

been adhered to in spelling local names. Those species marked with an asterisk (*) were not seen by the author and were identified on the basis of detailed descriptions from informants who have seen them on Namoluk. Those birds marked with a plus (+) are only infrequent visitors to the atoll. On the basis of my informants' descriptions, I am unable to identify the *sapal*. It is described as a dark-colored, blunt-winged, gliding seabird approximately the size of *Anous tenuirostris marcus*. Informants stressed to me that the *sapal* is always seen at sea and never comes to shore.

Etymologically, two of the native bird names are descriptive of the bird's most prominent characteristic: *uuk*, the name for the tropic bird, literally means, "tail;" *liteikepar* seems to be a composite name referring to the cardinal honeyeater's striking red plumage. *Teik* is the name for the red tumeric powder used as a cosmetic paint in the Carolines and *par* means, "red." The names for *mwi*, *liakak*, *urupap*, *kiling*, *örö*, *kokok*, *resh*, *arafao*, *arar*, and *ilil* appear to be onomatopoeic in origin (Cf. Diamond, 1966: 1103).

In addition to domestic fowl, both kinds of noddies are eaten quite regularly by people on Namoluk. Tropic birds are consumed whenever they can be caught. Several other species of birds are eaten irregularly, largely because of difficulty of capture or their lack of meat. Namoluk informants unanimously agree that no one will eat nightingale reed warbler, reef heron, or wandering tattler. Wild bird eggs are not eaten and chicken eggs are rarely used in cooking.

On the basis of thorough observation of the avifauna of Namoluk, coupled with an exhaustive interrogation of informants regarding birds they have seen on the island, the above check list is put forward as a complete record of Namoluk birds.

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- MAC MARSHALL,** *Department of Anthropology, University of Washington, Seattle.*
- RING NECK PLOVER ON GUAM.** While observing a flock of wandering tattlers (*Heteroscelus icanus* Gmelin) at Tamuning Bay on 22 March, 1967, I observed what appeared to be a ring neck plover (*Charadrius dubius* Gmelin) feeding alone, but apparently following the flock of tattlers. Under ideal light conditions, and with the aid of field glasses (7×35 power), I observed this bird at a distance of 80-100 feet.
- The following field characters were obvious: Apparently smaller than the Mongolian dotterel (*Charadrius mongolus stegmanni* Stresemann), the plover observed had a well defined black throat collar, as compared to the summer rufous collar or gray winter ring across the dotterel's throat. Its legs were pale brown, forehead and underparts white, and the rest of its back dark brownish gray. In addition to the black and white pattern on the hind neck, a wide, well defined black band was obvious from eye to eye.
- Because the area was rather populated, and because a well travelled highway was nearby, it was not feasible to shoot the bird for positive identification. Using a telephoto lens, several attempts were made to photograph this exceedingly wary bird. However, each time the bird flew away, and on the second approach, it departed and never returned.
- Assuming correct identification, this ring neck plover was probably of the Eurasian race (*curonicus* Gmelin) and not of the race (*papuanus* Mayr) residing in the New Guinea and New

Ireland archipelagos. The Eurasian race had been reported from Yap and Eniwetok (Baker, 1951), and is regarded as an occasional visitor to Micronesia (Mayr, 1945). Furthermore, the plover observed was in a sandy, pebbly seashore habitat, whereas Mayr (1945) reported that the New Guinea-New Ireland race is "found on gravel beds of rivers rather than at seashore."

To my knowledge, this is the first tentative record of the ring neck plover on Guam. Beaty (Personal Communication, 1967) reported seeing a bird similar to the above description in 1957, but was not certain of its identification. It is probable that this plover is a rare straggler or occasional visitor to Guam, and that its collection only is needed to verify its addition to Guam's bird list.

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- GERALD S. A. PEREZ, *Department of Land Management, Agaña, Guam.*
- in the Caroline Islands have been resurveyed by members of the Marine Resources Division.
- The cooperation of the United States Coast Guard in flying the investigators and their equipment to the more accessible islands has greatly facilitated the effectiveness of the team. Plans are currently in progress to have members of the Monitoring Team accompany certain ships of the United States Navy on their routine patrols to extend resurvey studies to remote atolls in Micronesia.
- At present, full-time Control teams are situated on six islands—Guam, Saipan, Palau, Truk, Ponape, and Majuro. Approximately 150,000 *Acanthaster* have been killed from these islands. The monitoring studies reveal that control measures are effective, and that a decrease in both starfish and coral damage is observed on islands where full-time divers are actively engaged in killing the starfish.
- Despite the academic arguments presently revolving around the significance of the *Acanthaster* problem, the monitoring and control programs must continue to insure the preservation of the live reefs remaining in the Pacific region.
- Roy T. Tsuda, *The Marine Laboratory, University of Guam, Agaña, Guam.*

ACANTHASTER MONITORING PROGRAM.

The University of Guam's Marine Laboratory is currently cooperating with the Department of Fish and Wildlife of the Government of Guam and the Marine Resources Division of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in monitoring the reefs around various Micronesian islands for further damage caused by the "crown-of-thorns" starfish, *Acanthaster planci*. The purpose of the monitoring program is: (1) to delimit population levels and general movement of the starfish in newly infested areas, (2) to assess any additional reef damage incurred since the Summer 1969 Westinghouse *Acanthaster* Survey, and (3) to observe any recolonization of corals in previously killed areas.

The Monitoring Team has, thus far, resurveyed the islands of Guam, Rota, Saipan, Tinian, Aguijan, Truk, Yap, and Palau, and sixteen atolls in the central Carolines. Reports have been drafted by the team members and sent to the respective governmental agencies. The atolls of Kapingamarangi and Nukuoro

NOTE ON A BIVALVED GASTROPOD FROM GUAM.

In April of 1971 a living specimen of the bivalved sacoglossan genus *Julia* was found in Bile Bay, Merizo, Guam. The animal was crawling on a comparatively bare area on the edge of the reef in 0.5 m of water.

The animal when crawling was 6.4 mm long (Fig. 1). The shell measures 4.5 mm by 3 mm. The ground color of the animal is a dark greenish brown with some areas of white. Since only one specimen has so far been collected no internal description has been attempted, however external coloration and shell shape match *J. exquisita* Gould described by Kay (1962 and 1968).

Although shells of *Julia* have been reported from the Marshall Islands, to our knowledge no previous records exist for living specimens from Micronesia.

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