

A Preliminary List of Animal Names in the Chuuk District, Micronesia

WITH SOME NOTES ON PLANT NAMES

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This list is dedicated to my children, Forrest LeRoy Eugene Davis, Timothy Davis, and Thomas Gotthelf Fischer Davis, Tian Taky Davis, and Dianne Eclipse Davis and to all other little boys and girls in Chuuk whose mothers and fathers do not understand one another very well.

Revised from a technical report printed by the College of Micronesia and the Micronesian Language Institute (UOG).

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Abstract—This is an unfinished list of animal names, including many unverified names, from dialects / languages commonly heard in Chuuk Lagoon, the Mortlock Islands, Hall Islands, Western Islands (Pattiw) and Nominweité, constituting the Eastern end of a chain of related dialects and cultures extending from Sonsorol and Tobi to Chuuk Lagoon. This list may emphasize a relatively small number of dialects; names are listed, however, from throughout the district.

Animal names are ordered phylogenetically, divided into chapters according to broad classification. Chapters on sponges, coelenterates, worms, molluscs, crustaceans, and insects and allies are divided into sections by category. Fishes are the subject of one large chapter, divided into sections by family. There are additional chapters on birds, reptiles and amphibians, and mammals. Two appendices include some notes on botanical names: Appendix A covers the fungi and algae; Appendix B consists of notes on names of higher plants. This list includes extensive notes and remarks on cultural values, use, and knowledge, gleaned from many local sources. Notes are included to help identify the organisms or names, when they are not certain. An index lists all the names in an alphabetical order by local name.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This list, tentative as it is, has come into being through a process of accretion, an accumulation bit-by-bit of hastily scribbled memoranda—in the margins of books, in notebooks, on scraps of paper, or on the backs of envelopes, through an extended personal commitment to learn the local names of animals. Notes have been collected, if not everyday, over the course of more than a decade, beginning in 1984.

Notes have been lost due to various causes over the years. To archive them, as well as to organize them, I have been storing them in digital form for several years. Through the generous assistance of the College of Micronesia, Chuuk and the Micronesian Language Institute, University of Guam, it has been possible to set out this accumulation of notes as a preliminary working list.

Though it has grown through a gradual penetration of the subject matter, over an extended period of time, this work is truly preliminary in at least two senses. First, the study of animal names was begun as a prerequisite to more specific interests in indigenous marine zoological knowledge. Second, the list is imperfect and incomplete, and is hoped to be a stepping stone toward more thorough and perfect lists. In both senses, the list is substantial enough at this point to serve as a working list.

The format of the list—an order based on scientific classification—will perhaps make it more difficult to use

than a dictionary. To those who will feel frustrated in attempting to use this list, for this reason, I apologize. Hopefully the inclusion of an index will solve some of the problems. The inevitable spelling errors reflect the untrained ear of a non-native speaker, and for this I must likewise apologize; I hope that native speakers will correct them, making this list a more useful one.

This list has taken form out of the good will of hundreds of native speakers, many of whom have been, and remain friends, family members, colleagues, or students. None of these contributors has enjoyed any useful compensation, either for their time or for their knowledge. Because these contributions have been made without compensation, it is especially important to acknowledge the contributions which have led to any success the list might enjoy. All contributions deserve acknowledgement; yet, even if I could remember them all, it would be impossible even to list here the names of all contributors.

Here, I will extend my gratitude to those who gave names; those who have joined me in extended discussions about our mutual interests in marine life; those who have contributed advice and assistance that has advanced the project; and those who provided material support. I apologize to those whose names I have inevitably not mentioned, whether out of my forgetfulness or due to the disarray of my notes.

Remix Baluay, of Lukunor, gave

me my first introduction to Chuukese. Zorro Otto, of Nomwin, and Zorro's father, Seisi Otto, were instrumental in the early years; since then, several of their relatives, including Filé Refilong, Asher Mull, Joanes Bob, and Hans Otto, have faithfully maintained the focus of our friendships on our mutual interests, marine animals, for over a decade. Kimeuo Kimiuo and Alvios William have spent countless hours attempting to teach me the sounds of the Chuukic language complex, their correct pronunciation, and perhaps their spelling (truly an important matter, when words are being reduced to writing for the first time). Earlier, Professor John Kingston of the UCSB Linguistics Department guided me through the literature on Chuukese orthography and phonology.

Dozens of persons whose names I have forgotten—or never knew—have contributed in memorable ways. More than once I have been approached by a stranger, who, having heard of my interests, wished to share with me some new name, or an anecdote, or perhaps some morsel of biological knowledge of a fish. Many students of mine have made important contributions; regrettably, only a few of them can be acknowledged here. It is hard to know even where to start.

Special or memorable contributions have been made by the following, among others: Benita, Dony Carlos, Chuneo Nimwes, Enis, Epa, Isinori Manuel, Saichi Keper, Taboko, Kine-mare, Kawarata and Terwie, maternal grandfather and grandmother of Forrest, my first son, Esetong Kimiuo, Reichy Albert, many Faichuk Junior High School staff members, Herlip Nowell, Kauri, Kayo Noket, Kerat Rikim, Kisiwo, Lorenis, Lucky Re-

uney, Maner Rediniphy, Marceny Elias, Marino Siver, Masasy Kony, Meme, Misako and Totosy Nikiti, Onis Osonis, Peter Sirasi, Sister, Soochi, and Weires Kovac, deceased, lost at sea. Many of my colleagues at Chuuk High School joined the discussions, especially while we were repairing the school after Typhoon Nina. Special names and insights were offered by Weiti; the late Aichiro, Masachy, Sidro. Sleeper and Ismael have shared their formidable knowledge of plants. Benito, of Piis Moen, shared in many discussions of the biology of various marine life.

Other notable contributions have been made by Pisente Johnson, Adguess, Aiwo Kuma, Akira, Berry, Bruda, Bruno Mario, the now Capt. Kalisto, Cygnus, Iosichi, Haspen, Ishmael, James Kintin, Kech, now deceased, Kamuo, Kaspar, Kasto, Kata Mokur, now deceased, Kipier Lipwei, Maiser, Masasingi Eis, Mokur, Nogood, Pastor Medal, Present, Silander, Simiuo, Singeto Nimwes, Tady Otis, Ronny, Takiri, Petrus Martin, and Yamada. The family of the mother of my first son, Forrest, Katary Sop, shared my enthusiasm with marine life; I cannot possibly adequately express my affection for these people, or my appreciation for their having taken so active a part in my study of names of marine life.

Yusako Kimiuo, Tirré Eram, Max Nuokus, Rukan Aizawa (whose knowledge of marine life is so extensive I would take his course, were he to offer one), Nisom (with an awesome knowledge of plants), Chester Gustaf, Pikoch, Siro Tanam, Roll and Siaia Aini, all the staff members at Farré elementary school and West Wonip annex school—each deserves to be thanked personally. Namie Alexander and his brother

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Akitaro, of Nama, took to my education about marine life with special intensity and enthusiasm. Opet showed a special interest in scientific knowledge of marine life. Kangichy Welle used to take pains to explain special knowledge he had learned from his father; Tobias Martin solved a riddle. I was privileged that Hipour, having understood my interest in calendrics, shared his deep insight; Nartaka instantly knew which was the poisonous crab; Masamichi Masis, having been indoctrinated that traditional ways are evil, yet revealed (though, I fear, with some trepidation) important insights into traditional beliefs about a certain eel; my student Lorinda Edward unwittingly called my attention the richness of Puluwatese gastropod names.

Frank Cholymay, Siwiter Eter, and Susumu Aizawa, legendary mayor and chief of Tol Island, have demonstrated special insights in Chuuk Lagoon proper, that deserve to be further documented. Celest Lokopwe understood my interest in natural calendric signs of marine events; although we were unable to carry on with our discussions at the time, he and other Puluwese obviously possess a unique school of such knowledge, more than deserving of further study, before its probable imminent passing.

I have been fortunate that a small, but substantial group of associates has been willing to help with difficult questions and check various entries. Extended-term dialogues have developed over the years, especially important in relation to my keen research interest in Micronesian knowledge of marine life. To mention a few of my earnest collaborators: Theophil Reuney of Namoluk, Ikiuo Noah of Nethon,

Polle, Maron Gabe and John Sandy of Pullap, Marcus Edward of Puluwat, my many friends from Nomwin, and Ermes Paul together with Dominik, Enrino, Erko and Eric, his sons. These are but a few among many who have contributed greatly in more significant ways. Much more should be said about each of them. I want to mention Simeon, of Puluwat, who reported that since he had taken my marine biology course, he was no longer favored as a fishing partner: with his new found interest in reef invertebrates, and penchant for close scrutiny of reef organisms, it was now impossible for him to keep up with the rest of the group.

Theophil Reuney's contributions have been special, as over the years he has shared his deep insights into meanings or cultural values of marine animals, and a measured sense of proportion in evaluating the names themselves or their specific uses. Pinoster Noked, of Chukienú, Tol, and Kind Kanto, of Wichukunó, Tol are both biologists, and have both added a measure of their two-pronged insights; they, like Kerat Rikim, who has also received training in Invertebrate Zoology, have much more to contribute.

Ikiuo Noah, together with Aritaro Kony and Takeo, as well as other villagers of Nethon, Polle, has been a good friend, and shared deep insights, and many names. I have turned to him many times for verifications, or with questions or puzzles. When I was editing the final drafts of fish names, in September 1995, he came over to my house to assist; I fear he left hungry, for want of rice in the house. Takeo, who was, as it turned out, the Chief of Nethon, passed away in 1993—probably in his 40's, certainly not old. I was of-

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ten surprised by the depths of his knowledge.

My wife of over seven years, Tiae Taki, and her family have joined my interest with enthusiasm. After strenuous hours of picking breadfruit, cooking it, and pounding it into *kkón*, or the wearisome hours of fishing, there has always been time for—and interest in—discussion of some fish, clam, or bird, or tracing the names of a family of fishes. Tiae has cared for our children through months and years of my neglect; though we communicate but imperfectly, she has helped work out a number of difficult series of names. Her sisters have taken an interest in my quest, volunteering many names. Arne, Tiae's mother, with her extensive fishing and reef gleaning experience, has resolved not a few arguments about names. Komper Kumo and his people—among them several fishermen of uncommon skill—have quite often shed significant light on certain issues.

At home in Wonip Village, Tol Island, many people have shown an interest, and names: Totosy Nikiti, Kv, Kisiwo, Nitaw, Akitaro, Roke (now deceased), Masako, Tafko and Johnny Willy, Ofney and Junia, have contributed and been approached with questions on a day-to-day basis. Benita, Tiae's grandmother, not infrequently the provider of protein for dozens of people, has provided significant glimpses into her extensive knowledge of nearshore marine life (unfortunately not being seriously studied by the younger women); not enough of her knowledge is represented here. Manasa, Ániwis, and especially Taki Tanam, Tiae's father, have explored picture books, given names of fishes while holding forth in the *fanang* (hearth, or cook house),

or discussed at length the finer points of names or natural history of various fishes, crabs, oysters, or birds. I have turned to Taki as one turns to a reference book, and he has spared no effort in carefully explaining the meanings of names, or the behaviors of hundreds of organisms. Besides being an accomplished fisherman, his knowledge of the plants and animals of the terrestrial world is considerable, and he is not afraid to admit what he does not know. Kanader (a recently deceased elder of Imór Village), Ikira, Kirmy and Akichy have provided much insight into the mangrove and sea grass environments of North Wonip.

Each of these persons deserves a share of credit for whatever may be good or successful, in this list. Many, many others whom I have not named also deserve credit. The words "I'm sorry", the mere gesture setting out an apology, would not hold much sway with a Micronesian. In Chuuk, one rather begs forgiveness—or, more specifically, begs to be released from the bondage of his wrongdoing against another. In both the Carolines and Kiribati, this is done using a special imagery—that of untying a knot. Thus, in Kiribati, one says, *kabara au bure*, which means, literally, "untie my mistake". So too, in Chuuk, one begs for his *ttipis*, wrongdoing or sin, to be untied. Thus, I will beg to be forgiven, for having forgotten—

ouse mwochen ómwusóónó ai tipis?

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

THANKS FOR SUPPORT AND ADVICE

The Free Software Foundation donated copies of software that was crucial to development of this project. The objective of the FSF's GNU project is to develop a computing environment that will free human beings to become creative with computers. GNU/Linux, a free unix-like operating system utilizing the GNU utilities, has been instrumental on three of my computers. The manuscript was typeset using the free computer typesetting system \TeX and the macro system \LaTeX . I am grateful to George Mitcheson, who hunted down a book on \LaTeX , in Hong Kong.

Pat Kelly and Paul Carlson of Kuentos Communications, Guam, helped and guided in establishing internet connectivity and e-mail, and they helped establish access to the Linux operating system. James Nangauta of the University of Guam Computer Center repaired a notebook computer—making it look easy; his help, support and friendship are gratefully acknowledged, as well as those of Rudy Villaverde, and Fernando Cabrera of the Computer Center. James and his family generously provided shelter during part of the time I was working on this list. Richard Guy of the UOG Computer Science Department gave valuable advice on the Linux operating system and \LaTeX mark-up language; Prof. Arlo Shurle of the Department of Mathematics at UOG assisted with \LaTeX .

Though I have never met them, valuable advice was received from Robert Hsu and David Stampe of the University of Hawaii Department of Linguistics on the use of computers with lin-

guistic data, over the course of several years. Mr. Stampe advised on the programming of a sorting algorithm to sort Chuukese in arbitrary order. Mr. Hsu, as well as Michael Burton, at the University of California at Irvine, Gerry Bakus, at the University of Southern California, and Tom Harding of University of California at Santa Barbara, have accepted occasional backup disks of this data to ensure against the loss of data that has so hindered work in Chuuk. Mike Burton immediately sent copies of backups when I lost a computer at a critical moment.

Toshiba America's manager, Tim Kuhlman eventually replaced a computer that had gotten lost in a bureaucratic limbo at Toshiba, with a newer, much better notebook computer. His actions breathed life back into this project.

My mother, Elizabeth I. Davis helped me through three computers, and now a fourth; in particular, she provided a notebook computer in Spring 1995 that enabled my acceptance of a contract with the College of Micronesia, Chuuk, to complete the draft of the manuscript for the original technical report.

Paul Hewitt, Kay Kepler, and Ray Lomongo—each of them has provided financial—not to mention moral—support, at crucial times. I owe Fran Hezel a book.

Pat and Lori Colin of the Chuuk Atoll Research Laboratory and the Coral Reef Research Foundation, identified several specimens, and provided work space. Gustav Paulay and Barry

Smith identified molluscs. Steve Amesbury made valuable suggestions on fishes.

Literature from UNESCO, Paris, UNESCO's Regional Office of Science and Technology for South East Asia (ROSTSEA), the South Pacific Regional Environmental Programme, SPREP; the South Pacific Commission; and a number of other organizations have been helpful. Zoological literature from Lu Eldredge and John Randall of B. P. Bishop Museum, has been useful. These sources were appreciated the more in the isolation in which I found myself working.

Graceful Enlet, Coordinator of the College of Micronesia, Chuuk, seeing earlier printed versions of several chapters of this list, saw in this project sufficient worth to look for—and secure—funding for a contract that would enable the completion of the manuscript. This

support, combined with teaching assignments during Summer 1995, enabled me to rent a room on Wené, and fulfill the hope of completing this list.

The encouragement, material support, and editorial advice of Mary Spencer, of the Micronesian Language Institute of the University of Guam, have not only been appreciated—they have been instrumental. Graceful Enlet has also provided valuable editorial advice. Gustav Paulay and Steve Amesbury, each has made suggestions on format, from the point of view of the usefulness of this list to scientific users. Zander Refilong reviewed and improved several chapters.

Marianas High School, in Saipan, allowed me use of a Hewlett-Packard 4000N laser jet printer for the final output.

Alan Eugene (*Rumech*) Davis
Saipan, March 1999

INTRODUCTION

Micronesia, like much of the rest of the world, is in the throes of a great social, economic, political, and environmental upheaval. As a result, traditional ecological, botanical, and zoological knowledge is losing its importance in the individual lives of many islanders. Even the names of animals are changing, or being forgotten, in the rush for the enticements of a new life, a life in which automobiles, political and business acumen and imported canned mackerel are more highly valued than outrigger canoes, navigational skills, and fishing; there is less need to learn or re-learn traditional skills—or so it is perceived. But the names of marine animals comprise an important aspect of the natural historical knowledge underlying the adaptation of the islander, and are intricately connected with the knowledge itself and the traditional mechanisms of transmission of that knowledge—and thus with survival.

Micronesians have considerable knowledge of marine organisms, in many cases much more than science has accumulated in books. Here I present an accumulation of notes on the names of the fascinating organisms of the Chuuk district, hoping that this list, and subsequent, improved lists, will encourage local people to integrate their own knowledge with scientific knowledge, rather than, as seems to be happening, to seek to install scientific knowledge in the former place of traditional knowledge.

I take it that the existence of large and complex nomenclatures for certain groups of organisms on specific islands implies a formerly more extensive vocabulary on all islands. As an example, this work has brought to light a large number of names of gastropods on Puluwat; these need to be verified and studied.

Taxonomy is the science of classification; it aims to give each species a unique scientific name. The name is revealed in a description, together with photographs or drawings; a reference specimen must be deposited in some natural history museum. Ideally, then, a scientific name is unique; it can be used by scientists all over

the world, no matter what their native languages, to designate a precisely determined species. Any group of scientists can theoretically agree at least upon which organisms they are talking about¹. Although it has often been shown that primitive peoples have a taxonomic knowledge that rivals, or even equals that of the scientific taxonomist², it is not possible to make a one-to-one connection between the names in this list and scientific names.

This lack of an easy correspondence of names is due to various causes. The same name may be applied to different organisms in two different villages—perhaps because of different habitat types dictate that different, albeit similar species will be present. Or, for whatever reason, different names may come to be used in two neighboring—or more distant—villages, for the same species. In any event, while many names in this list do indeed correspond to specific scientifically identified species names, in a large number of instances this is not the case, and considerable doubt exists concerning the specific identification.

Given this important caveat, every attempt has been made, in the current list, to identify each species as precisely as possible. In linking local names of organisms to scientific names, it has been my hope to open up a two-way dialog. I have no doubt that Chuukese fishermen, for example, will be keen to learn new scientific information about fishes; while at the same time, I hope that, once the connection has been made, local knowledge will also be shared with the scientific community. Thus one of my hopes has been that Chuukese people will be enabled to better understand and study the local marine organisms and communities from a scientific point of view.

I hope that students from Chuuk will carry this list to college, and go to the libraries at large universities, where they can pursue research about the organisms which are important or interesting in Chuuk. So too, I hope marine resources personnel will use this list as a tool, in discussing the local fauna, and that they will also go to libraries, if and when such opportunities arise, to seek further information about the local marine life. I also hope that medical professionals will find this list useful; I am open to suggestions as to how it can be made more useful, in this context or any other.

Working in science education, I have come to believe that science curricula must be adapted not only to the region, as is being done by numerous projects, but also to individual schools and their relevant environments. There can be no doubt of the importance of marine life in the development of local science curricula. I hope that this list will help encourage needed development of locally appropriate lessons by teachers. Teachers need information resources concerning the local organisms and environments; lessons and materials need to be developed using the local language. In science, concepts need to be emphasized; this does not require the use of an alien language.

¹This ideal is not always met; reef corals, for example, seem to defy this precise definition of the concept of the species.

²It is no accident that the German name for primitive peoples is *die Naturevölker*, the nature people.

I hope that the people of Chuuk will benefit most from this list. I hope that the development of this data base on names will be understood as, and ultimately have the result of giving something back to the people of Chuuk, and not as taking something away. This list results from, largely, unfunded work, without money even for basic needs; I hope therefore that I will be forgiven for not hiring informants.

Most of these names were collected while living and working on Wené, although a large share were collected in Faichuk. On contemporary Wené, one encounters speakers from a rich mixture of dialects from the district, every day. One must be something of a linguist, as most Chuukese are, to deal with this situation. To the opportunist, Wené also provides a unique opportunity to collect preliminary lists of animal names in a variety of dialects. Unfortunately, however, this list lacks depth in most dialects, as I have not visited the islands concerned.

Most names were elicited from photographs or drawings in books, although some specimens and living organisms were also relied upon. For mollusks, shells were sometimes used, a number of bivalve shells especially, having been identified earlier by Gustav Paulay at UOG Marine Laboratory, were useful. A collection of shells which Barry Smith helped to name that was useful in early stages of this study was lost in Typhoon Nina, on 20–21 November 1987. Often times, mere descriptions were relied upon; many such names are not identified to species, but will be found with some descriptive note. On the other hand, even when a specimen was at hand, it was sometimes difficult to get a single, definitive name, even on one island.

This vocabulary is large; it consists of a heterogeneous assemblage from a number of dialects, with various relationships to one another; but they are all part of a unique complex, the Chuukic continuum, a dialect chain extending from Sonsorol and Tobi in the West, eastward to Chuuk Lagoon. Taking into consideration the heterogeneous types of marine micro-environments in different communities, something of the fragmented nature of this vocabulary may make some sense. But this fragmentation is apparently a fundamental characteristic of the culture and language(s) of the district. Above all, this is not a list of names in a single dialect.

This list focuses primarily on the dialects (or languages) of the Eastern extension of the Chuukic continuum, unfortunately corresponding roughly with the political subdivisions that were established contingent to the needs of the administering colonial powers—"Truk District", or "Chuuk State" (Chuuk District in the title is intended to convey the sense of "a distinctive area" rather than a political division). Although these boundaries are artificial, with respect to traditional culture and language of the region, this list, having been accumulated primarily in Chuuk Lagoon, reflects this division.

The geographical range herein to be discovered subsumes a range of dialect distinctions. Contrasts between neighboring villages in Faichuk, for example, are surprisingly great, and fascinating. Dialect distinctions, between different islands, are more deeply delineated. At some point, dialects become distinct enough to be called different languages, as has been pointed out for Puluwatese and Chuukese (Goodenough & Sugita 1980). A comprehensive lists of animal names from all these dialects is not possible at this time; at the same time, it is thought that enough data exist for widespread speech communities to make it useful to include

names from all speech communities associated in some sense or another with Chuuk Lagoon. I think that this fragmented list, even with its strong bias toward a mere few communities, clearly suggests the kinds of variation to be found in the Chuukic Dialect Chain, with further probing; especially the within-island/inter-village level is compelling. Obviously, further research will yield not only more names, but also more local scientific knowledge. It will be tragic if this knowledge is not documented and made available to all of humankind; even more tragic would be the loss of this knowledge locally.

This being a preliminary list, it inevitably includes numerous errors. Errors in spelling—despite the efforts of many friends to teach me the sounds of Chuukese and to correct my spelling—are accompanied by errors in identification. Just as they are unavoidable, these last are to the scientist the most embarrassing. They stem from a number of causes, perhaps chief among them the complex and diffuse nature of the language community and the diversity of the local fauna, flora, and ecology. I have hardly collected any specimens; names have not been adequately field checked. Under the circumstances, the best I can hope for is that the existence of the preliminary list will enable future work—including, hopefully, my own—to focus more closely on details. Even as I have lingered longer and longer, even on the very names of these organisms, all aspects of local knowledge of the biological heritage of the islands have come into sharper and deeper focus. A vast wealth remains to be learned and documented, hopefully by the people of the islands themselves, before they are lost in the ongoing shuffle.

2

HOW TO USE THIS LIST

My objective has been to compile a reference list of names—a lexicon, and an aid in communicating about animals. It is formatted for use both in interviews with knowledgeable islanders and in the classroom.

The list is arranged phylogenetically. Invertebrates are subdivided mainly by phylum; the worms are lumped together, however, and several groups of invertebrates have been omitted. Arthropods have been divided artificially into two groups: the Insects and their allies, in one chapter, and crustacea in another. Crustaceans are subdivided into a number of categories—microcrustacea, isopods, barnacles, anomuran crabs, brachyuran crabs, other decapods; and stomotopods. Table 2.1 lists common animal types by formal phylum name, alongside examples in Chuukese.

Among the vertebrates, each of birds, reptiles and amphibians, and mammals has a chapter.

Plants, fungi, algae and cyanophytes are included as appendices. For many years I ignored them; however, even as a zoologist, I was compelled to learn at least the most obvious plant names. Traditional calendars—even of animal cycles—are keyed on plants; even marine cycles are codified in terms of their flowering fruiting, and other cycles. In Appendix B, higher plants are lumped into a single group. Any marine biologist will need a list of the few names I have been able to learn for algae and other lower plants; these I have brought together along with some names for fungi and bluegreen algae in Appendix A. Although these lists are especially tentative, it is fitting they are included as appendices.

Table 2.1: Common Animal Phyla

PHYLUM		EXAMPLES
PORIFERA	Sponges	<i>miniwi; eminiwi; ammat; farawa; sopwusopw</i>
COELENTERATA	Medusae and polyps	
Hydrozoa	Hydroids and fire corals	
Scyphozoa	Medusae	<i>nimwótong; limwatong</i>
Anthozoa	Sea anemones and true corals	<i>fféúmanaw; rumech</i>
CTENOPHORA	Comb jellyfish.	
PLATYHELMINTHES	Flat worms	
NEMATODA	Round worms <i>Ascaris</i> , hookworm, microfilaria.	<i>maan nón núúkach; nikáánipwpwún</i>
NEMERTEA	Ribbon worms	<i>nimumukeme; senisen</i>
ANNELIDA	Segmented worms	<i>achuuset</i>
Oligochaetes	Earthworms	<i>nikanúnúwpwpwún; nikánipwpwún</i>
Polychaeta	Marine worms	<i>achúúset; fenin chukó</i>
Hirudinella	Leeches	<i>nisópwokken</i>
SIPUNCULIDS	Peanut worms	<i>téér; teipwo.</i>
ECHIURIANS	Penis worms, spoon worms	<i>[? echeerewe]</i>
MOLLUSCA	Molluscs.	
Gastropods	Snails	<i>neang/leang, ammót, pweichar, nimong</i>
Bivalves	Clams, oysters, scallops and mussels	<i>oonón, nichik, siim, tto, amwe, kinnu, reepi, pwpwei, passo, peiyiw</i>
Cephalopods	Squids and octopuses	<i>nippach, nimáramár, ngiit, niit</i>
ARTHROPODA	Joint-legged animals	
Arachnids	Spiders, scorpions, mites, and ticks	<i>kúú; kúún konak; kúún maas; nitopw ráán; ninnim; nichem; tikém; tikom; mwáátik; nissárápwékú; nichok</i>
Chilopods	Centipedes	<i>mennúpong, mennúkam, chéúké</i>
Myriopods	Millipedes	<i>síchón, niyén</i>
Crustacea	Crabs, lobsters, shrimps	<i>nipwpwei/lipwpwei, kiinen, kússún, eninap, úr, úrúr, limwoumw, emem</i>
Insects		<i>nóóng, lóóng, nikken, nomwokkúk, oochap, soromá, korongi, púngkú, oos, nipwéképwék</i>
ECHINODERMS	Spiny-skinned animals	
Asteroidea	Starfishes	<i>fúú, púngún ráán, akkúng/nikkar, arra, rááton</i>
Ophiuroidea	Brittle stars	<i>?chénuken</i>
Echinoidea	Sea urchins	<i>ráár, laar, raar, chaar, lichar, sórowó, pukaal, lipukaal</i>
Holothuroidea	Sea cucumbers	<i>penipen; penichón; penik; tomwun</i>
Crinoidea	Feather stars	
CHORDATA		
Vertebrata	Fishes; reptiles and amphibians; mammals	

HOW TO USE THIS LIST

I hope that the index will help those who are unfamiliar with the phylogenetic arrangement. To the scientist who wants a list carefully discriminated by species, with a one-on-one correspondence with scientific names, only an apology can be offered; besides, a vernacular name does not necessarily imply, as a scientific name does, a single, well-defined species. A carefully done species list for the Eastern Caroline Islands would be exceedingly complicated, even if a comprehensive list of species identifications were available, and it is not.

2.1 ORTHOGRAPHY

It has been my hope that the Chuukic names in this list would be rendered in a phonetic spelling, despite the potential to become embroiled in an on-going controversy regarding orthography. The so-called recommended Chuukese orthography, derived from that of Goodenough & Sugita (1980), seems to be relatively self-pronouncing, and I have followed it, albeit with some modifications.

The orthography of Goodenough & Sugita (1980) has helped me to pronounce even complex words that I had never heard spoken. There are nine vowels in Chuukese, which are rendered into a unique and easy to use set of nine phonemes—**a, á, e, é, i, o, ó, u, and ú**. In this orthography, no two distinct vowels can be juxtaposed; one of the glides **w** and **y** must be inserted in between any two different adjacent vowels, according to a phonological rule.

Especially the obligatory glide between adjacent vowels has been ardently criticized by the proponents of a recommended Chuukese orthography (Goodenough & Sugita 1972), which differs primarily in their omission. Since their insertion can be faithfully approximated by a rule, they are redundant. Moreover, as Kimeuo Kimiuo points out, a small number of words—at least in Faichuk, Western Chuuk Lagoon—emphatically do have glides, while most words do not. Thus, at least, Faichukese an important distinction would be obscured by automatically inserting a glide between any two dissimilar vowels. On the basis of the preponderance of factors, it is at least justifiable, if not preferable, to leave out the indiscriminate phonological glides¹

While it has been proposed not to write double consonants in word-initial position, Chuukese actually does exhibit doubled initial consonants. The proposed rule thus seems absurd, from a phonetic perspective, and it has been abandoned herein.

These are the two main ways in which my orthography has differed from those others. It would be a simple matter to reprint this list using any other orthography, if it is so desired.

All that having been said, despite my good intentions, I am not a native speaker; my ear for Chuukese is quite imperfect. Therefore there are inevitably numerous

¹It is a matter of prejudice, perhaps, that the words which to me are phonetically the most remarkable in the Chuukese language, for example *uwaw*, the name of the Chuuk Greater White Eye, would be obscured by the indiscriminate insertion of glides.

errors in rendering the sounds of spoken words into writing. I hope that native speakers will help correct them.

2.2 ALPHABETIZATION

The alphabetical order is different than that in the recent Chuukese-English dictionary. It follows more closely the English alphabetical order, but does not distinguish between the pairs of vowels, *a-á*, *e-é*, *o-ó*, or *u-ú*; also *pw*, *mw*, and *ch* are each treated as equal to the single letter *p*, *m* or *c* for purposes of alphabetization. Similar sounds are thus close together in the list².

While Elbert's (1947) dictionary used English alphabetical order, the dictionary of Goodenough & Sugita (1980) uses a unique scheme which follows, at least in part, the practice of certain missionaries. Many non-native speakers who have tried to use the dictionary of Goodenough & Sugita (1980) have been overwhelmed by the seemingly idiosyncratic ordering scheme. It frequently takes at least 5 or 6 attempts to locate a word, and sometimes many more be sure that a word is not included, as many Faichukese words are not (despite the fact that Goodenough's field work was done next door, in Rómanum).

In the present list, I have employed a modified version of English alphabetical order, mainly as a response to my exasperation with the order of Goodenough & Sugita (1980). The alphabetization used here was developed to overcome some of the problems of the spellings in that, the most recent printed dictionary. In particular, double vowels and consonants are hard for a non-native speaker to hear, and certain pairs of vowels and consonants are difficult to discriminate. The phonological glides in that scheme merely add a cosmetic level of complexity. The vowels are at the beginning of the alphabet, lumped together in the order *nnin* which they are listed above. Some consonants are out of at least the familiar English order.

The "alphabetical" order I have decided upon is not intended to take the place of other alphabetical orders. It does bring up a number of points, however. Chuukese needs a simple, easily reproduced alphabetical order.³

Unfortunately the order used here is one of convenience. The question remains open as to how the list might be best organized to satisfy local needs.

²ü and ö, not used in the currently orthography, are only used in this list for names from literature sources in which they had been used, and are also alphabetized with their base vowels.

³David Stampe suggested that existing sorting routines on MSDOS or Apple PC's be used, as this will ultimately be the easiest to use for local secretaries, for example. However, it is precisely these types of sorting programs that leave the list in a tangled disarray that is difficult to use. Since this manuscript was prepared, a new indexing package, *Xindy* has appeared for international use. It appears that a number of languages use a scheme similar to what I have used here, with each vowel merged with identical diacriticized vowels.

2.3 THE ENTRY

Each entry begins with a Chuukic name, set in a distinctive slanted typeface. In most cases, the name is followed by an identification or description. Scientific names are given, wherever they are known. In instances where identification has not been made, information has been included to assist further efforts at identification. Cultural notes have also been included, and are of great interest to the scientist.

At the end of most of the entries, place names indicate the villages from which the report was received and not any range of dialects in which the name is used. Although there is a risk that this information will be misinterpreted, it is important to retain it; perhaps native speakers will be able to provide more specific information on the range of speech communities where each is used. In many cases, several numbered entries are included for the same name, to indicate as much as possible of variations or differences in meaning.

Some explanation of entries follows. Subsections follow on the formats of the headword; the identifications; other (I hope) informative fields in the entries; and the speech community field.

2.3.1 HEADWORDS

The head word of each entry is generally in a distinctive, slanted type, so long as it is a Chuukic word and it is spelled according to the conventions of this list. Words from other dialects or languages, or Chuukic words spelled in other orthographies are not set in slanted type; some obviously spurious words are also not set in slanted type. Entries in boldfaced slanted type have been singled out as quite well established in terms both of spelling and of identification⁴.

Headwords which occur more than once, including close variants, are generally numbered with subscripts. The order of numbering is not significant.

A few words bear a superscripted questionmark “?” on a headword, indicating that its spelling is questionable, or a superscripted exclamation point, “!”, for words for which spelling has been well verified. In Tables 2.3, 2.2, and 2.4, these and other typesetting conventions are summarized.

2.3.2 IDENTIFICATIONS

Scientific names are italicized, as is customary. Some explanation will be helpful; refer also to Tables 2.3, 2.2, and 2.4. A scientific name usually consists of two names, a capitalized Genus name, followed by the species name, which is not capitalized, for example, *Millepora platyphyla*. The abbreviation “cf.” before a scientific name indicates that the identification is not certain, but it is at least a credible guess. A genus name followed by “sp.” indicates that the genus name is known but the

⁴This process has not been completed.

Table 2.2: Abbreviations and Symbols

ALT:	Alternate form, pronunciation, or spelling
CF:	See also ^a
E.G.:	Example
HOM:	Homonym
LIT:	Literal meaning
SYN:	Synonym
VAR:	Variation on a name

^aHas a distinct meaning when used with a scientific name

Table 2.3: Key to Styles in Entries

Scientific names	italic face	<i>Myripristes adustus</i>
Chuukese	slanted face	<i>mwéénékkar</i>
Note markers	small caps	SYN: <i>kússún</i>
Uncertain spelling	superscript ‘?’	<i>pwetek</i> [?]
Verified good spelling	superscript ‘!’	<i>niffich</i> [!]
Compiler’s note	bracketted note	[This is a note from the compiler].

Table 2.4: Format of scientific names

<i>Octopus</i> sp.	A species of Genus <i>Octopus</i>
<i>Gafrarium</i> spp.	Species (plural) of the clam Genus <i>Gafrarium</i>
<i>Octopus</i> sp. cf. <i>ornatus</i>	<i>Octopus</i> probably the species <i>ornatus</i>
<i>Octopus</i> cf. <i>ornatus</i>	Same as <i>Octopus</i> sp. cf. <i>ornatus</i>
cf. <i>Caranx ignobilis</i>	Probably <i>Caranx ignobilis</i>

species name is not; it is shorthand for “species”. Similarly, “spp.” is a plural form, indicating that more than one species may be involved.

Whenever possible, if no positive identification has been made, or only a poor one, a description or other useful information is included. When I have speculated, I have tried to make this known. I will have made mistakes; I hope the included information will help decide.

2.3.3 SYNONYMS, ALTERNATE SPELLINGS AND LITERAL MEANINGS

Some effort has been made to cross-reference synonyms, which are marked by “SYN:” in small capitals. In some instances page number cross-references are made. This is especially interesting when the same name is used for organisms of different kinds, such as *niwaanék*, a name for certain fishes as well as birds.

Alternative spellings are marked by “ALT:”. In many cases, these spellings will be unacceptably bad. I can only apologize for this and appeal to native speakers for assistance.

Literal meanings of names often derive from insight into the behavior or ecology of an organism. Even when conflicting “folk etymologies” might seem equally plausible, deep insights provided by consideration of literal meanings have been helpful. Even a “folk etymology” can suggest something about observed characteristics or natural history of a species. Documentation of literal meanings that must ultimately be left to native speakers.

2.3.4 SPEECH COMMUNITIES

Most entries are followed by a placename, indicating the speech community or communities, as far as is known, from which this name has been collected. These placenames do not indicate the range of the use of names. I hope this will not be misunderstood or misleading; it would be more misleading to generalize, I think.

In Wonip Village, Tol Island, where I have been living for four years, I have learned many unique names. Some of these, such as *tooto* and *úrúppich*, are unique to this village, and used nowhere else, at least in the same contexts. Variation is great, often between different villages on a single island. Wené is divided, with two main linguistic areas; I am certain that individual names can be found for a few organisms in specific villages as well.

Indication of geographical context is an important part of the data from which this list has been derived. In future lists, perhaps ranges can be indicated more precisely—it is precisely in anticipation of this need that the villages of the speakers from whom names were obtained are included in this working list. A list of frequently cited place names is provided in Table 2.5, and a map at the end, on page 245.

Table 2.5: Frequently cited placenames

Placename	Location	Description
Faichuk	W. Chuuk Lagoon	Tol, Polle, Patta, Wonei Islds.
Tol	Tol Island, Faichuk District	
Niku	Niku District, Tol Island	S. E. Tol, Fósón, Munien, Nechééché, Faré
Fósón	Fósón Village, Tol Island	Niku District
Nechééché	Nechééché Village, Tol	Niku District
Farré	Farré Village, Tol Island	
Munien	Munien Village, Tol	Niku District
Wonip	Wonip Village, Tol Island	
Yow	S. Wonip Village, Tol Island	
Imór	N. Wonip Village, Tol Island	
Féúp	Féúp Village, Tol	
Féúpé	Féúpé Village, Tol	
Chukienú	Chukienú Village, Tol	
Wonei	Wonei Island	Faichuk
Patta	Patta Island	Faichuk
Polle	Polle Island	Faichuk
Nethon	Nethon Village, Polle Island	Faichuk
Udét	Udét Island, Inner Faichuk	Central Lagoon
Fónó	Fónó Island, Namoneas	S. Wené dialect, 1 mi. off Tunnuk
Weené, Wené	Wené Island, Namoneas	Moen Island, primary port town. Often spelled "Weno"
Tunnuk	Tunnuk Village, Wené Island	
Mechitiw	Mechitiw Village, Wené	
Uman	Uman Island, Namoneas	E. Lagoon
Fefan	Fefan Island, Namoneas	E. Lagoon
Taloas	Taloas Island, Namoneas	also Dublon Isld.
Dublon		syn: Taloas
Rééré	Rééré Village, Taloas	
Kuchuwa	Kuchuwa Village, Taloas	
Nominweité	Nominweité Atoll	
Ulul	Ulul Village, Nominweité	Onoun
Murilé	Murilé Island, Hall Islands	
Nomwin	Nomwin Island, Hall Islands	
Satawan	Satawan Atoll, S. Mortlocks	
Lukunor	Lukunor Atoll, S. Mortlocks	
Mwóch		S. Mortlocks
Oneóp	Oneóp Village, Lukunor Atoll	
Kuttu	Kuttu, S. Mortlocks	
Ettal	Ettal Island	Middle Mortlocks
Namoluk	Namoluk Atoll	Middle Mortlocks
Northern Mortlocks	Nama, Losap, and Pis Losap	
Losap	Losap Atoll, N. Mortlocks	
Nama	Nama Island, N. Mortlocks	
Pattiw	Western outer islands	Puluwat, Pulusuk, Pullap, Tamam Islands
Pullap	Pullap Island, Pattiw District	Western Islands
Pulusuk	Pulusuk Island, Pattiw	Western Islands

HOW TO USE THIS LIST

PORIFERA: SPONGES

Names of sponges, like those of other nondescript sedentary organisms, have not been easy to come by. But the deeper one digs, the more one finds; likely there will be other names besides these few.

The local subspecies of a bath sponge, *Hippiospongia communis ammata*, was collected in Chuuk by Max de Laubenfels, in 1949. He obviously derived this new subspecies name, *ammata*, from one of its local names, *ammamat* (de Laubenfels 1954).

3.1 SPONGES

*ammamat*₁ *Hippiospongia communis ammata*. Bath sponge. LIT: *mmat*, dry; *ammata*, to dry up, sop up; also lung: this sponge resembles lung tissue. An important item in traditional inter-island trade. SYN: *farawa*; *sopwusopw*. SEE: ?*mochul*. Outer

Islands; Sapuk Wené; Polle; Ulul.

*ammamat*₂ *Hippiospongia communis* subspecies *ammata*. De Laubenfels named the Chuuk subspecies of this sponge, *H. c. ammata*, after its local name, but did not refer to this in his description. It is interesting to note that the Marshall Islands subspecies was named *H. communis matamata*: may we safely surmise this sponge is called either *matamat* or *matamata* in Marshallese? (de Laubenfels 1954).

ammataresiiim *Stylotella aurantium*. SYN: *resimin neeset*. Reportedly used in medicine. LIT: *resiiim*, rainbow; *ammamat*, the sponge *Hippiospongia communis ammata*. Sapuk, Weené.

*emeniwi*¹ *Spirastrella* cf. *vagabunda*. Ubiquitous sponge in shallows, in sea grass beds; it is widely used for scrubbing pots. SYN: *miniwi*. Wonip; Polle; Wonei.

énuwaiset *Xestospongia* cf. *exigua*.

