently five times but correctly spelled the name of dedicatee Ochotorena) aiming to create an adjectival form of Ochotorena. His adaptation could be intended as a rendering using the suffix ‘-*anus*’ ‘-*ana*’ (belonging to), frequently used for adjectival Latinization of nouns based on personal and geographic names. As it was the author who was responsible for an incorrect Latinization (ICZN 1999, Article 32.5.1) his original spelling is not corrected (also see Welter-Schultes, 2013: 77). This also avoids the name looking like an authorship (ICZN 1999, recommendation 31A).

Type locality: La Aguada and La Quebrada beaches, Acapulco, Mexico.

Geolocation: 16.8461°, -99.9156° (La Quebrada, map estimate).

WoRMS: 328462

Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.

**Hydroides operculata** (Treadwell, 1929) (originally as *Eupomatus operculata* [sic])

Etymology: Not stated, but the name for *E. operculata* derives from the Latin verb *operculo* -aevi -aturn ‘to cover’, and in New Latin *operculata* is used as an adjectival form. It is unclear why Treadwell chose the name as all *Hydroides* have opercula. His specimen was endowed with two, but he didn’t name it ‘*bioperculata*’.
Evaluation: Gender-variable adjective with incorrect original feminine ending for *Eupomatus*. Usages in *Hydroides* as ‘*operculatus*’ exist (e.g., Bellan 2001: 226).
Type locality: Berbera, Somaliland, Gulf of Aden.
Geolocation: 10.441°, 45.0075° (map estimate).
WoRMS: 131011
Synonyms: *Hydroides basispinosa* Straughan, 1967a [re-evaluating, see listing herein] *Hydroides gradata* Straughan, 1967a [re-evaluating, see listing herein] *Hydroides inornata* Pillai, 1960 [re-evaluating, see listing herein]

*Hydroides panamensis* Bastida-Zavala & ten Hove, 2003 (original binomen)
Etymology: The authors state that *H. panamensis* is named “for its distribution, as far as known yet restricted to the Pacific side of Panama (and adjacent areas).”
Evaluation: Masculine/feminine invariant ‘-ensis’ adjective created from a non-Latin geographic name.
Type locality: Paitilla Beach (Punta Paitilla), Panama City, Western Panama.
Geolocation: 8.9733°, -79.5183° (map estimate).
WoRMS: 328464
Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.

*Hydroides parva* (Treadwell, 1902) (originally as *Eupomatus parvus*)
Etymology: Not stated, but Treadwell (1902: 210) stated the specimens of *E. parvus* were “very small” (6 mm) thus Latin *parvus* ‘small’.
Evaluation: Gender-variable adjective recombined in *Hydroides* with correct feminine ending (e.g., Zibrowius 1971: 712, 717). Usages in *Hydroides* as ‘*parvus*’ exist (e.g., Hartman 1956: 250).
Type locality: West coast of Puerto Rico, Caribbean Sea, at both Boqueron Bay and nearby Mayagüez Harbour (station 6062, estimated 18.2°, -67.17°), as Treadwell had specimens from both locations. No station geolocations appear to have been available for the various *Fish Hawk* ‘Porto Rico’ stations (Treadwell 1939). Syntypes (USNM 16173) in the Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History are recorded as from Boqueron Bay (Bahia de Boqueron).
Geolocation: 18.0208°, -67.1987° (map estimate, Bahia de Boqueron).
WoRMS: 876557
Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.

*Hydroides pectinata* (Philippi, 1844) (originally as *Eupomatus pectinatus*)
Status: Name now disused and representing a *species inquerenda*. It is not eligible as a candidate *nomen oblitum* (used in taxonomy by Iroso 1921: 49, Naples), but is indeterminable unless original specimens are found. The operculum figured by Philippi is similar to that of *H. elegans* (Haswell, 1883) (fide Zibrowius 1971: 718).
Etymology: Philippi’s brief Latin description of *E. pectinatus* describes the operculum spines as ‘*utrinque pectinati*’ (pectinate both sides) with three sharp teeth. The Latin adjective *pectinatus* indicates comb-like divisions.
Evaluation: Gender-variable adjective recombined in *Hydroides* with correct feminine ending (e.g., Mörch, 1863: 377).
Type locality: Unspecified Mediterranean, but can be narrowed to the Tyrrhenian Sea coast of Italy as Philippi’s activities were in western Italy, and plausibly to Naples as he was based there prior to 1844.
Geolocation: Unknown (Tyrrhenian Sea, with Naples shore (40.8327°, 14.2358° map estimate) a possible point location).
WoRMS: 393822
Synonyms: As *species inquirenda* has no synonyms although *H. elegans* has been suggested.

*Hydroides perezi* Fauvel, 1918 (original binomen)
Etymology: Fauvel announces on the first page of his article that *H. perezi* is dedicated to “M. Ch. Pérez”, who collected the worms off the Arabian coast.
Evaluation: Invariant genitive form *perezi* from personal name Pérez.
Type locality: Pearling banks (within 24°55’N–25°10’N, 54°40’E–55°10’E) dredged ~15 miles from the coast of Oman (currently near Dubai, UAE) (Fauvel 1918: 329).
Geolocation: 25.0417°, 54.9167° (map estimate, mid point of bounds given by author).
WoRMS: 209947
Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.

*Hydroides plateni* (Kinberg, 1867) (originally as *Eupomatus plateni*)
Etymology: Not stated, but *E. plateni* is evidently named after its La Plata collection station of the Swedish frigate *Eugenie* expedition.
Evaluation: Invariant genitive from Old Frankish ‘*platen*’, ultimately from Greek πλατυς (platus) ‘flat’, relating to the Spanish La Plata placename, which plausibly had derived from a once widespread use of ‘plate’ to signify precious metals. Other ‘*plateni*’ species group names of the period may relate to the German zoological collector Carl Platen (1843–1899) but clearly not this one.
Type locality: Offshore off the La Plata (“*prope ostium fluvii La Plata*”) embayment, Argentina/Uruguay (the *Eugenie* berthed at Montevideo, Uruguay).
Geolocation: Imprecisely known (map estimate -35.3°, -56.3° for mid La Plata, offshore of Montevideo).
WoRMS: 369242
Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.
Hydroides protulicola Benedict, 1887 (original binomen)
Etymology: Not stated, but *H. protulicola* is evidently named from *Protula* (serpulid genus) combined with -*cola* ‘dweller’, because it was fastened on the tube of *Protula diomedae* Benedict, 1887.
Evaluation: Invariant compound noun in apposition with -*cola* as a substantival suffix.
Type locality: Northeast off Cape Hatteras, North Carolina, Atlantic coast USA, 86 m.
Geolocation: 35.7°, -74.9083° (from author as 35°42’00”N, 74°54’30”W).
WoRMS: 338020
Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.

Hydroides pseudexaltata Pillai, 2009 (originally as *H. pseudexaltatus*)
Etymology: The author states he named *H. pseudexaltatus* after the superficial similarity of the operculum to that of *H. exaltatus*.
Evaluation: Gender variable adjective, with usage as corrected feminine ‘*pseudexaltata*’ in Sun et al. (2015: 65).
Type locality: Shoreline on “island off north east Heywood Island” Kimberley, Western Australia. The author’s given geolocation (15°05’S, 124°25’E) is oceanic and clearly incorrect. This is not a rounding error. The island north east of Heywood is the closely adjacent and much larger Jungulu Island.
Geolocation: -15.3167°, 124.3493° (map estimate, Jungulu shore adjacent Heywood Island).
WoRMS: 882697
Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.

