Since the original description of *Hippa strigillata* (Stimpson, 1860) no new records of this species have been published. This is unfortunate as the original collection, made by J. Xantus, from Cape San Lucas in Baja California, Mexico, included material from the related species *Hippa pacifica* (Dana), and it would be interesting to know the extent of both the spatial and temporal overlap of these very similar species along the Pacific Coast of the Americas.

In this paper I review the published information and present some new information on the problem of the distribution of these two species in the area of the Pacific Ocean.

**DISTRIBUTION**

*Hippa pacifica* (Dana, 1852)

Thomassin (1969) has recently reviewed the distribution of the Indo-Pacific *Hippa*. He records two species, *Hippa pacifica* (Dana) and *H. testudinarium* var. *denticlefrons* (Miers) from the eastern Pacific Ocean. In his paper, the most easterly record of *H. pacifica* is the Hawaiian Islands, although both Stimpson's (1860) record from Cape San Lucas and Chace's (1962) record from Clipperton Island should have been included. In addition to these two accounts, Boone (1930) described *Emerita analoga* from Puntas Arenas, Costa Rica and the Perlas Islands off Panama. It is clear from her illustrations and description (p. 68-70) that she had specimens of *Hippa* and not *Emerita*. Close examination of her plate 17, and the absence of any mention of a striated area along the edge of the carapace, conspicuous in *Hippa strigillata*, suggests that she was dealing with specimens of *Hippa pacifica*. Unfortunately, her specimens can no longer be found by the Vanderbilt Museum (W. Fasbender in litt. 10th and 15th September, 1970). I believe we can assume, however, that the collections from both localities were of *H. pacifica*. 
Thomassin also showed the distribution of *Hippa testudinaris* var. *denticlefrons* (Miers) to extend all the way across the Pacific to the Galapagos Islands. He based the record from the Galapagos on the published records of Rathbun (1910) Galapagos Archipelago; Miers (1878) Charles Island; Schmitt (1924) Conway Bay, Indefatigable and north east of Eden Island and Boone (1932) Cocos Island and Tower Island. As far as I can tell, Rathbun did not examine new material but just listed Miers’ earlier paper and Boone (p. 60) was mistaken in listing Cocos Island with the Galapagos records. Of the remaining records I have examined one of Miers’ syntypes (BMNH 1876:18), Schmitt’s material from Eden Island (USNM 57725) and some more recent of Schmitt’s material from Academy Bay, Indefatigable (USNM 68606) and Boone’s material from Tower Island (AMNH 13823) and in all cases I believe the specimens to belong to *Hippa pacifica*. The only specimen which differs slightly from an average *H. pacifica* is Boone’s single male from Cocos Island (AMNH 13822). This specimen has an elongated distal half of the dactylus of the second pereiopod when compared with a male of the same size from either the Galapagos, Clipperton, Cape San Lucas or Oahu. However, with our present information, it seems probable that this individual is a specimen of *H. pacifica*.

The distribution of *Hippa pacifica* based on the published information and on