A long, brown dendritic morph. Used as a mastic to plug holes in canoes or large wooden bowls. Adheres to wood. It is the consistency of cardboard, but when kneaded for a couple of minutes it becomes a gooey mass. LIT: "make the sea calm", suggestive of the production of an oil slick with grated coconut while fishing, to calm the surface of the sea to make it easier to see. It has been said that there are more than one species, one of which is best for scattering on the surface of the sea.

Sapuk, Wené; Polle; Féúpé, Tol.

ééréér *Sigmatocia symbiotica*, a symbiotic association between a sponge and an alga. This sponge is found in the reef platform environment; it is not anchored in sand, but rolls like a tumbleweed.

It was explained that the peduncle of the coconut blossoms, which becomes tough and gnarled, when dry, is thrown at a certain species of fish—juvenile mullets, an inch or two long, called *niéréér*—which kills the fish. It is noteworthy that the symbiotic sponge, *Sigmatocia symbiotica*, is similar in texture to this structure of the coconut peduncle: this name is not unlikely,

and might have been suggested by this similarity. In fact, the sponge is known for certain small fishes that live in it. ALT: *ééréér*. See also the fish *niéréér*, page 152.

Wonip.

ééréér SEE: *ééréér*.

farawa Probably *Hippiospongia communis ammata*. LIT: It has been explained to me that this sponge derives its meaning from *faar*, meaning the core of a breadfruit, and *waa*, canoe, since this sponge is left in the canoe to sop up the bilge water. SYN: *ammata*; *sopwu-sopw*. Lukunor; Namoluk.

miniwi *Spirastrella* cf. *vagabunda*. SYN: *eminiwi*. Alternatively, may be *S. inconstans*.

Polle; Pullap; Mortlocks.

*resiimen neeset*¹ *Stylotella aurantium*. A fluorescent orange sponge. Commonly used to clean diving masks. This name is not commonly known. LIT: *resiim*, rainbow—rainbow of the sea.

Sapuk, Wené.

sopwusopw *Hippiospongia communis* subspecies *ammata*. Bath sponge. SEE: *ammata*. LIT: *sopwu*, sop up. SYN: *faráwa*; *ammata*.

Polle; Wonip.

COELENTERATA

4.1 GENERAL TERMS

áál Branching coral, often specifically *Acropora* spp.
Outer Islands.

áán Branching coral, often specifically *Acropora* spp. Lagoon.

fféú manaw Coral. LIT: Living stone.

fféún ooch Coral, or calcareous algae.
SYN: fféú manaw; fféúruupw. LIT:
Stone of reef.

4.2 HYDROZOA: HYDROIDS, HYDROCO- RALS, MAN-OF-WAR

ááletong Probably *Millepora dichotoma*, white, branching fire coral. SEE: áánetong.

áánetong Probably *Millepora dichotoma*, white, branching fire

coral. áán is correctly the name of branching *Acropora* spp., so this means “fire branching coral.”

arrotong *Millepora dichotoma*. SEE:
*linwatong*₂.

Apparently specific to Losap.

ffaitong SEE: fféútong.

ffautong *Millepora* spp. Fire coral.
Namoluk.

fféú ússús? [Paata] *Millepora* sp. LIT:
Itchy stone. ALT: féú wussuus.
SEE: ochekúút.

fféútong me forget *Disticopora* sp.
LIT: “violet *Millepora*”: forget has
come to mean violet, from the
flower Forget-Me-Not.

fféútong *Millepora* spp., Fire Corals.
Literally, “stinging stone.” In-
cludes at least *Millepora platy-
phyla*, *M. dichotoma*, *M. ex-
aesa*, and probably other species;
Disticopora violacea is called by
some, fféútong mei forket, or

“violet stinging stone.” SYN: *fféú úsúús* (*úsúús* also means “sting”), *ochekéét* (*kéét*, itch), *oochetong* (*ooch*, reef), *áánetong* (See *áán*, branching *Acropora* spp.), *féútongotong*.

Common widespread name.

féútong SEE: *fféútong*.

*limwatong*₁ *Physalia* sp. Portuguese Man-of-War. SEE: *limaatong* (Coelenterata: Scyphozoa), *nisew*, *lisew*, *nisaw*, *limwatong pwaw* (Coelenterata: Scyphozoa).
Nomwin.

*limwatong*₂ Said to mean, on Losap, *Pennaria* sp., a feathery hydroid.
Losap.

*limwatong*₃ *Physalia* sp. Portuguese Man-of-War. This is a homonym for medusae on most islands: see *nimwatong* (Scyphozoa, page 33). SYN: *nisew*, *lisew*, *nisaw*. ALT: *limwaatong*.

Probably all Outer Islands.

lisew SEE: *limwatong*₁, *nisew*, *nimwatong*, *limwatongún meías*.

mwerreng *Disticopora violacea*.
LIT: *mwarrangarang*, profusely branching. HOM: *Pocillopora* spp.
Polle; Common.

nisaw *Physalia* sp. Portuguese Man-of-War. SEE: *nisew*.
Polle; Namoneas?

niséú SEE: *nisew*. Elbert's original spelling is *nisöü*.

niseew? *Physalia* sp. Portuguese Man-of-War. SEE: *nisew*, *nisaw*, *nimwatong*₁. (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).
Fónó.

nisew *Physalia* sp. Portuguese Man-of-War. This is the common term in Faichuk, perhaps in the entire lagoon. LIT: *nis* is small rabbitfish, which can sting. SEE: *limwatong*, *nimwatong*, *limwatong meías*, etc.

Wonip; Kuchuwa Taloas.

ochekúút *Millepora* spp. Fire coral. SEE: *fféútong*. LIT: “itching stone.”
Nomwin.

ochetong *Millepora* spp. Fire coral. SEE: *fféútong*. LIT: “hurt reef” or “sting reef.”
Pattiw?

4.3 ANTHOZOA: SEA ANEMONES, CORALS, AND ALLIES

4.3.1 ACTINIARIA: SEA ANEMONES AND ALLIES

Much more work is necessary for sea anemones; even so, many species are probably known by the same names, and perhaps local usages will depend upon which species are common in a given village.

Ruumech and *kichipwin* are widely used names of sea anemones. A number of other names are regionally common, like *sántunwei* in the Mortlocks, which is also known in the Lagoon. For at least many speakers, *ruumech* is the name specifically of *Entacmaea quadricolor*; it is also used as a general name.

The name *pachang* is frequently heard. It is clear that this is *Rhodactis* sp. for some speakers. The root “*pach*” means “glue, or to stick”; while

the corallomorpharian *Rhodactis* sp. is always found sticking fast to stones, this name has possibly also been heard for *Entacmaea quadricolor*, and also to the two sticky species *Cryptodendron adhaesivum*, and *Stichodactyla* sp. One person even suggested it is the name of *Actinodendron plumosum*, the Hell's Fire Sea Anemone.

hetti mwmwéwú An anemone. May be used for *Actinodendron plumosum*. SYN: *setimwéú*, *setimwmwéú*, *setimwéwú*, etc. Pullap; Puluwat.

kichipwin Large anemones, including *Stichodactyla* sp. Has been mentioned as specifically large sea anemones that are sticky to the touch (like *Stichodactyla* sp.). Fósón; Fónó; Wené; Satawan.

kichipwpwin SEE: *kichipwin*.

kitipwin[?] SEE: *kichipwpwin*.

kitipwpwún SEE: *kichipwpwin*. Wonip.

likaméur[?] This name is questionable. An unidentified sea anemone. SYN: *likaúrúr*. LIT: The one that causes sleep; but this name is used for sensitive plant, which "sleeps" when touched.

likaúrúr[?] SYN: *likaméwúr*. This name is questionable. Said to be brown, possibly some with colors on tips of tentacles.

likónonúr Probably *Cryptodendron adhaesivum*, from an oral description. Oneóp.

likonur SEE: *lukónonúr*, etc. Namoluk.

lippeliyechcho Given as a general name for sea anemones. Lukunor.

lukonúnúr A sea anemone. Ettal.

lukoonúr[?] An unidentified, large sea anemone. Probably *Cryptodendron adhaesivum*, possibly also *Actinodendron plumosum*. Said to be edible. Namoluk; Oneóp.

lumwunifai Sea anemones, probably various species. Identified from a picture with an anemone fish. LIT: *luumw*, scum, bluegreen algae, moss; *fai*, stone. ALT: ?*lumwunifai*. Puluwat.

lumwunifféú A large reef anemone, said to be the same as *seetiimo*, with long tentacles. Nomwin.

nifétipwpwin[!] *Stichodactyla* sp. Satawan.

nikaméur Possibly *Actinodendron plumosum*, Hell's Fire Anemone. Fónó.

nitongotong Possibly *Actinodendron plumosum*. Uman.

oreniwi *Actinodendron plumosum*. Hell's Fire Anemone. LIT: *iwi*, grease; *oren*, gills (as of a fish). See: *oren iwi*, Annelida, page 37. Paata; Polle; Wonip.

*pachang*₁ *Rhodactis* sp. (a Corallomorph). Edible, in *Acropora* zone (*nein áán*). One report states that it is brown, doesn't come off *Acropora* until cooked in hot water. Taloas.

*pachang*₂[?] *Stichodactyla* sp. Tol.

*paachang*₃[?] *Cryptodendron adhaesivum*. Fónó.

pachang Undetermined. Note the following three conjectures. Probably different species in different communities.

pwópwech? Problematical; unknown. Possibly a corallomorph, said to be poisonous, inedible, used in *safei*. Fónó.

*rumech*₁ Uncertain, or at least variable. Not known in Wonip Village, Tol.

*rumech*₂ *Entacmaea quadricolor*. One source consistently identified this anemone as *rumech*. This name is widely known, and it is clear that in some villages it is specifically this anemone. ALT: *ruumech*. SEE: *urumwech*; *pachang*. Nomwin; Fefan.

sántumwe SEE: *settimwo*. ALT: *sántumwei*.

santunwei? SEE: *settimwo*. *Stichodactyla* sp.; edible. SYN: *kichipwin*, identified as the same one found on the reef platform of Fónó, which is *Stichodactyla* sp. Lukunor.

sántumwei SEE: *settimwo*. ALT: *sántumwe*; *sántúmwe*. Nomwin?

setiimwo SEE: *settimwo*. ?Mortlocks.

settiimo SEE: *settimwo*. An unidentified, edible anemone. Nomwin.

settimwo Check these as possible variants, and fine tune spelling: *settimwun*; *settimo*, *setiimo*; *sántumwe*, *sántúmwe*. These names, whichever ones are correct, are given for large sea

anemones. Compare *lukónonúr*, *kichipwpwin*.

settimwun SEE: *settimwo*. An unidentified anemone: ?*Actinodendron plumosum*. Nomwin.

settúmwn SEE: *settimwo*.

urumech SEE: *úrúmech*. Namoluk.

urumwéch SEE *úrúmech*? Mortlocks?

úrúmech An unidentified sea anemone. ALT: *urumech*. SYN: perhaps *ruumech*. Namoluk.

4.3.2 SCLERACTINIA: TRUE CORALS

It was not expected to find such a variety of names for corals, the following names for which are not expected to be exhaustive. A reference collection, as well as good references, would help in any further effort.

GENERAL NAMES

féú manaw Any coral. LIT: "living stones."

CORAL NAMES

*áál*₁ Branching or staghorn corals. Most usually, indicates *Acropora* sp.; on Namoluk, includes *Pocillopora* sp., and *fautong* is a kind of *áál*. [The name *lisauchúmwnial* was given from Namoluk for several hawkfishes (F. Cirrhitidae), including *Paracirrhites forsteri* and *P. hemistictus*; it means "the one which habitually stays on top of *áál*, branching coral.]

Namoluk; all outer islands?

áálepw *Acropora robusta*. SYN:
*ánepw**pw*. See note on *oomei*,
page 136. Pullap.

ááne mwurres SEE: *ánemwures*.
Fónó.

*áánepw**pw* SEE: *ánepw**pw*. Bigger
than *imweyimwen aamés*. Fónó.

áánin wúsúús? *Acropora robusta*.
SYN: *ánepw**pw*. LIT: *úsúús*, *pw-*
pwoo, pound. (Goodenough &
Sugita 1980).

ánemwures A small *Acropora* sp. In
sand, up to 10-12" across. Said
not to get tall. ALT: ?*áánepw**ures*.
Fónó.

*ánepw**pw*¹ *Acropora robusta*. LIT:
*pw**pw* is the name of breadfruit
pounders made from this coral.
SYN: *áán ússús*, with the same
meaning, in Faichuk. Gooden-
ough & Sugita (1980); Wonip.

*ánepw**pw* SEE: *ánepw**pw*. (Good-
enough & Sugita 1980).

chee Erroneously identified this as "a
kind of small, sharp coral." This
is actually a coralline alga. SEE:
Coralline algae, page 194. (Good-
enough & Sugita 1980).

etippo? Coral from which pounders
are made from. SEE: *ánepp**pw*;
*etip**pw**pw*? (Chuuk Ethnographic
Museum n.d.).

*etip**pw**pw*[?] A coral used for mak-
ing breadfruit pounders. SYN:
*ánepw**pw*; *ánússús*, etc. SEE:
etippo.

fairupw Massive corals. It was
a speaker from Puluwat who
pointed out a literal interpretation

of this name. *Ruupw* means "the
yaws"; these corals have a zone
between them like yaws. Such
a statement shows the acuity of
observations of local fishermen:
some species of these massive
corals have "sweeper tentacles",
concentrated along the edges, near
another colony. These sweeper
tentacles are specialized for de-
fense (or offense as the case may
be): they attempt kill the tissues
of the competitor. See also barna-
cles by the same name, page 62.
Puluwat.

*fau**ruupw* Massive corals. SYN:
fféurupw. Namoluk.

fféu manaw Any coral. LIT: "living
stones." Widely known.

fféu ruupw Massive corals. SEE: *fau-*
ruupw. [*nein féurupw* is the
boulder coral zone. In Wonip,
this refers to the primarily Porites
zone at the edges of the reef plat-
form, the deeper areas with coral
heads.]

fféúkkéng Literally "sharp stone"
(*féú*, stone; *kéng*, sharp). CF.:
féwúr. [One suspects such a name
might be used for *Pocillopora*
spp.]. Nama?

*féúnúpw**pw* SEE: *fféu ússús*. An al-
ternate spelling for *fféupw**pw* or
*féupw**pw*.

*fféupw**pw* ?*Acropora robusta*. This
was mistakenly used, for *ánepw-*
pw. It would be understood, at
least. SEE: *ánepw**pw*. Fefan.

fféwú ússús SEE: *féúnúpwpo*, *áán-epwo*. LIT: *ussus* or *ússús* means to pound (breadfruit), in Faichuk. Paata.

féwúr *Acropora irregularis*. Identified from an illustration. Said to be used to clean blackened cooking pots. LIT: "grate." "Maybe that's not the name of the coral, but they call it ..." SEE: *fféúkkéng*. Nama.

imweimwen aamos An unidentified coral in shallow water, near shore on the reef platform on the West side of Fónó. *Turbo petholatus*, *aamos* (spelling?) is said to live under this stone. LIT: house of *Turbo*, see *omos*, page 47. Fónó.

kamaat Unidentified. "A kind of coral used as an abrasive to make wood smooth." LIT: "make smooth", meaning sandpaper, or polishing abrasive. (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).

mwereng SEE: *mwerreng*. (Goodenough & Sugita 1980, a coral, branches short and close together, referring, no doubt, to *Pocillopora* spp.). (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).

mwerreng *Pocillopora* spp., specifically, as distinct from *áán* or *áál*. [One might find an argument that they are synonyms if he looks]. LIT: *mwarangarang*, dendritic, branched, bushy; *mwarangangatá*, stand out, of hair. Féup; Polle.

*mwéreng*¹ SEE: *mwereng*; *mwerreng*. Wonip.

párech *Acropora* sp., umbrella-like morph. Umbrella coral. Udét.

sepíen onofát Solitary mushroom (fungiid) corals. SEE: *sepíen umwuné*. Polle.

sepíen umwulé Probably any mushroom (fungiid) coral. ALT: *sepíen umwuné*. SYN: *sepíen onofat*. Nomwin; Widely known.

sepíen umwuné SEE: *sepíen umwulé*. Chuuk Lagoon.

ukaareng Probably specifically to the very yellow *Porites* cf. *cylindrica* on shallow inshore reef platform of Fónó. LIT: *reng*, yellow. ALT: *ukarréng*. Fónó.

4.3.3 ALCYONACEA: OCTOCORALS

Octocorals include a number of common forms. Most familiar are perhaps soft corals, with many species in the Caroline Islands, and the distinctive Organ Pipe Corals and Blue Corals.

aapéét SYN: *éépéét* Sapuk.

*éépéét*₁ Soft corals, including *Sinularia* spp. ALT: *épét*, *éépét*. SYN: *péétéét*, *aapéét*. Faichuk.

*éépét*₂ This name is known on Pulusuk, probably soft coral as of these is mentioned as being dried and used for sandpaper. A harder type, not *Sinularia* sp. Perhaps *Dendronephthya* sp. ?Pulusuk.

épét SEE: *éépét*.

péétéét SEE: *éépéét*. Taloas.

pwoonap A soft coral, purplish grey, dendritic. LIT: unknown; *pwoo* is smell. Taloas.

tolan *Tubipora musica*. Losap?

4.3.4 ANTIPATHARIA: BLACK CORAL

engngi Antipatharians, Black coral. This is also the name of *Pemphis acidula*, a tree with extremely hard wood, page 201. Paata; Dublon.

4.4 SCYPHOZOA: JELLYFISHES

The name *nimwatong* is almost universally the name for both medusae and the Portuguese Man-of-War, *Physalia* sp. On Nomwin medusoids are called *nimaatong pwaw*,¹ while *Physalia* sp. is called *nimaatong*. In the lagoon, medusae are *nimaatong*, while *Physalia* is *nisew*. *Ukech*, *limatongin meías* and *limatongin meifféú* are specific scyphozoan medusae.

atongotong Scyphozoan medusa (jellyfish). Sapuk.

limáchcheilen Scyphozoan medusa. Murilé.

limaatong pwaw Scyphozoan medusa. [This is one of few names I have learned that distinguishes scyphozoans from *Physalia* sp., Portuguese Man of War. In almost all dialects the names for

medusae and Man of War seem to be identical. CF: *limáchcheilen*; *ukech*. Nomwin.]

limwatong Medusa. Outer Islands.

*limatongin meías*₂ Small cubomedusa, stings, chases flashlights at night. Said to happen when *meías* (breadfruit with seeds) is ripe. SEE: *limatongin meifféú*. Losap.

limatongin meifféú Large scyphozoan jellyfishes. This is said to occur at the time of ripening of the breadfruit *meifféú*, the non-seeded varieties. Said to mean the large breadfruit. SEE: *limatongin meías*. Losap.

*limwatongín meías*₁ *Physalia* sp. Portuguese man of war. LIT: *meías* is a seeded species of breadfruit. Undoubtedly this refers to a season. Losap.

*nimwatong*¹ Scyphozoan medusae. See: *limwatong*, Hydrozoans, page 28. Fónó.

nimátong Medusae. Taloas.

nimwóótong Medusa, jellyfish. Wonip.

ukech *Cassiopeia* sp. cf. *xamachama* The Upside-Down Jellyfish. Wonip; Fósón.

4.5 SPECIAL PROBLEMS

Names, most of which are at least questionable, many of which are posterous, and all of which pose special problems.

¹Spellings of these names are uncertain.

- áchefengeet* Given as a kind of branching coral. (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).
- ápwpwer* Branching coral. May be actually the dead gravel of *Acropora* spp. SYN: ?*áán*.
Chuuk Lagoon?
- éépétúmáá* (Goodenough & Sugita 1980, a "deadly" coral.).
- ellá?* Gorgonians? Sea Fans?
Fananú
- épét* As a kind of "foul smelling coral." See above under soft corals, which is certainly what this is: note that Chuukese are repulsed by the smell of Coelenterates. (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).
- etiniki* Reported in lit. as a kind of hard, white coral used for the "tiketik" adze. Otherwise, an unidentified name. (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).
- howaaniw* A leafy lettuce-like coral. CF.: *seiwaanú*, and eel. Only this species of coral. Pullap.
- nimeew* Jellyfish. Glossed in dictionary as "one streaming tentacle; worse than man of war." [It is precisely the Pacific Portuguese Man-of-War that has one streaming tentacle.] (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).
- nirupwurupw* Green, on stones, stony? SYN: *terekung*.
- pachang* See above under Sea Anemones.
- terekung* Green, on stones, stoney? SYN: ?*nirupwurupw*.

WORM PHYLA

5.1 GENERAL TERMS

mwóssó Worm, general name.

mwussó Worm, general name.

On Pingelap a story is reportedly also told connected with these worms, but concerning two sisters.

chorochor Mentioned by Elbert (1947) and Goodenough & Sugita (1980) without identification. Perhaps a land planarian. Said to be seen on sugar cane, like a large maggot, brown or dark brown. SEE: *pét*. Fósón.

5.2 PLATYHELMINTHES:
FLATWORMS

Names have turned up for a conspicuous gut parasite of the Wahoo, *Acanthocybium solandri*. These trematodes come in pairs; it is a commonly cited bit of lore around Chuuk that if one gets them, when butchering a wahoo, and separates them, even on a dry surface, they will crawl back together. A tale is told concerning these two: they are brother and sister-named, respectively, *niéúsáánong* and *niéúsááwo*, who took their incestuous pleasure while swimming together in the ocean. The Wahoo observed them; infuriated, he gobbled them up.

néún ngáál *Hirudinella beebii*.
Nama.

néún ngáán *Hirudinella beebii*. Parasite, in *ngáán*, *Acanthocybium solandri*, Wahoo.

néúnéún ngeel *Hirudinella beebii*.
Nomwin?

niéússálong The girl, as it is popularly believed, of *Hirudinella beebii*; her brother is *niéúsááwo*. Parasites in *Acanthocybium solandri*.

SYN: *néún ngáál*; *néún ngáán*.

Tol.

niéússáwo The brother of *niéúsáánong*, one of the invariable pair of cf. *Hirudinella beebii*, parasitic in the gut of the Wahoo *Acanthocybium solandri*. His sister is *niéúsáánong*. Tol.

nisékúrúppach *Hirudinella beebii*.
SYN: *niéúsáánong*; *niéúsáawo*;
néún ngáál.

pét A worm in sugar cane. Possibly a synonym for *chorochor*. Wonip.

5.3 NEMATODA: ROUND WORMS

maan *néúnéú maan*—"give birth to an animal," to pass *Ascaris* worms. Farré.

*nisópwokken*₁ *Ascaris* sp. LIT: sharp-ended one. A trustworthy identification; but does not rule out also a leech, see Annelida, page 37. Farré.

*nisópwokken*₂ Probably any nematode worm. In fish. In heart of pigs, in the ground. Farré.

5.4 NEMERTEA: RIBBON WORMS

There is some uncertainty, between these worms, some of which are very long (possibly up to 20 feet), and eels, or synaptid holothurians, which are also

elongate. Names overlapping these categories are not infrequently elicited.

hennéwáneyol Unidentified nemertean worm. Pullap.

howu eféng *Baseodiscus* sp. This is an eel name. Pullap.

kumitimit *Baseodiscus* sp. LIT: slippery, *mitimit*. SYN: *nukusenisen*. Niku Tol.

nifrifir waalik *Baseodiscus* sp. LIT: *fiir*, *Labia minora*; *waalik*, eighty. [There is a story about a woman named *Nifrifir Waalik*, who had many *labia minora*. This is actually appropriate: nemertine worms do have numerous serial gonads along their sides.]

Mwóch; Ettal.

nikarasaw *Baseodiscus* sp. Identified from a living specimen; must be verified.

Wonei; Nechéché Tol; Faichuk.

nikasomwáániyén *Baseodiscus* sp. SYN: *nimuumuukeme*. LIT: "it waves back and forth with *Enhalus* sp. sea grass, and makes you dizzy to gaze upon it." Said to be produced by sea cucumbers. Fósón.

nimwaramwar faunipwun *Baseodiscus* sp. Puluwat; Tamatam.

*nimuumuukeme*₁ *Baseodiscus* sp. SYN: *nikasomwáániyén*. Fósón.

*nimuumuukemei*₂ A very large nemertean, perhaps not *Baseodiscus* spp. One fisherman has seen such worms over 10' long on patch reefs in the lagoon. The color is different than *Baseodiscus*, light green, patterned. Wonip.

ninuunuukemi *Baseodiscus* sp.
Sapuk, Wené.

niselisel waalik *Baseodiscus* sp.
Oneóp.

nisenawwe *Baseodiscus* sp.
Tunnuk, Wené.

nisópwúnú kaachaw *Baseodiscus* cf.
hemprichii. SYN: ?*nimumuuke-*
me. It has been used often in ref-
erence to an eel. Wonip.

núkúsenisen? *Baseodiscus* sp. SYN:
kumitimit. Niku District, Tol.

selisel *Baseodiscus* sp.

5.5 ANNELIDA: SEGMENTED WORMS

achúúset *Eurythoe* cf. *complanata*.
Bristle worm. ALT: *achússet*.
Wonip; Fósón.

afaamach Probably *Odontosyllis* sp.
or *Palolo* sp. A worm that spawns
luminescent spawn about three
nights after full moon, on the
night of *sóópach*. Nomwin.

fenin chukó Feather Duster Worm,
Family Sabellidae. LIT: Chicken's
(private area).

nikáánipwpwún Earthworm.
Wonip.

nikaanipwpwún "A species of earth-
worm." ALT: *nikénúnúpwún*.
(Goodenough & Sugita 1980).

nimmé Gelatinous annelid egg mass-
es on the reef flat sea grass en-
vironment. SYN: *mwmwusen nip-*
pach. Wonip.

nimwmwus Gelatinous Annelid egg
masses. LIT: "the vomit." SYN:
mwuusan nippach. Rééré Taloas.

nisópwokken An unidentified small
leech. In wells and even municipal
water supplies. Said to be found
in eyes of chickens and *rech*, the
Black Noddy. Fónó; Namoluk;
Tol; Wonip; Polle.

oren iwi Sabellid worm (feather-
duster worm). LIT: *orren*, gills;
iwi, grease. [If this name is
used for both a sea anemone
and a sabellid worm—see *oreniwi*,
Coelenterata, page 29, it would
be paralleled by some confusion
during a discussion about sea
anemones *nukónúnnúr* and Sabel-
lids, since both are highly con-
tractile.]

5.6 ECHIURIA: SPOON WORMS

*echerewei*¹ Echiurian worm. Called
"penis worms" by scientists. They
are also apparently called "spoon
worms" in Australia. This name
is suggestively similar to the sci-
entific term "Echiurian." See also
a sea cucumber by the same name,
page 89. Fósón; Rééré Taloas.

éútin onofát A name, probably
wrong, for echiurians. Fósón.

5.7 SIPUNCULIDA: PEANUT WORMS

inen akken Probably a sipunculid, finger long. Found with the clam *akken* under stones in the low intertidal zone. LIT: mother of *akken*. Fónó.

nikopur Unknown.

niyef Unidentified worm, perhaps a sipunculid. Described as white, a bit hard. In sand, waist deep. CF: *ssikket*, *tээр*. Fefan.

tээр нон фáwú Boring sipunculids, in coral rock. Not eaten. LIT: *tээр* in stone. Wonip.

tээр Unidentified sipunculid worm, said to be crunchy to eat. SYN: *teipwo*. Common in seagrass beds. NOTE: *tээр* may be a holothurian under sand on Fónó.

Wonip.

*teipwo*¹ An unidentified sipunculid, infaunal sand-dweller. Eaten on some atolls; crunchy. SYN: *tээр*. The name in Kiribati is *te ibo*.

Namoluk; Lukunor

5.8 MISCELLANEOUS; PROBLEMATICA

pét Possibly a land planarian (?). A worm in sugar cane. Of sugar cane eaten from within by these, one says: *aa pét ei sáppuk*, 'it is infested with (this worm)'. Wonip.

chénúchcha "A sea worm, found in branching coral." See *tééppi*. (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).

chorochor Not identified. Seems to be a land planarian. Said to be seen on sugar cane, like a large maggot, brown or dark brown. (Elbert 1947, "a termite, fruit worm.") (Elbert 1947); (Goodenough & Sugita 1980) Fósón.

méétée Not a worm, but a maggot. Faichuk.

mwósón neeset Unidentified, perhaps a specific type of marine worm. Does not include *achúúsbet*. Found in *eminiwi*, in *fféúruupw*. Wonip.

nief Unidentified worm. Moderately soft. Fósón.

nief Said to be different than *teipwo*, hole is found at sand mounds. Taloas.

nipachekken Said to be similar to *nisópwokken*, but black (the latter being brown, by this report). Found in fresh water. ALT: *nipachekken*. Tol.

nisópwokken *Ascaris* sp. [Trustworthy identification, but does not rule out other identifications, such as for a leech.] Farré.

niwókówók Unidentified nemertean, perhaps bogus. Uman.

ssikket An unidentified worm or sea cucumber. Fefan.

tээр Perhaps not a sipunculid in Fefan. Fefan.

uusset Possibly an annelid? Said to look like a snake eel, but to crawl on the bottom. Rééré Taloas.

6

PHYLUM MOLLUSCA

6.1 SOME ANATOMICAL AND MORPHOLOGICAL TERMS

apwiil 1. General name for “shell.”
2. Cowrie. Puluwat.

chónún Ink, of cephalopods and sea hares. Context: *chónún nippach*.
SYN: *núchón*. LIT: black.
Munien; Fóósón.

chónuwon Exclusively for the bivalves *nichik* (page 54) and *kinnu* (page 53), red colored internal mass, possibly egg mass. Associated with the time when “a *pwoopwoisor*” (it is swollen (high tide) in the morning). SEE: *pwoopwoisor*; *nipwoopwoisor*.
Tol.

núchón Ink, of cephalopods and sea hares. LIT: *chón*, black.

péen maan Shell (of a mollusc). E.G.: *péen pwétek*; *péen amwe*; *péen leang*. SYN: *pwiil*. Lagoon.

pwiil Shell, especially—but not only—of *Cypraea* spp. Nomwin.

pwiin Shell, especially of *Cypraea* spp. ALT: *Pwiil*. Chuuk Lagoon.

pinik Shell, in particular, of *nichchik*, *Anadara* sp. Faichuk

pul Pearl? (Girschner 1911).

únúngan ngiit Cuttlebone.
Puluwat.

6.2 CHITONS

nichúng Unconfirmed chiton name.

6.3 GASTROPODA I: SNAILS

Most of the Gastropod names and identifications of gastropods have relied upon photographs in Hinton (1984).

A large number of names for gastropods have been collected from Puluwat. It appears certain that further work in outer islands will be fruitful, wherever traditional utilization persists.

áátipw Listed as an "olive shell" but so was *pwétek*. Unknown. (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).

áchikún *Mitra* sp. (Elbert 1947, "orange and white shell, long whorled type.")

airoch *Nerita plicata*. SYN: *kiroch*.
Namoluk.

alepwi Vermetid mollusc. SEE:
álepwi. SYN: *kúmissúl*; *kumissil*;
kúmúhúl; *kumusul*; *kumusun*.
Namoluk; Ulul.

álepwpwi Large vermetid. SYN?:
kúmúsúl. ALT: *ánepwii*; *enipwi*.
SEE: *kumuhhúl*. Puluwat.

amachchú SYN: *tap* (Elbert 1947).
ALT: *amachü*.

amés₁ *Turbo petholatus* Green Snail.
Fónó.

amés *Turbo petholatus* Green Snail.
SYN: *omos*; *ómos*. [Spelling uncertain.] (Elbert 1947, cat's eye shell).

ammóót₁ *Trochus niloticus*; *Trochus*
spp. *Trochus*; Top shell. [*T. niloticus*
is now commonly known locally as *trochus*.]
SYN: *likammóót*.
Widespread.

ammóót₂ It was stated that on
Ulul, *ammóót* is *Trochus niloticus*,
while *likammóót* is a smaller, high
spired native species. *Trochus*;
Top shell. CF: *likammóót₂*,
page 43. Ulul.

amwmwos? *Turbo petholatus*. SYN:
wáán ooch; *likéféú*. Fónó.

amós? *Turbo* sp. Udét.

anipwi SEE: *ánipwi*, *álipwi*. Fónó.

*ánipwi*¹ Vermetid mollusc.
Wonip; Faichuk.

apwiil₁ Shell. Puluwat

apwiil General term for cowries.
Puluwat.

apwilin lewów Said to be used for
any shiny species of cowrie; but
actually to mean "cowrie, *apwil*,
of surge channels, *wów* (*lewów*)."
Puluwat.

apwilin lúkún faanú LIT: Cowries of
the leeward side of the island.
ALT: *a. likún faanú*; *a. lukufaanu*
Puluwat.

apúngúpúng Given as a synonym in
the E. Lagoon for *pwiin*, cowrie
shell. (Elbert 1947).

aroeh An intertidal snail. Said not to
be *kiiroch*, but perhaps a synonym
of *eiroch*. Mechitiw?

atookun Small *Conus* sp. LIT: toy
top. Namoluk?; Nomwin?

aúroua *Cypraea aurantium* Golden
Cowrie. Fónó; Namoluk.

changke *Cypraea moneta* and *C. annularis*
Money Cowries; perhaps
other species, including *Cypraea lynx*;
C. carneola. Polle.

eirō *Nerita plicata*. CF: *péé̄ar*.
Puluwat.

- elipwi* Vermetid mollusc. SYN: *ánipwi*. SYN: *kumusul*, which see. Nomwin.
- eókeók* The name of an unidentified shell, that is used to make the *eókeók* necklace, and earrings. Puluwat.
- erer* An unidentified gastropod. Puluwat.
- hamwoliyong* *Cypraea arabica*, *C. mauritiana*. LIT: "High chief." Puluwat.
- harraaw* *Cypraea erosa*. Puluwat.
- hárawél* *Cypraea helvola*. Puluwat.
- hawii* *Charonia tritonis* Triton's Trumpet. Compare *mweál*; the fish, *hewi* (Fish: Plectropomidae, page 115). Puluwat and Ulul.
- hawimweál*? *Cassis cornuta*. SYN: *mwmweál*. Compare *mweál*. Puluwat.
- inen nimóótong* *Janthina janthina*. Krämer was mistaken to identify this as *Spirula*. LIT: Mother of Portuguese Man-of-War. Nama.
- itet* *Cypraea lynx*. Nomwin.
- kakassow* Uncertain, perhaps a variant of *nikassow*, Money Cowries. Wonip.
- kiefféú*? *Conus marmoreus*. Must be checked. Tol.
- kiekká*¹ ?*Strombus luhuanus*. Wonip; Polle; Fósón.
- kieká* SEE: *kiekká*.
- kiepwei*? Unverified name for *Conus* spp. SYN: *kiinún*. Munien.
- kiepwerrik* A smooth white cerithid, possibly *Rhinoclavis* sp. Eaten. Disagreement exists on this name. *Fiepwerrik*, the name of a surgeonfish, has been given as the name of a gastropod, possibly this sp. (though there is disagreement, see page 156) Another name from Wonip is *nechefán*. LIT: *pwerrik*, "itch," referring to peppery taste of foods. SEE: *nipóch*; *fiepwerrik*; *nechefán*. Wonip.
- kiinun*¹ *Conus marmoreus*; probably other *Conus* spp. It's sting has been responsible for several deaths; many Chuukese, however, are unaware of the dangers of handling it. SYN: *ulingen pechaaw*. ALT: *kinun*, *kinún*. Polle; Tol; Outer Faichuk; also Elbert.
- kiinún*? *Conus* spp. in general (but perhaps not the sleek, sloping-shouldered forms?). Fónó?
- kiroch* *Nerita plicata*. This was pointed out as the Namoneas name of this species by a Faichukese. SYN: *airoch*; *eiroch*; probably *nienuf*. Uman; Namoneas.
- kissaf*₁ *Polinices* sp. Moon snail. Fósón; Wonip; Farré.
- kissaf*₂ Glossed as Natacidae; Mitridae; Terebridae; Ellobiidae; etc., indeed "any of a wide variety of small gastropods," including these four families. [So far, I have only heard this name in relation to the Moon snails of the family Natacidae.] (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).

- kuliel hapwolopwol* *Cypraea caurica*.
LIT: *hapwolopwol*, striped.
Puluwat.
- kuliel* An undetermined *Cypraea* sp.,
possibly *Cypraea lynx*. Puluwat.
- kumissil* Vermetid molluscs. SEE:
? *álepwi*. Namoluk.
- kumuhhúl*¹ (Small) vermetid mol-
lusc. There is a distinction in size
between *kumuhhúl* and *álepwpwi*.
ALT: *kumuhúl*.
Puluwat; Northern Mortlocks.
- kumuhúl* Vermetid mollusc. ALT: *ku-
muhhúl*. Ulul.
- kumusul*[?] Vermetid mollusc. SEE:
álepwi, above. Nomwin.
- kumusun*¹ Vermetid mollusc. *Ánipwi*
is larger. Wonip.
- kúrúrifai* Highly peaked cowries such
as (referring to illustrations of
Hinton) *Cypraea cicercula*; *C.
bistrinotata*; *C. childreni*; *C. glob-
ulus*; *C. margaarita*; *C. mariae*.
Among these, it is not known
which are found in Puluwat.
Puluwat.
- laam*₁ *Cassis cornuta*. Helmet shell.
Said to be a synonym of *mweál*,
but at a higher level of speech.
Puluwat.
- laam*₂ *Cassis rufa*. A small helmet
shell. Ulul; Puluwat
- leang réén oot*[?] This name needs to
be checked. It means, literally,
“sweet-taro-leaf conch.” They
lack prominent spines. *Lambis*
lambis (semi juvenile); *Lambis*
chiragra (semi juvenile); *Lambis*
truncata (the largest). Puluwat.
- leang rōnot* SEE: *leang réén oot*.
- leang*₁ *Lambis* spp., all; not those
with no spines. Namoluk.
- leang*₂ Medium sized *Strombus* spp.:
Strombus lentiginosus; *S. pipus*;
S. aurisdianae; *S. aratrum*¹; *S.
bulla*; *S. vomer*. Nomwin.
- leang* (See *neang*)
- leangékké*₁ *Lambis truncata*, and per-
haps other large strombids. ALT:
leangékké. CF: *mweang kké*.
Nomwin.
- leangékké*₂ This needs to be checked.
A report from Puluwat is of us-
age for a wide variety of *Lambis*
spp.: *Lambis lambis*; *L. crocata*;
L. scorpius; *L. millipeda*. [Com-
pare with Nomwin for this species,
which there might indicate some-
thing else.] Puluwat.
- leaw* Unidentified. Culturally impor-
tant, like *faipar*. LIT: *aaw*, mouth,
because when they came to the la-
goon and the Mortlocks, and pick
these shells up underwater, they
hold them in their mouths while
surfacing. Puluwat.
- liápikkáng* *Charonia tritonis*. SYN:
likápiikken; *sawí*; *sewi*; and vari-
ants. Puluwat; Ulul.
- liápikkéng* *Charonia tritonis*. Ulul.
- liawekeng* Uncertain; unidentified.
Possibly fascioliariid or buccinids.
Puluwat.

¹ *Strombus aratrum* is a species of Papua New Guinea and Australia; however, the identification of *leang* with this species reinforces the use of the name for medium-sized Strombids.

- lifafarek* Several small Strombids, including *Strombus gibberulus*; *S. variabilis*; *S. mutabilis*. Said to be “popular” on Puluwat. LIT: named after its jerky locomotion. This is of interest since a small *Strombus* sp. is called *úrúppich*, also referring to its jerky style of movement, in the lagoon; and in Wonip, Tol, this name has come to be used for *Lambis* spp. (see *leang*).
- liffaimwarrang* Unknown. SEE?: *lippémworrang* or *lippaimwarrang*. Puluwat.
- lifainat* Unidentified. ALT: *lifainat*. Puluwat.
- lifainnó* Tentatively, *Janthina janthina*, a pelagic gastropod that floats on a mat of bubbles. Remarkably, a name has also been recorded from Nama. SEE: *inen nimaatong*. Puluwat.
- lifeřifeřear₁* *Drupa cornus*, *D. grossularis*, *D. morum*, *D. rinicia*; *Thais intermedia*. Puluwat.
- lifeřifeřeyar₂* An unidentified gastropod; should be checked. Puluwat.
- likallai* Pointed out as *Tibia fusus*. May not be found in Chuuk, but the explanation of the name’s meaning was specifically referenced to the long spire. SEE: *likapikken₁* Puluwat.
- likamar toul* *Conus ebraeus*; *C. chaldeus*. Mostly these two species, but also used for any of these small *Conus* sp. that are used as toy tops. SEE: *atookun*.
- LIT: *toul*, spin—toy top. ALT: *likémartoul*. Puluwat.
- likammóót₁* *Trochus* spp. SYN: *ammóót*. Nomwin.
- likammóót₂* *Trochus* sp., a higher, more sharply spired form, and not *T. niloticus*, which was said to be *ammóót*. Ulul.
- likapikkáng₂* *Charonia tritonis*. SYN: *liápikkáng*. Puluwat.
- likapikken₁* *Tibia* spp. LIT: “sharp point.” HOM: *Charonia tritonis* and *Terebra maculata*; possibly *Mitra mitra*. Obviously refers to any sharply pointed species. SEE: *likallai*. VAR: *likapikéng*; *nikapikken*; *nikepikken*; *niképi-kken*; *nikápiikken*. Nomwin.
- likappur₁* Limpets. LIT: *ppur*, flood, of tides (or boil). SYN: *pachar₂*.
- likapur₂* *Mitra* sp. Nomwin.
- likatoul* *Conus* spp., though possibly not all: may refer to those used as tops. Other organisms named after use include *mwmweál*, *pwilin néémai*. Kids now use this name for store tops. SEE: *likamar toul*; *atookun*. Namoluk.
- likéfféú* *Turbo* sp. ALT?: *likéfféú*. SEE: *lúkúféú*. Vulgar reference: head of the penis. Mwóch.
- likeparapar* Unidentified gastropods. When one is smashed and brought into contact with the skin, it leaves a stain; some are violet. LIT: *par*, red: the one that makes (one) red. Puluwat.
- liikii* *Conus* cf. *marmoratus*. Polle.
- liki* SEE: *liikii*.