Hydroides pseudouncinata Zibrowius, 1968 (original binomen)
Status: Currently valid but it is possibly the same as the disused *H. euplaeana* (see above).
Etymology: Not stated, but evidently *H. pseudouncinata* was named because it represents one of the taxa previously confounded under *H. uncinata* (see below), a name regarded as of indeterminable identity from its original description (*fide* Zibrowius 1971: 709).
Evaluation: Gender-variable adjective with correct original feminine ending. Usages as ‘*pseudouncinatus*’ species (or nominal subspecies) exist (e.g., ten Hove and Kupriyanova 2009: 54).
Type locality: East off Île Gaby (also Degaby), Marseille, France, Mediterranean Sea (not in Zibrowius 1968, *fide* Zibrowius 1971: 708).
Geolocation: 43.2776°, 5.3449° (map estimate).
WoRMS: 131012
Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.
Hydroides pseudouncinata africana Zibrowius, 1971 (original trinomen)
Etymology: The author named subspecies H. pseudouncinata africana after its continent of collection, Africa.
Evaluation: Gender-variable adjective with correct original feminine ending. Usages as ‘africanus’ exist (e.g., ten Hove and Kupriyanova 2009: 54).
Type locality: Off Rio de Oro, Mauritania, Atlantic coast of Africa.
Geolocation: 21.0833°, -17.4° (author, 21°05’N, 17°24’W).
WoRMS: 335489
Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.

Hydroides qiui Sun, Wong, ten Hove, Hutchings, Williamson & Kupriyanova, 2015 (original binomen)
Etymology: The authors dedicated H. qiui to Jian-Wen Qiu.
Evaluation: Invariant genitive form qiui from personal name Qiu.
Type locality: East Arm Port, Darwin Harbour, Northern Territory, Australia.
Geolocation: -12.4917°, 130.8831° (authors, 12°29’30”S, 130°52’59”E).
WoRMS: 852783
Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.

Hydroides ralumiana Augener, 1927 (originally (incorrectly) as H. (Eupomatus) ralumianus)
Etymology: Not stated, but H. ralumianus is named after Ralum plantation, near its place of collection.
Evaluation: Gender-variable adjective, based on a non-Latin place-name, corrected by Day (1967: 806) from the masculine. The suffix ‘-anus’ is frequently used for Latinization of names based on localities and personal names.
Type locality: Ralum, Kokopo, Blanche Bay, New Britain (Neu-Pommern), Bismarck Archipelago of Papua New Guinea. The plantation “Ralum” was briefly the base for Friedrich Dahl, who collected the worms in 1896–97 (fide Augener 1927).
Geolocation: -4.3371°, 152.2674° (map estimate).
WoRMS: 209951
Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.

Hydroides recta Straughan, 1967a (original binomen)
Etymology: Not stated, but the name for H. recta is perhaps a reference to the 8th enlarged dorsal verticil spine with its “pointed process perpendicular to it” from Latin rectus ‘perpendicular’.
Evaluation: Gender-variable adjective with correct original feminine ending. Usages as masculine ‘rectus’ exist (e.g., Pillai 2009: 132).
Type locality: Pretty Beach, north of Cairns, Queensland, Australia.
Hydroides recurvispina Rioja, 1941a (original binomen)

Etymology: Not stated, but the name for *H. recurvispina* is likely referring to the verticil spines which are sharply curving backwards on themselves. Thus the name is formed from Latin *recurvus* ‘backward curved’ combined with *spina* ‘thorn’.

Evaluation: Invariant noun in apposition. Bastida-Zavala and ten Hove (2003: 99) maintained the original spelling.

Type locality: La Aguada, Acapulco, Mexico.

Geolocation: 16.8398°, -99.9009° (map estimate).

WoRMS: 328467

Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.

Hydroides rhombobula Chen & Wu, 1980 (originally as *H. rhombobulus*)

Etymology: Not stated, but the name for *H. rhombobulus* may be referring to the shape of the verticil spines, derived from a combination of Greek ΡΟΜΒΟΣ (rombos) ‘rhombus’, which is a parallelogram with only opposite angles equal, and Latin -ulus, which is a diminutive in masculine-form.

Evaluation: Clearly intended as an adjectival name, so it is corrected herein to feminine *rhombobula*.

Type locality: Dongshan, Fujian Province, China

Geolocation: 23.6689°, 117.3969° (map estimate).

WoRMS: 882579

Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.

Hydroides rostrata Pillai, 1971 (original name, junior homonym, replacement name *Hydroides gottfriedi* nomen novum)

Status: Previously unreplaced junior homonym preoccupied by the invalid *Hydroides rostrata* Iroso, 1921, which was a *n. nom.* for the specimen of *Eupomatus uncinatus* non Philippi, *sensu* Ehlers, 1887, but a junior objective synonym of *Hydroides floridanana* (Bush, 1910) as Bush had already re-named it. Replaced by *Hydroides gottfriedi* **nom. n.** here.

Etymology: Not stated, but *H. rostrata* is likely named after the large rostrum-like verticil spine figured by the author. The adjective *rostratus* -a -um, means having a beak. The genitive replacement name *H. gottfriedi* is in memory of Telesphore Gottfried Pillai (1930–2013), the original-name author.

Evaluation: Gender-variable adjective with correct original feminine ending. Usages as ‘rostratus’ exist (e.g., ten Hove and Kupriyanova 2009: 54).
Type locality: Hikkaduwa, Sri Lanka. Types were collected at both Hikkaduwa and Wellawatte. These localities are separated by some considerable distance, but the holotype at the Natural History Museum, London BM 1968–148, is from Hikkaduwa. Geolocation: 6.1324°, 80.1000° (map estimate). WoRMS: 328469
Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.

*Hydroides salazarvallejoi* Bastida-Zavala & ten Hove, 2002 (original binomen)

Etymology: The authors named *H. salazarvallejoi* as a dedication to Sergio Salazar-Vallejo. Evaluation: Invariant genitive form *salazarvallejoi* from personal name Salazar-Vallejo. Type locality: Cabo de la Aguja, Santa Marta region, Colombia, Caribbean Sea. Geolocation: 11.3040°, -74.1937° (map estimate). WoRMS: 328470
Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.

*Hydroides sanctaecrucis* Krøyer [in] Mörch, 1863 (originally *Hydroides* (*Eucarphus*) *sanctae crucis*)

Etymology: Not stated, but *H. sanctaecrucis* is clearly named after its type locality, Saint Croix Island, and the syntypes at the Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen are labelled “Kr. St. Croix, legit Oersted”. The genitive of the feminine Latin noun *crux* ‘cross’ is *crucis*.
Evaluation: Place-name translated into Latin. The genitive-case noun *sanctaecrucis* is invariant.
Type locality: Saint Croix (unspecified further), Virgin Islands, Caribbean Sea. Geolocation: 17.6949°, -64.7416° (map estimate for the port area). WoRMS: 333645
Synonyms: *Hydroides* (*Eupomatus*) *dianthoides* Augener, 1922 [partim, fide Bastida-Zavala and ten Hove 2002: 147] (Haiti, Caribbean Sea)

*Hydroides similis* (Treadwell, 1929) (originally as *Eupomatus similis*)

Etymology: Not stated, but an instance of the Latin adjective *similis* ‘similar to’. Later in the same work Treadwell (1929: 12) considered his *H. californicus* (now *H. crucigera*) as similar to his *E. similis*, which isn’t compared to any taxon, so the more logical application of the names would have been in reverse.
Evaluation: Masculine/feminine invariant adjective (*similis* -e) (Stearn 1983: 94).
Type locality: Unspecified beyond a “Lower California” location on label (Baja California, Mexico). The collector was Townsend, on the ‘Albatross’ voyage of 1911, and the location is perhaps more likely the Gulf of California than off the Pacific coast. Gulf coast sites mentioned by Treadwell where other polychaetes were collected include
Isla Carmen and Isla San José, but there are many other possibilities (see Townsend 1916: 399, end map).
Geolocation: Unknown (30°, -115° (gazetteer) as Baja California general region, but perhaps inner coast).
WoRMS: 369244
Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.

