MARINE BENTHIC ALGAE OF KAYANGEL ATOLL, PALAU

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Introduction

During January 13-17, 1976, four faculty members from the University of Guam Marine Laboratory visited Kayangel Atoll in the Palau District to conduct a preliminary biological survey of the algae, corals and fishes. Our original plan was to incorporate all of the findings under one cover, but other research priorities of the faculty directed each member to work at his own pace in getting the results in print.

This paper reports on the 51 species of marine benthic algae collected on the barrier reef flat, channel and lagoon of Kayangel Atoll. All specimens cited here are deposited in the Herbarium of the University of Guam Marine Laboratory. Previous to our visit to Kayangel Atoll, only one paper (Lowenstam, 1955) mentions the algae from this atoll; this study reports on aragonite needles secreted by the calcareous green alga <code>Halimeda</code>. Based on the collections and observations of <code>Sargassum crassifolium</code> during our visit to Kayangel Atoll, Tsuda (1976) reported its presence on atolls and speculated why this genus is rarely observed on atolls as opposed to high islands. Five species of sea-grasses were also collected during our survey and are included in another paper, presently in preparation, on Micronesian sea-grasses.

Kayangel Atoll (8°05'N, 134°43'E), about 7 km long (N-S orientation) and about 4 km wide (E-W orientation), is the northernmost atoll in the Palau Archipelago. The atoll is almost completely encircled by a barrier reef with four islets present on the eastern side. The maximum depth of the lagoon is only 11 m. Gressitt (1952) provides a description of the atoll, as well as the four islets.

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Stations

The terminology of Tracey et al. (1955) is used to describe the different zones of Kayangel Atoll.

- Station 1. Lagoon reef margin, northern end of atoll, .5 m deep,
 Jan. 13, 1976. (RT 5088 5098).
- Station 2. Lagoon reef margin, northwest end of atoll, .5 m deep, Jan. 13, 1976. (RT 5099).
- Station 3. Inner reef flat, coral mound off northwest tip of Ngariungs Islet, .3 m deep, Jan. 14, 1976 (RT 5100 5103).
- Station 4. Lagoon, coral mound, 1.5 km south of main channel, 1 m deep, Jan. 14, 1976. (RT 5104 5117).
- Station 5. Reef flat, 1 km north of main channel, 2 m deep, Jan. 15, 1976. (RT 5119 5122).
- Station 6. Lagoon shelf, southwest of Ngariungs Islet, 1 m deep, Jan. 15, 1976. (RT 5124 5129).
- Station 7. Lagoon, coral mound, 1 km northeast of channel, 9 m deep, Jan. 15, 1976. (RT 5130 5133).
- Station 8. Lagoon, coral mound, 1 km west of southern tip of Ngajangel Islet, 9 m deep, Jan. 15, 1976. (RT 5134 5140).
- Station 9. Reef flat, .6 km north of Ngajangel Islet, .5 m deep, Jan. 15, 1976. (RT 5144 5149).
- Station 10. Lagoon, coral mound, west of mid-section of Ngajangel Islet, 2-8 m deep, Jan. 16, 1976. (RT 5150 5157).
- Station 11. Reef flat, 2 km south of main channel entrance, .3 m deep, Jan. 16, 1976. (RT 5158 5159).
- Station 12. South channel, just west of Gorak Islet, 2 m deep, Jan. 16, 1976. (RT 5161 5163).
- Station 13. Slope of main channel, 1-10 m deep, Jan. 16, 1976.

 (RT 5164 5176).

- Station 14. Inner reef flat, between Ngajangel and Ngariungs Islets, 1 m deep, Jan. 17, 1976. (RT 4773, 5177 5182).
- Station 15. Slope of main channel, 2-9 m deep, Jan. 17, 1976. (RT 5183 5188).
- Station 16. Inner reef flat, between Ngariungs and Ngaraplas Islets, 1 m deep, Jan. 17, 1976. (RT 4774, 5189).
- Station 17. Reef flat, just northwest of the northwest tip of Ngajangel Islet, 1 m deep, Jan. 15, 1976. (RT 5190 5198).
- Station 18. Lagoon shelf, sea-grass beds off Ngajangel Islet, 1 m deep, Jan. 17, 1976. (RT 5201 5203).

Species Listing

The species are listed alphabetically under their respective Divisions.

Cyanophyta

- Calothrix confervicola (Roth) Ag. RT 5132a (epiphytic on Ceramium mazatlanense).
- Calothrix pilosa Harvey RT 5162, RT 5198.
- Microcoleus lyngbyaceus (Kütz.) Crouan RT 5145 (epiphytic on Halimeda incrassata), RT 5203.
- Schizothrix calcicola (Ag.) Gomont RT 5111.

Chlorophyta

Avrainvillea lacerata Harvey - RT 5095, RT 5100.

Avrainvillea obscura J. Ag. - RT 5201.

Caulerpa antoenis Yamada - RT 5194 (on sand).

Caulerpa racemosa (Forsskal) J. Ag. - RT 5108, RT 5124, RT 5153, RT 5182.

Caulerpa serrulata (Forsskal) J. Ag. - RT 5096, RT 5114, RT 5129c, RT 5135, RT 5152, RT 5154.

Caulerpa taxifolia (Vahl) C. Ag. - RT 5138.

Caulerpa urvilliana Montagne - RT 5181.

