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.

LITERATURE CITED

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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 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.

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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.

LITERATURE CITED

Kay, E. A. 1962. *Julia exquisita* Gould, a