**Hydroides similoides** Bastida-Zavala & ten Hove, 2002 (original binomen)
Etymology: The authors state they named *H. similoides* for its resemblance to *H. similis* (type locality Baja California) thus combining the Latin adjective *similis* ‘similar to’ with the suffix -oides, also ‘similar to’.
Evaluation: Invariant adjectival suffix -oides.
Type locality: La Parguera (jetty of marine institute), Isla Magueyes, Puerto Rico.
Geolocation: 17.9700°, -67.0463° (map estimate).
WoRMS: 328471
Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.

**Hydroides simplidentata** Pillai, 2009 (originally as *Hydroides simplidentatus*)
Etymology: The author states the name *H. simplidentatus* “refers to the simple unmodified spines at the base of the enlarged coronal [verticil] spine”, combining Latin adjectives *simplus* -a -um ‘simple’ and *dentatus* -a -um ‘toothed’.
Evaluation: Corrected to the feminine form *simplidentata* in Sun et al. (2015: 79) as clearly an adjectival name.
Type locality: Unnamed reef north-west of Buffon Island (but cf. author’s supplied geolocation which is non-reef and east of Buffon Island), Kimberley, Western Australia.
Geolocation: -14.9167°, 124.8° (author as stated, but likely displaced incorrectly by ~13 km to the East).
WoRMS: 882648
Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.

**Hydroides sinensis** Zibrowius, 1972a (original binomen)
Etymology: Not stated, but *H. sinensis* is evidently named for its occurrence on the coast of China.
Evaluation: Masculine/feminine invariant Latin adjective (*sinensis*) referring to China, a non-Latin geographic name.
Type locality: Off Qingdao (Zibrowius as ‘Tsindao’), China coast, northern Yellow Sea.
Geolocation: 36.0565°, 120.38° (map estimate).
WoRMS: 328472
Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.
**Hydroides spongicola** Benedict, 1887 (original binomen)

Etymology: Not stated but *H. spongicola* is evidently named from English ‘sponge’ as stem *spongi*- combined with -*cola* ‘dweller’, because of its association as “frail calcareous tubes in living sponges”.

Evaluation: Invariant compound noun in apposition with -*cola* as a substantival suffix.

Type locality: West offshore from Venice, Florida, Gulf of Mexico, USA, 48 m.

Geolocation: 27.0667°, −83.3542° (as from author as 27°04′00″N, 83°21′15″W).

WoRMS: 338021

Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.

---

**Hydroides steinitzi** Ben-Eliahu, 1972 (original binomen)

Etymology: The species *H. steinitzi* is dedicated to Heinz Steinitz.

Evaluation: Invariant genitive form *steinitzi* from personal name Steinitz.

Type locality: Sinai bank of Little Bitter Lake, Suez Canal, opposite Al-Kabrit on Egyptian bank.

Geolocation: 30.2662°, 32.5066° (opposite Al-Kabrit, map estimate).

WoRMS: 131014

Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.

---

**Hydroides stoichadon** Zibrowius, 1971 (original binomen)

Etymology: Not stated, but *H. stoichadon* is from Greek Στοιχαδας (Stoichadas), an old name for Îles d’Hyères, an archipelago of small islands near Toulon, Mediterranean coast of France (H. Zibrowius pers. comm.).

Evaluation: Invariant Latinization created from Greek place-name, having the form of a noun in apposition.

Type locality: Cap du Merlan, the south west corner of Parc Nacional de Port Cros (island), off the Mediterranean coast of France.

Geolocation: 42.9960°, 6.3718° (map estimate).

WoRMS: 131015

Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.

---

**Hydroides tambalagamensis** Pillai, 1961 (original binomen)

Etymology: Not stated but *H. tambalagamensis* is evidently named after its place of collection, Tambalagam.

Evaluation: Masculine/feminine invariant ‘-*ensis*’ adjective created from a non-Latin place-name.

Type locality: Nachchikuda, Tambalagam Lake (a bay), eastern Sri Lanka.

Geolocation: 8.5333°, 81.1667° (map estimate).

WoRMS: 328474

Synonyms: *Hydroides spiculitubus* [noun in apposition] Pillai, 2009 (Long Reef, Kimberley, Western Australia)
Hydroides tenhovei Bastida-Zavala & de León González, 2002 (original binomen)
Etymology: The authors dedicated the name H. tenhovei to Harry ten Hove.
Evaluation: Invariant genitive form tenhovei from personal name ten Hove.
Type locality: Cabo San Lazaro, western coast of Baja California Sur, Mexico.
Geolocation: 24.7813°, -112.2905° (authors 24°50'N, 112°15'W, adjusted to be coastal).
WoRMS: 328475
Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.

Hydroides trilobula Chen & Wu, 1978 (originally H. trilobulus)
Etymology: Not stated, but the name for H. trilobulus evidently refers to three vesicular verticil spines (three lobes), which are small ones, hence the diminutive Latin suffix -ulus.
Evaluation: Clearly meant as an adjectival name, so it is corrected herein to trilobula.
Type locality: Xisha Islands (Paracel Islands, unspecified further), South China Sea, of which Yongxing Island is the largest.
Geolocation: Imprecisely known (16.8833°, 112.2833° if Yongxing Island, map estimate).
WoRMS: 882593
Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.

Hydroides trivesiculosa Straughan, 1967b (originally H. trivesiculosus)
Etymology: Not stated, but the name for H. trivesiculosus is evidently referring to the three lobes of the enlarged dorsal spine of the verticil, thus tri with Latin adjective vesiculosus -a um ‘full of blisters’.
Evaluation: Gender-variable adjective with ending feminine as in Sun et al. (2015: 85) and Kupriyanova et al. (2015; 293), both mistakenly reporting the original name as ‘trivesiculosa’). Usages as ‘trivesiculosus’ (besides original) exist (e.g., ten Hove and Ben Eliahu 2005: 134).
Type locality: Heron Island, Queensland coast, Australia, collected close to the marine station by Dew (map in Straughan 1967b).
Geolocation: -23.4430°, 151.9110° (map estimate).
WoRMS: 882647
Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.

Hydroides trompi Bastida-Zavala & ten Hove, 2003 (original binomen)
Etymology: The authors named H. trompi dedicated to Jossy S. Tromp, a student of ten Hove.
Evaluation: Invariant genitive form trompi from personal name Tromp.
Type locality: Lower chamber wall and floor, Miraflores Locks, Panama Canal, Panama.
Geolocation: 8.9967, -79.5964 (authors).
WoRMS: 328478
Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.
**Hydroides tuberculata** Imajima, 1976a (original binomen)

Etymology: Not stated, but the name for *H. tuberculata* may refer to tubercles (knobs) on each verticil spine as the Latin noun *tuberculum* refers to a swelling or lump.

Evaluation: Gender-variable adjectival form of *tuberculum* with correct original feminine ending. Usages as ‘*tuberculatus*’ exist (e.g., Bailey-Brock 1987: 282).