- likómmót*? SEE: *likammóót*.
- likulukul* *Mitra mitra*; *Mitra eremitarum*; *Mitra papalis*. LIT: kul, spin, turn; suggests use as a toy top. Puluwat.
- lipaikkáng* ?*Terebra maculata*. Puluwat.
- lipehhár* Uncertain. Perhaps *Tonna cerevesina*. Puluwat.
- lippéher* Unknown. (See *lippétter*?) Puluwat.
- lipéékkáng* ?*Terebra maculata*. LIT: "sharp shell." Puluwat.
- lippaikkar* Unidentified gastropod. Puluwat.
- lippaimwarrang* Unknown. Name said to be O.K. Puluwat.
- lippeihár* SEE: *lipehhár*.
- lippépweř* SYN: ?*likemertawul*. LIT: the white shelled one. Puluwat.
- lippéomworrang* Uncertain; unknown. ?*Chicoreus* spp. SEE: *lippaimwarrang*. Puluwat.
- liřamwékkáng* Unidentified. Puluwat.
- liřamwékkéng* *Columbarium spinicinctum*. [Probably wrong.] LIT: řam, cham, head. (Hinton 1984, pl. 19:19). Puluwat.
- loput*? *Cypraea argus*. [Probably *loput*.] Nomwin.
- lúkúffai* Unidentified. From a photo, *Bursa margaritula*, *B. granularis*. May have been questioned. Puluwat.
- lúkúféú* *Turbo* sp. "The shell with the meat." Different shell forms are all *lúkúféú*: known by the stony operculum. Namoluk.
- lukum*₁ Unverified species of gastropod, possibly more than one type. The following were identified from a book, and may at least resemble the local *lukum*: *Pyrazus ebeninus*; *Telescopium telescopium*; *Rhinoclavus articulatus*. [Although these resemble somewhat the commoner *Rhinoclavus* spp. and *Cerithium aluco*. (?*Pseudovertagus* sp.), these were on the same page but were not selected.] Nomwin.
- lukum*₂ Various Cymatiids and Bur-sids (Hinton 1984, Plate 6), distinct from *lukum*₁ were also identified as *lukum*. Nomwin.
- mmach* *Conus leopardus*. Eaten; jewelry also made from it. See Krämer (1932). Puluwat.
- mannikair* Unidentified gastropod. Possibly resembles *Tectarius pagodus*; *Lophiotoma indica*; *Turris undosa*; *Gummulaa* spp., with photographs of which it was identified. "Some people eat them." Puluwat.
- máp* *Cypraea mappa*. A compelling similarity in names. LIT: patterning resembles a map. Nomwin; Nama; Ulul.
- maram* *Turbo* spp. LIT: "moon," after the shape of the operculum. Puluwat.
- mwárike* *Cypraea helvola*. Puluwat.
- mařoř* *Strombus luhuanus*. Edible. Puluwat.

- mweal*[?] *Cassis cornuta*. Helmet shell. This is the name of a breadfruit dish that is cooked in this shell. ALT: *mwmweál*; *mweál*; *?mweang*. Nomwin; Namoluk.
- mwmweál* *Cassis cornuta*; also the smaller *C. rufa*. Helmet shell. The food dish *mwmweál* is prepared by placing breadfruit, taro, or banana into a large helmet shell, with coconut cream, and cooking in an *uumw* earth oven. LIT: the name of the dish prepared in the shell. ALT: *mweáng*; *mweál*; *mweal*?. [Specifically stated to refer to the smaller *Cassis rufa* as well as the large species.] Namoluk.
- mweán* *Cassis cornutus*. Fósón.
- mweang kké* Long spined spider conch. SEE: *neangékké* or *leangékké*. Fónó.
- mweang* Identified as a smaller helmet shell, possibly *Cassis rufa* (see *perrei*, page 48). Wonip.
- mechailuk* Unknown. Puluwat.
- neang*₁ This name (including *leang*) is a very common and widespread name: only Wonip, Tol does not use this name for spider conchs (see *neang*₄, below). Despite a number of exceptions throughout the region, this name does refer generally to conchs, Family Strombidae. Examples from specific communities follow. ALT: *leang*. SYN(in part or all): *úrúppich*; *pwétek*; *kiekká*. SEE: *leang réén oot*; *leangékké*; *lifafaré*.
- neang*₂ All spider conchs. Polle.
- neang*₃ Was stated to refer to *Strombus lentiginosus*. Fósón.
- neang*₄ In Wonip, only to the largest spider conch, *Lambis truncata*. [Unlike elsewhere in this district, including neighboring villages, spider conchs are not known here as *neang*, but as *úrúppich*. It is now not appropriate or polite to say the word *neang* out of respect for a deceased great chief of this name, out of deference for his name after his death. It was necessary to change the name of the organism. See also the crab *tooto*, page 71.] Wonip.
- neang*₅ Any strombid, large or small. Nomwin?
- neang*₆ The various larger strombids, such as *Lambis* sp. SEE: *pwétek*. Paata.
- neangékké* Large *neang*, *Lambis truncata*. SEE: *leangékké*.
- neawepar* *Strombus luhuanus*. The Blood-Lip Conch. (appropriately). LIT: red mouth. Rééré Taloas.
- nechefán*[?] A stark white and very smooth cerithid, possibly *Rhinoclavis* sp., found on the reef platform at Wonip. SEE: *kiepwerrik*. Wonip.
- nefech* Limpets. SEE: *nikappur*; *pachar*; *páán akkar*. (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).
- ngiingi chón* *Cypraea tigris*, black form. Wonip.
- ngiingi pwech* *Cypraea tigris*, white form. Wonip.

- ngiingi*₁ *Cypraea tigris*; *Cypraea* spp. LIT: also means "breadfruit peeler," which was made from *C. tigris*. SYN: *pwiin* or *pwiil*, which also is the name for breadfruit peeler, which is made from the shell. Polle.
- ngiingi*₂ *Cypraea* spp. Any cowrie, except perhaps Money Cowries (see *nikassow*). SEE: *pwiil*; *pwiin*. Wonip; Polle; Wonei?
- ngiingi*₃ Only *Cypraea tigris*, including both white and black morphs (see *ngiingi pwech*; *ngiingi chón*). LIT: breadfruit peeler, which may have in turn been named after this shell, from which it was made. SYN: *pwiin*; *pwiil*. Polle.
- nichó* "A small shell, sticks to rocks and mangroves." (Elbert 1947).
- nienuf* An unidentified gastropod, crawls at night. Possibly *Nerita plicata*. (Said to be synonym of *kiroch*). Farré.
- niénuf* SEE: *nienuf*. Farré.
- nietaf* *Cymatium* sp. Wonip.
- niffátán* Given as Cerithid or horn-shell. SEE: *nifetán*. (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).
- nifetán* *Cerithium aluco*. Cooked and eaten. SEE: *niffátán*. Polle.
- nikaffa* An unidentified gastropod, perhaps white. Farré.
- nikamwopw* Probably *Nerita plicata*. LIT: *mwopw*, drown. SYN: *pachar*, ?*nikamwoumw*. Farré; Munien.
- nikamwoumw* *Nerita plicata*? [It is said there may be four kinds.]
- SYN: *nikamwop*. Kuchuwa Taloas.
- nikapikken*₁ *Terebra maculata*. Several variants of this name refer variously to a number of different species, all of them long, and sharp-pointed. *Kken* means sharp. Notes for these entries are incomplete, as are those for variants. Wonei.
- nikapikken*₂ *Mitra mitra*; any *Terebra* sp. Fónó.
- nikapikken*₃ *Bursa* spp. Frog shells. Fónó.
- nikápikken* *Terebra maculata*. Marlinspike shell. Traditional adzes were made from this shell. Fefan.
- nikasso*₁ *Cypraea moneta*; *C. annularis*. Money Cowries. Pictured in Morton (1990), page 169; the species above is suggested to be female, that below to be male. Wonip; Widespread.
- nikasso*₂ Cowries; any smaller species. Wonip.
- niképikken* *Charonia tritonis*. Triton's Trumpet. An older speaker had only heard this name used in reference to this organism, not to *Terebra maculata*; he only knows of this name for *Charonia* sp.: *sewi* is something else. Wonip.
- nikichiw* *Mitra* spp. Fósón.
- nikichchúr* *Tonna cerevisina*. Fónó.
- nikipwur* Possibly *Cerithia nodulosa*, a large nodulose cerithiid. Rééré Taloas.
- nikochour*[?] *Mitra mitra*. Wonip.

- nikoppur* *Conus marmoreus*. Fónó.
- nikopur* Large *Bursa* spp. Uman.
- nikos*₁ A small black gastropod, probably a cerithiid. Common in *Halimeda opuntia* patches and on *Padina* sp. Not widely known, although an elder Wonipese states that it was formerly gleaned for food. Wonip.
- nikos*₂ Small, black gastropod; found in abundance in the intertidal zone on the boat ramp near Chuuk Atoll Marine Laboratory in Neaúwé. Taloas.
- nikósso* Given as any small cowrie shell, including the Money Cowries. (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).
- nimwere* "Common shell with yellow center." Probably *Cypraea* spp. Money Cowries. (Elbert 1947).
- nimong* *Littorina* cf. *litoralis*. On mangrove proproots or rocks. LIT; *moong*, mucus (Goodenough & Sugita 1980)—the mucus one. ALT?: *nimóng*. Widespread. Mechitiw Wené; Wonip.
- nimóng* SEE: *nimong*.
- nipwéét* *Conus literatus*?; possibly all *Conus* spp. A large cone, maybe *C. literatus*, was pointed out as being eaten. Kuchuwa Taloas.
- nipekepekikken* *Terebra maculata*. Special note was made by one speaker that this is not *nekepikken*. Namoneas.
- nipóch* Possibly *Chicoreus* sp. cf. *capucinus*. A popular food; said to be peppery. On proproots of mangroves. Wonip; Fósón; Chukienú; Polle.
- nipóóch*? *Chicoreus* sp. cf. *capucinus*. ALT: *nipóch*. Wonip.
- nisopwólopwól* *Conus* sp. cf. *marmoreus*. LIT: *sopwólopwól* refers to the color pattern; this is also the name of certain snake eels. Mortlocks?
- numan wan kier* *Nautilus* sp. LIT: "Bailer of Kiyer's canoe." See cephalopods, page 57.
- oochuk* Identified as *Chicoreus* spp. (But check if this might be a synonym for *nipóch*). Fósón.
- ómmóót* *Trochus niloticus*; also native *Trochus* spp. ALT: *ammóót*; *ammót*. Wonip.
- omos*? *Turbo* spp. SEE: *ómós*. Polle.
- omos* A rough surfaced *Turbo* sp. Rééré Taloas.
- ómós*! *Turbo* spp. Wonip.
- páán akkar* Limpet. SEE: *nefech*; *nikappur*; *páán eyól*. LIT: excrement of the sun. Nama?
- páán eyól* Limpet. SEE: *nefech*; *nikappur*; *páán akkar*. LIT: excrement of Eyól, a character in Caroline Islands myth.
- pachar*₁ A round intertidal gastropod, on rocks at Fósón (perhaps *Nerita* sp.?); maybe a somewhat grooved species. SYN: *nikamwopw*. Fósón; ?Niku District.

- pachar*₂ Undoubtedly a limpet. "Small convex shell, sticking to surface of rocks, meat inside is too small to eat." Said to resemble Haw. *opihī* (Hawaiian name for limpets). He gives *nikóchúr* as a synonym. (Elbert 1947).
- pwakók* *Strombus luhuanus*.
Manaio, Polle.
- pechar* *Euchelus astratus*. Obviously a misspelled form of *pwechar*.
Nomwin.
- pweechar* Land snails, including the giant African snail.
- péēfār* CF: *eirō*. Puluwat.
- pwppwē* ?*Cypraea cylindrica*.
Puluwat.
- perrai* *Cassia rufa*. This name is also used for people with beautifully red gums. *Harra* (Fishes: Holocentridae, page 109) is also thought of in this way. SYN: *perrei*.
Puluwat.
- perei* *Cassia rufo*. SEE: *perrei*. (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).
- perrei* *Cassia rufa*. ALT: *perrei*.
Nomwin; Fósón.
- pwetek*[?] SEE: *pwétek*. Small strombids. Possibly more than one species, although *pwétek*, in Wonip Tol, refers specifically to *Strombus labiatus*. Polle.
- pwétek* Probably *Strombus labiatus*. Popular food item on Tol. SYN: *neang*₅, page 45.
Wonip; Fósón; Paata.
- pwéterrék* Unidentified and unverified. Was suggested as a name for *Conus marmoreus*. Taloas.
- ppichila* A number of strombids. LIT: means "to move jerkily" as suggesting the habits of these small strombids. [*úrúppich* means the same thing.] Nomwin.
- pwil*₁ Shell, in general, and possibly specific. CF: *pwilin néémai*, below. [We might say, for example for *leang*, or other gastropods, "meet sakkun pwil?" It would be proper to answer, "*neang*."] It can refer to the animal as well. Not for bivalves. Namoluk.
- pwil*₂ 1. *Cypraea tigris*. Specifically and exclusively this species. All other species are known on Puluwat as *apwil*. 2. The shell of *C. tigris*, as also the breadfruit peeler made from this shell. CF: *ngiingi*; *pwilan néémai*. Puluwat.
- pwilan leo* *Cypraea mauritiana*.
Nomwin.
- pwilan nomar*[?] *Cypraea tigris*. SEE: *pwilen néémai*. Nomwin.
- pwilan wón alót* *Cypraea moneta*; *C. annulus*. Money Cowries. LIT: Cowries of the seagrass.
Nomwin.
- pwilin néémai* *Cypraea tigris*. Tiger Cowrie. Also means breadfruit peeler (from *nééti*), which is made from this shell. SYN: *ngiingi*; (*apwilin néémai*?) Namoluk.
- pwilin* *Cypraea* spp. Cowries.
- pwilin nannewu* *Cypraea mauritiana*.
Fónó.

- raachchuk* *Cypraea moneta*; *C. annularis*. SYN: *nikasso*; ?*changke*; *apwiil* (a specific kind). Puluwat.
- raakot* Includes *Cypraea nucleus*, with “raised pustules” (Hinton 1984). Identified as rough surfaced species, including this one. LIT: *ráá*, they; *kót*, sores, perhaps like *empatigo*, on legs. SEE: *rékót*. Puluwat.
- réééré* Unknown. Puluwat.
- rei yáp* Identified as *Cypraea talpa*, an uncommon Indo-Pacific species. Said to be *only* this species. Puluwat.
- rékót* SEE: *raakot*. One source suggests this to be the correct form. Puluwat.
- reelap* One source suggested this to be the name for *Cypraea caputserpentis*; another says that it sounds like *rélap*, the bird *rech*, page 183. CF: ?*rei yáp*. Puluwat.
- řookapweř* *Cypraea mauritiana*. LIT: *řoo*, copra; *kapweř*, cooked. Puluwat.
- sawi faluw* *Bursa bubo*; perhaps *Cassiss rufa*. Nomwin.
- sawi* *Charonia tritonis* Triton’s Trumpet. SEE: *sewi*, for discussion. SYN: *sewi*; *liká pikken*; *liá pikken*; *niké pikken*; etc. . . . Namoluk; Nomwin.
- seningúr* *Conus* spp., including *C. marmoratus* and a cone similar to *Conus concolor* (in Hinton (1984, pl. 41:12)). perhaps not all cones. SYN: *ulingan péchaaw*. Wonip; (Polle also).
- séú* *Tonna tessellata*. (Is this *sewi*?). Nomwin.
- sewi*₁ *Cassiss cornuta*. Goodenough & Sugita’s glosses suggest the dimensions of the names *sewi* (and *sawi*) and *niké pikken* and its variants). *Nikepikken* can only refer to shells with a sharp point (*kken*, sharp), including *Charonia tritonis*, but also a number of other pointed shells, including terebrids. Identified with *Cassiss cornuta*, *Bursa bubo*, and perhaps even *Tonna cerevesina*. See *mweál* and its variants, specifically *Cassiss cornutus*. Namoneas; Chukienú.
- sewi*₂ *Charonia tritonis*. The Pacific Trumpet Shell. Wonip.
- sewi*₃ “Any large triton, helmet or frog shell.” They give *sewiin fáánung* as “lamp triton” but I have encountered other identifications. (cf.: *sewin fenúng*; *sawi faluw*). ALT: *sawi*. (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).
- sewi*₄ Apparently *Bursa bubo*, *B. rubeta*; *Charonia tritonis*; as well as *Cassiss cornuta*. Fósón.
- sewi*₅ *Cassiss cornuta*. Helmet shell. Specifically stated *not* to be *Charonia tritonis* or *Cassiss rufa*. Wonip.
- sewin fenúng* (?Elbert, 1947) “A large, grotesque, jagged shell with spikes, smooth inside is white with pinkish edges.” Sounds like *Bursa bubo*. (*sewin fenüng*). CF: *sawi faluw*.

- soufenúng*₁ Possibly *Rhineclavus* sp., a cerithid ally. Of interest for its possible parallels with *sewi fenúng*, *sawi faluw*. Wonip.
- sowufeenung*₂ *Conus marmoreus*. Polle.
- supuniman*[?] *Turbo petholatus*. SYN: *ómós*. Nomwin.
- tap* SYN: *amachü*. (Elbert 1947).
- tuur* Small *Conus* spp. LIT: toy top. Taloas?
- tuutu* *Cypraea isabella*. "When you see a shell with red on both ends." Puluwat.
- ulingan paashau*₁ *Conus* sp. He indicates *kiinun* is a synonym in the lagoon. He states *C. millipunctatus* is known as *litek* on Pohnpei, and *ulingan paashau* on Namoluk. LIT: shark's pillow. (Girschner 1911). Namoluk.
- ulingan pechaw*₂[?] *Conus marmoreus*. SYN: *kiinun*. LIT: shark's pillow. Also the name of cuttlebone of the cuttlefish *Sepia* sp., see Cephalopods, page 57. Mwóch; Nama.
- ulingen péchaw*₃[?] Probably any *Conus* spp. LIT: shark's pillow. Nama.
- uruppich*₁[!] A small strombid, in seagrass, perhaps *Strombus labiatus*. SYN: *pwetek*. LIT: restless. [May be *úrúppich*] Eaten; it is boiled, opened by pounding on a rock, separating the shell, then cooked with *arrúng* coconut cream (*kaachowu*). Fósón.
- uruppich*₂[!] *Lambis* spp. SYN: *neang*; *leang*. Only in Wonip is *uruppich* used for large spider conchs; *neang* is apparently still used for *L. truncata*, the largest species. SEE: *neang*₄. Wonip.
- wáán ooch* *Turbo petholatus*. LIT: *ooch*, reef. SYN: *amos*? Fónó.

6.4 GASTROPODA II: OPHISTOBRANCHS NUDIBRANCHS AND SEA HARES

say that *missúk* is not red.

Wonip; Tol.

missúk₃ Used for *Hexabanchus sanguineus*.
Satawan.

fenin tááppi Egg mass of the large sea hare, *tááppi*, possibly *Dolabella* sp. LIT: excreta of *tááppi* SEE: *táápii*. See also *fenin akkar*, page 191. Wonip.

missúk uuch₁ LIT: “banana sea hare.” Gets its name from the ink it secretes. A certain variety of banana has violet latex, to which this name refers. Edible, unlike *missúkúppi*.

fenin tééppi Egg mass of a sea hare, perhaps *Dolabella* sp. Eaten raw, called “Chuukese ramen.” SYN: *fenin tááppi*. Polle.

missúk uuch₂ A sea hare, said to be violet, or almost red.

meniirék May refer to the Spanish Dancer *Hexabanchus* sp. in some contexts, but can apply to any of a large number of animals. LIT: *leerék*, breadfruit (rainy) season; “animal of breadfruit season.” Namoluk.

missúkúppi LIT: *ppi*, sand: “sandy sea hare.” Said to be higher and shorter than *missúk uuch*, with many bumps or papules. Said to be hard to eat, sandy in texture; some even say it is poisonous. An alternate interpretation of the saying, *núkúnúk missúk* is that sometimes those who are not familiar with the differences cook this variety, and then cannot eat it. SEE: *missúk*, *missúk uuch*. Féupé.

missúk₁ LIT: *ssúk*, hiccoughs. A saying, *núkúnúkú missúk*, means “I believe you like I believe a *missúk*,” referring to the cook who expects to find a potfull of cooked sea hares, but finds they have shrunk to a fraction of their uncooked size.

nipwich¹ [Faichuk; Namoneas.] A green nudibranch on *Enhalus* leaves. A popular food. LIT: *pwich*, burn, hot. A certain bitter or sour part must be removed before eating.

Missúk is the name of certain large sea hares, and in some contexts of the large Spanish Dancer. Three different species were described and drawn by one Tol fisherman, as listed here. Féupé Tol.

núchón Violet secretions of sea hares; i.e., ink.

missúk₂ *Missúk* is sometimes described as red, undoubtedly indicating *Hexabanchus sanguineus*, and one of these suggested that *missúk* can refer to other species; however other speakers from Tol

tááppi A large, brown sea hare, perhaps *Dolabella* sp. or *Dolbrifera* sp. This name, a variant of *tééppi*, is used only in Wonip Village, Tol; *tééppi* is more widely known in Faichuk. SEE: *missúk*, known in Namoneas, and perhaps beyond. Wonip.

tááppi A large sea hare, perhaps
Dolabella sp. or *Dolbrifera* sp.

tééppi SYN: *tááppi*; *missúk*. Goodenough and Sugita refer this name to a sea cucumber; this may be so in some locales, but in Tol that is clearly not the case. They also indicate it is similar to *chénúchcha*, which they gloss as a sea worm.

Wonip.

unukááp An unverified name of an unidentified sea hare. Munien.

6.5 PELECYPODA: BIVALVES

áátáár *Tellina* sp. Very small white, smooth and shiny clam; in white sand. SYN: *áátin*. Munien.

áátin *Tellina*. Very small white, smooth and shiny clam; in white sand. Good to eat. SYN: *áátáár*; *kittir*. Wonip; Polle; Fónó.

áátin Probably *Tellina* sp., small clam, in clean, white sand, smooth and shiny, good to eat. SYN: *kitir*; *kitirippi*; *áátáár*. Said to be used in some places as food for [small?] turtles. Associated with a small, wormlike holothurian, known as *inen áátin*, see page 89.

Faichuk; **Fónó**.

ákken Probably *Asaphis violascens*. Described as a clam found under stones, light color, purple marks on shell. SYN: *ekken*. SEE: *inen akken* (Phylum Sipunculida). ALT?: *akken*. Fónó.

*amwe*¹ *Tridacna gigas*.
Region. Namoneas; Tol; Nomwin.

aanget Tentatively identified as
Asaphis violascens. Wonip.

anget *Asaphis violascens*. Purple color on shell, elongated. HOM: white gravel.

Yow, Wonip, Tol; Manaio, Polle.

angnet? SYN: ?*akken*. Polle.

arepi *Anadara* sp., when large. ALT:
reepi. SYN: *onek*.

áttinipwe Large *áttin*. Sapuk.

chchuk *Chama* sp. Rock oyster. LIT:
aa chukuchukutá, it stands up like a mountain. SEE: *unumwéú*. Eaten; said to be completely edible, as opposed to *paso*. But see *paiyou*, page 55. Wonip.

chuk *Chama* sp. Namoluk.

éémwmmwá SEE: *éémwá*.

éémwá *Barbatia* sp. SYN: *péékken*.
ALT?: *éémwmmwá*. Tol.

ekken? SYN: *akken*, which see. Fefan.

faichoo Unidentified bivalve. Possibly *Anadara* sp. SYN: *kiipap*; ?*nichik* Polle.

ffaipar *Spondylus* sp. Rock scallop. ALT: *fféupar*, which see. LIT: "red stone." CF: *fawilam*. Puluwat.

ffawilam A type of bivalve, very red or yellow. It is broken, and beads made from it. Said to be in the family of *pwpwai*. It is said to be usually in deep water; some in shallow water. There may be different types. CF: *kairu*, those in

- shallow water. *wi* is a syllable.
SEE: *fféúpar*, below. Namoluk.
- fféúpar* *Spondylus* sp. From deep water. Very valuable; many on Kuttu. At Sapow, Polle, in a site called *tiféúpar*. See notes in Girschner (1911) and Krämer (1932), who mention Kuttu and Nukuoro, and use of *fféúpar* as currency. Polle; Taloas.
- iiláng₂* *Tridacna* sp. *ttó* said to be smaller. It was felt that when large, *tóó* come loose from the coral and are then called *iiláng*.
Namoluk.
- ileng₂* *Tridacna* sp. The largest of the tridacnids, very large, larger than a foot across. Smaller ones were said to be called *amwe*. This shell is kept in the house, used for a basin, used with hot stones to produce steaming medications. Includes the animal as well as the shell. It was claimed that this is a widespread name.
- ináánim* *Periglypta* sp. Wonip.
- kairú* *Spondylus* sp. of shallow water. Colored bivalve shells used in making beads. SEE: *fawilam*; *fféúpar*.
Namoluk.
- kimwóni* Bivalve in coral rocks.
Kuchuwa Taloas.
- kinnu* A mussel? It is said that some are black, others a shade of red; bluish color inside? Not eaten raw.
Wonip.
- kiipap₁* An unidentified bivalve, shell very thin and fragile, with pink radial markings and fine concentric ribs.
Fósón; Polle?
- kipap₁* A bivalve, long, thin, flat. The shell is flat, used for cutting.
Dublon.
- kiipap₂* A common bivalve. Not *Anadara* sp.
Losap.
- kipap₂* A very thin-shelled bivalve, perhaps 3.5 cm long, with minute concentric ribs / veination and radial pink streaks.
Fósón.
- kipwút[?]* A doubtful synonym for *kúchón*, which see. Imór, Wonip.
- kiipwúút₁* White or tan bivalve, on propoots of *Rhizophora* spp. mangrove; sometimes also on coral heads.
Wonip.
- kitir₁* Short form of *kitirinippi*, which see, below. (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).
- kitir₂* *Tellina* sp. SYN: *áátáár*; *áátin* (which see).
Namoneas?
- kitirinippi* “kind of clam (bivalve, radial lines, pubescent [suggests a different species than *kitir*], small, found in sand).” (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).
- kuchón* Small black mussels, clumping. ?*Septifer* sp. Seen on rocks at edge of mangroves, and on hard surfaces in the intertidal on Tol. Said to be used in handicrafts. CF: *nomonom*.
Polle; Wonip.
- mwárin Onofát* Red scallop, probably *Spondylus* sp. See *fféúpar*.
LIT: Onofat’s necklace. Polle.
- mwmwet* A bivalve? Paata.

- nichchik*₁ [species of shellfish with small vertical veins on shell, different from *kitir*]. (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).
- nichchik*₂ *Anadara* sp. cf. *maculosa*. On Paata, at least, they have the same name when large.
Paata; Taloas; Wené.
- nichik*₃ *Anadara* sp., when small. When larger, it is known as *oonek* (which see), or in other villages *úkúnifan* or perhaps *reepi*. Reportedly, on Losap the name *olekéng* is smallest. SYN: *olekéng*; *reepi*, possibly *faichoo*. Wonip.
- nipwpweiáset* ?*Atrina* sp. In seagrass, under the sand; can cut our feet. Uman.
- nittum* ?*Gafrarium* cf. *pectinatum*. Very similar to *oongi*, which see.
Wonei; Wonip; Paata.
- nomonom* An unidentified reported name of a bivalve, perhaps a mussel. Said to be larger than *kuchón*; unlike *kuchón*, can be solitary. On stones. Wonip.
- olekéng* *Anadara* sp. SYN: *nichchik*. SEE: *onek*. ALT: *onekéng*. Losap.
- onek* *Anadara* sp., when large. Complementary name: *nichik* (when small). SYN: *úkúfan*. Wonip.
- oonek* SEE: *onek*.
- onekéng* SEE: *olekéng*.
- oongi*₁ *Gafrarium tumidum*. Identified from a named specimen.
Wonip.
- oonón* *Anodontia edentulis*. Mangrove mud clam. Identified from a named specimen. Very similar to *oomwanón*, a distinct species living in muddy sand near the mangroves.
Fósón; Wonip; Wené; Paata.
- otok* Unidentified bivalve described as flat, small, with extended end. ?*Quidnipagus*. See Morton (1990). Eaten. Wonip.
- ootumw* *Gafrarium pectinatum*. Identified from a named specimen. SYN?: *nittum*(w). Wonip.
- ootupw* *Trachycardium* cf. *enode*; smaller *Trachycardium* sp. was referred to as small *ootupw*. Used in calling birds—*nítákápar* or *ángá*—to *appach* sticky traps, by stridulating another bivalve, *omwanón*, across its ribs. Identified from a named specimen. LIT: *ootupwu*, *óótupwu*, to “fool, deceive, trick, dupe” (Goodenough & Sugita 1980); used in reference to sticky traps for birds, and also glossed by Goodenough & Sugita (1980) as “get (something) smeared.” Wonip.
- otupw* SEE: *ootupw*.
- ótupw* SEE: *óótupw*.
- oupeng* An unidentified bivalve. It is eaten, and the shell is sold. Uman.
- pwpwai*₁ Inclusive name for oysters, including *Pinctada margaritifera*.
Namoluk.
- pwpwai*₂ *Pinctada margaritifera*. Black lipped pearl oyster. Namoluk.

- paiyou* A bivalve, described as round and thick, in clusters on rocks in the lagoon at Puluwat. SYN: ?*passo*. SEE: *pého*. Said to be used contemporarily to feed turtles. [This is seems to resemble the name *peiu*, and suggests that on Puluwat the names for *Chama* sp. and *Hyotissia hyotis* may be reversed from the sense of their use in the lagoon.] Puluwat.
- passo* *Spondylus* sp., shallow water forms that are eaten. Identified from a named specimen. SEE: *fféúpar*; *kairú*. It is said that *passo*, unlike *chuk*, must be cleaned before eating. CF?: *pého*. Wonip.
- péékken* *Barbatia velata*. Identified from a named specimen. SYN: *éémwáá* or *éémwmwáá*. *Éémwáá* is the best name in Wichukunó, where there are many. SYN: possibly *éémwmwá*. Wonip.
- pého* A large bivalve, probably *Hyotissia hyotis*. SEE: *paiyou*; *peiyiw*; *passo*. SYN?: *peiyiw*. ALT?: *passo*. Puluwat.
- pwpwei*₁ A general name for oysters. At the same time a specific name for *Pinctada margaritifera*, and, with variations, of several other common oysters. ALT: *pwpwai*.
- pwpwei*₂ *Pinctada margaritifera*. ALT: *pwpwai*; *pwei*. Widespread.
- pwei*¹ *Pinctada* cf. *margaritifera*. SEE: *pwpwei*. Wené Sapuk.
- pwpweiapwech* *Pinctada* sp. Wonip.
- pwpweiechón*₁ *Isognomon* sp.; similar to a hammer oyster. *lit*: “black *pwpwei*.” Polle.
- pwpweiechón*₂ Large, black *Pinna* sp. SYN: *pwpweiefót*. ALT: *pweiefót*. Wonip.
- pweiechón* Large black *Pinna* sp. ALT: *pwpweiechón*. Wonip.
- pweiefót*¹ Large black *Pinna* sp. ALT: *pwpweieffót*. Wonip.
- pweiepwech* *Pinctada* cf. *margaritifera*. Black lip pearl oyster. “Black lips.” SYN: *pwpwei*. Wonip.
- pwpweiepwech* Unidentified. Namoluk.
- pweikker* A large pink bivalve, with teeth along edge, like a coconut shredder, and possibly used for this in the past. Seems to suggest *Trachycardium* sp., see *ootupw*. SYN: *weettiken*. Tol.
- peiu* *Hyotissia hyotis*. Formerly *Lopha* sp. Eaten. Said to be especially delicious at the times that it is high tide in the mornings. Wonip; Polle.
- pwpwey* “Pearl oyster.” (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).
- pinik*₁ Empty shell of *nichik*. Primarily *nichik*, but can also refer to other clams. *Onúúníú pinik* means “it is so calm a clam shell can float on the surface.” Such an empty shell is used when reef gleaning, to grate copra meat to calm the surface of the water. The gray duck, *Anas superciliosa*, is named *niaw-pinik*—perhaps “*pinik*-mouth,” See page 178. SYN: *reepi*₃. Polle; Fósón; Wonip.

- pinik*₂ A bivalve mollusc, along sandy beach, found in sand at Low tide. Thin shell. Edible. Possibly this is the same species referred to as *kiipap*. SEE: *inen pinik*, page 89
Chukienú.
- pooi* A bivalve on the reef flat at Fanaas. Thin-shelled, inflated, globose a bit, with fine radial lines. Said not to be delicious.
Wonip.
- pwoopwech* A clam: probably the porcelain-white clam in seagrass with deep concentric lines.
Paata.
- réepi*₃ The empty shell of *Anadara* sp. SYN: *pinik*. Uman.
- reepi*₁ *Anadara* sp., when large. *Nichik* is smaller [But note *olekúng* is possibly the smaller form on Losap.] SYN: *Onek*. ALT: *réepi*. Losap; Rééré Taloas.
- reepi*₂ *Anadara* sp. Identified from a photograph of a named specimen.
Kuchuwa Taloas; Fefan.
- sáápot*¹ *Atrina* sp. ALT: *sáápet*.
Wonip.
- siim* *Hippopus hippopus*.
Taloas; Nomwin; Widespread.
- siipii* ?*Quidnipagus* sp. Wonip.
- tto* *Tridacna squamosa*; *T. maxima*.
ALT: *ttó*. Taloas; Wonip.
- ttó* *Tridacna squamosa*; *T. maxima*.
ALT: *tto*.
Mortlocks; Nomwin; Puluwat?
- tó* SEE: *ttó*.
- úkúnifan* *Anadara* sp., when large. *Nichik* when small. SYN: *reepi*; *onek*, in Wonip.
Chukienú; Féúpé.
- unuméú* An unidentified bivalve, possibly similar to *chchuk*. ALT: *unumwéwú*. Wonip.
- waa fétún* *Isognomon* sp. Similar to hammer oyster. Identified from a named specimen. LIT: "paddling canoe." Polle; Wonip.
- waachan* Described as a bivalve, restricted in distribution, found in Manaio and Sapou Polle. White, an inch or less in diameter. Reportedly good to roast on the fire (because it's small). Not smooth. Japanese liked this, along with *oongi* and perhaps *nichik*. Polle.
- weetiken* SEE: *pweikker*. SYN: *pweikker*. Wonip; Polle.

6.5.1 ANATOMICAL TERMS RELATING TO BIVALVES

chéé Mantle, of bivalves. LIT: leaf (as of a plant); also a counting classifier for flat, thin objects, as "sheet" or "leaf." *Chéén pwpwei*, mantle of pearl oyster.

irrómwééchún Byssus. SYN: *sinúr-mwééchen*. ALT: *irrómwééchen*.
Polle.

masowan Gut or guts. LIT: Filling, contents.

nuukan Stomach; gut or guts.

*pinik*₁ Empty shell of *nichik*. [Primarily *nichik*; also may refer to other clams.] He definitely referred to *nichik* first. *Onuunuu pinik* means “it is so calm a clam shell can float on the surface.” Such an empty shell is used when reef gleaning, to grate copra meat to calm the surface of the water. The gray duck is named *niawpinik*.

Polle.

pinik Elsewhere may mean any bivalve shell.

singúrmwééchen Byssus. SYN: *irromwééchen*; *irrómwééchún*.

Taloas.

6.6 CEPHALOPODS: OCTOPUSES AND SQUIDS

'afátemas Octopus that crawls up onto land; often said to have fewer than eight legs. Also the name of the bird *Eudynamis taitensis* (page 172). ALT: *afetamas*.

Munien; Wonip; Fósón.

ammót Because of the superficial similarities in external coloration of shells of *Nautilus* sp. and *Trochus niloticus*, this name, that of *T. niloticus*, has been elicited more than once as the name of the *Nautilus*. ‘

amwmwú Possibly a brittle-armed octopus. SYN: *rowófémwmwú*; *nikamwmwú*. An arm dropping octopus, recently described by Mark Norman, is new to science. Such octopuses do not have ink glands; their protection comes

from being able to autotomize an arm and run away, just as a lizard drops off its tail. These octopuses may be known to Chuukese, as octopuses whose arms break off easily, including *rowófémwmwú*, *nikamwmwú*, and *amwmwú*. One man seemed to understand that such octopuses do not have ink sacs. In Farré Village, on Tol, they are fished before dawn, while the other small octopuses, the nighttime octopuses, are fished in early evening. Eét.

arronipwin Nighttime octopus. SYN: *chorrongonó*; possibly also *nip-pachin neepwin*; *kúseiroō*, but I have been given the latter name or a similar one for brittle starfishes, for Puluwat. Fónó.

chorrongonó Long-headed octopus, a nighttime octopus. SYN: *arronipwin*. Fónó.

kúúsen neerán Daytime octopus. SYN: *nippach*, *kúús*. SEE: *kúhen leerán*. Fónó.

kúhan leerán Octopus of daytime. Puluwat.

kúhan leeroō A description that is probably reliable: “a black colored octopus the size of a full grown spider. When you catch it, it easily breaks. Black and grey. Hardly see stripes [but he thinks there are stripes.] The largest are about 1 cm in diameter at head. A bit larger.” A name similar to this one has been given for brittle stars. Likely a name for brittle stars. SEE: Echinodermata: Ophiuroidea, page 86. Puluwat.

- kúhan mayi* An octopus on banks, in deep water. Very large, hard, chewy tentacles, black. This species is speared and caught with a line. Pulusuk fishermen use squid jigs. Pullap.
- kúsairé* A daytime octopus, forages in daylight. Can be large. Namoluk.
- kúsairék* Includes *kúsairé* and *kúsenipong*₂. LIT: octopus of *rás*. These two octopuses are said to usually be seen at the time of low tide (*rás*, rainy breadfruit season). Namoluk.
- kúseiroch* This is the one that comes up at night onto land and hunts for lizards. He stated there are only two octopus recognized on Nomwin; the night octopus, this species, is not eaten because it eats lizards. Nomwin.
- kúseniféng* A small octopus; perhaps at *neeféng*, tradewind season. Namoluk.
- kúsenipong* Nighttime octopus. Can be big. LIT: octopus of night. Namoluk; Nama.
- kúúh* Octopus, General name. Pattiw.
- kúúhen yaang* SYN: *kúús angang*. Two octopus in nearby holes, touching tentacles. An omen someone will die. Puluwat.
- kúús aatol* A type of octopus. Said not to turn white, but in red or brown. LIT: *chewy*. Possibly also *nippach aaton*. Nomwin.
- kúús*₁ Octopus. Nomwin; Mortlocks.
- kúús*₂[!] Octopus. [This is not the name on Wonip, but this speaker was certain of the pronunciation. Goodenough & Sugita (1980) also have spelled it this way.] Wonip.
- kúús*₃ Small, night-time octopus. Eét.
- kúús*₄ Daytime octopus. SYN: *nippach*. ALT: *kúúh*. Fónó.
- kúúsen neepwin* SEE: *nippachin neepwin*. Even though this is not said, it would be the correct way to say it. Wonip.
- kúúsiiroch* An octopus long head, close to beach, small. Good bait, not soft.
- ngiit* Squids and Cuttlefishes. SYN: *nimáárárááár*; *niit*. Nomwin; Puluwat.
- nicharong* The octopus that is emerges onto land. Eét.
- nicharongorong*₁ An octopus, said to have six tentacles (or frequently various other numbers), to climb on coconut trees. These octopuses have variously been described as having short tentacles or long tentacles. One man reported to have seen one, perhaps in the early

- 1970's. Chukienú speakers do not know the name *áfátámas*.
Chukienú.
- nicharongorong₂* An octopus, said to climb out on mangroves. They can have four or five tentacles.
Polle.
- nicharongorong₃* An octopus that crawls out on land. SYN: *áfátámas*. Displays black spots when we poke it. They move, radiate from the point we touch it on. Has a long head, about 3" by 6". One student had seen one outside the barrier reef at *núkún áchách*: its head was about 1" x 4". LIT: *ninja*?
Polle.
- nikamwmwú* Arm-dropping (brittle-armed) octopus.
Wonip.
- nimááráamáár* Squids and cuttlefishes. SYN: *ngiit*, *niit*.
Wonip.
- nimen waan kiyer* Nautilus shell.
SEE: *numen waan Kiyer*.
Puluwat.
- nimóngachón* Said to be larger than *rowófémwmwú*.
Wonip.
- nippach₁* General name for Octopus. SYN: *kúús*, *kúúh*. Chuuk Lagoon.
- nippach₂* Daytime octopus. Fónó.
- nippachin neepwin* Night time octopus. Small.
Wonip.
- niit* Squids and Cuttlefishes. SYN: *nimááráamáár*; *ngiit*.
- nuumin waan kiyer* Nautilus shell.
LIT: Bailer of Kiyer's canoe.
Nomwin.
- rokóf₁* The head is longer, the arms are straight, the webs are not extensive. This octopus climbs on land. SYN: another person from Ulul gives the name *rongóf*. Ulul.
- rokóf₂* If it starts to flee, when torching along the beach, this octopus can be halted by a hissing or kissing sound. This is only at night.
Pullap.
- rokóf₃* This octopus was said to readily turn red. This is different than *kúhan leerō*. Crawl up on land and eat lizards. Tend to be skinny and long. One fisherman in his 40's had seen them, he thought, two times. At the largest, about 1.5-1.75" in diameter. Puluwat.
- rongóf* Night time octopus with long head and long tentacles. Can come up on land. Seen on the beach at night.
Ulul.
- rowóf* An octopus. Possibly a synonym of *rowófémwmwú*. Wonip.
- rowófémwmwú₁* An octopus, the arms of which readily break off pulled. LIT: *mwmwú*, break, separate. Found in Yow, Wonip Village. Some are found at south side of our *mámái*. Wonip; Paata.
- rowófémwmwú₂* Fished for before dawn. Another report stated they are found only during the daytime. SYN: *nikamwmwú* Farré.
- rowófenipwin* An unidentified, unconfirmed name for an octopus, given by a Taloas Islander as a Faichukese name. Taloas.

