

## FOOTNOTES

1. H. S. Ladd, "Bikini and Nearby Atolls, Marshall Islands, Drilling Operations on Eniwetok Atoll," U. S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 260-Y, 1960, p. 863 ff.
2. H. S. Ladd, "Reef Building," Science, v. 134 (1961), p. 708, 711, and 713. It has been suggested that the truncated nature of guyots is due to erosion by wave action at a time when the top of the volcanic cone was higher above the sea floor, or when the sea level was lower. However, it is now believed that such flat tops could have been produced by multiple explosions around the rim of the volcano, as explained by Haroun Tazieff in "The Afar Triangle," Scientific American, v. 222, Feb. 1970, p. 32-40.
3. Ibid., p. 713.
4. J. E. Hoffmeister, "Growth Rate Estimates of a Pleistocene Coral Reef of Florida," Geological Society of America Bulletin, v. 75 (1964), p. 353-358.
5. Montastrea annularis is the scientific name of this type of coral. Montastrea is the genus to which it belongs, and annularis is the species name.
6. Observations on the same species, made by T. W. Vaughan from 1908 to 1915, yielded similar results, though none of the specimens observed by Vaughan showed quite as fast a growth rate as the most rapidly growing ones of Hoffmeister's observations.
7. A. G. Mayor, Papers From the Department of Marine Biology of the Carnegie Institute of Washington, Publication No. 340, v. 19 (1924), p. 17 and 24.
8. E. A. Shinn, "Coral Growth Rate, An Environmental Indicator," Journal of Paleontology, v. 40 (1966), p. 240.
9. A. G. Mayor, "Growth Rate of Samoan Corals," in Papers From the Department of Marine Biology of the Carnegie Institute of Washington, Publication No. 340, v. 19 (1924), p. 53 and 58.
10. Ibid., p. 60-61.
11. Vaughan found the average annual growth of healthy colonies of massive Porites in the Florida-Bahama region to be 6 mm. per year, as contrasted with Mayor's 17 mm. in Samoa. Ibid., p. 51
12. J. H. Johnson, Limestone Building Algae and Algal Limestones, 1961, p. 32-33.
13. Reef-forming corals will die if they are exposed to drying during low tides. Also, they can not grow if the water is of sufficient depth to prevent the penetration of enough light for the symbiotic algae which grow in the body walls of the coral polyps.