Type locality: Urata (beach), Tanegashima (island), Southern Japan. Imajima (1976a) also gives records for Sumiyoshi, and off Nishinoomote Harbour, Tanegashima, but a Urata specimen is the holotype (NSMT-Pol. H-120) at the National Museum of Nature & Science, Tokyo.

Geolocation: 30.8233°, 131.0409° (map estimate, Urata).

WoRMS: 871950

Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.

---

**Hydroides uncinata** (Philippi, 1844) (originally as *Eupomatus uncinatus*)

Status: Name now disused and representing a *species inquirenda* which is the type species of *Eupomatus*. It is not a candidate *nomen oblitterum* (used in taxonomy as valid by Zibrowius 1968: 109, Hartman 1969: 757, Gibbs 1971: 202, Pillai 1972: 15, Day 1973: 132, and others), but the taxon it represents may be indeterminable unless original specimens are found. Zibrowius (1968) named *H. pseudouncinata* to establish a separation from *H. uncinata*, and Pillai (1972) did likewise with *H. okudai*. The name does not obviously threaten the validity of subsequent names, but it is notable that several *H. uncinata* usages have been assigned elsewhere, e.g., *Serpula* (*Hydroides* *uncinata* non Philippi, *sensu* Gravier, 1906 to *H. heterocera*).

Etymology: Not stated, but Philippi described the verticil spines as with “*cornubus octo, apice incurvo uncinatis*” (eight horns, curved tip hooked), thus the name refers to the hooked spines, from the Latin adjective *uncinatus* ‘hooked’.

Evaluation: Gender-variable adjective with correct feminine ending. Usages in *Hydroides* as ‘*uncinatus*’ exist (e.g., Ehlers 1913: 582).

Type locality: Unspecified Mediterranean, but can be narrowed to the Tyrrhenian Sea coast of Italy as Philippi’s activities were in western Italy, and plausibly to Naples as he was based there prior to 1844.

Geolocation: Unknown (Tyrrhenian Sea, with Naples shore (40.8327°, 14.2358° map estimate) a possible point location).

WoRMS: 156135

Synonyms: As *species inquirenda* has no synonyms.

---

**Hydroides uniformis** Imajima & ten Hove, 1986 (original binomen)

Etymology: Not stated, but the name *H. uniformis* evidently refers to the straight, thick, unornamented spines of the verticil which are described as “uniform”.

Evaluation: Masculine/feminine invariant adjective (*uniformis* -e) (Stearn 1983: 94).
Hydroides feminina

Type locality: Kesao, Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands, Pacific Ocean.
Geolocation: -9.25°, 159.6667° (map estimate).
WoRMS: 369245
Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.

Hydroides vizagensis Lakshmana Rao, 1969 (original binomen)

Etymology: Not stated, but the name *H. vizagensis* likely derives from the collection location, Visakhapatnam, which has the nickname Vizag.
Evaluation: Masculine/feminine invariant ‘-ensis’ adjective created from a non-Latin place-name.
Type locality: Naval Base (collected off settlement panels), Visakhapatnam Harbour, east coast of India, Bay of Bengal.
Geolocation: 17.6938°, 83.2739° (map estimate).
WoRMS: 870503
Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.

Hydroides xishaensis Chen & Wu, 1978 (original binomen)

Etymology: Not stated, but *H. xishaensis* is evidently named after its area of collection, the Xisha Islands.
Evaluation: Masculine/feminine invariant ‘-ensis’ adjective created from a non-Latin geographic name.
Type locality: Xisha Islands (Paracel Islands, unspecified further), South China Sea, of which Yongxing Island is the largest.
Geolocation: Imprecisely known (16.8833°, 112.2833° if from Yongxing Island, map estimate).
WoRMS: 328480
Synonyms: No subjective synonyms.

Discussion

Name characteristics and potential variation

Place-names (23), and personal names (16) make up more than a third (36%) of the 107 non-synonymised species-group names in *Hydroides*, with most of the remainder (68) being descriptive of species character states, with a remarkable number relating to operculum morphology (54). The (perhaps) ‘small-eared’ *H. microtis* was the only species where the reason for the author’s choice was not obvious. Otherwise three species were named for their attractive appearance (*H. dianthus, H. elegans, H. elegan-tula*), three were named for the animals they were found on (*H. fusicola, H. protulicola, H. protulicola*).
H. spongicola), four names are comparative (H. affinis, H. pseudouncinata, H. similis, H. similoides), two species names probably relate to body size (H. humilis, H. parva), and one species name relates to the tube form (H. hexagona).

Currently the 107 names include 41 which should be gender invariant (including 17 nouns in apposition, including two acronyms), and 23 with adjectival masculine/feminine endings in -is, which would only change (to -e) if moved to a neuter genus (13 of these are place-names). The remaining 43 names are fully gender variable. There are 68 adjectival names in total (including 19 adjectival place-names), with only two adjectival names completely invariant.

**Type locality distribution**

Type localities of the Hydroides serpulids listed are, with one exception, in shallow-water coastal locations in temperate to tropical waters between 43.3°N and 35.3°S (Figs 1–2). *Hydroides norvegica* is the exception from deeper water (but still inshore), and occurred at the highest latitude at 63.4°N. It is the most cold tolerant based on type locality, with a 20° latitudinal gap to all other species type localities, although its distribution extends south into the Mediterranean (Zibrowius 1971). The western Pacific Ocean (Australia

![Figure 1. Hydroides species type localities of the Eastern Hemisphere (Indian Ocean and Western Pacific). Labels are current species-group names (except homonym H. rostrata renamed herein as H. gottfriedi nom. n.)](image-url)
to northern Japan) has the biggest group of new species at 39, with another 15 species in the northern Indian Ocean and Red Sea (Fig. 1), a total of 54 for the greater Indo-Pacific. The Americas north of the equator have 13 new species on the East Pacific coast, and 18 on the Western Atlantic coast and the Caribbean/Gulf of Mexico area (Fig. 2), a total of 31 for North American and Caribbean coasts combined. Europe (including Azores) has only 10 new species, mostly in the Mediterranean Sea (Fig. 1). This leaves only 12 other species described from elsewhere. Notably, few new species (9) have been reported from the major continental coasts of the South American coast south of the equator, and the African coast (outside of the Red Sea and Mediterranean, and including Madagascar), but this may be partly a reflection of lesser sampling effort, and also the consequence of other areas being examined first, given that Hydroides species are readily translocated on the floating objects and vessel hulls they colonise.

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank the following colleagues for their contributions to our study: Normand David (Québec, Canada) for valuable language and Code advice on some of our name evaluations; Leslie Harris (Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County)

Figure 2. Hydroides species type localities of the Western Hemisphere (Americas and Eastern Pacific). Labels are current species-group names. Map grids 30° intervals.
and Stephen Keable (Australian Museum) for help with some locality data; Sameer Kumar Pati (Zoological Survey of India) for providing a little-known Lakshmana Rao article; lastly Rolando Bastida-Zavala (Universidad del Mar, Mexico) for improvements suggested during review. The contributions to the study by EKK and YS were supported by Australian Biological Resource Study grant RF213-19 to EKK.

References

Amoureux L, Rullier F, Fishelson, L (1978) Systématique et Écologie d’Annélides Polychètes de la presqu’île du Sinai. Israel Journal of Zoology 27(2–3): 57–163.

Augener H (1918) Polychaeta. Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Meeresfauna Westafrikas 2(2): 67–625. http://biodiversitylibrary.org/page/7172280

Augener H (1922) Über litorale polychaeten von Westindien. Sitzungsberichte der Naturforschender Freunde zu Berlin 1922(3–5): 38–53. http://biodiversitylibrary.org/page/43656381

Augener H (1925) Die Polychaeten der Südsee-Expedition der Hamburgischen wissenschaftliche Stiftung 1908–1909. Mitteilungen des Zoologisches Staatsinstitut und zoologisches Museum, Hamburg 41: 53–70.