6.6.1 CEPHALOPOD TERMINOLOGY

nippach. But see *núchón*.

Wonip.

chón-ún Ink, of octopus, squid, and sea hares. E.G.: *chónún nippach*. SYN: *núchón*; *núch*. LIT: *chón*, black. Tol.

núchón Ink, of octopus, squid, sea hare. LIT: *chón*, black.

paachan Arm crown of octopus.

masowan “Contents”; guts (of the octopus as well as other animals). Paata.

ulingan péchaaw Cuttlebone. LIT: shark’s pillow. Nama.

nikapwét Suckers, of cephalopods.

úlúngan ngiit Cuttlebone of *Sepia* spp. cuttlefishes. LIT: pillow of cuttlefish. Puluwat.

núch Octopus ink. E.G.: *núchen* ewe

ARTHROPODA I: CRUSTACEA

7.1 MICROCRUSTACEA

nipúúpúú Daphnia? May refer to swarms of minute crustaceans in a puddle on Wené after a rain.
Wené?

nikkúúkkútong Biting isopod.
Farré; Polle.

niseffich Biting isopod. Tol.

niwin Biting isopod. SEE: *niwiniwin*.
Polle.

7.2 ISOPODS

Most of the names have referred to the unidentified biting beach isopod that draws blood.

niwiniwin Biting isopod.
Rómanum; Uman; Wené; Fónó.

núkuukutong Biting isopod. Wonei.

ppenin ffaw SEE: *ppénin iik*.

liffichiffichiset Biting isopod. Ulul.

ppenin iik SEE: *ppénin iik*.

likaawún Any isopods, including fish ectoparasites. Also mole crabs (Anomura, page 63). ALT: ?*likaawin*; see *likaawong*, page 63. Nomwin.

ppénin iik Isopods ectoparasitic on fishes. There is some question about the exact spelling or exact meaning of this word, as well and another name, *ppenin ffaw*, that came up in the same conversation.
ALT: *ppenin iik*.

liseffichiffich Biting isopod.
Pullap; Mwoch.

Fónó?; Namoluk?

niffich Biting isopod. SYN: *niwiniwin*. ALT: *niffich*.

seeffich Biting isopod. Fónó.

7.3 CIRRIPIEDIA: BARNACLES

Prof. William Newman of Scripps Institution of Oceanography, who was a teacher in Chuuk in the 1950's at Pacific Islands Central School (now Chuuk High School), learned at that time that a local Chuukese name for acorn barnacles *fféurupw* means "glans penis." This is of special interest to Prof. Newman, an expert on Pacific barnacles, who relates that both acorn barnacles and "glans penis" are *balani* in Greek. The scientific name of acorn barnacles, *Balanus* is taken from the Greek name. Professor Newman relates (pers. comm.):

"*balan*, -o, -us is Greek for acorns as well as the glans, and this is undoubtedly because of their similar appearance. Da Costa (1778) gave what were commonly known as acorn barnacles their Linnaean name, *Balanus*, but for all we know he may have also been alluding to their similarity to the glans. As for the Chuukese, there are no acorns in Micronesia and, therefore, there can be no question that they and the Greeks saw a similarity between acorn barnacles and the glans."

affa Lepid (Gooseneck) barnacle.

átár₁ A barnacle. Found among pro-
poots of *chia*, *Rhizophora* spp.
Tol, Taloas.

átár₂ A barnacle. Farré.

eefó ALT: *effó*.

effó Goose barnacle. See note with
óófó₂. SYN: *óófó*, *óffó*; *affa*.
Nomwin; Puluwat; Pullap.

efó SEE: *effó*. [Elbert may
have worked with speakers from
Nomwin.] (Elbert 1947).

fféurupw Balanid (acorn) barnacle
on sea turtles. LIT: *rupw*, the
Yaws; *fféú*, stone. SYN: *féurupwin*
pwáápwá. Wonip; Taloas.

fféurupw Balanid barnacles. LIT:
glans penis, another Chuukese
name for which is *koch*. Losap.

fféurupwun pwáápwá Acorn barna-
cle on sea turtle. SEE: *fféurupw*.
LIT: *pwáápwá*, turtle. Wonip.

liparapar Barnacle. SEE: *tolau*.
Udét.

nippachappach Gooseneck barnacle.
SEE: *ppachappach*. LIT: *ppach*,
stick, glue. Wené Mechitiw.

offa Lepid (gooseneck) barnacle; on
log; white. ALT: ?*offó*. Farré.

óffó₁ Lepid (gooseneck) barnacle.
On drifting logs. ALT: *ófé*.
Nama; Lukunor; Nomwin?;
Kuttu.

offó Lepid (gooseneck) barnacle.
ALT: ?*offa*. Tol.

óófó₂ ALT: Some say *effó*. Namoluk.

pachapach Lepid barnacle. SEE: *nip-*
pachappach. Satawan.

pasapas Gooseneck barnacles. LIT:
pas, drift. Kuttu; Mwóch.

péen affó Name of a tattoo de-
sign. LIT: shell of a barnacle.
(Girschner 1911). Namoluk

rokeak Barnacle? Nomwin.

tolau Barnacle. SEE: *liparapar*.
Udét.

7.4 ANOMURA: ANOMURAN CRABS

Named anomuran crabs include hermit crabs, coconut crabs, and mole crabs. Some minute anomurans might have names or salutary names based on their resemblance to culturally or economically more significant, larger crabs.

aamwéóng Unconfirmed name in Chuuk lagoon for *Birgus latro*.
Chuuk Lagoon.

amwatang *Birgo latro*. Coconut crab; robber crab. [Said to be the name in the entire lagoon; perhaps mainly *Namoneas*.] SYN: *eef*, *menté*, *manuté*; *méhop*; *meen tté*; *maan tté*. Tunnuk, Wené.

eef *Birgus latro*. Coconut crab; robber crab. SYN: *amwatang*, *menté*, *manuté*; *méhop*; *meen tté*; *maan tté*. Pattiw; Nomwin.

inesooch "Large hermit crab." (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).

inesoch SEE: *inesooch*. (Elbert 1947).

likaawong Mole crab. SYN: *likaawún*. [This name may also be used for isopods on Pullap.] Pullap.

likaawún Mole crab. SEE: *likaawong*. Nomwin.

limwoumw Hermit crabs. SYN: *umwoumw*; *púngúmmót*. Namoluk; Nama; Nomwin.

maan téé *Birgus latro*. Coconut crab; robber crab. Namoluk.

manuté *Birgus latro*. Coconut crab. SEE: *meen tté*. Tol.

manutö SEE: *manuté*. (Elbert 1947).

masúúp Unconfirmed name for *Birgus latro*. SEE: *méhop*. SYN: *aamwétóng*; *meenté*; *manuté*.

méhop *Birgus latro*. Coconut crab. Kept as pets; growth rate was discussed; eggs said to be shed 2–3 nights after *pongún úr* (full moon.) Puluwat.

meen tté *Birgus latro*. Coconut crab. Nama.

pwáápwáán fán pi Mole crab? Not eaten on Fónó. Said to be like a big *niwiniwin*. Fónó.

ppúgúmmót Terrestrial hermit crab. LIT: *ppúng*, explosion; *mmót*, to sit down. It usually stays on trees, but when we scare it, it drops off and makes a loud sound. Fósón.

umwoumw Hermit crabs. Rééré Taloas; Tol.

7.5 BRACHYURA: TRUE CRABS

There are many uncertain names among crabs. Further work—especially including field collections and photographic records, as well as an adequate study of the literature of crabs—will undoubtedly be fruitful, and may lead to further knowledge of poisonous crabs.

The names of poisonous crabs have been difficult to pin down. This may be due in part to imprecise nature of vernacular names and geographic factors: (1) different villages may tend to use the

same names but different species may be found, or more abundant, in the villages's different environments; or (2) the same crab may not be poisonous in one village, while it is fatally poisonous in the other. The latter of these two factors might be a result of the crabs's diets in the two villages, or other environmental factors. It is essential to carefully document the names and lore of crabs, especially as there are a number of toxic species in the Caroline Islands, whose toxicity may even vary from place to place.

For field identification of crabs, line drawings from Morton's *The Shore Ecology of the Tropical Pacific* were useful (1990). Good books with color plates were not available in Chuuk; they would be a useful addition to any library in the region.

To illustrate certain difficulties, while walking along the beach of Fónó Island, I retrieved the following names for a single small crab, along with a number of anecdotes, within a matter of minutes: *kúsún*, *enináp*, *enináp mi par*, *eninap kukkun*, and *nichin*.

akapwas "small ocean crab ... Perhaps called *pwas*, dry, because it can live for a time out of water." (Elbert 1947).

ámássá Unidentified crabs; more than one species. Was identified with an illustration of *Demania* sp. Some are poisonous, others are not. Losap.

amaw A crab, on the dock, in *lein féwúrupw*. Fósón?

amésáách *Platypodia granulosa*. Possibly also *Atergatus floridus*.

Identified from (Edmondson 1951, Pg. 226B, XXII, 13, and 224C (A. f.)). Nomwin.

ángngá cf. *Platylambrus* sp. .
[Also resembles to some extent *Parthenope* sp.] Fefan.

*apwpwacho*₁ A crab, wrinkled, edible. LIT: *pwpwach*, wrinkled. Polle.

*apwpwacho*₂ Described as a crab with a round carapace, about 3" across, dark reddish brown, its belly is creamy yellow. Edible. Fónó; Farré.

*ápirá*₁ A large, intertidal grapsid crab, possibly *Grapsus* sp. Lined Shore Crab; Sally Lightfoot Crab. SYN: *eppirá*; *óttúr*; *ottur*?; *apúra*; *littur*; *nichchap*. Puluwat; Nama.

apócho SEE: *apwpwacho*. (Elbert 1947).

*apúra*₂ See *ápirá*. SEE: Note under *littur*. SYN: *littur*; *óttúr*; *ottur*; *nichchap*. ALT: *epirá*; *ápirá*. Nomwin.

appura An unidentified land crab, considered poisonous; colorful. Not cf. *Grapsus* sp., which are called *attúr* on Losap. Losap.

attur SEE: *óttúr*.

awúngechón A crab, yellow, light orange. Big. There are many in Fánipw, Fónó. Perhaps a synonym of *éúngéúng*. Fónó.

áámás A crab that lives in mangroves, long eyestalks. SYN: *niki-tipwpwún*. Namoneas?

- éépwpwún* A fairly substantial crab, on bare exposed mudflat, buried in mud. Good to eat. SYN: *nipwpwún*; *nitikipwpwún*. Wonip.
- emem₁* Possibly *Demania* sp. [Immediately identified from a drawing from Garth & Alcalá (1977), as poisonous.] Wonip Yow.
- eemeem₂* A poisonous crab. There is light purple on the shell, similar to land crabs, same size as land crabs (2.5-3"). The shell is rough, decorated with protuberances; purplish. A woman reportedly committed suicide before World War II, by catching and eating an *eemeem*. Farré; Also known as poisonous in Polle?
- emem₃* Possibly *Eriphia* sp. From drawing, Morton (1990). Wonip Yow.
- enimmóng* *Scylla serrata*. LIT: *mmóng*, huge.
- eninap kukkun* This name exhibits a tendency to use *eninap* as a higher taxonomic name. SEE: *nichin*. Fónó.
- eninap mi par* SEE: *nichin*. Fónó.
- eninap₁* *Scylla serrata*. Mangrove crab; Samoan crab. SYN: *enimmóng*. Chuuk Lagoon.
- eninap₂* May be used in a general sense, as for example, in describing a crab "*nikinikinin chou wáán eninap*", like *eninap*.
- epirá₁* A grapsid shore crab, intertidal. [Three different crabs were named in the same environment: *epirá*; *ottur*; *wechechew* (with white ends of arms; flat).] Polle.
- epirá₂* Large, intertidal grapsid crab, possibly a *Grapsus* sp. Sally Lightfoot Crab; Lined Shore Crab. Wonip.
- éppwpwún* A crab. SYN: *kiinen*. SEE: *chia kiinen*, *enen éépwpwún*, page 195. Polle; Farré.
- éúngéúng₁* Poisonous crab. The crab(s) *éúngéúng* have variously been reported as toxic or as edible. It was said this species is not like *eemeem*; that some people can eat them. [Careful investigation is needed; these notes are not at all definitive. A number of descriptions are given here, without any critical assessment being possible.]
- éúngéúng₂* Some of these crabs were said to be poisonous to eat. Wonip.
- éúngéúng₃* [There are two kinds of *éúngéúng*: (1) edible, skin is not smooth, wrinkled; (2) smooth shell, color of blond-brown wood.] Wonip.
- éúngéúng₄* *Pilumnus* sp. Not poisonous. [A hirsute xanthid crab, from this illustration.] Wonip.
- éúngéúng₅* A large crab on the reef. Described as having scales (or feathers?) on its legs? Tol.
- inenime₁* Described as a kind of terrestrial crab, stays in water. The size, perhaps, of *Ocypode*, looks somewhat like it; brown. Doesn't swim, just walks. Not edible, poisonous. Fónó.

- inenime*₂ A land crab, distinct from *tootoo* (which see). Stays in wet places or in water. Wonip.
- kiinen*₁ A crab in mangroves. [Seems to be confused with *otow*.] Black arms, does not build chimneys (unlike *otow*). SYN: *kinen* may be a taxon, to the extent that it may be also used for *otow*, which is scarcely known. CF: *otow*. See *chia kiinen*, page 195. Wonip; Polle.
- kiinen*₂ SEE: *chia kiinen*. Farré.
- kiinen*₃ A crab, like *éppwún*, lives in mangroves, in mud. Makes clicking noises. Wené; Fefan.
- kiinen*₄ There are none in Namoluk, perhaps, although there are some Mangroves. One Namoluk Islander states that *kiinen* can be called SYN: *lipwpwein lein chia*, even though the name *lipwpwei* can only be used for land crabs. Namoluk.
- kinika* SEE: *kinikka*.
- kinikka* *Calappa* sp. Box-Crab. SYN: *ouróónó* [in Wonip; unknown in Polle.] (Goodenough & Sugita 1980, Armoured Crab); (Elbert 1947, syn. *kinim*). Farré; Wonei; Polle.
- kinim* SEE: *kinikka*. [Given by Elbert as a synonym of *kinika*.] (Elbert 1947).
- kissimmat* *Ocypode* sp. Ghost Crabs. Very fast. SYN: *likké*. Losap.
- kisún* SEE: *kússún*.
- kússún*₁ There are more than one species of *kússún*. Some are eaten, and some not. In some cases there may be individual names, or ways to refer to them. SYN: *nukupen*. Fónó.
- kússún*₂ *Portunus* sp. SYN: *kússúnún wóón ooch*. Wonip.
- kússún*₃ *Thalamita* sp. SYN: *kússúnún nein epino me fán chia*. Wonip.
- kússúnún nein epino me fán chia Thalamita* sp. Wonip.
- kússúnún wóón ooch Portunus* sp. Wonip.
- liááting*₃ An unidentified land crab, not poisonous. SEE: *appura*; *lipwpwein mwaachén*. Losap.
- liáting*₁ Land crab, unidentified. Said to be one of the two *lipwpwei* (as understood by one Namolukese). It is a bit reddish brown, as opposed to the brown of *rakumw*, the other species. CF: *rakumw*. SYN: *niatún*; *niátúng*. Namoluk.
- liáting*₂ Source feels the claws are different than those of "regular" *lipwpwei*, smaller. [The name *rakumw* is not known.] Nama.
- liffáá* Unknown. Possibly name of a crab. SEE: *nifááárrék*. Mortlocks?
- likkarrak* Girschner (1911) reported this to be a general name for any insect; however, it sounds something like the name or the ghost crab, *likkérúk*, which see.

- likké* *Ocypode* sp. Ghost Crab. LIT: *kké*, to call; they are said to tap out their signals underground. SYN: *likkérék*. Nomwin; Nama.
- likkéré* [In one of my notes, "coral symbiont crab." Name similar to that of *Ocypode* sp.] Namoluk.
- likkérék* SEE: *likkérúk*.
- likkérúk* *Ocypode* sp. Ghost Crab. SYN: *likké*; *nikké*; *nikkéré*. Namoluk; Ettal; Mortlocks.
- lipwpwei*₁ Land crabs, *Gecarcinus* sp. and/or *Cardissoma* sp. Two crabs on Namoluk are included in this category: *liating* and *rakumw*; but *kiinen* can also be referred to as *lipwpwei*, ie., *lipwpwein lein chia*. SYN: *rakumw*, *rokumw*, *tooto*, *nipwpwei*. Namoluk; Nama.
- lipwpwei* Land crabs. SEE: *nipwpwei*. Outer Islands.
- lipwpwein lein chia* SEE: *kiinen*₄. Namoluk.
- lipwpwein mwaachén* An unidentified small, hairy land crab. Losap.
- lipwpweisset* There is a difference, apparently, between *nipwpwein neeset* and *nipwpweisset*. It is unclear whether this is related to a comment by a single student (possibly from the Mortlocks) that *nipwpweisset* are pointed at the front of the carapace. Mortlocks?
- littur* Large intertidal grapsid crab, ?*Grapsus* sp. Sally Lightfoot Crab. SYN: *apúrá* (learned by Namolukese when they came to Moen). Namoluk.
- luosóss* Unverified name for *Uca* spp. Fiddler crabs. Suggests *niwoosowoos*, which see. Losap.
- neittán* Crab from a drift log. Possibly *Hemigrapsus* sp. Fónó.
- niátúng* A type of land crab. Wonip.
- nichchap* Shore crab. SYN: *óttúr*; *ot-tur*, *ápirá*. Fefan.
- nichin*₁ A xanthid crab; very long chelipeds, chocolate brown, striped legs. In less than an hour, this small crab was identified on Fónó as *kúsún*, *enináp*, *enináp mi par*, *eninap kukkun*. Fónó.
- nichin*₂ A beautiful crab; all arms are the same length, including the pincers; extremely poisonous. Two sisters died at the same time, after eating a big *nichin* on Fónó. [A similar story is told of two sisters on Tol.] Fónó.
- nichin*₃ Said to be almost like *nikéút máchá*, and as a synonym of *eemeem*. Unknown in Wonip to two experienced fisherwomen. Farré.
- nichin* "Very poisonous sea crab." *nokomoti* was listed in the same category. (Elbert 1947).
- nien neeman*₂ A type of *nipwpwei* land crab. CF: *niipii*. Fósón.
- nieneeman*₁ One of the three-membered *nipwpwei* complex (but see *niipii*, page 69). SEE: *niátúng*, *nipwpwei*. Wonei.

- nieneeman* Possibly a color morph of the land crab *nipwpwei*. SEE: *ni-ippii*. Farré.
- nienime* A land crab. Lives near rivers. SYN: *nieniwi*. Fefan.
- nieniwi* A land crab. Lives near rivers. SYN: *nienime*. Kuchuwa Taloas.
- nifááárrék* Unknown; possibly the name of a crab; unidentified. SEE: *liffáá*, a possible synonym. Mortlocks?
- niffótóffót* *Huenia* cf. *proteus*. SYN: *nikékéú*. These two names have the same meaning. Féúp; Wonip.
- nikaatto* *Uca* spp. Fiddler crabs. [This is the name of House Geckos elsewhere.] Uman.
- nikatot* SEE: *nikótóot*. Fiddler crab. LIT: from *kkót*, low tide. (Elbert 1947).
- nikké* Probably also a name for *Ocypode* sp. Ghost Crab.
- nikékéú* *Huenia* cf. *proteus*. Tiny but known to many residents of Chuuk Lagoon: it is sharp, and may stick painfully into the sole of the foot, when walking on the reef flat for example at Wonip. SYN: *niffótóffót*, which see, for a note. Féúp.
- nikenen* Unidentified, a crab with a rounded carapace. Possibly a xanthid. "Like *eninap*."
- nikkéré* *Ocypode* sp. Ghost Crabs. On the beach, in white sand. SYN: *nikké?*; *likkéruk*; *likké*. Tol.
- nikkerik* *Ocypode* sp. Ghost Crab. SYN: *nikké*. Uman.
- nikéút máchá₂* An unidentified crab. Said to be like *eemeem*, but, unlike *eemeem*, not poisonous, at least in Farré. Farré; Wonip?
- nikéútúppar* *Uca* spp. Fiddler Crabs. SYN: *nikótóot*; *nikótókót*; *nittun*; *niwoosiwoos*; *niótót*. LIT: the one with red claws. Polle?
- nikitipwpwún₁* A crab, distinct from *kiinen* and other ordinary small mangrove crabs. Unique, somewhat large; lives in mud. Faichuk.
- nikitipwpwún₂* A crab that lives in mangroves, long eye stalks. Claws a bit softer than *kiinen*. A dirty color. LIT: *pwppwún*, dirt. May be a synonym of *áámás* (Namoneas). Faichuk.
- nikótókót* *Uca* spp. Fiddler crabs. Farré; Wonei; Fefan; Wonip; Paata.
- nikótóot* *Uca* spp. Fiddler crabs. SYN: *nikéútúppar*; *nittun*; *nikótóot*; *nikótókót*; *niwoosiwoos*; *niótót*. Nomwin; Fefan.
- nikkuk* Unidentified, described as a crab on *Pirru*. Like *kússún*; long arms. Fónó or Fefan.
- nimwánniyu* A crab that buries itself in mud in the mangal. Only its eyes are visible sticking up above the mud; eaten; black; chelipeds same size. SEE: *nipwpwún*. Fósón.
- nimesengngaw* A crab, said to be ugly, like a stone, brown, between 1–5" long. Fónó or Fefan.

- ninuunu* *Atergatis floridus*; *Carpilius* sp. Both said to be poisonous. Féúp.
- ninuunuffach* A spotted crab, the "seven-eleven crab," possibly *Carpilius maculatus*. Said on Fónó to be edible. ALT: ?*ninúúnúffach*. Fónó; Farré.
- niótót* *Uca* spp. Fiddler crabs. SYN: elsewhere on Tol, *nikótókót*. Only in Fónon and Chukienú.
- nipéérúch₃* Jet black crab, strongly angular, trapezoidal carapace. Violet on ends of chelipeds. Males are larger. On mangrove prop-roots. Wonip.
- nipéérúch₄* An illustration of *Sesar-mia* sp. with strongly compressed upper leg sections. Wonip.
- nipéérúch₅* Said to be spotted, but so may be other crabs of similar size and habit. See discussion under *nipos₃*. Wonip.
- nipwpwei* Land crabs, perhaps *Gecarcinus* sp. or *Cardissoma* sp. There are more than one type of land crabs. SEE: *niyáátún*, *nipwpwei*, *tooto*, *niipii*, *liátíng*; *rakumw*; ?*nienimeí*; ?*nieniwi*.
- nipwpwei* Land crab, unidentified, probably either *Gecarcinus* sp. or *Cardissoma* sp. It was stated there are three kinds of *nipwpwei*: *nippwei* (also the family name); *niátúng*; and *nieneeman*. See Goodenough & Sugita (1980) for a discussion of literal meaning. SYN: *rokumw*; *rakumw*; *tooto*. ALT: *lipwpwei*. Wonei; Throughout Chuuk.
- nippérúch₁* Unidentified crab. [Suspected to be derived from *nipéérééch*, "beautiful carapace."] Farré.
- nippérúch₂* A small, black mangrove crab. Wonei.
- nipérúch₆* Small mangrove crab. Shiny carapace, spotted blue. Polle.
- nipwpweyin neeman* Especially for those *nipwpwei* found up on the mountain. Farré.
- nippii* Possibly a color morph of the land crab (*nipwpwei*). Another type is *nien neeman*, of a different color. SEE: *nieneeman* or *nien neeman*. Fósón.
- nipinipin* *Platylambris* sp. SYN: *nitárup*; *ángngá*. Féúp.
- nipos₁* A small crab in the mangrove. Unidentified. SYN: *ttán*. Polle.
- nipos₂* Extremely small crabs in the mangrove, and medium size crabs that are brown, light brown and have somewhat orange tips to their chelipeds. Can be seen at the outside of the mangroves in Wonip on proproots at night. They are small when mature. Wonip.
- nipos₃* Some notes on *nipos* and others: *Nipos* is said to be a black crab on mangrove stilt roots at outer Netuutuu, Tol; was identified as *nipos*, but it is large, like the spotted "*nipéérúch*" I have seen many times before. It was stated by one man that (1) *nipéérúch* is spotted (but he also says that the black one, when up to size, is *nipéérúch*); (2) the

- nipos* is small, and *nipéérúch* is large. *Kiinen*, carrying the analysis further, is even larger. The other crab like *kiinen* is *otow*. Someone else said that “some say *nipéérúch*, others say *nipos*.”
Wonip.
- nipwow* An unidentified crab. ALT: *nipwpwow*. Taloas.
- nipwpwow* An unidentified crab. Taloas?
- nipwpwún₁* cf. *Macrophthalmus* sp. Its eyes alone are seen sticking up out of substrate, in silty sand on the reef platform at Wonip. Identified from a crab. Wonip.
- nipwpwún₂* [This is distinctly different that *nipwpwún₁*. The following synonyms should be checked.] SYN: *nitikipwpwún*, *nikitipwpwún*, *ééppwpwún*.
Wonip.
- nitárup* cf. *Platylambris* sp. SYN: *nipinipin*; *ángngá*. Féúp.
- nittéér ppwachen* Said to be very small *Scylla serrata*, when about 3" across. Fósón; Wonip.
- nitikipwpwún* An unidentified mud crab. Said to be named for the method of its capture: *si a tiki nón pwpwún*—when we push down into the hole, we can see water comes out of the other hole. [How does this explain another name, *nikitipwpwún*?] SYN: *ééppwpwún*; *nipwpwún₂*; *nikitipwpwún*. Tol.
- nittun* *Uca* spp. Fiddler crabs. SYN: *nikéútúppar*; *nittun*; *nikótóot*; *nikótókót*; *niwoosiwoos*; *niótót*. Féúp.
- niwoosiwoos* *Uca* spp. Fiddler crab. LIT: *woosowoos*, posturing as if to fight, but not actually fighting. [However, I have met Chuukese who claim to have observed mortal combat in these crabs.] Fónó.
- niyáátún₂* Unidentified land crab, species or color morph. Said in Farré to be poisonous. Farré.
- niyátúng₁* One of the *nipwpwei* complex. SEE: *nieneeman*. Said to be violet. Wonei; known on Fónó.
- niyátúng₃* Several persons from Tol relate that *niátúng* is mother of *ótomun/ikááng* mullets, while *tooto/nipwpwei* give birth to *nipéúkkar*. Tol.
- nokomoti* With *nichin*, above, “a very poisonous sea crab.” (Elbert 1947).
- núkúpen* An unidentified crab, unknown. Said to be edible. SYN: *kúsún*. Fónó.
- otow* A small mud crab in the mangal. Like *kiinen*, but has orange pincers, and builds chimneys. This name may be fading into disuse as many people fail to discriminate between *otow* and *kiinen*. Eaten. Said to prefer the bases of *wong*, page 215.
Wonip; Polle.
- ottur₁* A large, intertidal grapsid crab, on rocks, perhaps *Grapsus* sp. Lined Shore Crab. LIT: jump from one to the other. SYN: *epirá*; *nichchap*; *littur*; *ápirá*, though *ottur* is the preferred name on Polle. ALT: *óttúr*. CF: *wechechew*.

- [There is a song: *nemin kopwe sinei ai itenap; inisi mi appenin ottúr; a má pwasapwas won en pirru; ren pwichin ei akkar ren fongum ewe.*] Polle.
- óttúr₂* A large, intertidal grapsid crab, a Sally Lightfoot Crab, perhaps *Grapsus* sp. ALT: *ottur*. SYN: *epirá*. Taloas.
- ottúr₃* [Unconfirmed] A crab, like *epirá*, black, climbs on prop roots of mangroves. Farré.
- ouróónó* *Calappa* sp. Box-Crab. SYN: *kiniká*. Popular food in Wonip: eaten raw, whole, without cleaning. ALT: ?*ouróónón*. Wonip. Name may be unique to Wonip.
- ouróónón* SEE: *ouróónó*.
- rakumw₁* Land crab, one of the two *lipwpwei* (on Namoluk). It is more brown than *liáting*, which is redder. CF: *niáting*, *lipwpwei*. [Is *rokumw* a synonym?] Namoluk.
- rakumw₂* Land crabs, perhaps *Cardissoma* sp. or *Gecarcinus* sp. This is apparently the regular general name of these crabs, and not *lipwpwei*. Females liberate their burden of ripe eggs on the night *pongún úr*. Puluwat.
- rokumw* SYN: *nipwpwei*. (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).
- rokumw* SYN: *nipwpwein neeman*. Lagoon?
- sétút₁* A crab, in mangal. About 3" wide; carapace is ovate, its rim fluted; chelae very sharp, fine-pointed, dark brown, muddy. Wonip; Wonei; Fefan; Wené.
- setút₂* [It was suggested that it might be called *apwaacho* in Polle, Patta, Wonei (PPW) Faichuk. This should be checked.] Wonip.
- súkúnúw* cf. *Phymodius* sp. or *Etisus* sp. . SYN: *éúngéúng*. Polle.
- ttán* SYN: *nipos*. PPW; Namoneás.
- tooto* *Gecarcinus* sp. and/or *Cardissoma* sp. Land Crab. LIT: (1) a crab; (2) creep toward me; (3) to reach. This name was changed out of respect for a chief in Wonip Village by the name of Nipwpwei. See also the gastropod *neang*, page 45. SYN: *nipwpwei*; *lipwpwei*. Only in Wonip is this name known, and here it is the correct name; many Faichukese do not know of this name. May be known in Wiróng Polle.
- wechechew* Unconfirmed name of a crab, white ends of arms, flat. SEE: *epirá₁*.

7.6 MISCELLANEOUS DECAPODA: LOBSTERS, SHRIMPS, ETC.

- amwóng* Uncertain, possibly freshwater shrimp. Faichuk.
- ánnus₁* Shrimp; small, about an inch long. SYN: ?*mwaaché*; *úrúúr*. They group together outside the mangrove. Wonip.
- ánnus₂* Shrimp, larger than *mwaché* (in which case *mwaché* is *ánnus₂*) in the mangrove channel. Wonip.

- ánnus*₃ Possibly, but not probably, a callianassid, such as *Axius* sp.
Wonip.
- likkéúrúr* A shrimp, white with grey spots, found on the reef margin.
Fónó?
- likkúk* Unknown. Namoluk.
- mwaché* Two reports from Wonip differed, but in either case this would be a small shrimp. According to one, *mwaché* is found in wells; according to the other, it is found outside the mangroves, where it swarms around the proproots of *chia*. The latter might be a synonym of *ánnus*. ALT: *mwéche*.
Wonip; Tol?
- niffichipwór* A finger-long shrimp, found in the *Enhalus* seagrass flats (*nein epino*). This is categorized as a type of *úrúúr*. Polle; Fefan.
- nikéúrúr* A small deep purple lobster with long white antennae. Possibly the juveniles of *Panulirus versicolor* (*úrúr*). The same name may be used, however, for all shrimps. Kuchuwa Taloas.
- nikéút* *Macrobrachium* sp. Fresh water prawn. Kuchuwa Taloas.
- nikóót* Said to be the small stage of *niseffich*, *Macrobrachium* sp. Freshwater shrimp; see *úrúúr*, page 72. Wonip.
- nipwiripwir* *Alpheus* spp. Goby prawn. Eight species are listed in Myers (1991) as occurring in Micronesia. See the goby *siru*, page 154. Uman.
- niseeffich* *Macrobrachium* sp.; also other fresh water shrimps. CF: *nikóót*, a smaller stage. Also used, as *niseffichin neeset*, to describe salt water shrimps. SYN: *úrúr*; *nikéút*. Note one might also hear *niseffichin kónik*. Wonip.
- niseffichin neeset* Nonspecific, "sea shrimps." CF: *niseffich*, *niseffichin kónik*, *úrúr*, *nikéút*. SYN: (in Wonip) *ánnus*; *mwaché*. Faichuk.
- úr lepeyel* SYN: *úr répéyin*. Losap.
- úr repeyin* Probably *Parribacus caledonicus* Mitten lobster. SEE: *úr lepeyel*. SYN: *úrechapw*.
Moen?; Fónó?
- úr répéyin* SYN: *úrepeyin*, *úr lepeyel*.
Fónó.
- úr₁* *Panuliris ornatus*; *P. versicolor*
Spiny lobster. Ubiquitous.
- úr₂* *Thor* sp. Anemone shrimp, commensal with large sea anenomes.
Fefan.
- úrachapw* Probably *Parribacus caledonicus* Mitten lobster. LIT: *chapw*, lay flat. Namoluk; Wonip.
- úrúr₃* Shrimps and prawns. Implies freshwater shrimp, but salt water shrimps are also referable to this name. Namoluk.
- úrúúr₁* *Macrobrachium* sp. Freshwater shrimp. [Prominently this shrimp, but also refers to marine shrimps, for example, as *úrúrin neeset* or smaller freshwater shrimps (see *mwaché* and *ánnús*).] SEE: *nikóót*. SYN: *niseffich*; *nikéút*, *nikóót*. Nomwin; Nómoneas; Mortlocks; Eét.

<i>úrúúr</i> ₂	Anemone Shrimp. Kuchuwa Taloas.		Nomwin.
<i>úrúúr</i> ₄	[One person insisted this is not the name of <i>Stenopus hispidus</i> , the Banded Coral Shrimp.]	<i>liffich</i>	Stomatopod. SYN: <i>kawakaw</i> ; <i>ussen</i> . Nomwin.
		<i>niffichin nessit</i>	Possibly a name for stomatopods. Fónó?
		<i>ussen</i>	Stomatopod. Farré.
		<i>ussen</i>	Stomatopod. In mangroves; on the reef; in <i>Porites</i> zone; on deeper reef flats (<i>neefat</i>). Believed to be an omen of death, if seen. SYN: <i>liffich</i> , <i>kawakaw</i> . Faichuk; Wonip; Polle.
<i>kawakaw</i>	Stomatopod, in particular, those with comb-like claw. SYN: <i>liffich</i> ; <i>ussen</i> . LIT: <i>kawakaw</i> , heron, out of resemblance of the claw to the topknot of a heron.	<i>ússeng</i>	Stomatopod. LIT: <i>úú sseng</i> , I am crying—see note under <i>ussen</i> , above. Rééré Taloas.

ARTHROPODA II: INSECTS AND INSECT ALLIES

- 8.1 ARACHNIDS:
SPIDERS, SCORPIONS, AND
ALLIES
- lúkúkúfenēr* Jumping spider. SYN:
nichem, *tikém?* CF: *nissár*,
nissárapwékú. Nomwin.
- lúkúúúúfenech* SEE: *lúkúúúúfenēr*.
- fik ménú* *Sarcoptes scabiei* Scabies
mites; scabies. LIT: seventy
germs.
- mwáátik* A spider in holes on tree
trunks. SEE *nissárapwékú*.
Dublon.
- inen chéúkké* Scorpion. SYN: *inen*
mennúkam; *inen mánnúpong*.
LIT: mother of centipede. Wonip.
- nichem* Spider, a jumping spider, in
particular the fairly obvious one
with longitudinal stripes. SYN:
?tikém; *?nichen*. LIT: *chem*,
remember—if one of these spiders
jumps on a person, it is a sign
someone is remembering that per-
son. SYN: *nichen* is a possible syn-
onym. Faichuk; Namoneás.
- inen mánnupong* Scorpion Ulul.
- inen mennúkam* Scorpion. SYN:
inen mánnupong; *inen chéúkke*;
?menukkuk ruesópw. LIT: *kam*,
night; *mennúkam*, centipede.
Tol.
- nimechekeeyang* Scorpion. SYN: *inen*
mennúkam; *inen chéúkké*, *inen*
mánnupong. Winifei; Féúpé.
- kúún konak* Ticks, on dog; probably
any ectoparasite on a dog. LIT:
lice of dogs. Wonip.
- kúún kow* Ticks, on a carabao or
cow.
- littopwulár* Spider. Namoluk.
- ninnim₁* A spider, not in houses; col-
ored, not brown; on trees. Web
builder. [*nitopw rán*, in contrast,
is a brown house spider, large, and

its molt is conspicuous.]

S. Namoneas.

*ninnim*₂ ? A spider, many colored, web builder. (Elbert 1947).

nissár See *nissárápwékú*. A resident of Polle states that *nissár* is one ghost and *pwékúpwékú* another. The spider is called *nissár*, and covers itself up with silk. Polle.

nissárápwékú A spider living on tree trunks; covers itself with a cloth-like material made of silk. SYN: *nissár*; *tikom*; *nichok*; *tikém*; *mwáátik*.

[An interesting variation is seen in the names and cultural amplifications of the spider *nissárápwékú*. It is widely known as living in small holes on the trunks of trees, including breadfruit and coconut trees. It covers itself with tightly woven silk, as a small, apparently nondescript cloth-like patch.

A large number of names are given for this spider—*nissárápwékú*, *nissár*, *nissáffénú*, *nichok*, *mwáátik*, *tikém*, and *tikom*—from various speech communities. If this in itself is not very interesting (similar instances being seen in dozens of species of plants and animals), in each of many communities, although the name differs, a song is associated with a child's game involving the spider. The song is sung while poking one's fingers at tree trunk, probing around near the spider's hole, taunting the spider. The end of the song is punctuated with a shout of glee, as one pokes his finger into the hole of the spider, or else peels off its web covering.

This spider has been identified as similar: a funnel web-building member of the tarantula family, found under stones.

Wonip.

*nitopw rán*₁ Other spiders (besides jumping spiders). SYN: *spaiter*. Polle; Faichuk.

*nitopw rán*₂ Spiders, brown house spiders, their molting (*enik*) is conspicuous, as opposed to *ninnim*, garden spiders, which are bright colored. S. Namoneas.

núkúmweeáng Scorpion. Fónó.

spaiter Spiders, except jumping spiders. Borrowed from English. Polle.

tikém Tree spiders, see *nissárápwékú*. May also refer to jumping spiders? ALT: *tikom*. Nama.

tikom Tree spiders, see *nissárápwékú*. ALT: *tikém*. Lukunor.

tiriniinná Spider web. SEE: *túrún ninnim*; *túrúniinná*. Variations of pronunciation are not clear. See *túrún ninnim*.

túrún ninnim Spider web; web of *ninnim*. See *túrúniinná*. SYN: *uukén ninnim*. S. Namoneas.

túrúniinná Spider web. SEE: *túrún ninnim*. Tol.

uukén ninnim Spider web; web of *ninnim*. S. Namoneas.

*uukuuk*₁ Spider web. Taloas.

*ukuuk*₂ Spider silk, and not the web, which is called *túrúniinná*. Wonip.

8.2 CHILOPODA: CENTIPEDES

chéúkké Centipede. HOM: *Acanthaster planci*, only in Wonip.

Wonip; Fósón.

chéúké SEE: *chéúkké*.

mánnupong Centipede. SYN: *mennúkam*, *nimennukó*, *chéúké*. Ulul.

mennúkam Centipede. SYN: *chéúké*. Féúp; S. Namoneas.

nimennukó ? Centipede. (Elbert 1947). "W. Lagoon."

niönüf "species somewhat larger than *sichón*." SEE: *niénúf*; *liyenif*; *niyénúf*. SYN: *sichón*; *niyén*. (Elbert 1947).

niyén Millipedes, all types. SYN: *sichón*; *niyénúf*; *liyenif*.

Tol; Polle; Wonei.

niyénúf Probably millipede. "A species of land worm... Sucks blood, turns skin red." Millipedes do not suck blood, but they do spray a caustic red secretion. SYN: *liyenif*, *niyén*, *sichón*. (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).

niyon SEE: *niyén*.

sichón Millipede, including several types, both small and large. SYN: *niyén*; *niyénúf*. Namoneas; Taloas; Nomwin?; Nama?; Fónó.

8.3 MYRIOPODA: MILLEPEDES

There are several conspicuous millipedes in Chuuk Lagoon, including the giant millipede, more than 3" long, which sprays a caustic, red fluid, as well as a few smaller ones. The two most common names encountered in the Lagoon are *niyén* and *sichón*; more generally, a distinction does not seem to be made between names of the different types, however, there are indications that distinctions are made.

liyenif Millipede. SYN: *niyénúf*; *sichón*; *niyén*. Pullap.

nién Check spelling.

*niénuf*₁ Millipede. Udét.

*niénúf*₂ (Mistakenly suggested to be a worm) "species somewhat larger than *sichón*," which is in turn identified as a "species of black worm." (Elbert 1947).

8.4 INSECTA: INSECTS

Several insects are named *niffich*, *lif-fich*, *liffir*, *niffichimaas*, *liffichimaas*, *lif-fichiffichmaas*, or *niffichiffichimaas*. Literally, *ffich* means snap, or snip, so that *ffich* is the name for scissors. *Liffichimaas* means "the one that snaps at eyes," referring to behavior of certain insects. Grasshoppers and certain beetles are among the insects named by this term. *Niffich* or *niseffich* is the name of leaf hoppers, signifying a snapping sound they make as the hop around on leaves. *Niseffich* means "the one that does not snap"; why it is a synonym of *niffich* is unclear.

