The mysid species in the North American Great Lakes, formerly identified as *Mysis relicta*, has been renamed *Mysis diluviana* based on genetic studies (Väinölä et al. 1994; Audzijonytė and Väinölä 2005; Dooh et al. 2006) which separated *Mysis relicta* into 4 separate species. Collectively these species are now referred to as the *Mysis relicta* group species: *Mysis relicta* occurs in northern Europe and brackish portions of the Baltic Sea; *M. salemaai* is the mysis in offshore Baltic Sea, the British Isles, and southern Scandinavia; *M. segerstralei* has a circumpolar distribution along the Arctic coasts and islands of Eurasia and North America and also occurs in lakes of these northern regions; and *M. diluviana* inhabits continental freshwater lakes of the once-glaciated northern North America, including the Great Lakes (Audzijonytė and Väinölä 2005). Each of the 4 species has distinct genetic and morphological characteristics (although characteristics like length and shape of the setae (hairlike bristles) have to be examined to tell them apart).