Augener H (1927) Polychaeten von Neu-Pommern. Sitzungsberichte der Gesellschaft der naturforschende Freunde zu Berlin 1926: 119–152.

Augener H (1934) Polychaeten aus den Zoologischen Museen von Leiden und Amsterdam. IV (Schluss). Zoologische Mededeelingen Rijks Museum van Natuurlijke Historie Leiden 17: 67–160. http://www.repository.naturalis.nl/record/318471

Bailey-Brock JH (1987) The polychaetes of Fanga'uta Lagoon and coral reefs of Tongatapu, Tonga, with discussion of the Serpulidae and Spirorbidae. Bulletin of the Biological Society of Washington 7: 280–294.

Bailey-Brock JH (1991) Tubeworms (Serpulidae, Polychaeta) collected from sewage outfalls, coral reefs and deep waters off the Hawaiian Islands, including a new Hydroides species. Bulletin of Marine Science 48(2): 198–207. http://www.ingentaconnect.com/contentone/umrsmas/bullmar/1991/00000048/00000002/art00006

Bastida-Zavala JR, ten Hove HA (2002) Revision of Hydroides Gunnerus, 1768 (Polychaeta: Serpulidae) from the Western Atlantic Region. Beaufortia 52(9): 103–178.

Bastida-Zavala JR, ten Hove HA (2003) Revision of Hydroides Gunnerus, 1768 (Polychaeta: Serpulidae) from the Eastern Pacific Region and Hawaii. Beaufortia 53(4): 67–110.

Bastida-Zavala JR, de León González JA (2002) A new species of Hydroides (Polychaeta: Serpulidae) from western Mexico. Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom 82(3): 389–393. doi: 10.1017/S0025315402005623

Bean W (1844) A supplement of new species. In: Thorpe C. British Marine Conchology, Edward Lumley, London, 263–267. doi: 10.5962/bhl.title.11208

Bellan G (2001) Polychaeta. In: Costello MJ et al. (Eds) European register of marine species: a checklist of the marine species in Europe and a bibliography of guides to their identification. Collection Patrimoines Naturels 50: 214–231. http://www.vliz.be/imisdocs/publications/77636.pdf
Benedict JE (1887) Descriptions of ten species and one new genus of annelids from the dredg-
ings of the U.S. Fish Commission Steamer Albatross. Proceedings of the United States
National Museum 9: 547–553. doi: 10.5479/si.00963801.9-594.547

Ben-Eliahu MN (1972) A description of Hydroides steinitzi n. sp. (Polychaeta: Serpulidae)
from the Suez Canal with remarks on the serpulid fauna of the Canal. Israel Journal of
Zoology 21(2): 77–81. http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00212210.1972.
10688351

Ben-Eliahu MN, Hove HA ten (1992) Serpulids, Annelida: Polychaeta, along the Mediterranean
coast of Israel—New population build-ups of Lessepsian migrants. Israel Journal of Zoology
38(1): 35–53. http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00212210.1992.10688664

Ben-Eliahu MN, Hove HA ten (2011) Serpulidae (Annelida: Polychaeta) from the Suez
Canal—From a Lessepsian Migration Perspective. Zootaxa 2848 (Monograph): 1–147.
http://www.mapress.com/zootaxa/list/2011/2848.html

Billard A (1907) Hydroïdes de la Collection Lamarck du Muséum de Paris. I Plumulariidae.
Annales des sciences naturelles. Zoologie (Series 9) 5: 319–335. http://biodiversitylibrary.
org/page/34908193

Bosc LAG (1802) Histoire naturelles des vers, contenant leur description et leurs moeurs; avec
figures dressinées d’après nature. Tome Premiere. De l’imprimerie de Guilleminet, chez
Deterville, Paris, 324 pp. doi: 10.5962/bhl.title.64025

Brown RW (1956) Composition of scientific words. Reprint edition. Smithsonian Institution
Press, Washington, 882 pp.

Bush KJ (1905) Tubicolous annelids of the tribes Sabellides and Serpulides from the Pacific
Ocean. Harriman Alaska Expedition 12: 169–346. doi: 10.5962/bhl.title.27846
Bush KJ (1910) Description of new serpulids from Bermuda with notes on known forms from
adjacent regions. Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia 62: 490–501.
http://biodiversitylibrary.org/page/26294605

Chamberlin RV (1919) New polychaetous annelids from Laguna Beach, California. Journal
of Entomology and Zoology. Pomona College 11(1): 1–23. http://biodiversitylibrary.org/
page/12263520

Chen M, Wu BL (1978) Two new species of the genus Hydroides (Polychaeta, Serpulidae) from
the Xisha Islands, Guandong Province, China. Studia Marina Sinica 12: 141–145.

Chen M, Wu BL (1980) Two new species of the genus Hydroides (Polychaeta, Serpulidae).
Oceanologia et Limnologia Sinica 11(3): 247–250.

Claparède E (1870a) Les Annélides Chétopodes du Golfe de Naples. Seconde partie. Ordre
IIme. Annélides Sédentaires. Mémoires de la Société de physique et d’histoire naturelle de
Geneve 20(1): 1–225. http://biodiversitylibrary.org/page/2071623

Claparède E (1870b) Les Annélides Chétopodes du Golfe de Naples. Supplément. Mémoires
de la Société de physique et d’histoire naturelle de Geneve 20(2): 365–542. http://biodi-
versitylibrary.org/page/2094031

Colwin AL, Colwin LH (1961) Fine structure of the spermatozoon of Hydroides hexagonus
(Annelida), with special reference to the acrosomal region. Journal of Biophysical and
Biochemical Cytology 10(2): 211–230. doi: 10.1083/jcb.10.2.211
Costello DP, Davidson ME, Eggers A, Fox MH, Henley C (1957) Methods for Obtaining and Handling Marine Eggs and Embryos. Marine Biological Laboratory & Lancaster Press, Woods Hole, Massachusetts, 247 pp. doi: 10.5962/bhl.title.1023

David N, Gosselin, M (2002) Gender agreement of avian species names. Bulletin of the British Ornithologists’ Club 122: 14–49.

Day JH (1951) The Polychaeta [sic] Fauna of South Africa. Part I. The intertidal and estuarine Polychaeta of Natal and Mosambique. Annals of the Natal Museum 12(1): 1–67. http://content.ajarchive.org/cdm4/document.php?CISOROOT=/03040798&CISOPTR=905&REC=12

Day JH (1967) A monograph on the Polychaeta of Southern Africa. Part 2. Sedentaria. Trustees of the British Museum (Natural History) London, 459–878. doi: 10.5962/bhl.title.8596

Day JH (1973) New Polychaeta from Beaufort, with a key to all species recorded from North Carolina. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Technical Report NMFS CIRC-375: 1–140. doi: 10.5962/bhl.title.62852

Delle Chiaje S (1828) Memorie sulla storia e notomia degli animali senza vertebre del Regno di Napoli. vol. 3. Stamperia della Societa’ Tipografica, Napoli, 232 pp. [plates published separately in 1830, dated “1822”] http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/40491

Dew B (1959) Serpulidae (Polychaeta) from Australia. Records of the Australian Museum 25: 19–56. doi: 10.3853/j.0067-1975.25.1959.654