- achi* "Bee." According to them, this comes from the Japanese *hachi*. (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).
- achi* Wasp, including the large yellow and black mud dauber; there is also a black *achi*. SEE *ukech*. ALT: ?*aachi*. Wonip.
- chenin* Said to be a mosquito stage. Paata.
- chunen₁* Honey bee? Small, black, sting., make honey, nest in holes in coconut trees. Wonip; Tol.
- chunen₂* "1. bee. 2. honey." ["This meaning given by some speakers is disputed by others."]. They also give *achi* (Japanese *hachi*) and *ménún chunen* as names for the bee. (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).
- fenin nnóng* Eggs of larger dipteran flies. SYN: *fenin kiniso*. LIT: Excrement or "anal discharge" of the fly. [This seems odd, since fly, in Faichuk, is not *nnóng*; however this word is known. Older people may know *nnóng*]. Wonip; Polle; Tunnuk Wéné.
- feniinóng* SEE: *fenin nnóng*.
- hokuhun muun* ;Chrysalis. LIT: *hokul*, eggs—eggs of caterpillar. ALT: *sokkunun muun*. Ulul.
- kakiros* Brown cockroach. SEE: *maan shaallap*; *meshaláp*; *mechónap*; *wéngiyiw*; *núkúsóótin*. Wonip.
- kiniso* Fly, e.g. housefly. Wonip.
- koroongi* *Gryllotalpus* sp. Mole cricket. Tol; Widespread.
- kú* SEE: *kúú*.
- kúen mas* *Pthiris pubis*. Crab louse. SEE: *kúú maas*. (Elbert 1947).
- kúú mmas* *Pthiris pubis*. Pubic lice, crab lice, crabs. SYN: *kuenimmas*. Wonip.
- kúú₁* *Pediculus humanus*. Body lice. HOM: also the name of DOLPHINS. Wonip.
- kúú₂* *Halobates* sp. Marine Water Strider. Fónó.
- kúúnúmaas* *Pthiris pubis* Crab lice, pubic lice, crabs. (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).
- kúúweichén* Mosquito larvae. "wiggler." LIT: "water lice." SEE: *wusekiichén*. Widespread; Paata.
- kuw* SEE: *kúú*. Wonei.
- lééng* An ant. SEE: *núng*, *núúng*. Nama.
- lééngilééng* General name for ants. Satawan.
- lééngilééngin lein peyel* A big, brown ant. LIT: *lein peyel*, coconut husk environment. Satawan.
- lichéen fetil* Grasshopper. LIT: *grass-leaf one*. Puluwat.
- liffich* A flying insect in the house. Black, up to .75 inch, probably a wasp. Said to "bite." SYN: possibly synonym of *ukech*.
- liffichiffichimaas₁* Grasshopper, etc., including large ones. Nama.
- liffichingngúng* Probably *Armacia clara*. Described as a hard fly. SYN: *maneffér*; *menemen*; *ménúmén*; *melúmel*. Ettal.

- likarak* Insect, louse. Girschner reports that "the natives use the word for louse (*likarak*) for all kinds of insects." He gives alternate pronunciations from Pohnpeian and Mortlockese. [It is completely unfamiliar]. (Girschner 1911). Namoluk.
- lipwéékúpwék₁* Butterfly. Pullap.
- lipwéképwék₂* smaller than a butterfly. Puluwat.
- lipékúpék* Butterfly. Nomwin.
- lisafichifich* *Halobates* sp. Marine Water Strider. SYN: *nifichifich*. (Cheng 1981).
- lóngin merika* *Chrysomya megacephala*. Large green blowflies. LIT: American fly. SYN: *nóóngin saamwon*. Nomwin.
- lóng₂* Big black and white striped flies. Nomwin.
- lóóng* General name for dipteran flies. Mortlocks; Nomwin.
- maachang saamwol* "Chief flies," possibly both green and striped large flies. Nama.
- machang saamwon* One of the large Dipteran flies. [Krämer or Girschner may have listed this name]. Nama.
- maachchang* Dipteran flies. This word means bird in the lagoon. Nama; Nomwin.
- maan shaallap* Cockroach. SYN: *mechalap*, which see. ALT: *maan chaalap*. Mwóch.
- maneffér* Probably *Armacia clara*. SYN: *menemen*; *lifichingngúng*; *ménúmén*; *melúmel*. Murilé.
- marúkoch* Cricket. Refers to Cicada in some dialects. Nama; Nomwin?
- meshaláp* All cockroaches. SEE: *maan shaalap*. Nama.
- mechónap₂* Cockroach, black, bad smelling. (Elbert 1947).
- méété* Maggot. Tol.
- mééttée* SEE: *méété*. Wonip.
- melúmel* *Armacia clara*. [Two varieties in Chuuk are distinguished by wing morphology]. SYN: *ménúmén*; *melemel*; *lifichingngúng*; *maneffér*; *menemen*. Nama.
- menemen* *Armacia clara*, two varieties in Chuuk. SYN: *maneffér*; *lifichingngúng*; *ménúmén*; *melúmel*. Sópuk Wené.
- mennukkuk ruesópw* Unknown. Probably either centipede or scorpion, perhaps the latter. LIT: "one which bites at both ends." Féúp.
- menukkuk₁* Ants; perhaps a general name, or inclusive of certain species. LIT: biting animal. ALT: *?menúkkúk*. Tol.
- menukkuk₂* A certain ant. Described as "like a mosquito, somewhat large, light brown, big tail, round stomach." ALT: *?menúkkúk*. Wonip.

- ménúmén* *Armacia clara* [Two varieties are in Chuuk] (Insecta: Homoptera). A story is told on Tol of this insect, concerning its habit of eating the best, freshest, ripe fruits. SYN: *menemen*; *melúmel*.
Polle?; Wonip; Farré; Fósón; Féúp.
- ménún neepaainú* "Coconut leaf miner." (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).
- ménún rais* "Rice weevil." (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).
- mménus* SEE: *ménús*.
- ménus* An ant, smaller than *menukkuk*; they like sugar and copra; they bite. Wonip.
- mesenipik* General name for scales and similar plant pests that are visible on trees as stuff. The stuff. LIT: may or may not refer to sleep in the eye.
- métté* Maggot. Tol.
- meetiin* An unidentified wood boring insect. A man was flaming a pole of *Hibiscus tiliaceus* for a *ias* breadfruit picker, in order, as he said, to prevent this animal from quickly moving in. Wonip.
- mun* SEE: *muun*.
- muun* Larva, Caterpillar. Includes the very large large pupae (cocoons) on an *enggni* (*Pemphis acidula*) tree at Continental Hotel.
- nákátáátán* *Halobates* sp. Marine Water Strider. [Only one person reported this name; it is included, even though many speakers say it is wrong, in hopes of verification or disproof]. SYN: *nikkenin neeset*; *kúú*. Féúp.
- nichen* Jumping spider, small. LIT: *aa echeni kich*. SYN: *nichem*. Munien.
- nifeefeechón* A large dragonfly. Identify not verified. Said by one man NOT to be the one that is green and stays on grass. SEE: *nignúúngú* and *tempo*. LIT: "the one that copulates with water." Wonip.
- niffich₁* Largest black biting ant, very large jaws. SYN: *liffich*; *ukech*.
Namoneas; Kuchuwa Taloas.
- niffich₂* Leaf hopper on óni sweet taro. SYN: *niseffich*.
- niffich₃* Red (fire) ant.
(Schreiner 1994).
- niffichiffich* *Halobates* sp. Marine Water Strider. SYN: *niseffichiffich*. (Cheng 1981).
- niffichiffichimaas₁* Large grasshopper; preying mantis. LIT: The one that strikes the eyes. ALT: *liffichiffichimaas*.
- niffichiffichimaas₂* A large black cerambycid beetle, longhorn beetle. LIT: The one that strikes the eyes. Fónó.
- niffichimaas₁* A grasshopper. LIT: The one that strikes the eyes. SYN: *niffichiffichimaas₁* Wonip.

- niffichimaas*₂ Large, black night-flying cerambycid (long-horn) beetle. Found in rotting logs. Possibly a synonym of the Palauan *cheberdori*. LIT: The one that strikes the eyes. SYN: *niffichiffichimaas*₂. Fónó.
- niffichimaas*₃ A brown click beetle, about 1" long. LIT: The one that strikes the eyes. Wonip.
- niffichimas*₄ Mole cricket? (unconfirmed). LIT: The one that strikes the eyes. (Schreiner 1994).
- nikamwunumwun* Moth. Tol.
- nikasaamon* SEE: *núkúsaamwon*. Black, probably a carpenter bee? SEE: *núkúsaamwon*. Fónó; Wené.
- nikasaamwon* Boring, black insect. SEE: *núkúsaamwon*. Fónó; Wené.
- nikeki fan* Unknown (Schreiner 1994).
- nikken* Mosquito. Also used for no-see-ums. Wonip.
- nikkenin neeset* *Halobates* sp. Marine Water Strider. SEE: *niseffichiffich*.
- nikosóótin* SEE: *núkúsóótin*.
- nikúkkútong* An ant. Literally, "hurting biter." SYN: ?*ménus*. SEE: *menukkuk*; *núúng*, *lééng*, *ménús*. Namoneás.
- nikúkkútong* An ant. Probably biting ant. Wené.
- nikúwenimmas* *Pthirus pubis* Crab louse. (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).
- nimunumun* Caterpillar. Fósón.
- ningnger* *Pediculus humanus*, when first hatched. SEE: *kúú*; *niwané*. Wonip; Farré.
- ningurungurun* Mole cricket. SYN: *korongi*. Fósón.
- ningúúngúú* Dragonfly, red. Not the same as *nifeefeechón*. Elder man has not seen this species at water, but in grass, and he has not seen its larva. Not a damselfly. Easily captured. Wonip.
- nipisipis kkón* Butterfly. SYN: *pingké*; *nipwisipwis*; *lipwéékúpwék*; *nisipwisipw*. Namoneas.
- nipwei* "Carpenter Bee." (Schreiner 1994).
- nipwisipwis* Butterfly. Wonip?.
- nisáásáá nepwin* Cicada. SYN: *soromá*; *soromei*; ?*marukoch*. Fónó.
- niseeffich* Leaf hopper; pest on *óni*, *Alocasia* sweet taro. SYN: *ppich*. Chukienú; Féupé.
- niseffich* Leaf hopper on *óni* sweet taro. Fefan.
- niseffich* Plant hopper (?) on *óni* sweet taro. Fefan.
- niseffichiffich* *Halobates* sp. Marine water strider. SEE: *nikkenin neeset*. ALT: *niseeffichiffich*.
- nisiipwisiipw*₁ SYN: *pingké*. Wonip.
- nisipisip*₂ Butterfly. Fósón.
- nisipwisipw*₃ Butterfly. Tol; Rómanum.
- nisoong*₁ Large black Cerambycid beetle, attracted to lights at night. SYN: ?*nisossong*. Wonip.

- nisoong*₂ An insect, perhaps a moth, found on *tunun* (ginger). Wonip.
- nisoong*₃ "a variety of large moth." (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).
- nisongong* Large, black Cerambycid, Long-horn beetle. Night-flying. SYN: *nifichimaas*; *nisoong*. LIT: *soong*, angry. Féúp.
- nisórrópwékú* SEE: *nisárrápwékú*.
- nitaaftaaf* Large black beetle, perhaps the large black cerambycid, long-horn, beetle. Doubtful. Farré.
- nitafamékúr* Stick insect. SYN: *nitafataf*. LIT: Hair Comb. Munien.
- nitafataf* The Stick Insect. SYN: *nitafamékúr*. ALT: *nitaafataaf*. Fósón; Féúp.
- nitukutukuniyos*₂ Cocoon. Stays under banana leaves. [Bagworms?]. Paata.
- nitúúkútúúkúniios*₁ Chrysalis, cocoon. LIT: package of the moth, *oos*. Farré.
- niwané* Egg of lice *Pediculus humanus* or crab lice *Phthirus pubis*. SEE: *kúú*; *kúú mmas*; *kuenimmas*; *ningner*. Wonip; Farré.
- nomwokkúk* Mosquito. Kuttu; Nama.
- nóong* Dipteran fly. SYN: *lóong*, *nóng*, *kinisó*, *machang*. Cognate in Kiribati is *nongo*.
- nómwokkúk* Mosquito. Namoluk.
- nóongin saamwon* *Chrysomya megacephala*. Large green blow flies. SYN: *lóongin merika*. Fónó.
- núkúkútong* An ant. SEE: *menúkkuk*. SEE: *úkech* for ref. (Elbert 1947).
- núkúsamwon* Carpenter bee? Leaf cutter? Bores into lumber. Often seen after typhoons or storms. Said not to bore in *ééméé* or *rekich* trees. Stuffs leaves of *simwetá*, the flame tree (page 213) into *niwowo* grass (*Phragmites karka*) until the lumen is full. Reportedly seen carrying yellow stuff into holes in wood. Wonip; Polle.
- núkúsóótin* Unconfirmed. Black cockroach. Wonip.
- núúng* Ants. The smallest species, on dead animals, meat. SYN: *ménúkkúk*; *ménús*. This word is not used in Wonip Village. Tol.
- oocháp* Dragonfly. Widely known.
- oos* Moth. Might be any night flier. ALT: *woos*. SEE: *nitukutuku nios*. [Jackson (1983) discusses derivation of *nios* as probably derived from the Spanish "dios," god; note that *os* or *oos* mean a kind of ghost, as well as the moth]. Namoluk.
- os* SEE: *oos*.
- pwáápwaán neeman* An unidentified insect. LIT: turtle of land. Wonip.
- paattaa* Grasshopper. Wené.
- pwétér* SEE: *pwétúr*. (Elbert 1947).
- pwétúr* Termite. Tol; Wonip.

- ppich* A leaf hopper on *óni* sweet taro. A severe pest. SYN: *niseefich*. Parem.
- pingké* Butterflies. SEE: *púngngké*. SYN: *nisiipwisiipw*, *?nipisipis kkón*. Wonip.
- púngngké* Butterfly. SYN: *lipékúpék*; *nisiipwisiipw*. Nama.
- réróroř* Termite. SYN: *pwétúr*. Puluwat.
- salesia niiken* *Halobates* sp. Marine Water Strider. SYN: *nikkenin neeset*; *kíú*. CF: *nákátáátán*.
- sefich* Black ant "not snip, not bite." (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).
- sing* Mysterious, unidentified, minute biting insects of Satawan, S. Mortlocks. They are said to be much smaller than *tengngú*, below, and to be red. There is a local tale relating to why one side of Satawan has these insects while the other is, according to the tale, free of them. Satawan.
- sisata* Honey bee. SYN: *?chuunen*. Sapuk Wené.
- soromá* Cicada. See note under *soromei*. Wonip.
- soromei* Cicada. SYN: *marukoch*; *nisáásáá nepwin*. The Japanese authors who wrote the section in the *Insects of Micronesia* on cicadas discuss local chuukese knowledge of cicadas. Chuukese children were able to collect numerous cicadas by clapping their hands about sunset. (Esaki & Miyamoto 1975). Fónó.
- teempwo* ?*Anax* sp., the largest dragonfly. Said to be the Japanese name for *nifeefeechón*. However, it may literally be the name of Japanese Zero fighter planes. SEE: *nifeefeechón*. Wonip.
- tengngú* *Culicoides* cf. *pelilouensis*. Biting midges; no-see-ums; punkies.
- tengngú* *Culicoides* cf. *pelilouensis*. Biting midges; punkies; no-see-ums. Reported introduction within memory of living persons. Chuukese have a theory that Americans introduced *tengngú* to drive the Japanese out of Chuuk. Wonip.
- ukech*₁ The largest species of ant. Large, black, huge jaws; forages on open ground. Nearly 1 cm. long. SYN: *niffich*. Fósón.
- ukéch* Big, black biting ant. The head is taken off, but it still bites; it is squeezed in the inner elbow as a game of daring. ALT: *ukech*. Satawan.
- úkech* ? "Species of large ant, larger than *núkúkútong*." (Elbert 1947).
- uun* Maggot. SYN: *métté*. Polle.
- uusekiichén* Undetermined, probably either a dragonfly larva or a mosquito stage (pupa?). ALT: *wusekiichén*.
- wéngiyiw* Possibly a name for black cockroach; said to be egg-shaped. Féúp.
- woocháp* SEE: *oocháp*.
- woos* SEE: *oos*. (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).

wos Small moths. SEE: oos. (Elbert 1947).

wukech SEE: ukech.

wuun SEE: uun.

muun Caterpillar.

ningnger Larva of body lice, *Pediculus humanus*, or crab lice, *Pthirus pubis*.

nitúkútúkúniios Cocoon.

8.5 LIFE CYCLES

niwané Egg of *Pediculus humanus* or *Pthirus pubis*.

fenin nóóng Fly egg.

wuun Maggot.

kuweichén Mosquito larva; Wiggler.

wusekiichén Unknown, mosquito pupa or dragonfly larva.

méété Maggot.

PHYLUM ECHINODERMATA

9.1 GENERAL NAMES

chénúkken This name, which means “sea ghost,” is used for more than one echinoderm, including ophiuroids, starfishes, and perhaps crinoids.

fíúú Starfishes, sand dollars and sea biscuits. LIT: *star*. Echinoderms have five-part symmetry; any of them resembling stars are probably referred to. Tol?

fíúún neeset SEE: *fíúú*, above. LIT: star of the sea.

penipen Some people use this as a general name for sea cucumbers; others do not. Fónó.

9.2 ASTEROIDEA:
STARFISHES

akkúng *Culcita novaeguineae*. Pin-cushion Starfish. ALT: *ékkúng*; *nikkar*. Nomwin; Pullap; Namoluk; Rééré Taloas.

arra *Acanthaster planci*. Crown of Thorns Starfish. SYN: *chéúkké*, *arratol*, *arratong*, *rááton*; *aráton*. Namoluk; Nomwin.

arratol *Acanthaster planci*. Crown of Thorns Starfish. ?Puluwat.

arraton *Acanthaster planci*. Crown of Thorns Starfish. SYN: *arra*, *chéwúkké*, *arratong*; *aráton*; *rááton*. Uman.

árráton *Acanthaster planci*. Crown of Thorns Starfish. Fefan.

*áráton*¹ *Acanthaster planci*. Crown of Thorns Starfish. Farré.

arrátong *Acanthaster planci*. Crown of Thorns Starfish. Fónó.

- árrátong* *Acanthaster planci*. Crown of Thorns Starfish. SYN: *arra*, *ar-ratol*, *chéúkké*, *rááton*.
Chukienú Tol.
- chénúkken* A starfish. One man observed of a small starfish that it looks like *chénúkken*, but is smaller. Farré.
- chéúkké* *Acanthaster planci*. Crown of Thorns Starfish. [This name is not widely known; it is the name of Centipedes throughout outer Faichuk, but its use as the name of this starfish is less widespread.] SYN: *arra*, *áráton*, *arraton*, *arra-ton*, *rááton*. Wonip.
- chéúkkéen neesit* SEE: *chéúkké*.
Acanthaster planci. Crown of Thorns Starfish. Wonip.
- ékkúng* *Culcita novaeguineae*. Pin-cushion Star. ALT: *akkúng*. SYN: *nikkar*. Wonei.
- erááton* *Acanthaster planci*. Crown of Thorns Starfish. [*chéúké* is not used in Fósón.] Fósón.
- fúú rán* *Linckia laevigata*. SEE: *púngún rán*. LIT: "star of rain." *Fúúráán* also is the name of Venus, meaning "star of morn-ing." Wonei.
- fúú* Starfish. Also refers to sand dol-lars, for example, which has a star-pattern on its test.
- fúún neeset* Starfishes. LIT: *fúú*, star—star of the sea.
- mennúkkamin neeset* *Acanthaster planci*. Crown of Thorns Starfish. Kuchuwa Taloas.
- nikkar* *Culcita novaeguineae*. Pin-cushion Starfish. SYN: *akkúng*; *ékkúng*. LIT: Several people have said this refers to the many stones ("teeth") inside.
Wonip; Féúp; Polle.
- nipéppérenút* Identified as a blue starfish; certainly *Linckia laevigata*. LIT: Probably means "the container of rain." A God of Rain (Goodenough & Sugita (1980) re-ported Elbert (1947)). (Gooden-ough & Sugita 1980).
- nipépérúnut* SEE: *nipéppérenút*.
(Goodenough & Sugita 1980).
- nipöppörenüt ?* SEE: *nipéppérenút*.
(Elbert 1947).
- niumipáre* Identified as a blue starfish, on Tsis. Undoubt-edly *Linckia laevigata*. SYN: *nipéppérenút*. Tsis.
- púngún ráán₁* *Archaster typicus*. Observed on the reef platform at Wonip Village in a state of pseu-docopulation, which is unique, among starfishes, to this species. Said to be used in love potion.
Wonip.
- púngún ráán₂* General reference to starfishes. SYN: *fú*. Wonip.
- rááton* *Acanthaster planci*. Crown of Thorns Starfish. Wonei; Fefan.
- tongola* *Acanthaster planci*. Crown of Thorns Starfish. Pullap.

9.3 OPHIUROIDEA: BRITTLE STARS, SERPENT STARS

Ophiuroids—brittle starfishes (because they are easily broken) or serpent starfishes—are, not surprisingly, not used as food. I have encountered very few names. All names have significant meanings. In general there seem to be certain categories: names that mean “sea ghost”; the same “house of rain” names as used for starfishes; and names referring to octopus, after superficial resemblance to those animals. One student insisted for months that there is an inedible octopus; eventually, it became clear she was referring to a brittle star.

anún leesit Ophiuroids. Brittle stars; serpent stars. LIT: sea ghost, see *chénúkken*. Namoluk.

chénuken Ophiuroids. Brittle stars; serpent stars. Farré.

chénúkken Ophiuroids. Brittle stars; serpent stars. LIT: sea ghost. SYN: *inen nippach*; *nippach*; *anún leesit*; *kuseiléngiléng*. The name *chénuken* may also refer to crinoids or other echinoderms. Faichuk; Farré.

*imwen uut*¹ Ophiuroids. Brittle stars; serpent stars. It was said that if we kill it, it will rain. Ulul.

inen nippach Ophiuroids. Brittle stars; serpent stars. Namoneás.

kúhan lerórh Ophiuroids. Brittle stars; serpent stars. First identified as an octopus that is not eaten, and which does not change color. Puluwat.

kuusei léngiléng Ophiuroids. Brittle stars; serpent stars. LIT: *kúús*, octopus the meaning of *léngiléng* is unknown. [But see Insects, as a general name for ants in the Mortlocks.] Namoluk; Losap.

kuusilengileng SEE: *kúuseiléngiléng*.

láám Ophiuroids. Brittle stars; serpent stars. Nomwin.

nippach Ophiuroids. Brittle stars; serpent stars. LIT: “octopus.” Namoluk.

9.4 ECHINOIDEA: SEA URCHINS AND ALLIES

The name for Lionfishes, Family Scorpaenidae, is in some dialects related to that of *Diadema* spp. sea urchins. *Ráárisúúsú*, for example, means “swimming sea urchin.”

char[?] *Heterocentrotus* sp. Slate Pencil Urchin. SYN: *lichar*. ALT: ?*chaar*. Rééré Taloas; Nomwin; Polle; Wonip.

farawa samwon Sea urchin, black, short spines. SEE: *lipukal*. Fanapanges.

fénúmw ?*Trypneustes* sp. [“numwun *fénún*” or “numwun wón *fénún*.” [*Fénúmw*?] is what hurts us, even if we don’t touch this sea urchin (it sheds *Pedicellaria*).] Taloas?

*fonom*₁ Possibly *Trypneustes* sp. or *Toxopneustes* sp. SEE: *fénúmw*. Polle.

- fonom*₂ An unidentified sea urchin.
SYN?: *nipukan*; *lipukál*.
- láár* *Diadema* spp. SYN: *laar*; *ráár*;
raar. Namoluk.
- laar*₁ *Diadema* spp. SYN: *ráár*, *raar*.
SEE: *lalaye*; *lipukal*.
Nomwin; Puluwat; Namoluk.
- laar*₂ possibly an irregular urchin.
Nomwin.
- lishar* *Heterocentrotus* sp. Slate Pen-
cil Urchin. SYN: *char*. ALT: *lichar*.
Eaten. Nama; Namoluk.
- likitooro* *Toxopneustes* sp.
Pullap; Tamatam.
- lipukal* A sea urchin. SEE: *puukaal*.
Puluwat.
- manniw* *Pedicellaria* shed by a cer-
tain black sea urchin, perhaps
Trypneustes sp. If this sea urchin
is held up-current, these pedicel-
laria, when shed, will drift to-
ward one, stinging painfully. SEE:
puukal; *nipukal*; possibly *fonom*;
fénúmw; *sórowa*; *farawa samwon*.
Nomwin.
- mwóchón* *Mespilia globulus*. Royal
Sea Urchin. Poisonous to step on.
Wonip; Polle.
- nipukan* A sea urchin, decorates it-
self, has black pedicellaria that fall
off. Its test reportedly is used for
handicrafts. SYN: ?*Fonom*.
Peniesenné.
- numwun fénúm* The pedicellaria that
are shed by a sea urchin, perhaps
Trypneustes sp. SYN: *manniw*.
Taloas.
- puukaal* A sea urchin. SEE: *nipukan*;
nipukal; *lipukal*. Nomwin.
- ráár* *Diadema* spp. SYN: *laar*; *láár*;
raar. Faichuk.
- raar* *Diadema* spp. Pin Cushion
Urchin. SYN: *láár*; *laar*; *ráár*.
Fónó; Uman; Taloas; Sapuk.
- ráripwech* *Echinothrix* sp. LIT: white
ráár. Wonip.
- sórowa* *Diadema* sp. Described as
spiny. Fefan.

9.4.1 IRREGULAR URCHINS: SEA BISCUITS AND SAND DOLLARS

Two groups of asymmetrical Echi-
noidea are called “irregular sea
urchins”—the sand dollars and sea bis-
cuits. These organisms are not rare in
Micronesia, but they are not important
economically. The sea biscuits and sand
dollars both may have poisonous spines,
but these are short, and not as spectac-
ular as those of true sea urchins.

Of several names for sand dollars,
one class of names, with several vari-
ants, refers to the play of skipping sand
dollars on the surface of the (calm)
ocean (for example *niterepéppép*, be-
low.) I don’t know how much these
names reflect the love of the Chuukese
for playing with words. I have found no
names for sea biscuits, other than per-
haps *fúú*, star.

- áterreppep* Sand dollars. Taloas.
- likatteréppép* Sand dollar. Tunnuk?
- mesan pii* Possibly sand dollars.
Fónó.

<i>nikapéppép</i>	Sand dollar.	Wené; Taloas.
<i>nikaterreppék</i>	Sand dollar.	Tunnuk.
<i>nisses</i>	Sand dollar. LIT: <i>ssís</i> , skip (on the surface).	Wonip.
<i>nitereppép</i>	Sand dollar.	Fefan.
<i>peppep</i>	Sand dollar.	Wené.
<i>tereppep</i>	Sand dollar.	Wené; Taloas.
<i>terreppép</i>	Sand dollar.	Wené; Taloas.
<i>terepéppék</i>	Sand dollar.	Wené; Taloas.
<i>terepóp</i>	Sand dollar.	Mwoch.

9.4.2 PROBLEMATICAL SEA URCHIN NAMES

lalaye A sea urchin, said to have long spines. [Possibly not a sea urchin, but the Lionfishes, see F. Scorpaenidae.] Puluwat.

9.5 SEA CUCUMBERS: HOLOTHUROIDEA

One locally important Holothurian, apparently an undescribed *Stichopus* species, has distinctly different names for small or large individuals in both Namoneas and Faichuk, though the names are different in those regions. It is not certain whether the size classes correspond between these two regions. In Faichuk, at least on Tol and Polle, *penipen* is called *pwurrek* when smaller,

at which time it lives in a shallower habitat; in Namoneas (Goodenough & Sugita 1980), apparently *tomwun*, which I have heard as a synonym of *penipen*, is called *ineuch*, when larger. The larger forms are found in deeper water; smaller individuals are found on certain shallow reef platforms.

A number of names for synaptid holothurians are also names of eels. *Nisópwúnú kachaw*, given as the name of an eel in Wonip, is also mentioned for synaptids. *Chiwát* is the name of a moray eel, but, on Nomwin, also the name of synaptids. Synaptids may also be lumped with nemertean worms. Not surprisingly, *téér*, a sipunculid worm, has been reported as a sea cucumber.

More work is needed to catalog the names of sea cucumbers.

<i>apaar</i>	<i>Holothuria edulis</i> .	Fefan.
<i>áppirrekich</i>	<i>Actinopyga mauritiana</i> . SYN: <i>ásseya</i> . Edible. [Unknown source.]	
<i>assea</i>	Presumably <i>Actinopyga mauritiana</i> . VAR: <i>ássea</i> .	Sapuk.
<i>ássea</i>	<i>Actinopyga mauritiana</i> . SYN: <i>áppirrekich</i> . [<i>assea</i> in Sapuk, but <i>ássea</i> in Mwmwán.] Edible. Fónó, Mwmwán, Uman.	
<i>asengúr</i>	VAR: <i>assúngúr</i> . (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).	
<i>aseeya</i>	Unidentified sea cucumber.	Nomwin.
<i>asseya</i>	SEE: <i>assea</i> , <i>ásseya</i> . (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).	
<i>assúngúr</i> ₁	Soft and long sea cucumber. SYN: <i>sikket</i> . ALT: ? <i>assungúr</i> . Wonei; Faichuk.	

- ássungúr₂* An unknown sea cucumber; under *Halimeda opuntia* patches. Also said to be under stones, like *tééfée*. Edible; cleaned until white and eaten, raw.
Wonip.
- ásúngúr* cf. *Holothuria impatiens*. Gleaned under edges of *Halimeda opuntia* patches. This is an incidental catch when when searching for *nimenger*. LIT: ?Chewy, crunchy, gristly. Wonip.
- chiwát* Synaptid holothurians. See also the eel by this name, page 100. ALT: *chúwát*. Nomwin.
- echcherewe* Known from Namoluk (conflicts with report of *echerewei₂*, below). Namoluk.
- echeerewe* SEE: *echerewei*. (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).
- echerewei₁* *Holothuria leucospilota* and possibly another long black species. CF: *soporang*. LIT: from the difficulty of getting it out from under rocks: there is something like a chant to say when pulling on it: *echerewe weiti a*. See also echiurian worms, page 37.
Faichuk.
- echerewei₂* It was said there are two kinds: 1. with red tentacles, found near rivers, and 2. with yellow tentacles, around big islands, including near Sapuk. Said not to be found on outer islands.
Sapuk, Wené.
- echerewei₃* A highly doubtful report suggests this as a name for *Holothuria edulis*. Wonip.
- entaapi* SYN: *pwoopwoo*, *téétá*. A species said to have been introduced to Chuuk by a Japanese business named Entaapi, after which the name of the organism.
Polle?
- féúpwech* A sea cucumber. Coral Reef Research Foundation specimen number OCDN 0302-M.
Paata.
- fúúfú* SEE: *nifúúfú*. Wonip.
- inen áttin* A small, cream or white, slender ($\frac{1}{4}$ "), smooth holothurian with the clam *áttin*, see page 52. In sand above the watermark at low tide. Fónó.
- inen pinik* A sea cucumber. Long and soft, it is found under the dock at Farré Village, Tol. See the bivalve *pinik*, page 56. Farré.
- ineuch* SEE: *inowuch*. (Elbert 1947).
- inouch* SEE: *inowuch*.
- inowuch* Said to be a name for large *tomwun*, which see. CF: *penipen*; *pwurrek*. VAR: *inewuch* (Goodenough & Sugita 1980). Another, uncertain, report seems to suggest this is the smaller species *Actinopyges echinites*. (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).
- kunnumma* A large, red, papillate sea cucumber. SYN: *penikaappar*.
Fónó.
- liseliselin waan Eyol* Synaptid holothurian. [This was also given as the name of an eel; so was *nisópwolopwol*, a synonym for this species.] LIT: painter on canoe of Eyol, a mythic character. SYN:

- nisémwaniol*; *seliselin waaniol*.
Namoluk.
- lisópwolopwol* Synaptid holothurian.
SYN: *nisémwaniol*; *liseliselin waan Eyol*; *selisel waaniol*, which see.
Namoluk.
- meichéén₁* *Actinopyga mauritiana*.
SYN: *ássea*. Polle.
- meichéén₂* An undetermined sea cucumber: described as brown, almost like a ball, to be found on the reef. May suggest *Actinopyga* sp.
Farré.
- meironap* An undetermined sea cucumber. It is said to be inedible, perhaps poisonous. Described as almost white; in sand. Farré.
- meisin* *Holothuria (Microthele) axiologa*. No cuverian tubules. Somewhat similar to *Bohadschia marmorata*, *pinik* (Wonip), and referred to as *pwiin pinik*, sibling of *pinik*. A favored food species. SYN: *pwoopwo*. Wonip; Wonei.
- mwóchchup* An unidentified holothurian, none on Fónó. Said to be found on the big reef, very hard, blackish. SYN: ?*mwichchén*.
Tunnuk, Wené.
- nifanan* *Stichopus chloronotus*. Inedible; used in octopus fishing. [The similarity is noted between *nifanan* and *nifén*; also some speakers reported *nifén* to be *S. chloronotus*.]
Wonip; Uman; Wonei.
- nifanang* Variant of *nifanan*.
Nómoneas. (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).
- nifféké* *Stichopus chloronotus*. SYN: *nikéfféu*. [This speaker switched back and forth between these two forms.] Fefan.
- nifén₁* *Stichopus horrens*. The intestines are eaten raw. [*Stichopus horrens* has at least two different names, *nifén* and *pwurek* (or possibly *púrek*, or *pwurrek*). This sea cucumber is eaten, but only the guts, which are eaten raw, on the fishing grounds. *Pwurrek* is also the name of the smaller sized *penipen*, in Polle and Wonip. In some villages, *pwurrek* has a third meaning—the guts of *Stichopus horrens*.] SYN: *nifúúfú*; *pwurrek*.
Outer Faichuk; (Goodenough & Sugita 1980); Polle.
- nifén₂* Questionably *Stichopus chloronotus*. Wonip.
- nifooto* *Stichopus chloronotus*. Used to chase octopus out of its hole. Farré.
- nifúúfú₁* Unknown sea cucumber, described as almost white, seen under stones. Farré.
- nifúúfú₂* *Stichopus horrens*. Found “*fán chia*” (near on “under” mangroves.) None in Fánaas, but there is on Polle side. The body is said not to be eaten, only the guts. SYN: *pwurrék*. Wonip.
- nika* An unidentified sea cucumber, possibly a rather large red papillate species. Sapuk, Wené.
- nikaach* *Holothuria (Thymiosycia) impatiens*; *H. (Th.) hille*. Edible. Elbert (1947) indicates this may be synonym of *núké*. Fónó.

- nikach* ? SEE: *nikaach*. (Elbert 1947).
- nikéfféú* *Stichopus chloronotus*. SYN: *nifféké*, which see. Fefan.
- niketeppar* *Holothuria edulis*. See also the bird by apparently the same name, page 180. Polle.
- nikimekim* Unknown sea cucumber, described as black, found under stones. Farré.
- nikukemei* Synaptid holothurians. Polle; Wonei.
- nikúúúúúkeme* Synaptid holothurian. Polle.
- nimenger*₂ Unidentified sea cucumber. Under stones. Like *téféfé*. Cleaned until white, then eaten raw. Wonei.
- nimenger* An unidentified sea cucumber. Small; under *Halimeda opuntia* patches; tough. Bumpy (*tarafféúfféú wón*); has very sticky Cuvierian tubules. Eaten: two are rubbed together, and eaten, unlike *penik*, which has to be really scraped well. Wonip.
- nimesetin*₁ Unknown sea cucumber, described as blackish with small dots or spots on it. Farré.
- nimesetin*₂ Unconfirmed. *Bohadschia argus*. [In Wonip this was mentioned as the name of a Pearl Fish, see page 106.] Polle.
- nimumukeme* Synaptid holothurians. ALT: *nimuumuukeme*. Wonip.
- nimuumuukeme* Synaptid holothurian. SYN: *Nisópwúnú kachaw*. Faichuk; Wonip.
- nimuumuukemei* Synaptid holothurians. Fósón; Wené.
- nimwumwukomái*¹ Synaptid holothurians. Fefan; Wonei.
- nimwuumwuukonei* Synaptid holothurians. ?Rómanum.
- ninuunuukeme* Synaptid holothurians. ALT: *ninúnúkeme*. Wonip.
- nipparappar* *Holothuria (Holodeima) edulis*. SYN: *penipen mii ppar*; *penichól*₃. Edible. Fónó.
- nipooit*₁ Black, similar to *echerewei*, but *nipooit* is found on reef islets, is soft, and has red tentacles; *echerewei* is rubbery and tough, has yellowish tentacles, and is found on the reef platform at Wonip. Wonip.
- nipooit*₂ Doubtful. Red, long, tough, papillate sea cucumber. SEE: *penikappar*; *kunnumma*. Polle.
- nisannawa* Synaptid holothurian. Inedible. Rowe & Doty (1977, pl. 8efgh), all synaptids. SYN: *senisen*, *chiwát*, *nimumukemei*. Fónó; Tunnuk; Peniasene.
- nisémwanion* Synaptid holothurians. [Perhaps derived from *liseliselin wáán Eyol*] Uman.
- nisenisen kemei* Synaptid holothurians. Féúp.
- nisópwúnú kachaw* Synaptid holothurians. SYN: *nimuumuukeme*. Wonip.
- nitekappar* *Holothuria edulis*. SEE: *niketeppar*.

- núké* Unidentified sea cucumber. Elbert indicates *nikach* may be a synonym. SEE: *nikaach*. (Elbert 1947).
- nukuchani* Unknown sea cucumber, described as yellow, found under stones. Farré.
- nukkum* *Holothuria leucospilota*. "Like *sópworrang*, but black." Tentacles also black. Fónó.
- pan pwéles* Unidentified sea cucumbers. Have Cuverian tubules. There are two types: one is possibly *Bohadschia marmorata*, from Rowe & Doty (1977, pl. 6g,h), and a second, *Holothuria (Cystipus) rigida*., from Rowe & Doty (1977, pl. 7f). Uman.
- peni-* Sea cucumber, in compounds only. (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).
- penichól* SEE: *penichón*.
Outer Islands.
- penichón₁* Means "black sea cucumber"; the name is widespread. One speaker from Parem indicated three kinds of *penichón*, specifically; they do not include *echcherewe* (*H. leucospilota*), which is black. 1. The first we can scrape the skin and eat; it is shallow. Possibly *Holothuria atra*. 2. "Long, has things like tentacles all over it"—*Stichopus chloronotus*, used in octopus hunting; 3. *Holothuria edulis*—pink on one side. There was a specific use for this one as well. ALT: *penichón*. Parem [the name is known on outer islands; perhaps ubiquitous.]
- penichón₂* *Holothuria (Halodeima) atra*. See also *nipparapar*. Polle.
- penichón₃* *Holothuria edulis*. SYN: *nipparappar*; *nitekappar*. Fónó.
- penifú* *Bohadschia argus*. Edible.
- penik₁* *Bohadschia marmorata*. Has cuverian tubules; Eaten. SEE: *penikappach*. Wonip; Polle.
- penik₂* *Bohadschia argus*; *B. marmorata*. Fónó.
- penik₃* A different species is known by this name on Namoluk than in Northern Namoneas. Namoluk.
- penik₄* ? A large yellow sea cucumber, with Cuverian tubules. (Elbert 1947).
- penik₅* SEE: Problematical holothurians, page 94.
- penikappach* Possibly *Bohadschia marmorata*. Another source also indicated *Labidodesmas pertinax*. Eaten. It may have been insinuated that its nickname is *penik*. LIT: *appach*, cuverian tubules (adhesive). Tunnuk, Wené.
- penikappar* A red species, not verified. SEE: *kunnumma*. Fónó.
- penikin mwuuto* SYN: *unufféú*, etc.
- penikö* Unknown. (Elbert 1947).
- penimwarrang* *Stichopus chloronotus*. Inedible; can be used to induce octopus and fishes to leave thier holes. LIT: *mwarrangarrang*, branchy. SYN: *nifanan*.
Fónó; also known from Namoluk.

- penipen*₁ General name, in some places or for some people, for sea cucumbers.
- penipen*₂ An unidentified, large, hard, yellow, deeply creased cucumber, with lines and pattern. Color variable, can be darker mauve or brighter yellow. No cuverian tubules. When small, Wonip Villagers refer to this sea cucumber as *purrek*. When large (*penipen*) it is found in the boulder coral (*Porites*) zone; when small (*purek*) it is found on the reef flat. SEE: *purrek*₂, when small. Eaten. *Purrek/pwurrek* are said to be more tender. Demands extended cooking. Wonip.
- penipen*₃ *Holothuria (Microthele) axiologa*. Polle.
- penipen*₄ *Actinopyga echinites*. Uman.
- penipen*₅ This is the family, general higher taxon on Namoluk, but perhaps not on Uman. [In Faichuk, *penipen* is for sure a specific species, but perhaps also the family name.] Namoluk.
- pónnóón* Undetermined sea cucumber, described as brown, on the reef. Farré.
- pwóónón* SEE: *pónnóón*. This may be the better occurrence. Wonip.
- pwoopwo* SYN: *meisin*; *entaapi*; *téétá*. Paata; Wonei.
- pwurrek*₁ *Stichopus horrens*. Intestines are eaten. SYN: *nifén*; *nifúúfú*. Fónó; Taloas; Uman.
- pwurrek*₂ Small *penipen*, on the sea grass flat (full grown individuals are found in deeper water, in *nein fféurupw*). Wonip; Polle.
- pwurrek*₃ SYN: *nifén*; *nifúúfú*.
- pwurrek*₄ In some communities it may mean intestines of *Stichopus horrens*.
- purök* ? SEE: *pwurrék*. (Elbert 1947).
- saporang* SEE: *soporong*.
- selisel waanniol* Synaptid Holothurians. LIT: painter of Eol's canoe (*waan Eol*). Namoluk.
- selisel* Synaptid holothurians. SYN: *selisel waanniol*; *nisannawa*. Namoluk; Losap.
- selisel* SEE: *senisen*.
- settimwú* Said to be like *penik*, but 6-8" long. ALT: ?*settimu*. Rééré Taloas.
- ssikket*₁ An unknown sea cucumber, described as staying under stones, brown and white, not more than finger long. It has been mentioned by a woman of Fefan together with *téér* (a sipunculid worm in Faichuk, see page 38, but uncertain for Fefan), and *nief*, perhaps another worm. Fefan.
- ssiket*₂ Unknown sea cucumber. Tentatively identified as *Holothuria (Mertensiothuria) pervicax* and/or *Chirodota rigida*. Edible. Fónó.
- sikket* SYN: *assúngúr*. Fónó.

