

54, 11/14/67, Hawaii [020°57.3'N, 156°47.6'W] [214 m]; Cat. No. BPBM 250474, 36 valves, TC-033-55, 11/14/67, Hawaii [020°57.1'N, 156°47.1'W] [205-214 m]; Cat. No. BPBM 250475, 4 valves, TC-035-02, Hawaii [020°58'N, 156°46'W] [110 Fms]; Cat. No. BPBM 250476, 3 valves, TC-035-04, 03/28/68, Hawaii [020°59'N, 156°45'W] [110 Fms]; Cat. No. 250477, 10 valves, TC-036-19, 05/03/68, Hawaii [021°42.0'N, 158°05.0'W] [60 Fms]; Cat. No. BPBM 250464, 25 valves, TC-90-10-204, 12/06/90, South Molokai [021°03.0'N, 157°01.0'W] [43 Fms].

Verticordia aequicostata Howard, 1950

This is a **new state record** and is a range extension from the Pacific Coast of the Americas and the Galapagos Islands. Two intact and 13 valves of this deep-water septibranch (*Bivalvia*) were dredged by the Burch 32-foot salmon trawler, *Janthina VII*.

Material examined. Cat. No. BPBM 250465, 2 intact and 13 valves, BURCH-82064, 10/02/82, Mamala Bay, Oahu, [021°16.4'N, 157°52.4'W] [277m].

Verticordia deshayesiana (Fischer, 1862)

This is a **new state record** and is a range extension from the Atlantic and from Japan. This deep-water septibranch (*Bivalvia*) was dredged by the Burch 32-foot *Janthina VII*.

Material examined. Cat. No. BPBM 250467, 1 valve, BURCH-80093, 11/15/80, Mamala Bay, Oahu [021°16.9'N, 157°55.5'W] [199 m]; Cat. No. BPBM 250466, 9 valves, BURCH-82004, 01/10/82, Mamala Bay, Oahu [021°16.6'N, 158°01.2'W] [183 m].

Recent Observations of Endangered Hawaiian Monk Seals (*Monachus schauinslandi*) on the Main Hawaiian Islands

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Virtually all occurrences of the Hawaiian Monk Seal on land are from the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands. Sightings on the main islands (Kauai, Oahu, Molokai, Lanai, Kahoolawe, Maui, Hawaii) are relatively rare, and most of these are from Kauai (Tomich 1986).

In recent years, a surplus of adult male seals at 2 main breeding sites has led to many instances of "mobbing," where groups of males attack and injure (sometimes fatally) adult females and immature seals of both sexes. To mitigate the effects of mobbing, the Marine Mammal Research Program of the National Marine Fisheries Service removed the surplus adult males at one of the breeding sites in 1994. The males were tagged for individual identification and released around the main Hawaiian Islands. Biologists from around the state are cooperating to monitor these animals to determine their movements and, in particular, to determine if they return to the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands. In addition, 5 males were fitted with satellite transmitters, which send signals to satellites passing overhead and thereby allow additional tracking of these males.

To date, dozens of sightings of these males have been documented, and satellite observations provide approximately 50 additional locations where animals have hauled out onto the beaches of the main Hawaiian Islands. These sightings have occurred from South Point on Hawaii Island to Kilauea Point on Kauai. Importantly, most of the males appear to be staying in the area where they were released. However, the success of this

relocation effort will be determined during the next reproductive season, which begins in March. If these males do not return to the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands at that time, then they will probably live out their lives as residents of the main Hawaiian Islands.

More details concerning these and other sightings are available via the Hawaii Natural Heritage Program's Natural Diversity Database, or from the National Marine Fisheries Service.

Reference

Tomich, P.Q. 1986. *Mammals in Hawai'i*. Second edition. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu. 375 p.

New Hawaiian Records of Sessile Foraminifera

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New records are reported for sessile Foraminifera taken from sediment samples in the Hawaiian Archipelago by dredge or Peterson Grab from the NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service research vessel *Townsend Cromwell* from the island of Hawaii to Pearl and Hermes Reef, from dredge samples in the southern Hawaiian Islands from the Burch 32-foot steel salmon trawler, *Janthina VII*, or by scuba diving. *Miniacina miniacea* (Pallas, 1766) was the only species recorded throughout the Hawaiian Archipelago. Other species are newly reported from Oahu. These were *Discanomalina semipunctata* (Bailey, 1851) from 329 m off Waianae; *Ammolagena clavata* Jones & Parker, 1860, from 466 m off Kaneohe; *Sagenina divaricans* Cushman, 1910 and *Sagenina frondescens* (Brady, 1879) from 91 to 120 m off Oahu; and *Halyphysema tumanowiczii* Bowerbank, 1862. Newly reported form variations of *Biarritzina proteiformis* (Göes, 1882) and *Carpenteria monticularis* Carter, 1877 were found in range extensions from Oahu to Kahului, Maui in depths of 91 to 296 m.

Ammolagena clavata Jones & Parker, 1860

Material examined. BURCH-80064, 09/08/80, Kaneohe, Oahu [021°31.4'N, 157°45.9'W], mud [329 m], Acc. No. 1995.007, Cat. No. A293, 25 specimens.

Biarritzina proteiformis (Göes, 1882)

Material examined. BURCH-79030, 05/05/79, Mamala Bay, Oahu [021°16.9'N, 157°53.9'W], sand [119 m], Acc. No. 1995.007, Cat. No. A299, 8 specimens; BURCH-80068, 09/09/80, Mokapu Pt, Oahu [021°29.9'N, 157°41.8'W], sand, co-algae [= coralline algae] [110 m], Acc. No. 1995.007, Cat. No. A308, 63 specimens; BURCH-86011, 07/22/86, Haleiwa, Oahu [021°36.8'N, 158°11.6'W], sand, gravel [128 m], Acc. No. 1995.007, Cat. No. A315, 150 specimens.

Calcituba polymorpha von Roboz, 1884

Material examined. BURCH-86009, 07/01/86, Haleiwa, Oahu [021°36.8'N, 158°11.6'W], sand, coral [112 m], Acc. No. 1995.007, Cat. No. A295, 1 specimen.