Ehlers E (1887) Reports on the results of dredging, under the direction of L. F. Pourtalés, during the years 1868–1870, and of Alexander Agassiz, in the Gulf of Mexico (1877–78), and in the Caribbean Sea (1878–79), in the U.S. Coast Survey steamer “Blake”, Lieut-Com. C. D. Sigsbee, U.S.N. and Commander J. R. Bartlett, U.S.N., commanding. XXXI. Report on the Annelids. Memoirs of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard 15: 1–335. doi: 10.5962/bhl.title.65639

Ehlers E (1913) Die Polychaeten-Sammlungen der Deutschen Südpolar-Expedition 1901–1903. Deutsche Südpolar-Expedition 13(Zoologie V): 397–598. http://biodiversitylibrary.org/page/2139283

Fauvel P (1918) Annélides polychètes des côtes d’Arabie récoltées par M. Ch. Pérez. Bulletin du Muséum d’Histoire Naturelle, Paris 24(5): 329–344. http://biodiversitylibrary.org/page/5037658

Fauvel P (1919) Annélides polychètes des îles Gambier et Touamotou. Bulletin du Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle, Paris 25(5): 336–343. http://biodiversitylibrary.org/page/5027005

Fischli H (1903) Polychäten von Ternate. Senckenbergische Naturforschende Gesellschaft Abhandlungen 25(1): 90–136. http://biodiversitylibrary.org/page/25232322

Frauenfeld G von (1855) Naturhistorische Fragmente: gesammelt auf einer Reise am Rothen Meere im Frühjahre 1855. Sitzungsberichte der Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftlichen Classe der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften (Wien) 18: 66–87. http://biodiversitylibrary.org/page/6441585

Gibbs PE (1971) The polychaete fauna of the Solomon Islands. Bulletin of the British Museum (Natural History) Zoology 21(5): 101–211. doi: 10.5962/bhl.part.10154
Grave BH (1937) *Hydroides hexagonus*. In: Galtschof PS, Lutz FE, Welch PS, Needham JG (Eds) Culture methods for invertebrate animals. Comstock Publishing Company, Ithaca, New York, 185–187. doi: 10.5962/bhl.title.6012

Grave BH, Oliphant JF (1930) The longevity of unfertilized gametes. Biological Bulletin (Woods Hole) 59(3): 233–239. doi: 10.2307/1536993

Gravier C (1906) Sur les Annélides Polychètes de la Mer Rouge (Serpulides). Bulletin du Muséum d’Histoire Naturelle, Paris 12: 110–115. http://biodiversitylibrary.org/page/5021287

Grube AE (1868) Beschreibungen einiger von Georg Ritter von Frauenfeld gesammelter Anneliden und Gephyren des rothen Meeres. Verhandlungen der kaiserlich-königlichen zoologisch-botanischen Gesellschaft in Wien 18: 629–650. http://biodiversitylibrary.org/page/25254604

Grube AE (1870) Beschreibungen neuer oder weniger bekannter von Hrn. Ehrenberg gesammelter Anneliden des rothen Meeres. Monatsbericht der Königlich Preussischer Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin 1869: 484–521. http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/36276705

Grube AE (1878a) Einige neue anneliden aus Japan. Jahres-Bericht der Schlesischen Gesellschaft für Vaterländische Cultur 55 [1878 for 1877 year]: 104–106. http://biodiversitylibrary.org/page/37206819

Grube AE (1878b) Annulata Semperiana. Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Annelidenfauna der Philippinen. Memoires de L’Académie Impériale.des Sciences de St.-Pétersbourg VII Série 25(8): 1–300. doi: 10.5962/bhl.title.85345

Gunnerus JE (1768) Om nogle Norske Coraller. Det Kongelige Norske Videnskabernes Selskabs Skrifter 4: 38–73. http://gdz.sub.uni-goettingen.de/dms/load/img/?PPN=PP-N481641912_0004&IDDOC=273812

Hadfield MG (1998) The D P Wilson lecture. Research on settlement and metamorphosis of marine invertebrate larvae: past, present and future. Biofouling 12(1–3): 9–29. doi: 10.1080/08927019809378343

Harper D (2001–2016). Online Etymology Dictionary. http://www.etymonline.com/index.php

Hartman O (1956) Polychaetous annelids erected by Treadwell, 1891 to 1948, together with a brief chronology. Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History 109(2): 239–310. http://hdl.handle.net/2246/1145

Hartman O (1959) Catalogue of the polychaetous annelids of the world. Parts 1 & 2. Allan Hancock Foundation Occasional Paper 23: 1–628

Hartman O (1965) Supplement and index to the catalogue of the polychaetous annelids of the World, including additions and emendations since 1959. Allan Hancock Foundation Occasional Paper 23 Supplement and Index: 1–197. http://digitallibrary.usc.edu/cdm/ref/collection/p15799coll82/id/19369

Hartman O (1969) Atlas of the sedentariate polychaetous annelids from California. Allan Hancock Foundation, University of Southern California, 812 pp.

Hartmann-Schröder G (1962) Die Polychaeten des Eulitorals. In: Hartmann-Schröder G and Hartmann G. Zur Kenntnis des Eulitorals der chilenischen Pazifikküste und der argentiniischen Küste Südpatagoniens unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Polychaeten und Ostracoden. Mitteilungen aus dem Hamburgischen zoologischen Museum und Institut 60: 57–270.
Haswell WA (1883) On some new Australian tubicolous annelids. Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales 7: 633–638. http://biodiversitylibrary.org/page/6462370

Hove HA ten (1990) Description of *Hydroides bulbosus* sp. n. (Polychaeta, Serpulidae), from the Iranian Gulf, with a terminology for opercula of *Hydroides*. Beaufortia 41(16): 115–120.

Hove HA ten, Ben-Eliahu MN (2005) On the identity of *Hydroides priscus* Pillai 1971—Taxonomic confusion due to ontogeny in some serpulid genera (Annelida: Polychaeta: Serpulidae). Senckenbergiana Biologica 85(2): 127–145.

Hove HA ten, Kupriyanova, EK (2009) Taxonomy of Serpulidae (Annelida, Polychaeta): The state of affairs. Zootaxa 2036: 1–125. http://www.mapress.com/j/zt/issue/view/2173

Imajima M (1976a) Serpulid polychaetes from Tanega-shima, southwest Japan. Memoirs of the National Science Museum 9: 123–143. http://ci.nii.ac.jp/naid/110004313275

Imajima M (1976b) Serpulinae (Annelida, Polychaeta) from Japan I. the genus *Hydroides*. Bulletin of the National Science Museum, Tokyo, Series A (Zoology) 2(4): 229–248. http://ci.nii.ac.jp/naid/40005325183

Imajima M (1982) Serpulinae (Polychaetous Annelids) from the Palau and Yap Islands, Micronesia. Proceedings of the Japanese Society of Systematic Zoology 23: 37–55. http://ci.nii.ac.jp/naid/110002339223

Imajima M, ten Hove HA (1986) Serpulinae (Annelida, Polychaeta) from Nauru, the Gilbert Islands (Kiribati) and the Solomon Islands. Proceedings of the Japanese Society of Systematic Zoology 32: 1–16. http://ci.nii.ac.jp/naid/110002339356

Imajima M, ten Hove HA (1989) Two new species of serpulids (Annelida, Polychaeta) from Sesoko Island, Okinawa. Bulletin of the National Science Museum, Tokyo, Series A (Zoology) 15(1): 11–17. http://ci.nii.ac.jp/naid/110004311713

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature [ICZN] (1961) International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, adopted by the XV International congress of Zoology. The International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, London, 176 pp. doi: 10.5962/bhl.title.50303

ICZN (1985) International Code of Zoological Nomenclature Third Edition adopted by the XX General Assembly of the International Union of Biological Sciences. The International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, London, 338 pp. doi: 10.5962/bhl.title.50611

ICZN (1999) International Code of Zoological Nomenclature Fourth edition adopted by the International Union of Biological Sciences. The International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, London, 306 pp. doi: 10.5962/bhl.title.50608

Iroso I (1921) Revisione dei Serpulidi e Sabellidi del Golfo di Napoli. Pubblicazioni della Stazione Zoologica di Napoli 3: 47–91.