- soporang*₂ A doubtful identification as a synaptid, a synonym of *chiwát*. Nomwin.
- soporang* Probably *Holothuria leucospilota*, and possibly at least one other species. SEE: *echerewei*₁. Sapuk, Wené.
- soporrang* Doubtful. One of three *Bohadschia marmoratus* of various types. CF: *penik*, *appach*. Wené.
- sópworrang* SEE: *soporang*.
- tééfé* An unidentified sea cucumber, about 6–8" long, white. Has Cuverian tubules. Said to be somewhat brown and white. Also said to be like *pwoopwo*. Wonei; Féupé; Farré.
- téétá* *Bohadschia marmoratus*. SYN: *entaapi*, *pwoopwo*. Polle.
- tomwun*₁ *Stichopus* sp. Large sea cucumber, brown to yellow with reticulated pattern. SYN: *penipen*, *purrek*. Goodenough & Sugita (1980) and Elbert (1947) suggested that larger specimens are named *inouch*. Rééré Taloas.
- tomwun*₂ Unverified, uncertain. *Actinopyga echinites*. Wené [A similar identification was given from Fónó, but included other species.]
- tomwun*₃ *Holothuria (Microthele) axiologa*. Identified from (Rowe & Doty 1977, pl. 7c). Uman.
- tomwun*₄ This name is known from Namoluk. Namoluk.
- tomun* SEE: *tomwun*. Elbert (1947) gives the synonym *ineuch* (page 89). (Elbert 1947).
- tör* See the sipunculid worm *téér*, page 38. Although glossed as a sea cucumber, it certainly is not. (Elbert 1947).
- uchchaa* A huge sea cucumber, up to 2.5' long, brown. Nomwin.
- únifféú* Unidentified; perhaps more than one species. Mentioned were *Bohadschia graeffei* and *Bohadschia argus*. ALT: *únúféú*, *winifféú*. This sea cucumber has pearlfishes, see page 106. Wonip.
- únúfféú* Unidentified sea cucumber, circles on surface; has Cuverian tubules. SYN: *penikin mwuuto*. Wonip.
- weiweiu* *Holothuria leucospilota*. SYN: *echerewei*. LIT: "pull it out"; see *echerewei*₁. Wonip.
- winifféú* A sea cucumber; has pearlfishes. Wonip; Polle.

9.5.1 PROBLEMATIC NAMES

appach Doubtful. One of three names given for *Bohadschia marmoratus* of various types. CF: *penik*; *soporrang*. Wené.

nipéénnéé An unidentified sea cucumber. Black skin, longer than a foot. Red meat, no tentacles. Tunnuk, Wené.

penik It was claimed that there are three names for *Bohadschia marmoratus* of various types: *penik*, *appach*, *soporrang*. Doubtful, but compelling if true. Wené.

9.5.2 HOLOTHURIAN
TERMINOLOGY

tarran Guts of... “*tarran penipen*,”
guts of *penipen*. SYN: *áffán*.

Wonip.

-*mwúú* Counting classifier for sea cu-
cumber or piece of feces. e.g.
emwú, *ruwémwú*,..., one sea
cucumber, two sea cucumbers,
... (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).

9.6 CRINOIDEA:
FEATHER STARS

áffán Guts. SYN: *tarr-an*. Fónó.

appach Cuvierian Tubules.

chénúkken Crinoid.

Wonei.

FISHES

In this chapter, fishes are listed mainly by family. The modified phylogenetic order that is used follows, for the most part, that of Myers, in *Micronesian Reef Fishes* (Myers 1991). The families of certain groups have been lumped into single categories; this has been done for categories Sharks and Rays; Eels; Baitfishes; and Flatfishes.

Names have been most usually elicited using photographs and drawings from books. Fortunately, many species of reef fishes can be readily identified on basis of external coloration; thus several general scientific treatises on reef fishes feature color photographs. Two books that have been relied upon consistently in the current work have been *Fishes of Coastal Southern Japan* (Masuda, Araga & Yoshino 1975) and *Micronesian Reef Fishes* (Myers 1991); a number of other sources were also important.

10.1 GENERAL NAMES AND HIGHER TAXA

Some very brief and very preliminary notes are included; much more effort is needed; this list does not even make up a compilation of prominent categories. Some worthwhile information can be found in Akimichi & Souchomal (1982) and the English language abstract of Akimichi (1981); there seem to be significant differences in these general categories between various dialects; more research is needed.

ffe Sting rays. [*Ffei* is the correct name of stingrays in Sapuk Village, Wené, but *sikách*, which see, is the correct term in Mwmwán Village, Wené.] Specific species include *ffeienap*; *ffeiepúk*; *ffeini-faro*; *nisúkuuch*. See Elasmobranchs, page 98. Sapuk, Wené.

iik General name for fish.

*iikeenoch*₁ Literally “reef fish,” but

- usually used to mean parrotfishes.
A marketplace term. LIT: reef fish.
- ikaaraw* Parrotfishes, family Scaridae, including for example *áár*, *chamochuk*, *ukuché*. Blue colored fishes. Uman.
- ikeééch* "Good fish." See Akimichi & Souchomal (1982).
- ikeffén* Category: fish with spines. May refer especially to rabbitfishes, F. Siganidae, but perhaps any spiny fish. E.G.: *mwéén*; *sárra*; *umwuné*; *sipor*.
- ikeffén* A general name including fishes with spines; in particular, rabbitfishes, "spiny fishes." LIT: *ffén*, spine. Wonei?
- ikeinin* Rabbitfishes. Refers to spines. Wonip.
- ikeinin* SEE: *Siganidae*, page 160.
- ikekkar* [As a higher taxon.] Includes *sewi*; *pveli-pwelá*; *sewiááw*; *ukuchaap* (Masuda, Araga & Yoshino 1975, pl. 42, 43, 44, 45). May also include *oropwin* and *kúnúféwú*. Namoluk.
- iken mataw* Category. "Ocean fish." E.G.: *angarap*; *saraw*; *toku*; *ánees*; *pwéúr*; *essinnew*.
- iken mataw* Ocean fish.
- iken ooch* Category. "Reef fish"; included fishes that eat corals. E.G.: *nuunu*; *pwuupw*. Families: *maaraw*; *áár*; *áápwo*; *niikóng*; *siwu*; *nittik*; *nuunu*. Uman.
- ikenen púnopún* Was referred perhaps to *moson*, which see, as perhaps a synonymous general name, but may have a wider generality. Nechééché Tol.
- ikengngaw* "Bad fish." In reference especially, but not exclusively, to toxic species.
- ikeninnis* Any fish with (poisonous) spines. Includes Siganidae. SYN: *ikeffén*; *ikeinin*. LIT: *nis*, smart, burn, sting. (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).
- ikenoch₂* Parrotfishes, family Scaridae.
- mwéén* May be a higher category including *sarra*, *kúffen*. Wonei.
- moson* May be a general name for all Apogonids, or may be even more general. SEE: *ikenen púnopún*. Féúp?
- nain Eyol* Any yellow fish. It is recognized there are infrequent anomalous yellow individuals, of various species of fish. See a color photograph of a yellow *Epibulus insidiator* in Myers (1991). There may also be a single yellow *mwoch*, page 157, *Ctenochaetus striatus*, or other species, out of thousands, or hundreds of thousands, of individuals. LIT: Child of Eyol. Puluwat.
- pwuupw* Family name for triggerfishes, of which there are a number of species. Nomwin.
- tiin₁* Small, immature, of any fish. For example, *tiin ukuché*, *tiin fitichu*, *tiin nipwisik*, *tiin umwulé*, *tiin fitá*, *tiin toom*. When used of people, on Tol, *tiin mwán*, for example, means "trying to act like a man, but not yet fully grown."

- SEE: *til-*
Chukienú; Wonip; Faichuk.
- tiin*₂ In a general sense, a very small fish. Largest example would be hand length. Puluwat.
- til-* (tin-) A prefix meaning small, in fish names. An exception is *tinipwu*. SEE: *tinipwer*; *tinimwer*; *tinin umwulé*; *tiniwóp* or *túlúwap*. See Alkire's wordlist (n.d.), for Woleai and Satawal. Namoluk.
- ffein nifaro* *Aetobatus narinari* Eagle Ray. SEE: *nifaro*. Féúp.
- ffeianap* A specific ray, unidentified. Féúp.
- irá penges* This or a similar name is used for Hammerhead Sharks. LIT: crucifix, cross, athwart, perpendicular.
- kolaali* *Carcharhinus melanopterus* Reef Blacktip Shark. SYN: *ochaali*. Pullap.
- lifaaro* Eagle Ray. SEE: *nifaro*.
- liimwei*₁ Blacktip Shark; small; felt to be very dangerous. Pullap.
- liimwei*₂ A shark, unidentified. Nomwin.
- limwaṛpaap* An unidentified shark. Pullap.
- limilim* *Manta* sp. Manta Ray. SYN: *ninumunum*; *nifinifin tounomw*. Pullap; Nomwin.
- lipaúpweṛ* *Triaenodon obesus* Reef Whitetip Shark; probably also Oceanic Whitetip Sharks. ALT: *nipéúpwech*. Pullap.
- lirééréfféú*₁ Thresher Shark or Nurse Shark. Outer Islands.
- lirééréfféú*₂ ?Thresher Shark. Nama.
- má Chew*₁ Stingray. Nomwin.
- má Chew*₂ Barb of stingray. Nomwin.
- metea* *Urogymnus asperrimus* The Porcupine Ray. Wonip.
- SEE: *til-*
Chukienú; Wonip; Faichuk.
- tiin*₂ In a general sense, a very small fish. Largest example would be hand length. Puluwat.
- til-* (tin-) A prefix meaning small, in fish names. An exception is *tinipwu*. SEE: *tinipwer*; *tinimwer*; *tinin umwulé*; *tiniwóp* or *túlúwap*. See Alkire's wordlist (n.d.), for Woleai and Satawal. Namoluk.
- doap* Hammerhead Shark. (Hodgson 1978). Fais.
- fáráyap* "Manta, devilfish." SEE: *fáriáp*. (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).
- fariap* (Elbert 1947).
- fariap* *Manta* cf. *alfredi* Manta Ray.
- fáriáp* Probably *Manta* cf. *alfredi*. Namoluk.
- ffe* Stingray, general name. SYN: *sikách* Various species are named, in particular, *ffeianap*; *ffeinifaro*; *ffeiépúk*. [*Ffei* is the correct name of stingrays in Sapuk Wené, but *sikách* is the correct term in Mwmwán Wené.]
Namoneas; Outer Islands?
- ffeianap* A species or type of stingray, possibly the Giant Reef Ray, *Taeniura melanospilos*.
Fósón; Wonip.
- ffeiapúk* An unidentified sting ray.

- nifaro* *Aetobatus narinari* Eagle Ray.
SYN: *nimwaken*; *ffeí nifaro*. *Nifaro*
is the name of a bird, also, see
page 179. Widespread.
- nifinifin* SEE: *nifinifin tounóm*.
Féupé.
- nifinifin tounóm₂* *Manta* cf. *alfredi*
Manta Ray. LIT: *tounóm*,
mosquito net. Probably includes
both *ninumunum* and *nifinifin*.
Nifinifin is believed to have octo-
pus like suckers, to chase and grab
fishermen. SYN: *Fáriáp*.
Féupé; Nomwin; Wonip Tol.
- ninget* Barb of sting ray. SYN:
máchew. Wonip.
- nimwaken* *Aetobatus narinari* Eagle
Ray. SYN: *nifaro*; *ffeí nifaro*.
Wonip.
- ninumunum* *Manta* sp. *Manta* Ray.
SEE: *nifinifin tounóm₂*. SYN: *lim-
ilim*. LIT: *nuumi*, fold. ALT:
?ninumwunumw.
Féupé; Sópuk Wené; Wonip?
- nipéúpwech* A white tip shark. LIT:
one with white arms. SYN:
lipaúpweñ. Farré.
- niréérééfféú* *Nebrius concolor* Nurse
Shark. SYN: *póóp*.
Wonip; Taloas.
- niröröfaü* "Thresher Shark." SEE:
niréérééfféú. (Elbert 1947).
- nisúk fitaw* A stingray. LIT: "one
with a tail like the leaves of the
plant *Merremia peltata*, *fitaw*,"
apparently because the leaf of
fitaw has a long stem (petiole),
like the tail of this stingray, which
has no finlets on the tail. Contrast
this with *nisúk uch*.
Féup; Wonip.
- nisúk uch* Probably a "feather tail"
stingray. LIT: "the one with a ba-
nana leaf tail," after streamer-fins
on its tail. Contrast *nisúk fitaw*.
Féup; Wonip.
- ochaali* Uncertain. A reef shark, ei-
ther black tip or white tip. SYN:
kolaali. Nomwin.
- oulángi* Hammerhead Shark. LIT:
this is the name of a pickaxe or
mattock. Nomwin.
- paaw* Shark, general name.
- pááwún lelélélé* Reef Sharks, gener-
ally. Pullap.
- pááwún leemataw* Ocean shark; eats
people. Includes the Whale Shark
(which may have no distinctive
name). Pullap.
- péraw* Shark, general name. SYN:
péchaw; *pókó*; *paaw*.
Nomwin; Ulul.
- peschau* Shark. Namoluk.
- péschaaw* Shark, general name. SYN:
pókó. Mortlocks.
- pókó* Shark, general name in the la-
goon. ALT: *?pokó*.
Chuuk Lagoon.
- pókón ooch* Blacktip Shark; proba-
bly any reef shark. LIT: "reef
shark." ALT: *pokóón ooch*.
Kuchuwa Taloas.
- pókóón iik* Reef shark. Lagoon.
- pókóón nenéené* reef shark. Farré.
- póóp₁* *Nebrius ferrugineus* Nurse
Shark.

- póóp₂* Unidentified shark. Pullap. *úkún* Caudal fin of a shark; tail of a ray. Polle.
- poub* *Triaenodon* sp. Whitetip Shark. (Hodgson 1978). Fais. *máchew* Barb, on tail of sting ray. Nomwin.
- pougle uch* An unidentified grey species of shark. LIT: *uch* may be reef. (Hodgson 1978). Fais.
- řomwolomwul* *Isistius brasiliensis* Cookie Cutter Shark. Puluwat.

10.3 EELS

- sikách¹* Stingray, general name. Several kinds of *sikách* have been identified, including *sikáchin* *núkún chia*; *nifaro*; *ffeianap*; *ffeiapúk*; *nisúk uuch*; *nisúk fitaw*. Even *nifinifin* was brought up. SYN: *ffe*. Compare with *ffe*, in Sapuk Wené. Wonip; Mechitiw.
- sikách núkún chia* SYN: *nisúk uuch* (above). It is the skin of this ray that is used as an abrasive, like sandpaper. The skin must be carefully removed while the ray is fresh.
- Wonip; also known in Féúp.
- sikáchin núkún chia* A type of stingray; contrasted with *nifaro*, Eagle Ray. SEE: *sikách₁*. Wonip.
- tonokkar* Although this may be the name of a mullet, it was felt by at least one man to be the name of a blacktip shark.
- uunaat* An unidentified shark. Mortlocks.
- asapwón* *Myrichthys colubrinus*. SYN: *seiwa* (also on Taloas). Taloas.
- áserapwów₁* Identified as being in the family of *niseningening*, but yellow. There may be several kinds on Tol. Féúpé.
- áserepwów₂* An eel or eels. Three were mentioned together as eels: *áserepwów*, *niseningening*, and *sewaanú*. Fósón.
- atoomei* SYN: *seiwaanú*, which see. LIT: breadfruit summoning magician, to whom these eels are sacred. Féúp.
- chénépwech* A white eel, spotted, about or less than about 2 ft. On the reef margin, *aúnú*, under stones, in holes. At low tide, they swim around on the reef in pools. They die if there is an excessively low tide. Fónó.
- chúwat₁* Identified with a photograph of *Gymnothorax kikado*, a large, brown mottled moray eel. SYN: *nopwut*. Losap.
- chiwat₂* Moray eel, large, almost yellow. See also synaptid holothurians, page 89. Nomwin.

- chiwát*₃ A large moray eel. When smaller, it is called *lopwut*.
Murilé.
- chúwát*₄ A large brown moray eel.
SYN: *lowputan mwéémwmwééngé*,
turrapon. SEE: *lapwot*.
Kuttu; Satawan.
- chiwet*₅ An eel, identified as white,
with ears. SYN: *sewaanú*. Fónó.
- chuwát* SEE: *chiwát*.
- chúwát* SEE: *chiwát*.
- féféén waan Eol* An eel. SEE:
lisópwólópwól. LIT: painter of the
canoe of Eol. Namoluk.
- heewaaniw* Tentatively identified as
Myrichthys colubrinus; possibly
another snake eel, or a complex of
eels. SYN: 'hewaanú, which see.
Pullap.
- houfeng* Possibly *Myrichthys colubri-*
nus. SYN: ?*sewaanú*. This identi-
fication contrasts with identifica-
tions received for *souéféng*. The
name of a clan on Pullap.
Pullap.
- howaaniw* Probably a snake eel. SEE:
heewaanú. Pullap.
- ikür* See page 106 Identified as
Gymnothorax thyrsoideus. (El-
bert 1947).
- kitit* *Anguilla* sp. Catadromous
(fresh water) eel. SYN: *tikit*;
uuchee.
Tol; Wonei; Polle; Outer Faichuk.
- lapwot* An eel, probably a moray.
Identified as being white, as op-
posed to *chúwát*. ALT: *lopwut*.
Satawan.
- limwaramwar fainipwúl*[?] An eel, per-
haps the Banded Snake Eel,
Myrichthys colubrinus. *Seiwaanú*
was said to be something else,
possibly a thicker bodied larger
brown, eared eel, observed sev-
eral times on the reef platform at
Wonip. Puluwat.
- liselingeling* SEE: *niseneningening*.
Nama.
- lisópwolopwol* Possibly *Myrichthys*
colubrinus. LIT: *pwólopwól* may
refer to its coloration. SEE: *féfén*
waan Eol. ALT: ?*lisópwólópwól*.
Namoluk.
- lisópwólópwól* SEE: *lisópwolopwol*.
- lopwut* moray eel, general name.
There are a few morays with spe-
cific names. Nomwin.
- lopwut seni féútong* Unidentified eel,
possibly a moray. LIT: "eel from
fire coral," *Millepora* spp.
- lopwutan mwmwéémwmwéng* A spe-
cific moray eel, the name means
"edible moray eel." SYN: *chiwát*
Nomwin.
- máripí* An unidentified kind of
(moray?) eel, white, in "*nelééléé*."
Tol.
- lihelingeling* A white and brown eel,
seen only at night. A largish
brown eel with a pronounced band
or saddle, and ear-like pectoral
fins. See *niseneningening*₂. Identi-
fied by a resident of Puluwat on
the base of its description as *li-*
helingeling. Puluwat.

- nimwararamwarsapwon* "Zebra eels." LIT: "garlands of varied colors." (Elbert 1947).
- niseneningening*₁ Unidentified. Probably several eels, variable from village to village. LIT: *sening*, ear. This name is used in scolding girls who don't listen to their parents, but wander around, like this eel wanders around the lagoon, even where it doesn't belong. ALT: *li-helingeling*; *liselingeling*. Farré.
- niseneningening*₂ A large, brown eel, on the Wonip reef flat, light colored with a distinctive series of bands behind the head? LIT: *sening*, ear, after pronounced, ear-like pectoral fins. Wonip.
- niseneningening*₃ *Rhinomuraena quaesita*.
- lisopwólópwól*₁ Possibly *Myrichthys colubrinus*. SYN: *sewaanú*, *seiwaanú*. This eel is not known as special in the Mid-Mortlocks; somewhat surprisingly, the name *seiwaanú* is not known on Ettal or Namoluk. Ettal.
- lisópwólópwól*₂ Stated to be longer than *seiwaanú*. Lukunor.
- nisópwunu kaachaw* cf. *Myrichthys colubrinus*. This eel is said to stay only on sand. *Seiwanú* was said to stay in the ocean. Wonip; Polle.
- nnopwut* SEE: *nopwut*. (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).
- nopwut*₁ General name for Moray eels. SYN: *lopwut*.
- nopwut*₃ (Two types of Moray eels were identified). 1. *máripí*, white, neléélée; and 2, *noputan fán och*: large, black, circles. Tol.
- nopwutan newu* SYN: *newu*. Fónó.
- nopwutun fán och* A kind of moray eel, large, black, circles. Tol.
- raap* Moray eel. SEE: *turapon*, *te rabono*. Pingelap.
- saiwaanú* SEE: *seiwaanú*. Satawan.
- seiwa* *Myrichthys colubrinus*. SYN: *asapwón*; *sewaanú*. Taloas.
- seiwaanú*¹ ?*Myrichthys colubrinus*, and probably other species of snake eels of the family Ophichthidae. There seems to be a great range of variability in use, or even knowledge of, this name. Synonyms vary from place to place; the name seems to refer, like *niseneningening* (which see) to various eels in various places. SYN: *seiwa*; *nisopwolopwol*; *hewaanú*; *houeféng*; *asapwón*. ALT: *sewaanú*; *seewaaníw*. Widespread. Not Namoluk or Ettal.
- sewaanú*₂ (*heewaanú*) Said to have ears. SEE: *limaramar fainipwúl*. *Seiwaanú*, an eel, or eels, has special significance. Damm & Sarfert (1935) discussed at length a ritual associated with this eel that they attended on Puluwat, early in this century. This eel is associated with traditional breadfruit spirits. There are multiple synonyms; however this eel (or eels) has not been positively identified. It is possible there are different eels involved on different islands. Residents of some islands (like Ettal) are completely unaware of the cultural associations of the eel for

residents of other islands, or even of this name.

I have tentatively identified *seiwaanú* as *Myrichthys colubrinus*, at least in many instances. But other names have been given for both specimens and photographs of this eel; and *seiwaanú* has sometimes been described as something quite different.

The eels *niseningening* are similar, if, in some cases, not identical. ALT: *seiwaanú*. Puluwat.

seraü A sand eel. (Elbert 1947).

sokuliyaw Any moray eel can be called by this name. He noted this in reference to an FSM postage stamp. Nomwin.

*sowueféng*₁ A big, black eel, caught in fish traps. The name of a clan. This eel usually eats all the fish in the trap. This clan always makes trouble between clans. SYN: *houeféng*.

Lukunor.

*sowuéféng*₂ A big eel. Ifaluk.

tikit *Anguilla* sp. SYN: *kitit*; *uuchee*. Namoneás.

tikiton Unknown; unidentified eel. Fósón.

túrapon A brown moray eel. Different than *lopwut*. SYN: *?lapwot*; *chiwát*; *lopwutan mwéémwmwééngé*. [In Kiribati (The Gilbert Islands) the general name for moray eels is *rabono*. Since every noun must be preceded by an article, “*te*,” the name of the eel is spoken “*te rabono*.” It is then of interest that a certain large moray eel

in the Southern Mortlock Islands is spoken of as “*túrapon*”. See also the sipunculid worm *teipwo*, page 38].

Lukunor; Oneop; Mwóch.

turapon SEE: *túrapon*

*uuchee*¹ Freshwater eel. This is said to be the correct name in these villages. SYN: *tikit*; *kitit*.

Fósón; Chukienú; some in Féúp.

10.4 MEGALOPIDAE: THREADFINS

pot *Megalops cyprinoides* Indo-Pacific tarpon. Was pointed to without hesitation; *Chanos chanos* was unfamiliar.

Kuchuwa Taloas.

10.5 CHANIDAE; ALBULIDAE; ELOPIDAE: MILKFISH, BONEFISH, TARPON

The closely related milkfish (Chaniidae), tarpons (Megalopidae) and bonefishes (Albulidae) are difficult to distinguish from photographs; these, in turn, are possibly confused with mullets (Mugilidae, see page 150), as well as flagtails (Kuhliidae, see page 122). All these names need to be rechecked.

Pot is often mentioned; it is often stated that it moves between fresh and salt water. Several residents of Chuuk Lagoon have identified it as a tarpon,

cf. *Elops machinata*. It may also be the name of *Chanos chanos*, Milkfish in some places.

áách Milk fish (sic). SYN: *waawa*. (Akimichi & Souchomal 1982).

ikeinán Identification equivocal. Possibly the bonefish, *Albula* sp. But see Polynemidae, page 153.
Taloas.

ách "Milkfish." See Mullidae, page 136. [Confusing.] (Elbert 1947).

kúwenifat "Bonefish." LIT: "lizard of the shallow flats." (Elbert 1947).

neou *Albula* sp. Bonefish Satawan.

pánnú A freshwater fish. SEE: *pe-neaw*. (Elbert 1947).

peneaw *Chanos chanos*. CF: Kuhlidae, page 122. Wonip.

poot SEE: *pot*. (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).

*pot*₁ *Elops machinata* Tarpon. Wonip; Dublon?

*pot*₂ Unidentified. (Elbert 1947).

*pot*₃ *Chanos chanos* Milkfish. [Possibly the Milkfish in at least some places.] (FSM DMR n.d.).

tettel *Chanos chanos* Milkfish. Satawan.

waawa *Chanos chanos*. SEE: *áách*. (Akimichi & Souchomal 1982)
Satawal.

10.6 PLOTOSIDAE: MARINE CATFISHES

hipor *Plotosus lineatus*. ALT: *sipor*.
Puluwat.

sipor *Plotosus lineatus*. Tol.

sopor[?] *Plotosus lineatus*. SYN: *sipor*.
Losap.

súpoúr[?] *Plotosus lineatus*. Nomwin.

10.7 BAITFISHES

mwuuch A small baitfish, close to shore. ?Anchovy. Very small.
Murilé; Fónó.

*noou*₁ An anchovy. SYN: *moorai*.
Féupé.

*noou*₂ Probably an atherinid. Polle.

morai A small schooling fish. Different than *mwuuch*; slender; precedes *senif*. Said to happen perhaps four times a year: first comes *morai*, then *senif*. *Morai* is said to stay longer than *senif*. Farré.

morrek In answer to my inquiries concerning small, red schooling baitfishes that the fish especially liked, I was told of this fish. Even if this does not turn out to turn out to be the O-fish, *Lepidozygus tapeinosoma*, these will be interesting fish to learn about. CF: *ni-morrek* and *nimurrek*. Wonip.

mwuch A very small schooling baitfish, thrownetted. Not *nienika*.
Féupé.

*nienika*₁ Flattened laterally. The bird *nipéúánney* likes this fish. SEE: *tinipwer*₁. Wonip.

*nienika*₂ *Spratelloides delicatulus* (from a specimen label, probably at Chuuk DMR n.d.).

nimorrek SEE: *morrek*, above. SYN: ?*morrek*; *nimurrek*. Wonip.

nimurrek SEE: *morrek*, above. SYN: ?*morrek*; *nimorrek*. Wonip.

niyenika SEE: *nienika*. (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).

nou Unidentified baitfish. SEE: *nou*, page 106 Wonip.

senifané (OFCF Officers¹) “Sardine.”

senifané Said to be larger than *senif*. One guess, from a drawing in Myers, is *Amblygaster sirm*. Tol; Wené.

tiil “Small.” There are *tiil* for many species (perhaps all) E.G.: *tiliwóp*; *tilipwu*; *tilin umwulé*. Namoluk.

*tiil*₂ Seemed to indicate almost any of a mixed assortment of baitfishes. At night they move in luminescent schools, a couple of feet in diameter. Nomwin?

tiil A baitfish about 1” long. May be owned on Pullap. See Alkire (n.d.). Pullap.

tiin SEE: *tiil*.

tinimwer Described as a small red fish, likes to stay outside the reef in the blue ocean. Stays in the mangroves at times, and at other

times it “doesn’t want to stay in the mangroves; it goes out in the ocean.” CF: *tinipwer*. Tol.

*tinipwer*₁ A baitfish, not strongly compressed laterally, similar to *nowu*, which is like *senif*; unlike *nienika*, which is flattened. CF: *nienika*₁. Wonip.

tinipweer An unidentified fish, white, elongate, 2.5–3.5” long. ALT: *tinipwer*. Wonip.

weṛrik Finger-long, small baitfish. Pullap.

10.8 CLUPEIDAE: HERRINGS

Three fishes remain to be clarified: *semen*, *sesemen*, and *senifané*. They have all been identified from photographs or drawings books as similar to *Amblygaster* sp. *Senif* is found in Chuuk Lagoon, not in the outer islands; it may not necessarily be a single fish.

semen Possibly *Amblygaster sirm*. See Masuda, Amaoka, Araga, Uyeno & Yoshino (1984, Pl. 21I). It is suggested this is a type of *senif*, that *senif* includes several different fish. This one is more red around the mouth. SEE: *sesemen* also. Kuchuwa Taloas.

*senif*₁ *Herklotschthys quadrimaculatus* Gold Spot Herring. Said to be born of the lizard *kinom*. (Bollig 1927) cited this fish as

¹Overseas Fisheries Cooperation Foundation.

poisonous during certain plankton blooms, called *nitopw*; Tol Islanders today consider this poisoning to be associated with certain places. *Senif* are reportedly found in Chuuk Lagoon, but not at the outer islands.

Faichuk; Widespread in Lagoon; Polle; Taloas.

*senif*₁ *Herklotsichthys quadrimaculatus* Gold Spot Herring. Probably a good id, in field as well as from a photograph. It is believed locally that lizards give issue to *senif*.
Tol.

*senif*₂ Two specimens in the Chuuk State Marine Resources office (Chuuk DMR n.d., seen by the compiler in about 1990, prior to the construction of the new office) are labelled as *senif*. 1. *Harengula* sp. and 2. *Herklotsichthys punctata*. But see *senif*₁.

*senif*₃ *Harengula ovalis* (from specimen label). (Chuuk DMR n.d.).

*senif*₄ Consistent with the entry for *semen* (which see), it is possible that *senif* is more than one fish.

*senifana*₁ Possibly *Amblygaster clupeoides* or *Amblygaster sirm*.

*senifana*₂ *Dussumieria hasselti* (from specimen label). (Chuuk DMR n.d.).

*senifané*₃ Bigger than *senif*; a bit flatter. Niku Tol; Fósón.

sesemen An unidentified fish, distinct from *semen*. Possibly *Amblygaster sirm*, or similar. SEE: *semen*. Kuchuwa Taloas.

10.9 SYNODONTIDAE: LIZARDFISHES

ainiwow *Synodus* spp. Lizardfishes.
This name has been given for a sand perch, F. Pinguipedidae—see page 153 Nomwin.

nikoun *Synodus* spp.; *Saurida* spp. Lizardfishes. Wonip.

sieffar *Synodus* spp. Lizardfishes. Satawan.

10.10 CARAPODIDAE: PEARLFISHES

Eel-like fishes, live in body cavities of sea cucumbers (page 88), pincushion starfishes (page 84), and other invertebrates.

ikéér *Carapus* sp. Pearlfish. See eels, page 100 Kuchuwa Taloas.

nimesepar *Carapus* sp. Pearlfish, in *penipen*, see page 88. CF: *nimesetin* (with caution) Wichukunó; Wonip.

nimesettin *Carapus* sp. Pearlfish, from the holothurian *únifféú*, see page 88 Wichukunó; Wonip.

nissópwukken Possibly a name for *Carapus* spp. Pearlfish? Polle.

10.11 ATHERINIDAE: SILVERSIDES

Taloas?; Losap?

nou *Allanetta forskal* (from specimen label). The genus *Allanetta* is not mentioned in (Myers 1991). (Chuuk DMR n.d.).

*ássess*₁ *Hemiramphus far* Spotted halfbeak. LIT: *sses*, run fast. Said to jump when people are torch fishing. Wonip.

*ássess*₂ Perhaps all halfbeaks. Wonip.

nou *Allanetta ovalua* (from specimen label). SEE: baitfishes, page 105. (Chuuk DMR n.d.).

awekéng Perhaps a halfbeak, said to be “almost like *chopwuchopw*.” LIT: Sharp mouth. Nama.

aweppek Halfbeaks? Fónó.

10.12 BELONIDAE: NEEDLEFISHES

Akimichi & Souchomal (1982) list several species of belonids, as would be expected on outer islands. Note the parallel in the names for belonids and marlins, Istiophoridae, page 164.

aepepek “Needlefish.” (Elbert 1947).

fénéún Possibly a needlefish, square in cross-section. (But see Hemiramphidae, next section.)

Wonip.

nitakatak Looks like word-play. SYN: *taak*. Féúp.

taak Needlefish. SYN: ?*awekkéng*; *aweppek*. Widespread.

tekúter Possibly a kind of *taak*. SEE: *tekular*, page 165. Nama.

*chopwuchopw*₁ Halfbeaks, nonspecific. LIT: because of a structure inside (swimbladder?) that pops (*chopw*) when squeezed between the fingers. SYN: *fénéúng* may be a synonym; *fana*; *nisomwomw*. Polle; Nama; Nomwin; common.

*chopwochopw*₂ A halfbeak, thin, longer than *fana*. Féúpé.

*fana*₁ A halfbeak, white, large, deep-bodied. Compare with *fénéún*. Outer Faichuk.

*fana*₂ Hemiramphids. Puluwat.

*fana*₃ “Small needlefish (*taak*).” (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).

féna A halfbeak, resembling *Hemiramphus quoyi* (Masuda, Araga & Yoshino 1975, pl. 21G). [Perhaps larger than *chopwochopw*.] “Some may say *chopwochopw*.”

Nomwin.

10.13 HEMIRAMPHIDAE: HALFBEAK

áchekéng A halfbeak, on the reef, on the surface, 12” or so long.

*fénéún*₁ A halfbeak, described as having yellow spots in the middle. May suggest *Hemiramphus far*. CF: *fana*, *chopwochopw*, *nisomwomw*. ALT: ?*fénéúng*.

Outer Faichuk.

*fénéúng*₂ Spotted on sides. Maybe 1.5" deep, shorter beak than fana. Again suggests *Hemiramphus far*. Féúpé.

nifanakön see: *nifanakén*. (Elbert 1947).

nifanakén A small black half-beak in mangroves, suggesting *Zenarchopterus dispar*. SYN: *nisomwomw*; *nisomwoukech*. LIT: *kéng*, sharp. (Elbert 1947).

nisamwomw SEE: *nisomwomw*.

*nisomwomw*¹ Possibly *Zenarchopterus dispar*. Described as a green halfbeak, but said that its color varies with its environment; small, only found in mangroves, suggested not to be seen even a few feet out on the reef flat. ALT: *nisomwomw*. SYN: *nisomwoukech*; *nifanakén*. Féúpé; Wonip.

nisomwomw SEE: *nisomwomw*. CF: *lisomwoukech*. Polle.

*nisomwomw*₁ Possibly *Zenarchopterus dispar* The Estuarine Half-beak. ALT: *nisaamom*. SYN: *nisomwoukech*; *nifanakén*? LIT: Said to mean "kill your father." Féúpé; Wonip.

nisomwoukech Possibly a halfbeak, if so, it may be *Zenarchopterus dispar*. CF.: *nissomoumw*. A small fish in the mangrove swamp, brown. Possibly *nisomwomw*. Polle.

10.14 EXOCOETIDAE: FLYING FISHES

chocho Flying fish. [Elbert gave this as a name on Nomwin.] (Elbert 1947) Nomwin.

hóuwal Flying fish. SYN: *méngar*. Puluwat.

*méngar*¹ SYN: *hóuwal*, for Puluwat. ALT: ?*mengar*.

Puluwat; Nomwin.

menger Flying fishes. *Méngér* may be the better name; however, *menger* was apparently acceptable. Kuchuwa Taloas.

méngér Flying fish. Kuchuwa Taloas; Tol.

nimenger Flying fish. Wonip.

10.15 HOLOCENTRIDAE: SQUIRRELFISHES AND SOLDIERFISHES

achaua A squirrelfish. Possibly a synonym is *niftipürü* (*niftipürú*). SEE: *achawa*, *Scolopsis lineatus* (Family Nemipteridae, Spinecheeks, page 134). (Elbert 1947).

asonóng A very red squirrelfish. Unidentified. See Sweepers, page 137. (Elbert 1947).

aungör SEE: *awenger*. (Elbert 1947).

awenger "A species of squirrelfish ... nibble-mouth." Variants given: *awanger* and *awúnger*. (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).

- awúnger*₃ May be a family, including *sarra*, *mwéén*, *kkúch*, etc. Fónó.
- awúnger*₁ *Sargocentron* spp.; *Neoniphon* spp. SYN: *onger*; *úkkúch*; *kkúch*. Fónó.
- awúnger*₂? *Neoniphon sammara*. SYN: *awenger*; *onger*; *úkkúch*. CF.: *onger*. Nomwin.
- chamwomwoch* *Myripristes* spp. SYN: *mwéén*. LIT: short head. Faichuk.
- fitipürü* A squirrelfish. Unknown. (Elbert 1947).
- haara* *Sargocentron spiniferum* Long-Jawed Squirrelfish. SYN: *sarra*. There is a saying: “*le ingin harra*.” Said of someone of either sex, it is a comment on the beauty or handsomeness of a person’s red gums. “Very shiny red of the (dorsal) fins of *harra*.” [This must be the dorsal fin, as the other fins of *harra* (at least in the photograph in Elbert (1947, pl. 18)) appear to be yellow.] Puluwat.
- ingippar*₁ *Sargocentron spiniferum*. SYN: *sarra*; *inippar*?. LIT: red dorsal fin. Namoluk.
- ingippar*₂ A large, very deep dwelling bottom fish. Lukunor.
- inipar* SEE: *ingippar*. LIT: *in*, dorsal fin (Lagoon); *ing*, dorsal fin (Mortlocks)—“red fin.” (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).
- kkúch*₁ *Sargocentron* spp.; *Neoniphon* spp. Squirrelfishes. SYN: *úkkúch*; *sarra mi kúkkún*? Losap; Nama?; Fónó.
- kkúch*₂ Unidentified squirrelfish or squirrelfishes. May be bigger than *onger*. SYN: *kuchaa*. Farré.
- kkúcha*₁ Unidentified squirrelfish or squirrelfishes. Bigger than *onger*? SYN: *kkúch*. ALT: *kkúchcha*. Namoneas.
- kkúchcha*₁ *Neoniphon* spp. Squirrelfishes. Is a synonym of *onger*. [Might in itself refer to red species.] ALT: *kkúcha*. Polle.
- kkúchcha*₂ *Sargocentron tiere*; *Sargocentron violaceum*; *Neoniphon* spp.; *Sargocentron caudimaculatum*. Wonip.
- kkúchcha*₃ An epithet, for guys who mill around, back and forth, in and out of their houses: *ruérueen kkúchhca*. ALT: *kkúcha*. Polle.
- kkúchchafanafan* *Sargocentron diadema* Crown Squirrelfish. LIT: *kkúchcha* of canoe builders. Said to be forbidden for canoe builders to eat. Polle.
- kkúcháátik* An unknown squirrelfish. [Was named as *Holocentrus diadema*, to which I have not been able to find a reference.] Mortlocks.
- kkúchappar* A distinct fish. Red *kkúch*. Losap or Namoluk.
- kúch* SEE: *kkúch*. (Elbert 1947).
- kkúchúmeimwéén* ?*Neoniphon opercularis*. Nomwin.
- leet*₁ *Sargocentron tiere*; *S. punctatissimum*; *S. violaceum*. [*let*, honest; *leet*, name of a fish.] Namoluk.

- leet*₂ *Sargocentron violaceus* Violet Squirrelfish. Puluwat.
- leet selet* *leet* (which see) that is not *leet*. It has been suggested to be half red, half white. LIT: *leet ese leet*. Namoluk.
- let* *Sargocentron tiere* Blue-Lined Squirrelfish. (FSM DMR n.d.).
- mwéén*₁ *Myripristis* spp. Soldierfishes. [Possibly some squirrelfishes, including *Sargocentron praslin*, in some places.] Widespread.
- mwéén*₂ Possibly a higher taxon, including all Holocentrids? Wonei.
- mwéén fféúchól* *Myripristes adustus* Bronze Soldierfish. When small, it is called *tiin mwmwén*. *Fféúchól* refers to heavy, black mountain rock. Nama.
- mwéénékkar* *Myripristes adusta* Bronze Soldierfish. LIT: burned *mwéén*. ALT: *mwéénúkkar*. [In the Marshall Islands, this or a similar fish is called *méén kren*, which may have a similar meaning.] Namoluk.
- mwéénéppar* All the red *Myripristes* spp. Soldierfishes. Namoluk.
- mwéénúkkar* SEE: *mwéénékkar*.
- mwön* *Myripristes berndti* Bigscale Soldierfish. SEE: *mwéén*. (FSM DMR n.d.).
- mön* SEE: *mwéén*. (Elbert 1947).
- onger*₁ Squirrelfishes, probably *Neoniphon* spp., *Sargocentron* spp. SEE: *kkúch*₃. Farré; Polle.
- onger*₂ Doubtful. Identified as any Holocentrid, including *mwéén*. SYN: ?*awúnger*. Farré.
- ósónong* "A species of squirrelfish, very red." SEE: *asonóng*. (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).
- sara* SEE: *sarra*. (Goodenough & Sugita 1980; FSM DMR n.d.).
- sarra*₁ *Sargocentron spiniferum* Long-Jawed Squirrelfish. SYN: *ingippar*. Tol; Nama?; Namoluk (but see *ingippar*); Fónó.
- sárra*₂ Perhaps in some cases *Sargocentron caudimaculatum*, the Tailspot Squirrelfishes. Fósón.
- sárra* SEE: *sarra*.
- sarra mi kúkkún* SYN: *kkúch*. Fónó.
- tilimwéén* [I was given a long list of species, most of the *Myripristes* spp. in Masuda, Araga & Yoshino (1975). However, this probably means "small *mwéén*."]]
- úkkúch*₁ *Sargocentron praslin* Dark-Striped Squirrelfish. Namoluk.
- úkkúch*₂ SYN: *awúnger*. Namoluk.
- úkkúchúkkar* *Neoniphon opercularis*. LIT: burned *úkkúch*—note the prominent dark coloration on the dorsal fin. Namoluk.