Caulerpa vickersiae Boerg. - RT 5103 (on sand), RT 5133.

Dictyosphaeria cavernosa (Forsskal) Boerg. - RT 5167.

Dictyosphaeria versluysii W. v. Bosse - RT 5093, RT 5113, RT 5119, RT 5196.

Halimeda cylindracea Decaisne - RT 5104, RT 5131, RT 5183.

Halimeda discoidea Decaisne - RT 5144, RT 5150, RT 5184b.

Halimeda gracilis Harvey - RT 5088, RT 5165

Halimeda incrassata (Ellis) Lamx. - RT 5149, RT 5202b.

Halimeda lacunalis Taylor - RT 5091a, RT 5106, RT 5126a, RT 5134, RT 5184a.

Halimeda micronesica Yamada - RT 5089, RT 5105, RT 5129b, RT 5185a, RT 5192.

Halimeda minima (Taylor) Colinvaux - RT 5151, RT 5164, RT 5186.

Halimeda opuntia (L.) Lamx. - RT 5090a, RT 5107, RT 5125, RT 5187.

Halimeda simulans Howe - RT 5202a.

Halimeda stuposa Taylor - RT 5190b, RT 5202a.

Halimeda taenicola Taylor - RT 5126b, RT 5191.

Microdictyon okamurai Setchell - RT 5097, RT 5130, RT 5136, RT 5155.

Neomeris mucosa Howe - RT 5139.

Rhipilia orientalis A. & E. S. Gepp - RT 5173, RT 5189.

Valonia utricularis (Roth) C. Ag. - RT 5157, RT 5176, RT 5195.

Valonia ventricosa J. Ag. - RT 5127, RT 5172.

Valoniopsis pachynema (Martens) Boerg. - RT 5116.

Phaeophyta

Dictyopteris repens (Okamura) Boerg. - RT 5170b.

Dictyota bartayresii Lamx. - RT 5179.

Feldmannia irregularis (Kütz.) Hamel - RT 5158.

Lobophora variegata (Lamx.) Womersley - RT 5094, RT 5099, RT 5110, RT 5121, RT 5147, RT 5171.

Padina tenuis Bory - RT 5146.

Sargassum crassifolium J. Ag. - RT 4773, RT 4774.

Turbinaria ornata (Turner) J. Ag. - RT 5092, RT 5109, RT 5163.

Rhodophyta

Amphiroa fragilissima (L.) Lamx. - RT 5148.

Ceramium gracillimum v. byssoideum (Harv.) Mazoyer - RT 5112b.

Ceramium mazatlanense Dawson - RT 5132a.

Claudea multifida Harvey - RT 5161, RT 5168.

Endosiphonia spinuligera Zanard. - RT 5101a, RT 5156.

Galaxaura oblongata (E. & S.) Lamx. - RT 5180.

Gelidiopsis intricata (Ag.) Vickers - RT 5122.

Jania capillacea Harvey - RT 5178 (epiphytic on Sargassum crassifolium), RT 5197.

- Laurencia cartilaginea Yamada RT 5101b, RT 5128.
- Laurencia majuscula (Harv.) Lucas RT 5098 (intermixed with Laurencia cartilaginea), RT 5140 (epiphytic on Halimeda opuntia), RT 5169 (epiphytic on Halimeda lacunalis), RT 5188 (on dead coral).
- Liagora pinnata Harvey RT 5177, RT 5193.
- Polysiphonia howei Hellenberg RT 5112a, RT 5117, RT 5120, RT 5129 (mixed with Polysiphonia scopulorum), RT 5159, RT 5174.
- Polysiphonia scopulorum Harvey RT 5102, RT 5129 (mixed with Polysiphonia howei), RT 5132b.

Discussion

Claudea multifida (see Papenfuss, 1937) is the only alga collected from Kayangel Atoll which has not been previously reported from the Micronesian region. The rest of the algae represents an extension of the marine algae previously known from Palau proper or other Micronesian islands (see Tsuda and Wray, 1977).

The prostrate green alga Microdictyon okamurai is the dominant alga on the solid calcareous substratum of the barrier reef and on the coral mounds in the lagoon. This species covers about 23% of the consolidated substratum on the northern barrier reef and is equally abundant in the lagoon. Lobophora variegata and Dictyosphaeria cavernosa are also conspicuous in these same areas.

The calcareous green alga <code>Halimeda</code> is abundant in the channel and lagoon areas. Of the ll species of <code>Halimeda</code> collected from this atoll, four species (<code>H. cylindracea</code>, <code>H. incrassata</code>, <code>H. simulans</code>, and <code>H. stuposa</code>) inhabit the sandy substratum which makes up the majority of the substrata type within the lagoon. Four species of <code>Caulerpa</code> (<code>C. antoensis</code>, <code>C. taxifolia</code>, <code>C. urvilliana</code>, and <code>C. vickersiae</code>) also inhabit the sandy areas of the lagoon. The turf community is developed on the coral mounds in the lagoon. <code>Polysiphonia howei</code>, <code>P. scopulorum</code>, <code>Jania capillacea</code>, and <code>Laurencia majuscula</code> are the dominant algae comprising the turf.

The small size and shallow depth of Kayangel Lagoon makes this atoll a perfect natural laboratory for distributional and seasonal studies of benthic algae, especially the *Halimeda* species, in a lagoon environment.

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