Jones ML (1962) On some polychaetous annelids from Jamaica, the West Indies. Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History 124(5): 169–212. http://hdl.handle.net/2246/1213

Kinberg JGH (1867 (or late 1866)) Annullata nova. [Continuatio.]. Öfversigt af Kongl. [sic] Vetenskapsakademiens förhandlingar, Stockholm 23(9): 337–357. http://biodiversitylibrary.org/page/32287795

Kupriyanova EK, Sun Y, Hove, HA ten, Wong E, Rouse GW (2015) Serpulidae (Annelida) of Lizard Island, Australia. Zootaxa 4019(1): 275–353. doi: 10.11646/zootaxa.4019.1.13

Lakshmana Rao MV (1969) Fouling serpulids from some Indian harbours. Journal of the Timber Development Association of India 15(2): 1–20.
de León González JA (1990) Dos serpúlidos nuevos para el Pacifico Mexicano y duplicidad opercular en *Hydroides crucigerus* [sic] (Polychaeta: Serpulidae). Revista de biología tropical 38(2A): 335–338. http://revistas.ucr.ac.cr/index.php/rbt/article/view/25383

Lewis CT, Short C (1891) Harpers Latin dictionary. A new Latin dictionary: founded on the translation of Freund’s Latin-German lexicon Harper, New York, 2019 pp. https://archive.org/details/LewisAndShortANewLatinDictionary

Marenzeller E von (1885) Südjapanische Anneliden. II. Ampharetea, Terebellacea, Sabellacea, Serpulacea. Denkschriften der Akademie der Wissenschaften Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftliche Classe. Wien. 49(2): 197–224. http://biodiversitylibrary.org/page/7102598

Marion AF (1875) Sur les Annélides de Marseille. Revue des sciences naturelle. Montpellier 4(1): 301–312. http://biodiversitylibrary.org/page/14526461

Marion AF, Bobretzky N (1875) Étude des Annélides du golfe de Marseille. Annales des Sciences Naturelles, Paris (series 6) 2: 1–106. http://biodiversitylibrary.org/page/33155516

McIntosh WC (1923) A monograph of the British marine annelids. Volume IV Part II. Polychaeta. Sabellidae to Serpulidae with additions to the British marine Polychaeta during the publication of the monograph. Ray Society 4(2): 251–538.

Moen TL (2006) A translation of Bishop Gunnerus’ description of the species *Hydroides norvegicus* with comments on his *Serpula triquetra*. Scientia Marina 70 (Supplement 3): 115–123. doi: 10.3989/scimar.2006.703115

Monro CCA (1933) The Polychaeta Sedentaria collected by Dr. C. Crossland at Colón, in the Panama Region, and the Galapagos Islands during the Expedition of the S.Y. ‘St. George’. Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London 103(4): 1039–1092. doi: 10.1111/j.1096-3642.1933.tb01640.x

Monro CCA (1937) Polychaeta. The John Murray Expedition 1933–1934 Scientific Reports. 4(8): 243–321. http://biodiversitylibrary.org/page/49518757

Monro CCA (1938) On a new species of serpulid polychate from the Shoreham Harbour Canal, Sussex. Annals and Magazine of Natural History (Series 11) 1(1): 73–78. doi: 10.1080/00222933808526742

Mörch OAL (1863) Revisio critica Serpulidarum. Et Bidrag til Rørormenes Naturhistorie. Naturhistorisk Tidsskrift, Kobenhavn, Ser. 3, 1: 347–470. http://www.archive.org/details/details/naturhistoriskt01copeuoft

Murray A, Hutchings P, Pillai TG (2010) Note on *Hydroides malleolaspinus* from the Kimberleys of Western Australia (Polychaeta: Serpulidae). Records of the Australian Museum 62(3): 393–394. doi: 10.3853/j.0067-1975.62.2010.1564

Okuda S (1934) Some tubicolous annelids from Hokkaido. Journal of the Faculty of Science, Hokkaido University, Series 6, Zoology 3(4): 233–246. http://hdl.handle.net/2115/26971

Okuda S (1937) Annelida polychaeta in Onagawa Bay and its vicinity. I. Polychaeta Sedentaria. Science Reports of the Tohoku Imperial University. Fourth Series Biology 12(1): 45–69.

Philippi A (1844) Einige Bemerkungen über die Gattung *Serpula*, nebst Aufzählung der von mir im Mittelmeer mit dem Thier beobachteten Arten. Archiv für Naturgeschichte Berlin 10(1): 186–198. doi: 10.5962/bhl.part.29558

Pillai TG (1960) Some marine and brackish water serpulid polychaeta from Ceylon, including new genera and species. Ceylon Journal of Science (Biological Sciences) 3(1): 1–40.
Pillai TG (1961) Annelida Polychaeta of Tambalagam Lake, Ceylon. Ceylon Journal of Science (Biological Sciences) 4(1): 1–40. http://dl.nsf.ac.lk/handle/1/7600

Pillai, TG (1965) Annelida Polychaeta from the Philippines and Indonesia. Ceylon Journal of Science (Biological Sciences) 5(2): 112–177. http://dl.nsf.ac.lk/handle/1/7733

Pillai TG (1971) Studies on a collection of marine and brackish-water polychaete annelids of the family Serpulidae from Ceylon. Ceylon Journal of Science (Biological Sciences) 9(2): 88–130.

Pillai TG (1972) A review and revision of the systematics of the genera Hydroides and Eupomatus together with an account of their phylogeny and zoogeography. Ceylon Journal of Science (Biological Sciences) 10(1): 7–31. http://dl.nsf.ac.lk/handle/1/7815

Pillai TG (2009) Descriptions of new serpulid polychaetes from the Kimberleys of Australia and discussion of Australian and Indo-West Pacific species of Spirobranchus and superficially similar taxa. Records of the Australian Museum 61(2): 93–199. doi: 10.3853/j.0067-1975.61.2009.1489

Pixell HLM (1913) Polychaeta of the Indian Ocean, together with some species from the Cape Verde Islands. The Serpulidae, with a classification of the genera Hydroides and Eupomatus. Transactions of the Linnean Society of London, Series 2 16: 69–92. doi: 10.1111/j.1096-3642.1914.tb00125.x

Pratt HS (1916) A manual of the common invertebrate animals, excluding insects. A. C. McClurg and Co., Chicago, 737 pp. doi: 10.5962/bhl.title.1245

Read GB, Fauchald K (Ed.) (2016) World Polychaeta database. http://www.marinespecies.org/polychaeta

Read GB, Hove HA ten (2016) Hydroides Gunnerus, 1768. http://www.marinespecies.org/polychaeta/aphia.php?p=taxdetails&id=129566

Ribas J, Hutchings PA (2015) Lizard Island Polychaete Workshop: sampling sites and a checklist of polychaetes. Zootaxa 4019(1): 7–34. doi: 10.11646/zootaxa.4019.1.4

Rioja E (1941a) Estudios Anelidologicos. II. Observaciones acerca de varias especies del genero Hydroides Gunnerus (sensu Fauvel) de las costas Mexicanas del Pacifico. Anales del Instituto de Biologia (Mexico) 12(1): 161–175.