10.16 AULOSTOMIDAE: TRUMPETFISHES

name, on Polle, of the cornetfish,
see *nimeiffé* below.] See the cor-
netfish *ffán mór*. Polle.

Trumpetfishes and Cornetfishes are easily confused. In some cases, the same names are used indiscriminately; in other cases, careful distinctions are made. [This may actually vary from speaker to speaker.]

álipaapaa *Aulostomus* sp. Possibly also *Fistularidae*. Losap; Nama.

enipaapa₂ *Aulostomus chinensis*. Also refers to *Fistularidae*. [It was insisted, surprisingly, that this name also refers to *Aeoliscus* sp.; compare *nimeiffé*.] Rééré Taloas.

enipaapa₁ *Aulostomus chinensis* Trumpetfish. Tol.

enipaapaan nein áán *Aulostomus* sp. SEE: *enipaapa*, *Fistularidae*, below this page; *kúenin nein áán*, below.

ffáá mór It is uncertain whether this name refers to *fistulariids*, *aulostomids*, or both. This is a good name. Polle.

kúenin nein áán *Aulostomus* sp. LIT: lizard of the *Acropora* (staghorn coral) zone.

nimeiffé₁ *Aulostomus chinensis* trumpetfish. SEE: *nimeiffé₂*. [This name is used on both Polle and Tol; on Tol it may refer to both the cornetfish and the trumpetfish, but one Polle speaker was clear, it refers only to the trumpetfish.] SEE: *ffán mór*, *Fistularidae*, below. Tol.

nimeiffé₂ *Aulostomus chinensis* Trumpetfish. [This is not the

10.17 FISTULARIDAE: CORNETFISHES

álipaapa *Fistularia commersonii* Cornetfish; Smooth Flutemouth. Namoluk.

einimeiffé *Fistularia commersonii* Cornetfish; Smooth Flutemouth. SEE: *nimeiffé*. Tol.

enipaapa₁ *Fistularia commersonii* Also said to refer to Trumpetfishes. Rééré Taloas.

enipaapa₂ *Fistularia commersonii* Cornetfish; Smooth Flutemouth. As opposed to *enipaapaan nein áán*, which is a trumpetfish (see above). Kuchuwa Taloas.

enipaapa "A species of garfish." (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).

ffáá mór A good name, although it is uncertain whether it refers to *fistulariids*, *aulostomids*, or both. Polle.

ffán mór *Fistularia commersonii* Cornetfish; Smooth Flutemouth. SEE: *nimeiffé*, below. SYN: *nimeiffé*; *enipaapa*. Polle.

lipaapaa SEE: *enipaapa*; *álipaapa*. Nomwin?

nimeiffé *Fistularia commersonii* Cornetfish; Smooth Flutemouth. Tol.

10.18 CENTRISCIDAE: SHRIMPFISHES

assááp A centriscid; possibly a shrimpfish, perhaps not. Murilé.

atongotong *Aeoliscus strigatus*
Shrimpfish. Nama; Féúpé.

soow *Aeoliscus strigatus* Shrimpfish.
It was emphasized this is not
nikéúinin. Fefan; Polle.

uee An unidentified centriscid fish.
Wonip.

10.19 SYGNATHIDAE: PIPEFISHES AND SEAHORSES

anikotor Pipefishes. LIT: alligator.
Wonip.

asses Uncertain; possibly pipefish.
Note: *áásses* is listed as *Hemiramphus far*.
Wonip.

kiilél Pipefishes. Puluwat.

nikeueinin SEE: *nikéúinin*. (Elbert 1947).

nikúweniin SEE: *nikéúinin*. SYN:
orisin neeset; *orisin sáát*. (Good-enough & Sugita 1980).

nikéúinin *Hippocampus* spp. Seahorse. There was some suggestion of a belief that seahorses are the offspring of the seagrass *Enhalus acoroides*. It was emphasized that this is not the name of the shrimpfish. Polle?

sii ooris (From English) Sea horse.
Only seen when the water is going to be calm. Féúpé.

10.20 PLATYCEPHALIDAE: FLATHEADS

noúnoú Flathead, but also any of the nondescript fishes resembling Scorpaenids, which see, below.
Nechééché Tol.

túrúsapwpow Specifically a flat-head. LIT: puffed up cheeks.
Kuchuwa Taloas.

10.21 SCORPAENIDAE: STONE-, LION-, AND SCORPIONFISHES

Scorpaenids are included in the category of *ikeffén*, spiny, stinging fishes. *Synanceja* sp. stonefishes are potentially deadly.

ineinó Unidentified scorpionfish. (Elbert 1947).

köro Unknown. Seems to suggest the other names of Lionfish. (Elbert 1947).

laar kalé *Pterois* spp. Lionfish. SYN:
laar woone, *larier*, *larieré*. SEE:
köro.

laarwouné *Pterois* spp. Lionfish; Turkey Fish. LIT: *laar*, *Diademna* sp., sea urchin, see page 86. CF: *ráárisúúsú*. Nomwin.

larewalé *Pterois* sp. Lionfish. Ettal.

- larier* *Pterois* spp. Lionfish. SEE: *larieré*. Namoluk.
- larieré* *Pterois* spp. Lionfish. SEE: *larier*. ?Puluwat.
- laar wééné* Known on Fónó, but said to be *kapasan noom*, defunct speech. Lionfish. This might be an instance of confusion of outer islands speech, since *laar* is sea urchin in the outer islands. Fónó; Chuuk Lagoon.
- mangomaw* *Scorpaenopsis oxycephala*; *S.* spp. All the true scorpionfish; not stonefish. Kuchuwa Taloas.
- nárééréé* *Pterois* sp. Lionfish. Polle.
- narwéné* *Pterois volitans* Lionfish.
- narwönö* SEE: *narwéné*. (Elbert 1947).
- neew*₁ *Synanceja verrucosa* Stonefish. SYN: *nunupis*. Nama; Satawan.
- neew*₂ Stonefish and all scorpionfishes. Not precisely synonymous, then, with *nunupis*; only partly so. Namoluk.
- nisipwich*₁ *Synanceja* cf. *verucosa*. Stonefish. SYN: *nowunowu*; *nunupis*. SEE: *nisipwich*₂. Tol; ?Féupé; Farré.
- nisipwich*₂ *Pterois* spp. Lionfish; Turkey fish. ALT: *núsúpwich*. Wonip.
- nou*₁ *Synanceja* cf. *verrucosa*. Stonefish. Féupé.
- nounou* ?*Synanceja verrucosa* Stonefish. SYN: *nisipwich*; *nunupis*. SYN: ?*nowunowu*. Farré.
- nowu*₂ *Scorpaenopsis oxycephala*; *Synanceja* sp. ?Puluwat.
- nunupis*₁ *Synanceja* cf. *verrucosa*. Stonefish. SYN: *nowunowu*; *nisipwich*. There is some variation in the specificity of this name: CF: *nunupis*₂. Féupé; Wonip; Rómanum; Taloas; Widespread.
- nunupis*₂ All scorpionfishes, at least according to one fisherman. Rééré Taloas.
- nuunupis*₃ LIT: from *noow*, *piis*. (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).
- ráárisú* *Pterois* spp.; *Dendrochirus* spp. Lionfishes. SEE: *ráárisúúsú*. Polle?
- ráárisúúsú* *Pterois* spp. Lionfish. LIT: *ráár*, Sea urchin; *súúsú*, to fly. Wonip.

10.22 SERRANIDAE: GROUPERS

Ikekka (and variants) refers to a large number of species. At the same time, a number of names are reported for individual species. For example, names for *Epinephelus fuscoguttatus* include: *aali*; *áalii*; *álei*; *áli* *renyóng*; *eenii*; *ikakkar*; *matow*; and *útúr*.

Plectropomus spp., the Coral Trouts, are in general honored by having distinct names; however, some of the above names are also used for *Plectropomus* spp.

Certain groupers are believed locally to be the mothers of octopuses, which

they carry within swellings on the dorsum. Species which are more often indicated by local observers to have such swellings include *Ephinephelus fuscoguttatus* and *E. polyphkadion*. Other groupers of important local interest with respect to octopuses include the Honeycomb Grouper, *Epinephelus merra* and perhaps *E. hexagonatus*. It will be of great interest to explore this matter further—one dissection of a twice-frozen swelling was unrevealing.

aali *Epinephelus merra*. A number of *aali* are not found on Pullap: see *áálie řuuk*. SYN: *kuniféwú*. When one sees this fish, he will find many octopuses. Pullap.

aali chél A photograph of a dark, dotted phase of a *Plectropomus* sp. [Might this have been mistaken for *Cephalopholis argus*?] (Masuda, Araga & Yoshino 1975, pl. 42H). Nama.

aali paalap? *Epinephelus quoyanus*. If one sees an octopus missing a tentacle, old people say that it was either *E. merra* or *E. quoyanus* that got it. Pullap.

aali řéneong? Not in Masuda, Araga & Yoshino (1975). SEE: *áli řényóng*, below. An *Epinephelus* sp., yellow in color, like color of the turmeric product *waaliwal* (*taik*). LIT: takes name from the turmeric plant, *Curcuma* sp., *iong*, *áfán* or *kúchúl*. Pullap.

áálie fainú An unknown, specific, *áálii*. Puluwat.

áálie marah An unknown grouper. Not eaten, as it is said to be bitter (*marah* = *maras*). Puluwat.

áálie paalap An unknown grouper. See *aali paalap*, above. Puluwat.

áálie řuuk SEE: *aali*. LIT: Grouper of Chuuk Lagoon. Puluwat.

áálii Perhaps a general name? Reported as the fish that bears octopus. Puluwat.

áálii *Epinephelus fuscoguttatus*; *E. polyphkadion*. [Is this a reflection of presence or absence of particular species at Namoluk?] Namoluk.

*áánii*¹ *Epinephelus* spp., for example *Epinephelus microdon* Groupers. SYN: *ikekkar*; *ikakkar*; *eenii*; *aali*; *ááli*. [From Sapuk to Irás, on Wené. On the other side of Wené, the name is *eenii*, which see.] Sapuk, Wené.

*alei*₂¹ *Epinephilus* spp. Groupers, including for example *Epinephelus caeruleopunctatus* and *Epinephelus fuscoguttatus*. SYN: *áálii*. Namoluk.

áli Should be checked. *Epinephelus hexagonatus*. Puluwat.

áli *Epinephelus* spp. Groupers. SYN: *eenii*; *ikakkar*; *ikekkar*; *áánii*; *ááli*; *alei*; *péreniet*. Nama; Pullap.

áli řényóng *Epinephelus fuscoguttatus*; *E. polykephadion*. LIT: *řényóng* is the golden color of roots of *kúchún*, *Curcuma* spp. But see *aali řéneong*, above. Puluwat.

aliolai *Cephalopholis argus*. Properly not *C. miniata* (see *pwelá*). Could

- be referred to for a dotted *Plectropomus laevis*, but not properly. See a note in the entry of *ali chél*. ALT: *óliélei*, which see. (Myers 1991, pl. 35). Namoluk.
- angiingi chéél* SEE: *angiigni réél*.
Nomwin.
- angiingi rél* *Cephalopholis argus*; ?*C.* spp. Peacock Grouper; Blue-Spotted Grouper. ALT: *angiingi chéél*. SYN: *aliolei*; *óliélei*; *woor*.
Nomwin.
- chokáár* *Cephalopholis* spp. Many species. SEE: *chokeer*. Nama.
- chokeer*₁ *Cephalopholis miniata*. (?=*C. miniatus* (Masuda, Araga & Yoshino 1975)). Coral Grouper. ALT: *chokáár*. (Myers 1991, pl. 30E). Namoluk.
- chokeer*₂ *Cephalopholis urodeta*, two color phases Myers (1991). Flag-tail Grouper. Namoluk.
- ééchii*₁ *Epinephelus caeruleopunctatus* Snowy Grouper. SEE: *nis-somw*, also given from Wonip as the name of this fish. Wonip.
- ééchi*₂ *Epinephelus corallicola*
Wonip.
- eenii*₁ *Epinephilus* spp. SYN: *áánii*.
Wené Mwmwán; Taloas.
- eenii*₂ *Epinephelus tauvina*; *E. microspilos*, *E. maculatus*, *E. spiloticeps*, *E. hexagonatus*. [Only *E. merra* was to be referred to as *kúnúfféú*.] Rééré Taloas.
- eenii*₃ *Epinephelus fuscoguttatus*.
Rééré Taloas.
- elli* SEE: *álei*. Namoluk.
- eni* SEE: *eenii*. (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).
- fféú rupung* cf. *Epinephelus macrospilos*. SYN: *fféúfféú rupung*; *ikakkar*. LIT: ivory nut. But see *nifféúfféú rupung*. Also note *fféúrupung* (Haemulidae), page 133, (Myers 1991, pl. 33A).
Wonip.
- fféúfféú rupung* cf. *Epinephelus macrospilos*. SYN: *fféú rupung*; *ikakkar*. LIT: nut of the ivory nut palm. But see *nifféúfféú rupung*. (Myers 1991, pl. 33A). Wonip.
- heewi* *Cephalopholis argus* Peacock Grouper; Blue-Spotted Grouper. Probably the name of *Plectropomus* spp., *seewi*, however, and this may be a misidentification.
Puluwat.
- heiw* *Cephalopholis miniata* was referred to as a “small *heiw*,” which may then suggest *Plectropomus leopardus*. SYN: *seiw*.
Puluwat.
- hewi* Is this the Western Islands name for *sewi*? See *sewi*, page 118.
- ikakkar*₁ *Epinephelus polyphekadon* (= *E. microdon*) The Blotchy Grouper. Said to be truly *ikakkar*, while the family includes as well the Honeycomb Groupers. [This grouper is said to be one of the important producers of octopus.] SYN: *eenii*; *áánii*; *ááli*; *péreniet*; *útúr*; *matow*? ALT: *ikekkar*. (Masuda, Araga & Yoshino 1975, pl. 46EGH). Wonip.

- ikakkar*₂ *E. fuscoguttatus* Blotchy Grouper; *E. spilotoceps* Four-saddle Grouper. ALT: *ikekkar*. [*Ikakkar* is the spelling, for example, for Tol Féúp, but *ikekkar* is correct for Polle.] Féúp; Farré.
- ikakkar*₃ *Epinephelus hexagonatus*; *E. merra*. Honeycomb Groupers, see *kúnúfféú*. Wonip.
- ikakkar*₄ *Epinephelus microspilos* (= *E. howlandi* (Masuda, Araga & Yoshino 1975) and in caption of Myers (1991, pl. 32E)). Wonip.
- ikakkar*₅ *Epinephelus tauvina* Greasy Grouper. Said not to be a producer of octopus. Wonip.
- ikakkar* Questionable. *Plectropomus areolatus* from Masuda, Araga & Yoshino (1975, pl. 43B). Paata.
- ikekkar*₁ SYN: *péreniet*; *péér*; *ikakkar*. ALT: *ikakkar*. See page 97 for remarks. Polle.
- ikekkar*₂ *Epinephelus polyphekadion*.
- ikekkar*₃ Fish posters (FSM DMR n.d.) list the following as *ikekkar*: *Cephalopholis igarashiensis*, Yellow-Banded Grouper; *Epinephelus chlorostigma*, Brown-Spotted Grouper; *Epinephelus fasciatus*, Black-Tipped Grouper; *Epinephelus macrospilos*, Black-Spotted Grouper; *Epinephelus morrhua*, Narrow Curve-Banded Grouper; *Epinephelus septemfasciatus* (two phases in different pictures), Seven-Banded Grouper.
- ikekkar-faichur* *Epinephelus polyphekadion* (= *E. microdon* FSM DMR (n.d.)) Marbled Grouper. (FSM DMR n.d.).
- ikenan Winiines* A fish, possibly a serranid, only found in the place called Winiines, on Nomwin. Said to be poisonous. Nomwin.
- kaukau* *Anyperodon leucogrammicus* White Lined Grouper. ALT: *kawakaw*. Nomwin?
- kichimmaw* Probably *Epinephelus lanceolatus* Giant Grouper. Wené Sapuk.
- kúnúfaún atter* *Epinephelus hexagonatus*. LIT: *kúnúféú* of a certain kind of fishing, which may utilize a pole and line to drag the bait through the water. Namoluk.
- kúnúfféú* *Epinephelus hexagonatus* Hexagon Grouper. Nomwin.
- kúnúfféú*₁ *Epinephelus merra* Honeycomb Grouper. LIT: *kúú*, lice, of stones. Namoluk.
- kúnúfféú*₂ *Epinephelus merra* Honeycomb Grouper. Only this species; other related species are called *eenii*. Rééré Taloas.
- kunufou* *Epinephelus maculatus* Highfin Grouper. (FSM DMR n.d.).
- mangúr* *Epinephelus lanceolatus* Giant Grouper. Namoluk.
- mangúrúlé* *Epinephelus lanceolatus* Giant Grouper. SYN: *sengir*; *mengngir*; *kichimmaw*; *saalu*; *?matow*; *mangúrélé*. Puluwat.
- mataw* *Plectropomus laevis* (red phase). Giant Coral Trout or Saddleback Grouper. (FSM DMR n.d.).

- matou*₃ Given as large *Plectropomus* sp. [Perhaps because of resemblance?] (Elbert 1947).
- matow*₁ *Epinephelus lanceolatus* Giant Grouper. SYN: *mangúr*; *mangúrélé*; *soonú*; *saalú*; *sewiaw*; (possibly also *sengir* although also in Wonip). Wonip.
- matow*₂ Grouper, not identified. A name for it when smaller is *soonúapot*. [This might not be inconsistent with *matow*₁.] Niku Tol.
- matow*₄ ?*Epinephelus fuscoguttatus* Blotchy Grouper. It was asserted that *matow* is not really all that big. *Sonú* if small. SYN: *sonú matow*. Three fish were said to be *matow*: *Epinephelus fuscoguttatus*; *E. polyphedadion* and (with less certainty) *E. lanceolatus*. Wonip.
- matow sonu* *Epinephelus maculatus*. SEE: *sonú*₃. Also suggested to be *E. spilotoceps*. Wonip.
- méngngúr* cf. *Epinephelus lanceolatus* Giant Grouper. SYN: *mengngir*; *kichimmaw*; *saalu*; *matow*?; *mangúrélé*. Mortlocks.
- metail* *Epinephelus fasciatus* Black-Tipped Grouper. (Myers 1991, pl. 3B). Namoluk.
- mmóór* *Pseudanthias* spp. Fairy Basslets. (Masuda, Araga & Yoshino 1975, all on pl. 28). Wonip.
- ngáchepé* *Anyperodon leucogrammicus* White-Lined Grouper, both color morphs (Myers 1991, p. 29E,F). LIT: *ngách*, chin—empty chin? Kuchuwa Taloas
- nichoocho* *Aethaloperca rogaa* Red-mouth Grouper. Greasy. [But see also sweetlips, Haemulidae, page 133.] Kuchuwa Taloas.
- nifféúfféú rupung* *Plectropomus laevis*, yellow and white and dark saddle phase. ALT: *fféú rupung*; *fféúféú rupung*. Wonip.
- nirumurum* Possibly a Honeycomb Grouper. Wonei.
- nissomw* *Epinephelus caeruleopunctatus* Snowy Grouper. [However, *ééchii* is a synonym, and from the same village.] Wonip.
- nitáátá* Fairy basslets. SYN: *táátá*; *mmóór*. Tol
- óliélei* Several species of *Cephalopholis*: *C. argus*; *C. boenak*; *C. leopardus*; *C. sonnerati*. SEE: *aliólei*. SYN: *angiigni réél*; *heewi*?; *woor*; *pwele*. Namoluk.
- péér* SYN: *péreniyet*; *ikakkar*. Polle.
- pwelá*₁ Perhaps any of the red *Cephalopholis* sp., such as the following identified from Myers (1991, l. 30E; 31BDF) *Cephalopholis miniata* Coral Grouper; *C. sexmaculata* Cave Grouper or Six-Banded Grouper; *C. spiloparaea* Orange-Red Pigmy Grouper; and *C. urodeta* Flagtail Grouper (red mottled morph). CF.: *pwelá*₂. Namoluk.
- pwelá*₂ *Variola* sp. Lyretail Groupers. It was suggested there may be two or three types. Namoluk.

- pwélá₃* *Variola louti*, two color variations (Masuda, Araga & Yoshino 1975); *Plectropoma leopardus*. Nama.
- pwele₄* *Cephalopholis argus*. *Variola* sp. SYN: *angingi rēél*; *woor*. Nomwin.
- pwele lukuláp* May be *Cephalopholis leopardus* Leopard Grouper. Nomwin.
- pwene₁* *Variola louti*. Farré.
- pwene₂* *Variola louti* Lyretail Grouper. Various color variations. Reportedly changes color if speared. Paata.
- pwene₃* Two species are named as *pwene* on the poster: *Plectropomus laevis* (red and saddleback phases), Giant Coral Trout; and *Variola louti*, the Lyretail Grouper. (FSM DMR n.d.).
- péreniet* *Epinephelus* spp. SYN: *ikakkar*; *péér*. [*kúnúfféú* is distinctly different.] Polle.
- pwówunipwin* *Pseudanthias pleurotaenia* Square Spot Fairy Basslet (Myers 1991, pl. 26A). Caught in lagoons. Namoluk.
- saalú* *Epinephelus lanceolatus* Giant Grouper. SYN: *kichimmaw*; *matow*; *sengir*; *mangúrulé*; *mangúr*; *soonú*. [*soonú* may be phonetically similar.] Pullap; Nomwin.
- saiaw₁* *Epinephelus caeruleopunctatus* Snowy Grouper. Large; smaller said to be *úkúppék*. [However, another (perhaps sensible) identification has been given for *úkúppék*.] SYN: *ééchii*; *nissomw*. Namoluk.
- sakúríúach* *Cephalopholis urodetaa* (dark morph). SEE: *chokeer*. Namoluk.
- seiaü₃* A huge bass 5 to ft. long "probably jewfish." ALT: *seiau*. SEE: *heiaw*. (Elbert 1947).
- seiaw₂* *Cephalopholis miniatus* Coral Grouper. See notes on *heiaw*. [*Plectropomus laevis* attains over a meter in length and nearly 50 lbs.] Nomwin.
- seiaw₄* *Plectropomus leopardus*. Said to be "like sewi, but larger." (Masuda, Araga & Yoshino 1975, pl. 42I, a red form). Namoluk; Nomwin?
- sengir* *Epinephelus lanceolatus* Giant Grouper. [*Sengir* is also the name of large yellowfin tuna. *Matow* is not this fish in Wonip.] Wonip.
- sewi₁* *Plectropomus leopardus* Leopard Coral Trout (some colors: see *seiaw₄*); *P. laevis* (saddleback variation). (Masuda, Araga & Yoshino 1975, p. 42F,H (notG); 43A). Paata.
- sewi₂* *Plectropomus* sp. Its smell attracts sharks. Satawan.
- sewi₃* *Cephalopholis argus*, 2 phases. ("I just call these sewi."). Wonip.
- sewi chcha* *Plectropomus leopardus*, red spotted variation. SYN: *pwene*. SEE: *sewi*. Nama.
- sewiaaw* *Epinephelus lanceolatus* Giant Grouper. SYN: *saalú*, which see for a synonymy. Kuchuwa Taloas.

- sewiechcha* SEE: *sewi chcha*.
- sewiyón* *Plectropoma laevis* (saddle color variation). Saddleback Grouper; Giant Coral Trout (Masuda, Araga & Yoshino 1975, pl. 43A) LIT: yellow *sewi*.
- seyaw* Uncertain, probably *Plectropomus laevis*, but possibly *Epinephelus lanceolatus*. Owned by traditional chief. Given to the traditional chief if caught; cannot be eaten. Pullap.
- sonú₁* *Epinephelus lanceolatus* Giant Grouper. This may be the name when small. Larger size class is *matow*, or *soonú matow*. SYN: *soonú matow*; *matow*; *kichim-maw*; *wééchar*; *sengir*; *seiaw*; *soonú*; *mangúr*; *mangúrúlé*. [Note the similarity in sound of *sonú* and *saalú*.] Wonip.
- sonú₂* *Epinephelus maculatus*; *E. spilotoceps*. SEE: *matow₂*. Wonip.
- sonú₃* *Epinephelus maculatus*. SYN: *matow sonu*; *sonú matow*. Wonip.
- sonúapot* SEE: *matow₂*. Said to be like *ikakkar*. but skinny, and bigger; smaller than *matow*. LIT: *pot* is a color, an ugly brown, similar to *topotop* (*potopot* backwards), hence "brown *sonú*." Niku Tol.
- sonú matow* *Epinephelus fuscoguttatus* Blotchy Grouper, when larger. [This would argue that *sonú* is this species.] Polle.
- táátá* Fairy basslets. (Myers 1991, pl.25,26,27). SYN: *nitáátá*; *mmóór*. Polle; Fefan.
- udur* SEE: *utur*. *Cephalopholis sonnerati* Tomato Grouper. See the note under *útúr₁*. (FSM DMR n.d.).
- úkúppék* *Plectropomus areolatus*; *P. laevis*. Squaretail Coral Trout or Squaretail Grouper; Giant Coral Trout or Saddleback Grouper. But see *saiaw*. Namoluk.
- unnunó₁* Any of several groupers. Uncertain. Namoluk.
- ununó₂* *Epinephelus tauvina* Greasy Grouper. Namoluk.
- útúr₁* *Epinephelus fuscoguttatus* Blotchy Grouper. [This may be a specific fish; it is said to be the species with octopus under its skin.] SEE: *útúr₂*—these species resemble each other quite closely; however, they differ greatly from the fish identified as *udur* (sic) on the FSM Dept. of Marine Resources poster. ALT: ?*utur*. Nomwin; Fónó?
- útúr₂* *Epinephelus polyphkadion* (= *E. microdon*). Marbled Grouper. Namoluk.
- wééchar* *Epinephelus lanceolatus* Giant Grouper. SYN: *saalú*; *méngar*; *mangúrélé*; *seiaw*; *sengir*; *kichim-maw*. Namoluk.
- woor* *Cephalopholis argus*; *C. miniata*. Peacock Grouper or Blue-Spotted Grouper; Coral Grouper. Irás; Wené Sapuk.
- wor* SEE: *woor*. (FSM DMR n.d.).

10.23 CIRRHITIDAE: HAWKFISHES

ineinó *Paracirrhites forsteri* Hawkfish. Nomwin.

lisauchúmwunial *Paracirrhites forsteri*; *P. hemistictus*. Includes these species specifically, not any of the other hawkfishes in Myers (1991). LIT: *li sau* (the one which habitually); *chúmwén* (on top of, on the head of); *áál* (branching coral). Namoluk.

10.24 APOGONIDAE: CARDINALFISHES

arroch *Sphaeramia orbicularis* Orbiculate Cardinalfish. SYN: *oroch*; *roopei*; *oukam?*. Taloas.

choopwuchoopw *Sphaeremia orbicularis?* SYN: *oroch*. Namoluk.

chopwáák Any of a number of longitudinally striped apogonids. *Apogon dispar*; *A. angustatus*; *A. nigrofasciatus*; *A. taeniophorus*; *A. novemfasciatus*; *A. compressus*; *Cheilodipterus quinquelineatus*; *Apogon fraenatus*; ?*Siphania versicolor*. Habitats: *fán ooch*; *nein féúrupw*; on the reef; under the reef, *nón púnúpún*. Because they are striped (*nikakaan*). ALT: *chopwás*. Farré.

chopwás Recognized as a mouth brooder, along with *mésón*. Fefan.

chopwás Striped apogons. ALT: *chopwáák*. Uman.

chopwei A cardinalfish. (Elbert 1947).

eán A semi-transparent apogonid. cf. *Apogon exostigma*; *A. angiensis*; *A. lateralis*. Said to live in same place as *sokopwa* and *oroch*. "Possibly in the family of *mésón*". SYN: *óséei*. Outer Faichuk; Féúp.

eyan *Apogon sangiensis*. In mangroves, among propoots of *Rhizophora* spp. There are many at low tide. Of all the Apogonids in Myers (1991, pl. 40, 41), this was identified as the only species caught in mangroves. SYN: *eán*. Farré.

hhol Striped apogonids. SYN: *mwo-son* or *chopwás*. Puluwat.

lifanipe SYN: *lifánopou*. Namoluk.

lifanipwe SYN: *lifánopou*. Namoluk.

lifánopou In general, striped Apogonids. *Cheilodipterus* spp.; *Apogon* spp. Perhaps in particular *C.* spp., the former. Possibly synonyms: *lifanipe*; *nifanipwe*. Children spear these with *ssow*, coconut leaflet midribs. ALT: *nifánipéú*; possibly also *nifanipe*, *nifanipwe*. Namoluk. (Myers 1991, pl. 41,43).

likkoch Apogonids. SYN: *mwosson*. Satawan; Fónó?

mésson₂ Some apogonids. Only in the *púnópún*. Perhaps *Apogon sangiensis*; *Archamia fucata*. But see *eyan*. Wonip.

mésson₃ Unverified. *Cheilodipterus quinquelineatus*. Farré.

- mésson* Uncertain apogonids.
Kuchuwa Taloas.
- mésson*₁ *Apogonichthys ocellatus*;
Apogon coccineus; *Apogon kallo-*
pterus; *Apogon frenatus*; *Ar-*
chamia furcata; *Apogon cyanoso-*
ma. This is the general name of
these species, according to an ex-
perienced fisherwoman; she does
not know specific names for them.
Mésson seems to be, at least in
part, an ecological term, or dis-
tributional. She says that *Apogon*
frenatus stays “on mésson” and
Apogon kallopterus just stays in
“nein mésson.” These fishes may
be caught in the *púnópún* rock-
piles. Farré.
- mwochechi* Unknown; Cardinal-
fishes? Fónó?
- mwóósenis*₁ *Apogon lateralis*; *A. lep-*
tacanthus; *A. exostigma*; *A. seali*.
In mangroves. Possibly synony-
mous with *waa seris*. Wonip.
- mwóósenis*₂ Only *Apogon exostigma*.
In mangroves. This seemed at
odds with the former identifica-
tion. Wonip.
- mwóósenis*₃ *Apogon lateralis*.
Wonip.
- mwóósenis* *Apogon lateralis*. Inshore
cardinalfish. (Myers 1991, pl.
40H). Wonip.
- mosson*[?] Apogonids. SYN: *likkoch*.
Fónó.
- nieichú* *Cheilodipterus* spp. Cardinal-
fishes. Kuchuwa Taloas.
- nimesetin* Same as *eán*, which is the
name in Polle Chukuram. *Apogon*
leptacanthus Bluestreak Cardinal-
fish. (Myers 1991, pl. 42bc) [*A.*
gilberti may not be in Chuuk.]
Wonip.
- nimus* Cardinalfishes, caught by
women fishing with nets. SEE:
tewerrik. Rééré Taloas.
- nitáatáá* *Apogon exostigma*; *A. Seali*;
A. lateralis; *A. leptacanthus*; *Ar-*
chamia biguttata; (*A. gilberti*).
[Stated that *A. exostigma* is not
mésson.] In *púnúpún*; mangroves.
See Serranids *táátá* and *nitáátá*,
pages 117, 119. Farré.
- nitáátáá*₂ Not *Apogon lateralis*.
Wonip.
- oroch*¹ *Sphaeramia orbicularis*. SYN:
roopei; *oukam*?; *arroch*. VAR:
órroch; *oroch*; *óroch*. In man-
groves; in *púnúpún*; caught using
chuun púnúpún net. Farré; Féúp.
- óroch* Almost certainly *Sphaeramia*
orbicularis. “Like *ósonong*.”
Fónó.
- óséi* Probably one of the semitrans-
parent cardinalfishes. Possibly
Apogon exostigma. A small fish,
associated with mangroves; said
to be seen when the wind comes
from the West. SYN: *eán*.
Rééré Taloas.
- ósónong* *Cheilodipterus macrodon*
Large-Toothed Cardinalfish; *C.*
spp.; possibly *C. artus* (in one
case, only the dark morph (My-
ers 1991, pl. 43)). Strongly lined
cardinalfishes. Docks; reefs. [One
certain identification from a pho-
tograph.] Chuuk Lagoon; Wonip.
- oukam* Might be *Sphaeramia ne-*
matopterus? Uman.

pókó Possibly a dark-colored cardinalfish. Was pointed out on a page of line drawings as like the dark ones. Kuchuwa Taloas.

*roopei*₁ *Sphaeremia orbicularis* Orbiculate Cardinalfish; perhaps also *Sphaeremia nematophora* Pajama Cardinalfish. Distributed in mangrove, at the dock, rocky environments, boulder coral habitats. SYN: *oroch*. (Myers 1991, pl. 43ab). Wonip; Polle; Chukienú.

*roopei*₂ *Apogon kallopterus* an iridescent cardinalfish. (Myers 1991, pl. 40E). Wonip.

*roopei*₃ *Sphaeremia orbicularis*. SYN: *oroch*. Possibly also *Sphaeremia nematoptera*. Fefan.

*siipuu*₂ *Apogon leptacanthus*; *Apogon gilberti*? Large. When small, it is *táátá*. [*A. gilberti* is unknown from Chuuk; it resembles *A. leptacanthus*.] ALT: *sipu*. Kuchuwa Taloas.

*sipu*₁ Identified as *Archamia biguttatus*; however, it is not clear that this species resides in Chuuk. Perhaps this is one of the other semi-transparent species? ALT: *siipuu*. Uman.

sokopwa *Sphaeremia orbicularis* Orbiculate Cardinalfish. SYN: *roopei*; *oroch*. Féúp.

táátá *Apogon leptacanthus*; *Apogon gilberti*? Small. See note with *siipuu*₂. Larger individuals are called *siipuu*. Kuchuwa Taloas.

tinipwer Unidentified, possibly an apogonid. Described as somewhat transparent, slender, longer than

eán; good for sashimi or *finiech*. Féúp.

waa seris Possibly a cardinalfish. SEE: *mwóósenis*₁. LIT: sailing canoe. Also the name of other fishes, see *waa herrék*, page 127, and *likaserrék*, page 160. SYN: *amara*. Polle.

10.25 KUHLIIDAE: FLAGTAILS

Flagtails are possibly confused with mullets (see page 150) or the milkfish-bonefish-tarpon complex (see page 103). Fishes from a number of families have flagtail-like tails, including goatfishes.

houpeleau *Kuhlia* cf. *mugil* Flagtail. ALT: *soupeleau*. Puluwat.

marép SEE: *merrep*. Namoluk.

merrep [Possibly a goatfish, *Upeneus* sp.] "A kind of *uwei* (page 137) with white and black tail only, goes in pairs." See also the goatfish *merrep*, page 136. Puluwat.

paaleaw *Kuhlia mugil*. Nama.

pannu *Kuhlia mugil* Barred Flagtail. Farré.

peleaw *Kuhlia mugil* Barred Flagtail. Namoluk.

peneaw *Kuhlia mugil* Barred Flagtail. Tol.

10.26 PRIACANTHIDAE: BIGEYES

lipworiap SYN: *pworiáp*. Mwóch.

onger May refer to priacanthids, as well as, more usually, Squirrelfishes, F. Holocentridae. These are caught in *púnúpún* rockpiles. Farré.

pwauriap *Priacanthus* sp. Bigeyes. Namoluk.

pwooriáp *Priacanthus* spp. Bigeyes. The mouth of this fish smells; on Nama it is said “your mouth smells like *pworiáp*.” Nama.

pworiáp *Priacanthus* cf. *cruentatus*. Bigeye. SYN: *lipworiap*, *pworiyáp*. Mwoch.

10.27 ECHENEIDAE: REMORAS

chanan Remoras. Farré.

chanan péshaaw Remora.

chanan pókó Remoras. Lagoon.

chilen péchaw Remora. SYN: *fitien pókó*; *fitien péshaaw*; *llóngin paaw*; *chanan pókó*.

Nomwin; Murilé.

fitian Remoras. ALT: *fitien*. Nomwin?; Parem.

fitian péshaaw Remora. Said to be delicious; can be caught on a hook. Namoluk; Oneóp.

fitian pókó Remoras. Nomwin?

fitien péchaw Remoras. Nomwin.

llóngin paaw Remoras. LIT: fly of sharks. Ulul.

luchan péchaaw Remoras. Murilé.

10.28 CARANGIDAE: JACKS, MACKERALS

álák *Elegatis bipinnulata* Rainbow Runner. SYN: *ánees*; *alás*. Nama; Nomwin?

alás *Elegatis bipinnulata* Rainbow Runner. SYN: *ánees*; *alák*. Nomwin.

aménнанонг A stage of *oopwu mataw*, smaller than *oopwu mataw*, spans from fingertips to past one's elbow. [Possibly a variant of *arong*?] CF: *oopwu mataw*; *chepakawe*. Wonip.

ánees *Elegatis bipinnulata* Rainbow Runner. Chukienú. SYN: *alás*; *alák*.

*arong*₁ Perhaps *Caranx ignobilis* Giant Trevally. A large school of over 1,000 was observed. Metallic silvery. Nama; Wonip.

*arong*₂ A jack, said to kill giant clams, like *pweás* and *mesewar*. Nomwin.

atam cf. *Caranx ignobilis* Giant Trevally (Myers 1991, pl. 46A), when small to medium. When larger, the name is *punukatam*, which see. Namoluk.

- awaŕopw*₁ *Caranx ignobilis* Giant Trevally. ALT: *awe chopw*. Puluwat.
- awaŕopw*₂ *Caranx*. sp. Said to have long worms in its brain or back of head. ALT: *awe chopw*. Nomwin?
- chanaanú* *Gnathanodon speciosus* Golden Trevally, as a pilotfish. Swims before sharks, when still small. SEE: *sánikú*, *senikú*, etc.
- chanan* *Gnathanodon speciosus* Golden Trevally. This species said not to be *sánikú* in Wonip. Wonip.
- chep*₁ The small stage of a jack. When larger, it is *pweás*. Largest is *oopwu mataw*. Nomwin.
- chep*₂ *Caranx sexfasciatus* Bigeye Trevally. Identified from Myers (1991, pl. 46D), photograph of a 14 cm. fish. Puluwat.
- chep*₃ Synonym of *pweás*. Wonip.
- chep*₄ *Seriola* spp. Ettal.
- chep*₅ *Caranx melampygus* Bluefin Trevally. Perhaps *ingiaaraw*; see page 125. LIT: blue fin. Ettal.
- chep*₆ Bigger than *ingiaaraw* [But see *ingiaaraw*, page 125.] ?*Caranx melampygus*. Namoluk.
- chepékawe*₁ The smallest stage of *oopwu mataw*, a hand long. People don't eat the tail of this fish; it is thrown away. This has something to do with the literal meaning of *chep*, to kick. SYN: ?*chep*. SEE: *oopwu mataw*; *aménnanong*, both other stages of this fish. Wonip.
- chepakawe*₂ *Carangoides orthogrammus* Yellow-Spotted Trevally. (FSM DMR n.d.).
- cherris* *Carangoides plagiotaenia* Barcheek Trevally. Also perhaps some other species of jacks. Polle.
- eetam* *Caranx melampygus* Bluefin Trevally. Puluwat.
- engang* *Trachinotus bailloni* Small Spotted Pompano. Puluwat.
- éwún* Probably Dogtooth Tuna, or Albacore. Wonip.
- harúr* *Gnathanodon speciosus* Golden Trevally. Puluwat.
- ichich*₁ A silver jack. Nomwin.
- ichich*₂ *Carangoides ferdau* Bar Jack; *Carangoides orthogrammus* Yellow-Spotted Trevally. Silvery jacks. These are not *atam*. Namoluk.
- ichich* A jack with yellow pectoral fins. Mortlocks.
- ikeilirán* May be a name for Amber-jack? Puluwat.
- ikenifat* *Trachinotus bailloni* Small Spotted Pompano. Polle; Well known.
- ikepwuch* A mystery yet to be solved. SEE: *pétú*; *mesawar*; *soren*; *mesanap*; *mesawar*.
- ikepwuch*₁ A type of *pétú*, unidentified. Several descriptions are difficult to reconcile; see *ikepwuch*₂. ?*Selar crumenophthalmus*. LIT: *pwuch*, means something like crazy; if someone is not

- paying attention; if someone is a little drunk (*wunupwuch*). It was said that when this fish is around, any number of people can line up to throw the net, and the fish won't be frightened away [until their appropriate time to leave?]. When large, called *mesenap*. [The name *mesawar* was not known; is this a synonym?] See *pétú*₃: Féú pé.
- ikepwuch*₂ *Mesewar* is big-eyed, long mouthed; *ikepwuch* has small eyes, small mouth, thin body. CF: *mesewar*; *pétú*. Outer Faichuk.
- ingiaaraw*₁ *Seriola* cf. *rivoliana*. Al-maco Jack. Probably not *S. dumerili*. LIT: bluefin. SEE: *ingiaaraw*₂. Ettal.
- ingiaaraw*₂ Possibly *Caranx melanopygus* Bluefin Trevally. LIT: blue fin. [See *chep*₆ page 124. I have some doubts as to the correct order of sizes here.] Namoluk.
- irir* SEE: *ichich*. Nomwin.
- laangúú* A jack. Unknown. SEE: *?llang*. Puluwat.
- llang* A jack. Unknown. SEE: *?laangúú*. Puluwat.
- mamochis* SEE: *moomachis*. (Elbert 1947).
- masawar*₃ One of three fish said to kill giant clams, with *arong* and *pweás*. Nomwin.
- masawar* SYN: *mesewar*.
- mesellap*₁ A jack. Mortlocks.
- mesenap*₂ *?Selar crumenophthalmus* Big-Eyed Scad, when large. LIT: big eye. Féú pé.
- mesennap*₃ *Caranx sexfasciatus* Big-eye Trevally, identified from Myers (1991, pl. 46D). LIT: big eye. SEE: *masawar*. Rééré Taloas.
- mesewar*₁ A Lagoon fisherman says *m.* is similar to *ikepuch*; *mesewar* is big-eyed and "long-mouthed"; *ikepuch* has small eyes, a small mouth, and a thin body. CF: *ikepwuch*₂, *pétú*₃; *masawar*. (Outer Faichuk) [This is an outer island name.]
- mesewar*₂ Has a yellow stripe. SEE: *masaswar*.
- momachis* *Decapterus* sp. Round Scad. Lagoon.
- momachúk* *Decapterus* sp. Round Scad. SYN: *moomachik*; *moomachis*; *moomasich*. Mortlocks?
- moomachik* *Decapterus* sp. Round Scad. Outer Islands.
- moomarík* *Decapterus* sp. Round Scad. Puluwat.
- moomasich*₁ *Decapterus* sp. Round Scad. Tol; Féú pé.
- moomasich*₂ One fisherman knows about two kinds: one, he says, is like *senif* (page 106); a second is different. He suggests it may be *senifané*. Tol.
- ngor* A long, black *Caranx* sp. See page 137.
- nichönengi* Elbert reports to be a stage of *pétú*, about 1" long. LIT: leaf of *engi*, *Pemphis acidula*, a tree with small ovoid leaves. ALT: *nichén engngi*. (Elbert 1947).