Rioja E (1941b) Estudios Anelidologicos. III. Datos para el conocimiento de la fauna de poliquetos de las costas del pacifico de Mexico. Anales del Instituto de Biologia, Mexico 12(2): 669–746.

Rioja E (1942) Estudios Anelidologicos. IV. Observaciones sobre especies de serpulidos de las costas del Pacifico de Mexico, con descripcion de una especie nueva del genero Hydroides. Anales del Instituto de Biologia (Mexico) 13(1): 125–135.

Rioja E (1958) Estudios Anelidologicos. XXI. Observaciones acerca de algunas especies de serpulidos de los generos Hydroides y Eupomatus de las costas Mexicanas del Golfo de Mexico. Anales del Instituto de Biologia, Mexico 28(1/2): 247–266 [1957 issue]

Schmarda LK (1861) Neue wirbellose Thiere beobachtet und gesammelt auf einer Reise um die Erdr [sic] 1853 bis 1857 von Ludwig K. Schmarda. Erster Band. Turbellarien, Rotatorien und Anneliden. Zweite Hälfte. Wilhelm Engelmann, Leipzig, 164 pp. doi: 10.5962/bhl.title.14426

Stearn WT (1983) Botanical Latin. 3rd edition revised. David & Charles, London, 566 pp.

Straughan D (1967a) Marine Serpulidae (Annelida: Polychaeta) of eastern Queensland and New South Wales. Australian Journal of Zoology 15(1): 201–261. doi: 10.1071/ZO9670201
feminine Hydroides

Straughan D (1967b) Some Serpulidae (Annelida: Polychaeta) from Heron Island, Queensland. University of Queensland Papers [Great Barrier Reef Committee, Heron Island Research Station] 1(2): 27–45.

Sun R, Yang D (2000) Study on Hydroides (Polychaeta: Serpulidae) from waters off China. I. Studia Marina Sinica 42: 116–135. [Chinese with English summary]

Sun R, Yang D (2014) Annelida Polychaeta III Sabellida. Fauna Sinica Invertebrata 54: 1–493.

Sun Y, Wong, E, Hove HA ten, Hutchings PA, Williamson JE, Kupriyanova EK (2015) Revision of the genus Hydroides (Annelida: Serpulidae) from Australia. Zootaxa 4009(1): 1–99. doi: 10.11646/zootaxa.4009.1.1

Sun Y, Wong E, Tovar-Hernández MA, Williamson JE, Kupriyanova EK (2016). Is Hydroides brachyacantha (Serpulidae : Annelida) a widespread species? Invertebrate Systematics 30(1): 41–59. doi: 10.1071/IS15015

Tovar-Hernández MA, Villalobos-Guerrero TF, Kupriyanova EK, Sun Y (2016 [online 2015]). A new fouling Hydroides (Annelida, Sabellida, Serpulidae) from southern Gulf of California. Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom 96(3): 693–705. doi: 10.1017/S0025315415000764

Townsend CH (1916) Voyage of the ‘Albatross’ to the Gulf of California in 1911. Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History 35(24): 399–476. http://hdl.handle.net/2246/1019

Treadwell AL (1902) The polychaetous annelids of Porto Rico. Bulletin of the United States Fish Commission. 20, 2: 181–210. http://www.marinespecies.org/polychaeta/aphia.php?p=sourcedetails&id=126990

Treadwell AL (1929) New species of polychaetous annelids in the collections of the American Museum of Natural History from Porto Rico, Florida, Lower California, and British Somaliland. American Museum Novitates 392: 1–13. http://hdl.handle.net/2246/3789

Treadwell AL (1931) Three new species of polychaetous annelids in the collections of the United States National Museum. Proceedings of the U.S. National Museum 80(2902): 1–5. http://biodiversitylibrary.org/page/7614489

Treadwell AL (1939) Polychaetous Annelids of Porto Rico and Vicinity. New York Academy of Sciences. Scientific Survey of Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands 16(2): 151–319. https://archive.org/details/scientificsurvey160104newy

Verrill AE (1873) VIII. Report upon the invertebrate animals of Vineyard Sound and the adjacent waters, with an account of the physical characters of the region. Report of the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries, 757 pp. doi: 10.5962/bhl.title.11688

Welter-Schultes FW (2013) Guidelines for the Capture and Management of Digital Zoological Names Information. Version 1.1, [Version 1.0 released 2012] 126 pp. http://www.gbif.org/orc/?doc_id=2784

Wu BL, Chen M (1981) Two new species of Hydroides (Polychaeta: Serpulidae) from South China Sea. Oceanologia et Limnologia Sinica 12(4): 354–357.

Zibrowius H (1968) Étude morphologique, systématique et écologique des Serpulidae (Annelida Polychaeta) de la région de Marseille. Recueil des Travaux de la Station Marine d’Endoume 43(59): 81–252.
Zibrowius H (1971) Les espèces Méditerranéennes du genre *Hydroides* (Polychaeta Serpulidae). Remarques sur le pretendu polymorphisme de *Hydroides uncinata*. Tethys 2: 691–746. http://paleopolis.rediris.es/benthos/REF/som/T-pdf/1970_2-3-691.pdf

Zibrowius H (1972a) Deux espèces nouvelles du genre *Hydroides* (Polychaeta, Serpulidae) de la Mer Jaune et des Iles Banda. Bulletin de la Société Zoologique de France 97(1): 89–93.

Zibrowius H (1972b) *Hydroides norvegica* Gunnerus, *Hydroides azorica* n. sp. et *Hydroides capensis* n. sp. (Polychaeta Serpulidae) espèces vicariantes dans l’Atlantique. Bulletin du Muséum d’Histoire Naturelle, Paris, Series 3, 33(39): 433–446.

Zibrowius H (1972c) Mise au point sur les espèces Méditerranéennes de Serpulidae (Annelida Polychaeta) décrites par Stefano delle Chiaje (1822–1829, 1841–1844) et Oronzio Gabriele Costa (1861). Tethys 4(1): 113–126. http://paleopolis.rediris.es/benthos/REF/som/T-pdf/1972_4-1-113.pdf

Zibrowius H (1973) Serpulidae (Annelida Polychaeta) des côtes ouest de l’Afrique et des archipels voisins. Annales Musee Royal de l’Afrique Centrale, Ser. 8, Sciences Zoologique 207: 1–93.

Zibrowius H (1978) Introduction du polychète Serpulidae Japonais *Hydroides ezoensis* sur la côte Atlantique Française et remarques sur la propagation d’autres espèces de Serpulidae. Tethys 8(2): 141–150. http://paleopolis.rediris.es/benthos/REF/som/T-pdf/1976_8-2-141.pdf

Zoological Museum, Ivan Franko National University of Lviv (undated) Benedykt Dybowski (12.V.1833–31.I.1930). http://zoomus.liviv.ua/en/dybovsky/ [Accessed on 28 July 2016]

**Supplementary material I**

**Hydroides type-species data summary**
Authors: Geoffrey B. Read, Harry A. ten Hove, Yanan Sun, Elena K. Kupriyanova
Data type: spreadsheet
Explanation note: Name categories, original-name WoRMS links, geolocations, locations, etc.
Copyright notice: This dataset is made available under the Open Database License (http://opendatacommons.org/licenses/odbl/1.0/). The Open Database License (ODbL) is a license agreement intended to allow users to freely share, modify, and use this Dataset while maintaining this same freedom for others, provided that the original source and author(s) are credited.