- nikémwéchin angarap* SYN: *éwún?* Pullap that claims proprietorship over this fish. Pullap.
Wonip.
- nikémwéchin toku* SYN: *éwún?* *pweas* Three species were identified as *pweás*, *Caranx ignobilis* Giant Trevally; *Caranx melampygus* Bluefin Trevally; *Caranx sexfasciatus* Bigeye Trevally. The fish posters (FSM DMR n.d.) may be in error in identifying *Seriola dumerili*, Greater Amberjack, by this name. (FSM DMR n.d.).
Wonip.
- oopwáti* Smaller one, when there are many. When not in large numbers (school?), a different name. [I note a question whether this is *opwpwu mataw*, see below.] Wonip.
- oopwu mataw₁* Very large jack. I have heard two folk etymologies for this: 1. It is the “laundry beating paddle of the sea”; this meaning is consistent with the name *chep*, which means “kick” and has cultural connotations. 2. It hides in the ocean, doesn’t stay in the place of *pweas* (*oopw* meaning to hide). SEE: *chepékawe*; *chep*; *aménnanong*, stages of this fish. Wonip; known in Farré.
- ópwpuwíni mataw₂* An unidentified species. Puluwat.
- opwpwuumataw₃* FSM Marine Resources fish poster cites as *Caranx lugubris* Black Jack. This is uncertain. (FSM DMR n.d.).
- opwpwuun mataw₄* *Seriola dumerili* Greater Amberjack. Said to be the name both of this fish and of *Caranx ignobilis*. Uman.
- órongeniféw* “A species of large pompano fish.” (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).
- paatiw* *Selar crumenophthalmus*. SYN: *pétú*. Puluwat.
- patú* Probably *Selar crumenophthalmus* Big-Eyed Scad. SYN: *pétú*. There is a lineage (*eterenges*) on
- pechere* Possibly *Selar sp?* Believed to grow up to become *pweas*. Recognized from a photo as *Selar crumenophthalmus*. [But see *Lethrinus obsoletus*, page 134]. Wonip.
- pétú₁* *Selar crumenophthalmus* Big-Eyed Scad.
- pétú₂* *Selar boops* Yellowband Scad. Féúpé.
- pétú₃* There are two kinds of *pétú*: (1) *ikepwuch-mesenap*; (2) *pétú*. At Wonip Féwúchcha, the fish that are called *pétú* are not truly *pétú*, but *iikepwuch*. [*Pétú* has scutes along sides of rear lateral line; *ikepwuch* does not; *pétú* has yellow along behind pectoral; *ikepwuch* does not. *Ikepwuch* can be caught by bottomfishing at night.] SEE: *ikepwuch₂*; *soren*. Féúpé.

- pétú*₄ It appears that at least on some islands, *pétú* is not a single fish. Despite the note above (*pétú*₃), on Tol two kinds of *pétú* have been mentioned: (1) *iikepwuch-mesenap* and (2) *pétú*. [*pétú* has scutes along sides of rear lateral line, while *iikepwuch* does not; *pétú* has yellow along behind pectoral, while *iikepwuch* does not. The fish caught at Fféuchcha is not *pétú*, but *iikepwuch*.] SEE: *iikepwuch*. [These notes are confusing; these matters need to be worked out.] Féúpé.
- pinin mahapaar* *Caranx ignobilis* Giant Trevally. Identified from a monochrome photograph of a juvenile (Myers 1991, fig. 1e, p. 129). Puluwat.
- ppunukatam* cf. *Caranx ignobilis* Giant Trevally, when small to medium. Largest are called *atam*, which see. Namoluk.
- seniku*₁ *Gnathanodon speciosus* Golden Trevally. Said to be commensal in a red species of jellyfish. Paata.
- seniku*₂ *Gnathanodon speciosus* Golden Trevally. Said to be a seasonal indicator. Polle.
- sánikú*₃ An unidentified jack; said not to be as smooth as *seningen*. Said not to be *Gnathanodon speciosus*. SEE: *chanan*. Wonip.
- sánúkú*₄ A small jack, caught at the dock at night. Seen under lights on seiners in Chuuk Lagoon, cruising after *nou*. The medusafish is similar to *sánúkú*, but yellow. Outer Faichuk.
- sánikkú*₅ A jack, possesses anal spines. Wonei.
- soren* *pétú*, when small. Perhaps *Sellar crumenophthalmus*, about 3-5" long. SEE: *pétú*. Identified from orange on belly, like *pétú*; *masawar* has a yellow stripe. Daytime they stay near shore, venturing into deeper water at night. Wonip; Widespread.
- tetten*₂ *Caranx ignobilis*; *C. lugubris*. Jacks. Rééré Taloas.
- tetten*₁ *Scomberoides lysan* Leatherback. (FSM DMR n.d.) Polle; Tol.
- túkú* A jack, like *ichich* but long and skinny, with a black spot. 13" long, or so.
- ukureng* *Elagatis bipinnulatis* Rainbow Runner. This is an important fish in Micronesia. Known widely as *álás* or *álák*. LIT: yellow tail. Rééré Taloas.
- waa herrék* Possibly *Alectis ciliaris* Threadfin Pompano. May also refer to other fishes of similar morphology. cf. page 160. (Myers 1991, pl. 45) Puluwat.

10.29 CORYPHAENIDAE: DOLPHINFISHES

- rómanum* Perhaps only the male of *Coryphaena hippurus*, with its exaggerated forehead. Said to be the name because of the resemblance of the fish to the island of Rómanum. Wonip.

ramanum SEE: *rómanum*.

seipor *Coryphaena hippurus*.

Nomwin.

sépor SEE: *sopor*.

*sopor*¹ *Coryphaena hippurus* Dol-
phinfinh. SYN: *rómanum*. ALT:
sopor. Wonip; Nomwin.

10.31 GERRIDAE: MOHARRAS

*amwit*₁ A bit round, as opposed to
poonen, which see. Here the say-
ing is “*rikin amwit*” (see *amwit*₂,
below). Tunnuk.

*amwit*₂ *Gerres oyena* Oyena Mo-
jarra. There is a saying: “*úkkún
amwit*,” or “*rikin amwit*,” per-
taining to the the way *amwit*
moves. Namoluk.

10.30 LEOGNATHIDAE: SLIPMOUTHS OR PONYFISHES

*amwit*₃ Unidentified gerrids.
Wonip; Satawan.

*amwit*₄ *Gerres oyena* Oyena Mo-
harra. (FSM DMR n.d.).

amarapwei Either *Leiognathus equulus*
or *Gazza achlamys* (leaf-shaped
species). But see *emwerepwe* as
Platax orbicularis, F. Ephippidae,
page 139. (Myers 1991, p. 133)
Rééré Taloas.

*amwit*₅ SEE: *amwitio*. (Elbert 1947).

amwitio Elbert (1947) identifies
three stages of “*Gerres baconen-
sis*”: *ninnen*, very small; *amwit*,
6–12”; and *amwitio*, 12–18”.

nikipwin *Gazza achlamys* Large-
Toothed Ponyfish. Thinner than
seningeen, also has scales. See
also *nikipwin* (F. Pempheridae,
page 137). Wonip.

chopan SYN: *amwit*. Polle.

chopan Gerrids. Polle; Wonip.

nikipwin *Leiognathus equuleus* Com-
mon Slipmouth; possibly also
Gazza achlamys. Wonip.

lineeneeto *Gerris filamentosis*.
Puluwat.

ninnen SEE: *amwitio*. (Elbert 1947).

seningeen *Leiognathus equulus* Com-
mon Slipmouth. Wonip.

poonen Described as a fish, maybe
12” long, bright silver, with a
transparent stomach. Schools.
Like *amwit*, but *amwit* is a bit
“round.” This one is long and
skinny. CF: *amwit*. Tunnuk.

10.32 LUTJANIDAE: SNAPPERS

There seems to be some regional variability in the use of some of these names, in particular *saas* and *nipów* / *lipów*. *Nipów* is of considerable cultural, and perhaps scientific, interest in Polle and Tol, as *Lutjanus fulvus*, which has a different name—*iketech* or *ikeechech*—when it is in spawning aggregations. However, in the Mortlocks, *lipou* / *lipów*, was not once identified as this species.

In fact, the most consistent thing about the names for the snappers is probably their inconsistency.

allup *Aprion virescens* Jobfish, small stage. [One speaker indicates this is the name for all *Aprion virescens*, not the small stage. There may be differences in usage.] Nama; Namoluk; Kuttu.

ámáféw *Aphareus rutilans* Silvermouth; Lehi. (FSM DMR n.d.).

auwé *Aprion virescens* Jobfish. Small stage called *allup* on at least some islands of the Mortlocks. ALT: *éúwé*. Namoluk.

awachopw SYN: *awenúch*; *awekkak*. Fósón.

awanúch *Lutjanus argentimaculatus* River Snapper; Mangrove Snapper. Polle; Tol; Parem; Widely known.

awekkak SYN: *awenúch*. *Kkak* and *núch* are vulgar or impolite words that onomatopoeically indicate snapping or popping sounds. ?Fósón.

awelúsh SEE: *awanúch*.

awenúch SYN: *awechopw*; *awekkak*; *awelúsh*. Some of these are vulgar or impolite words. ?Fósón.

éúwé *Aprion virescens* Jobfish. ALT: *aúwé*. Wonip; Ubiquitous.

haah *Lutjanus kasmira* Blueline Snapper. SYN: *saas*. Puluwat.

hapapúkú *Lutjanus gibbus* Humpback Snapper, small. LIT: *hapa*, cut with a knife; *púkú*, knee. See *sapapúkú*, page 131. Puluwat.

iikenen sapan *Etelis coruscans*. (FSM DMR n.d.).

*ikeechech*¹ *Lutjanus fulvus* Flametail Snapper, when schooling. SEE: *iketech*. Wonip.

ikeenipwin *Lutjanus fulvus* Flametail Snapper. Nomwin.

ikepor Paka (sic) *Pristipomoides filamentosus* Pink Opakapaka. SYN: *tingar*. [This might be just *ikepor*? *Paka* is from the Hawaiian name.] (FSM DMR n.d.).

iketech *Lutjanus fulvus* Flametail Snapper, in aggregations. When gonads are ripe, the color changes, and develops white lines close to tail and at end of tail. When this fish is alone, it is called *nipóów*. SEE: *nipóów*. SYN: *tech*; *ikeechech*. This happens during the time of *nipwoopwoisor*. Polle.

*inéúmei*₁ *Lutjanus ehrenbergi* Black-Spot Snapper. In mangroves. Wonip; Farré.

kalikali *Pristipomoides auricilla* Yellowtail kalikali. SYN: *tingar*. (FSM DMR n.d.).

- kiekien iinón Macolor macularis* Black-and-White Snapper. (Myers (1991) suggests its Micronesian distribution is limited to Palau and S. Marianas.) See *niwanék*, page 130. Wonip; Polle.
- liherefār Lutjanus fulvus* Flametail Snapper. Puluwat.
- lipou₁ Lutjanus monostigmus* Onespot Snapper. ALT: *lipów* (not a synonym of *nipów*, however, at least in Faichuk.) Namoluk; Puluwat; Kuttu.
- lipou₂* Identified as two fishes, *Lutjanus ehrenbergi*; *L. monostigmus*. It was noted, however, that the "real" one is *L. monostigmus*. Namoluk.
- lipów₃ Lutjanus monostigmus* Onespot Snapper. Nomwin.
- masachcha Lutjanus gibbus* Humpback Snapper. ALT: *mesechcha*, apparently quite freely interchangeable in some places. Niku Tol; Wonip; Puluwat.
- masashsha* SEE: *mesachcha*.
- meew₁ Lutjanus bohar* Red Snapper; Twinspot Snapper. Wonip; Niku Tol; Fónó; Namoluk; Nomwin.
- meew₂ Lutjanus argentimaculatus*; *L. bohar*. Both species. Puluwat.
- meimún* Possibly *Lutjanus argentimaculatus*. Bigger than *awanúch*. Wonip.
- mérróp Pristopomoides* sp. Pullap.
- mesachcha Lutjanus gibbus* Humpback Snapper. When small; larger stage is *sapapúkú*. ALT: *mesashsha*. Namoluk.
- mesechcha Lutjanus gibbus* Humpback Snapper, adult. SEE: *sapapúkú*; *nikónókón*. Wonip.
- mesechcha Lutjanus gibbus* Humpback Snapper. ALT: *masachcha*. Farré; Kuttu; Mechitiw Wené; Fónó; Namoluk; Wonip.
- momien Macolor niger* Black Snapper; *Macolor macularis* Black-and-White Snapper. Namoluk.
- morop Pristipomoides flavipinnis*. (FSM DMR n.d.).
- morop Aphariius furca*. Namoluk.
- néúnépér ?Lutjanus fulvus*. Uman?
- nikónókón Lutjanus gibbus* Humpback Snapper, juvenile. Adult name is *mesechcha*. CF.: *sapapúkú*. Wonip.
- nipaaw₃* Either *Lutjanus fulvus* or *L. monostigmus*. ALT: *nipów*. Niku Tol.
- nipów₁ Lutjanus fulvus* Flametail Snapper. ALT: *nipaw*. SYN: *pów*. Wonip; Mechitiw Wené; Polle.
- nipów₂ Lutjanus monostigma*. SYN: *pów*. Farré.
- nisafén₁ Lutjanus ehrenbergi* BlackSpot Snapper. Niku Tol.
- nisaafén₂ Lutjanus monostigmus* Onespot Snapper. Fósón; Polle?
- nisarafach Lutjanus monostigmus* Onespot Snapper. SEE: *?liherefār*. (FSM DMR n.d.).
- nisaráfach₁ Lutjanus ehrenbergi* BlackSpot Snapper. Wonip.

- nisárafach*₂ *Lutjanus monostigmus* Onespot Snapper; *Lutjanus ehrenbergi* BlackSpot Snapper. [In Wonip, these two fishes have distinct names, see *núkúpwónó*, *nisárafach*₁.] Kuchuwa Taloas.
- niwanék* *Macolor niger* Black Snapper. See *kiekien iinón*, page 129. Also see the discussion on the bird *niwaanék*, page 182. Wonip.
- núkúpwónó*₁ *Lutjanus monostigmus* Onespot Snapper. [Either of these two names can come up; both have dark spots. But *L. ehrenbergi* definitely seems, for North Wonip, to be in association with mangroves, as *inéúmei*.] Wonip.
- núkúpwónó*₂ *Lutjanus ehrenbergi* Blackspot snapper. SEE: *ónochimwi*. SEE: *úkúpwónó*. Wonip.
- núkúpwónó*₃ Unidentified fish. Mechitiw Wené.
- núkúpwónó* *Lutjanus monostigmus* Onespot Snapper. Wonip.
- ónochimwi* *Lutjanus monostigmus* Onespot Snapper. Wonip.
- oochii* Perhaps Onaga or Opakapaka (both from Hawaiian names). Gold fish, in deep water. Faichuk; Namoneas.
- oolaalumw* *Macolor* spp., juveniles and adults. There are *leechin o.* (small o). or *watte o.* (big o.) Puluwat.
- opérsék* *Lutjanus fulvus*, smallest size class. LIT: hides in *pée sék*, coconut shells. SEE: *nipów*; *teech*; *ikeechech*. Polle; Féúp.
- pwécheepwéch* *Macolor niger* Black Snapper. ALT: ?*pwéēepwéē*. Nomwin.
- pöu* *Lutjanus fulvus* Flametail Snapper; *Lutjanus semicinctus* Half-Barred Snapper. (FSM DMR n.d.).
- pów* *Lutjanus fulvus* Flametail Snapper. SYN: *nipów*. Fefan.
- pów* *Lutjanus fulvus* Flametail Snapper. SYN: *nipów*. Kuchuwa Taloas.
- saas*₁ *Lutjanus kasmira* Bluelined Snapper. Referred to in Kuchuwa as deep water *saas*; see *saas*₂. SEE: *saas tor*. SYN: *haah*. [A Namolukese explained deep and shallow water *saas*.] Kuchuwa Taloas; Nomwin; Wonip; Mechitiw Wené; Lukunor.
- saas*₂ *Lutjanus semicinctus* Half-Barred Snapper. Referred to in Taloas as shallow water *saas*; see *saas*₁. Kuchuwa Taloas; Wonip.
- saas*₃ Two fishes were pointed out, *saas tor*, and *Lutjanus fulvus* Flametail Snapper. Lukunor.
- saas*₄ *Lutjanus fulvus*; *L. kasmira*; *L. semicinctus*. Deep water and shallow water *saas* were also spoken of by a Namolukese. See *saas*₁. Namoluk.
- saas tor* *Lutjanus kasmira* Bluelined Snapper. SYN: *saas*. Mechitiw Wené; Lukunor.
- sapapúkú*₁ *Lutjanus gibbus* Humpback Snapper, large, adult. A smaller stage is *mesechcha*, page 130. See *hapapúkú*, page 129, *nikónókón*. [A Namoluk

Islander calls attention to differences in size-class nomenclature of *Lutjanus gibbus*, between Chuuk Lagoon and Namoluk. In the Lagoon, a distinction is made between the juveniles (*nikónókón*, in Wonip) and adult, *mesechcha*. On Namoluk, however, the largest class of *mesachcha* is called *sapapúkú*, because of certain growths on their cheeks. *Sapapúkú* may be the name of a smaller stage in Namoeas; it is so in Puluwat, as the variant *hapapúkú*. Notably, the folk etymologies given for these two locations lend different “meanings” to substantially the same name, perhaps in justification of its use.]

Namoluk.

*sapapúkú*₂ Reportedly is a smaller stage of *Lutjanus gibbus*. SEE: *hapapúkú*, page 129. ?Lagoon.

sékúrípi *Lutjanus rivulatus* Scribbled Snapper. (FSM DMR n.d.).

tech *Lutjanus fulvus*, when in aggregating phase. SYN: *ikechech*; *iketech*. Polle.

tingar Three fishes were cited as *tingar*: *Pristipomoides auricilla*; *P. filamentosus*; *P. zonatus*. (FSM DMR n.d.).

tingar *Gnathodentex aurolineatus* Yellowspot Emperor. Puluwat.

tipir *Pristipomoides argyrogrammics* Blueline Gindai. (FSM DMR n.d.).

tipir *Lutjanus fulvus* Flametail Snapper. SEE: *nipów*, *saas*? Farré.

*úkúpwónó*₁ *Lutjanus semicinctus* Half-Barred Snapper. [May be an erroroneous identification; see *úkúpwónó*₂ one Polle Islander.]

Polle; Farré.

*úkúpwónó*₂ *Lutjanus monostigma* Onespotted Snapper; *L. ehrenbergi*. [This spot is not really near the tail. *L. semicinctus* seems more likely on a literal basis, but see *núkúpwónó*.] LIT: spotted tail; *pwónó*, birthmark. Polle.

10.33 CAESIONIDAE: FUSILIERS

As in other groups, names have been reported for a number of the caesionids in Myers (1991) that are not (yet) documented from Chuuk, in particular, *Caesio cuning*.

tilipwu *Pterocaesio pisang* Ruddy Fusilier. [Not confirmed.]
Nomwin?

tinipu *Caesio pisang* “Bananafish.”
SEE: *tinipwu*. (Chuuk DMR n.d.).

tinipwu *Paracaesio xanthurus* Deepwater Bream. (FSM DMR n.d.).

tinipwu ?*Caesio caerulaurea* Scissortail Fusilier. [This species only reported from Palau in Micronesia (Myers 1991).] Kuchuwa Taloas; Wonip, Yow; Puluwat; Namoluk.

*úkúreng*₁ *Caesio cuning*. [Although this fish has only been recorded from Palau, several persons have identified it positively for Chuuk.]
Wonip; Kuchuwa Taloas.

úkúreng₂ *Caesio cuning?*; *C. teres*.
LIT: yellow tail.
Namoluk; Wonip.

10.34 HAEMULIDAE: SWEETLIPS

beche-pwech *Plectorhinchus chaetodonoides* Harlequin Sweetlips.
SEE: *pechepwech*, *peṛepwér*.
(FSM DMR n.d.).

efing₁ *Plectrorhinchus chaetodonoides* Harlequin Sweetlips;
Plectrorhinchus obscurus Giant Sweetlips; *Plectrorhinchus picus* Spotted Sweetlips. Wonip.

efing₂ Felt to be larger than *nichoocho*, but the same species. See *nichoocho*₂. Wonip.

efing₃ *Plectorhinchus orientalis* Oriental Sweetlips. (FSM DMR n.d.).

efing¹ *Plectorhinchus obscurus* Giant Sweetlips. Does not include *P. picus* which is lumped with *P. chaetodonoides* under another name, forgotten. Fósón.

fféúrupung Possibly *Plectrorhinchus gaterinoides* (= *P. lineatus* (Myers 1991)). See *fféú rupung* (Seranidae), page 115. Paata.

laamwáár Unidentified Sweetlips.
Under rocks? Puluwat.

laamwár *Plectorhinchus goldmanni* Goldmann's Sweetlips; *P. orientalis* Oriental Sweetlips.
Namoluk.

mounouno *Plectorhinchus goldmanni* Goldman's Sweetlips. (FSM DMR n.d.).

mounounó *Plectorhinchus orientalis* Oriental Sweetlips; *Plectrorhinchus goldmanni* Goldmann's Sweetlips. Kuchuwa Taloas.

nichoochoo₁ Perhaps *Plectrorhinchus picus* Spotted Sweetlips. [Uncertain. Possibly like *Macolor* sp. There is said to be a stone (hole) of this fish, which it doesn't leave except to look for food.] See also *nichoochoo* (Seranidae), page 117. Wonip.

nichoocho₂ Felt to be smaller than *efing*, but the same species. SEE: *efing*₂. Wonip.

nichoochoo₃ From Masuda, Araga & Yoshino (1975, pl. 67d,f). But this may be *niwaanék*. It was stated that the fish in Plate F makes a farting sound, and that *nichoochoo* has a sharp nose. Wonip.

niwaanék *Plectorhinchus picus* Spotted Sweetlips. (Masuda, Araga & Yoshino 1975, pl. 67H). SEE *nichoochoo*₁. Said to be greasy. Wonip.

nóómwáár *Plectrorhinchus goldmanni* Goldmann's Sweetlips; *Plectrorhinchus orientalis* Oriental Sweetlips. Wonip; Fósón.

nóómwáár *Plectorhinchus orientalis* Oriental Sweetlips. Farré.

nóómwár Unidentified. Rééré Taloas.

nóómwár *Plectorhinchus gateri-*
noides. *Plectorhinchus gateri-*
noides Lined Sweetlips; *P. orien-*
talis Oriental Sweetlips; *P. gold-*
manni Goldman's Sweetlips.

Wonip.

nóómuáár *Plectorhinchus obscurus*
Giant Sweetlips; *P. picus* Spotted
Sweetlips. (FSM DMR n.d.).

pechepwech? *Plectrorhynchus chaet-*
odonoides Harlequin Sweetlips.
SYN: peṛepwēr.

pechepwéch "A bass."
"Nomwin." (Elbert 1947).

peṛepwēr *Plectrorhynchus chaet-*
odonoides Harlequin Sweetlips.
ALT: pechepwech. LIT: white legs.
Nomwin.

10.35 NEMIPTERIDAE: SPINECHEEKS AND THREADFIN BREAMS

achawa *Scolopsis lineatus* Black-and-
White spinecheek. Namoluk.

pwútúr *Scolopsis* sp. Spinecheek.
Wonip.

10.36 LETHRINIDAE: EMPERORS

pechere *Lethrinus obsoletus* Yellow-
stripe Emperor, adult. When
smaller, it is chokochok. Wonip.

chokochok *Lethrinus obsoletus* Yel-
lowstripe emporer, subadult.
When large, it is pechere. [Ac-
cording to numerous reports it is
weeow when large.] Wonip.

maasamas *Monotaxis grandoculis*.
Wonip.

mahamah SEE: masamas.

chokochok *Lethrinus obsoletus* Yel-
lowstripe Emperor, subadult. On
and near the reef platform. Larger
sizeclass is pechere; some say
weeow, it seems wrongly. Wonip.

atek *L. xanthochilus*; *L. olivaceus*.
Respectively the Yellowlip Em-
peror and the Longnose Emperor.
SYN: ?ettik; úlúl. Namoluk.

etik₁ *Lethrinus olivaceus* Longnose
Emperor. Wonip; Niku Tol.

ettik₂ Perhaps one of *Lethrinus oli-*
vaceus Longnose Emperor or
Lethrinus xanthochilus Yellowlip
Emperor. Namoluk.

ettik₃ An unidentified white snap-
per; burrows, leaving one eye
showing. Pullap.

ikámear *Lethrinus erythropterus*
Masked emporer. SYN: sakuach.
Wonip.

ikeiné Probably *Gymnocranius* cf.
*lethrinoide*s Stout Emperor, or a
similar species. Wonip.

ikenifat Reportedly the same as
pechere, *L. obsoletus* Yellowstripe
emporer. But see also ikenifat
(Carangidae), page 124. Polle.

maasamas *Monotaxis grandoculis*
Bigeye Emperor. SEE: úhángifai.
ALT: masamas. Ubiquitous.

- mechanin*₁ *Lethrinus rubrioperculatus*. Small. When larger, *noot*, which see. Conflicts with description of *mechengin*₂. Farré.
- mechengin*₁¹ Considered to be a larger size fish, like *noot*, perhaps a size class. *Ettik* is long. *Mechengin* is bigger. Wonip.
- meetiin*₁ *Lethrinus xanthochilus* Yellowlip Emperor. Wonip; Niku.
- metiin*₂ *Lethrinus harak*.
Namoluk; Nomwin.
- metiin* *Lethrinus obsoletus*. (FSM DMR n.d.).
- noot*₁ *Lethrinus rubrioperculatus* Redgill Emperor. SEE: *mechanin*. [Other identifications have been gotten, but this is most usual.]
Niku Tol; Wonip.
- noot*₂ *Lethrinus rubrioperculatus* Redgill Emperor; also *L. erythracanthus* Orangefin Emperor.
Namoluk.
- noot*₃ *Lethrinus olivaceus* (= *L. elongatus*) Longnose Emperor. [Both this and *noot*₄ must be checked.]
Nama.
- noot*₄ *Lethrinus xanthochilus* Yellowlip Emperor. (FSM DMR n.d.).
- notoetik* *Lethrinus olivaceus* (= *L. miniatus*) ALT: ?noteetik. [Name needs to be verified.] Taloas.
- orropwin*¹ *Lethrinus erythracanthus* (= *Lethrinus kallopterus*). SYN: *urupwin*.
Namoluk.
- sakuach* *Gnathodentex aurolineatus*.
Namoluk.
- sokurupi* *Lethrinus harak* Blackspot Emperor. (FSM DMR n.d.).
- sónout* Small, subadult *Monotaxis grandoculus* Bigeye Emperor (Myers 1991, pl. 55B).
Wonip.
- tingar*¹ *Gnathodentex aurolineatus*.
SYN: *sakuach*. Namoluk; Polle?
- tiwesón* *noot*, when 4 or 5" long. Perhaps *Lethrinus rubrioperculatus*.
Wonip.
- úhángifai* *Monotaxis grandoculus* Bigeye Emperor, juvenile. LIT: "stands off of rocks." See Myers (1991, photograph on pl. 55B).
Puluwat.
- ulul*[?] *Lethrinus olivaceus* (= *L. elongatus*) Longnose Emperor. SYN: *ettik*? ALT: *úlúl*?
Namoluk; Nomwin.
- únún*[?] *Lethrinus olivaceus*. SYN: *úlúl*; *áttik*. ALT: *unuun*?
Fónó.
- urupwin* *Lethrinus erythracanthus* (= *Lethrinus kallopterus*) Orangefin Emperor. SYN: *orropwin*.
Wonip.
- urunó* *Lethrinus obsoletus* Yellowstripe Emperor, subadult. SYN: *chokochok*.
Polle.
- weeow*₁ *Lethrinus harak* Blackspot Emperor. [This name has frequently been given as the name of larger *chokochok*, which are *L. obsoletus*; however, reliable identifications seem to favor *L. harak*, also found, according to Myers (1991) in seagrass beds.] SEE: *wurunó*. ALT: *weio*.
Wonip; Niku.

weeow₂ *Lethrinus obsoletus*, when large. But see note with weeow₁.
ALT: weio. Wonip.

wurunó *Lethrinus Harak*. SEE: weeow. ALT: urunó. Niku Tol.

10.37 MULLIDAE: GOATFISHES

chiwin A goatfish, possibly *Parupeneus multifasciatus*. Nomwin.

chuu *Parupeneus multifasciatus* (somewhat mottled form); *P. bifasciatus* (dark-barred form).
SEE: ?chiwin. Puluwat.

feinisi₁ *Parupeneus barberinus* Dash-and-Dot Goatfish.
Niku Tol; Polle.

feiniki₂ Possibly *Parupeneus barberinus*.
Puluwat.

fainikei₃ ? *Parapeneus indicus* Indian Goatfish. SYN: feinisi.
Namoluk.

feinisi₄ *Parupeneus barberinus* Dash-and-Dot Goatfish, (pinkish phase). (FSM DMR n.d.).

howéllél *Parupeneus cyclostomus* Yellowsaddle Goatfish; Yellow Goatfish.
Puluwat.

ikeiréék [This identification needs checking.] *Parupeneus heptacanthus* (= *P. cinnabarinus*) Redspot Goatfish. Identified from Masuda, Araga & Yoshino (1975, pl. 34H).
SYN: ?feinisi. LIT: Fish of dry, tradewind season. Nama.

kareóleól An unidentified goatfish.
Puluwat.

maunos₁ Unidentified, perhaps: *Parupeneus multifasciatus* Multibarred Goatfish (both color phases in Myers (1991, pl. 59BC)).
Niku Tol.

maunos₂ *Parupeneus cyclostomus* Yellowsaddle Goatfish; Yellow Goatfish.
Polle.

maw Unverified, may be Myers (1991, pl. 58D or 58E), *Parupeneus ciliatus* or *P. cyclostomus*. [Not a reliable identification; described as being somewhat homogeneous in color.]
Namoluk.

merrep₁ SEE: page 122, Flagtails.

merrep₂ *Upeneus taeniopterus* Band-Tailed Goatfish. Similar to kuhliidae soupeleau, peleiauw, etc.;
see page 122. Puluwat.

móihara *Parupeneus multifasciatus* Multibarred Goatfish (bright red phase) (Myers 1991, pl. 59C). It is said that if one catches this fish someone will die in his family.
Puluwat.

móóngelu Possibly a red goatfish.
Puluwat.

nukusor A goatfish. Unknown. (Elbert 1947).

oochi₁ *Mulloidichthys flavolineatus* Yellowstripe Goatfish. LIT: From the Japanese for grandfather.
Polle.

ochi₂ *Mulloides flavolineatus* Yellowstripe Goatfish. (FSM DMR n.d.).

- oomeyi*₁ *Mulloides vanicolensis* Yellowfin Goatfish. Found on *af-fah* (*affas*), reefs with *áálepwo* on them. These fish are said to like *áálepwo* (see *áálepwo*, page 31). There are 20 or 30 *affah* known between Pullap and Tamatam. Pullap.
- oomai*₂ *Mulloidichthys vanicolensis* Yellowfin Goatfish. Apparently also the red phase. Polle.
- oomai*₃ *Mulloides vanicolensis* Yellowfin Goatfish. There is another name for the red phase. Puluwat.
- oomai*₄ *Mulloidichthys vanicolensis*, red morph. Light phase was called *sichopw* (or *sichow*?). Niku Tol.
- eomei* *Mulloides vanicolensis* Yellowfin Goatfish. Namoluk.
- semaúrepong* An unidentified goatfish. LIT: "doesn't sleep at night." Ettal.
- sichopw*¹ *Mulloidichthys vanicolensis* Yellowfin Goatfish (yellow-white phase). The red phase was mentioned as *oomai*. [This should be checked.] Farré.
- sichow* Uncertain goatfish. Wonip.
- úkúchchen* *Upeneus vittatus* Yellow-banded Goatfish; *Upeneus tragula* Blackstriped Goatfish. Wonip.
- uwei*₁ *Mulloides flavolineatus* Yellowstripe Goatfish. See *merrep*, page 122. Namoluk.
- uwei*₂ *Mulloides flavolineatus* Yellowstripe Goatfish. Smaller stage is *weṛrik*. Puluwat.
- weṛrik* *Mulloides flavolineatus* Yellowstripe Goatfish, when small. Small stage of *uwei*. Puluwat.
- wiinam* SEE: *wilám*. (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).
- wilám* An unidentified goatfish; live in deep water, but go near reefs. Possibly either *Mulloidichthys pflugeri* or *Parupeneus heptacanthus* (= *cinnabarinus*). ALT: *wilám*. Nomwin.

10.38 PEMPHERIDAE: SWEEPERS

- ápiṛói* *Pempheris* cf. *oualensis*. Used in reference to a woman who has small buttocks. SYN: *ósónong*. ALT: *ápiṛói*. Puluwat; Pullap.
- halang* Probably pempherids. [Easily derived from *ósólong*.] *Pempheris oualensis* Bronze Sweeper. See also Leiognathidae, page 128. Tol.
- ósélong*¹ Probably *Pempheris* cf. *oualensis*. Namoluk.
- ósolong* *Pempheris* cf. *oualensis*. ALT: *ósónong*; *ósonong*; *ósilong*. SYN: *ápiṛói*. Nama.
- ósónong* *Pempheris* cf. *oualensis*. Wonip.

10.39 KYPHOSIDAE: CHUBS, RUDDERFISHES

Rudderfishes may be very difficult to differentiate. Masuda (1984) comments that *Kyphosus vaigiensis* "is similar to *Kyphosus cinerascens*, but has 11 dorsal spines compared to 10 (in the former species)." Under these circumstances it will clearly be difficult to draw any fine lines. However, it is of interest to pursue this family further, as knowledge of these fishes is well developed, perhaps especially on oceanic islands such as Nama, where notice it taken when a school has come in to the reef off of passing drift logs.

arén A stage—*nichomon*, when small. It was said that this was an older name, while today one hears mostly *fitá*. SYN: *ren*, *fitá*₃.

Wonip.

epinikós Unknown rudderfish, unaccounted for in notes. SEE: *nipwisik*; *fitá*₆.

*fitá*₁ Unidentified rudderfishes; *nipwisik* or *nichomon* when small. SYN: *ren*, *ren*. Wonip.

*fitá*₂ *Kyphosus cinerascens* Highfin Rudderfish; Snubnose Chub. SEE: *nipwisik*. Féúp.

*fitá*₃ SYN: *reen*; certain *fitá* are called *epinikós*. [*pisiki* in Sapuk; *fitá* in Mwmwán. See the serranids *eeni* and *áánii*, page 113.] SEE: *pisiki*₂. Mwmwán.

*fitá*₄ *Kyphosus cinerascens* Highfin Rudderfish. (FSM DMR n.d.).

limwilimw A possible rudderfish name.

ngor *Kyphosus cinerascens* Highfin Rudderfish; Snubnose Chub. Large sizeclass. Smaller individuals are called *fitá*. See page 125.

Kuchuwa Taloas.

nichomon A small rudderfish, stage of *fitá*. When small, they school and forage close in; when larger there are specific aggregation sites, called *féwún fitá*.

Wonip.

nimweryón A rudderfish. (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).

nipwisik *Kyphosus cinerascens*; *K. vaigiensis*. Both these are reddish. SEE: *fitá*₄. (Myers 1991, pl. 60DE). SEE: ?*epinikós*. Note similarity to the name *pisiki*. Féúp.

*pisiki*₁ All Kyphosids on Fananú. SYN: *ren*; *fitá*. Fananú.

*pisiki*₂ Rudderfishes; chubs. SYN: *fitá*, in Mwmwán, see *fitá*₃. Sapuk, Wené.

*pisiki*₃ Rudderfish, longer than *ren* or *fitá*, which see. Nama.

réén All rudderfishes. Puluwat.

rénissawo Possibly *K. cinerascens* and *K. bigibbus*. Lit. "ren that circles around." Perhaps usually the big ones. Namoluk.

reen Rudderfishes. Lukunor.

*ren*₁ A rudderfish or rudderfishes. SEE: *nichomon*, smaller stage. SYN: *ren*, *fitá*.

*ren*₂ *Kyphosus bigibbus* Insular Rudderfish; Brown Chub. Identified from Myers (1991, pl. 60B). Féúp.

*ren*₃ *Kyphosus* spp. Rudderfishes.
SEE: *rénissawo*; *rennema*.
Namoluk.

*ren*₄ Rudderfish; comes from logs.
SEE: *pisiki*, *fitá*. Nama.

ren A note from Nama stated that
ren comes from logs; *pisiki* is
longer; while *fitá* is thicker.
Nama.

ren nimé A rudderfish that is associ-
ated with logs, arrives from logs.
Identified as *Kyphosus cinerascens*. Usually small when they ar-
rive; they stay and grow large.
Nama.

ren nupuk *Kyphosus vaigiensis*. Na-
tive island *ren*. Compare with *ren*
nimé; *rennimá*.

rennema Rudderfish on logs. LIT:
ma, from *man*, drift. Usually,
they are small. ALT: *ren nimé*.
Namoluk.

10.40 EPHIPPIDAE: BATFISHES, SPADEFISHES

emwepwei *Platax* cf. *orbicularis*
Batfish; Spadefish.

lipunupunei *Platax* spp., and *Mon-*
odactylus argenteus. See also *He-*
niochus spp., page 139.
Namoluk.

nifaat *Monodactylus argenteus*
Mono. School like *seningen* (see
page 128). Wonip.

*puun*₁ *Platax* spp. Batfishes; spade-
fishes. This is their name when
they are large. Wonip.

*puun*₂ All the (adult?) batfishes in
Myers. *Platax orbicularis*; *P.*
teira. It was clearly stated that *P.*
teira is in Chuuk Lagoon.
Kuchuwa Taloas.

10.41 CHAETODONTIDAE: BUTTERFLYFISHES

There are remarkably few spe-
cial names for Butterflyfishes; general
names are plastic. In some instances,
angelfishes are also referred to by these
names. Specific names may exist, espe-
cially in the outer islands.

chopwilétow Possible name for a
specific *Chaetodon* sp. Namoluk.

chuko A butterflyfish species. Un-
known. This resembles the word
chukó, for chicken, see page 173.
(Elbert 1947).

épúngúpúng All butterflyfishes.
SYN: *épúngúpúngún imwen*
énúénap; *nisárákkót* (also in
Féúp); *nisárákka*. Féúp.

épúngúpúngún núkún imwen énúénap
All butterflyfishes. SYN: *nisárá-*
kkót; *épúngúpúng*. Polle.

*likeriker*₂ *Chaetodon quadrimacu-*
latus. Possibly the name of a spe-
cific species, on Namoluk; most
places, this is a general name re-
ferring to any butterflyfish.
Namoluk.

- likeriker*₁ Any butterflyfish. May refer “only to the yellow ones” on Namoluk (see *likeriker*₂).
Losap; Namoluk.
- lipunupunei* *Heniochus* spp. Bannerfish. This was referred to as the “family of *lipunupunei*,” also including batfishes, *Platax* spp. and *Monodactylus argenteus*, see page 139. Synonyms for *Heniochus* spp. include *niféféféiyás*; *niwowoiás*; *nippénú*; *nisárákkót*.
Namoluk.
- niféféféiyás* *Heniochus* spp. Bannerfishes. SYN: *niwowoiás*; *nippénú*; *lipunupunei*; *nisárákkót*. CF: *Zanclus cornutus*, page 160. Polle.
- nippénú* *Heniochus* sp. (only one of the species in Myers (1991); one of them is *nisárákkót*). SYN: *niféféféiyás*; *niwowoiás*; *nippénú*; *lipunupunei*; *nisárákkót*. See *Dascylus aruanas* (Pomacentridae, page 142). Wonip.
- nisárákka* Butterflyfishes. SYN: *épúngúpúng*, *nisárákkót* (both in Féúp). Féúp; Polle.
- nisárákkót*¹ Butterflyfishes, in general. [*kka*, thirsty, is roughly equivalent to *kkót*, low tide.]
Wonip.
- nisárákkót*₂ Butterflyfishes, in general. SYN: *épúngúpúng*; *nisárákka* (Féúp). Féúp.
- nisárákkót* All butterflyfishes.
Fefan.
- niwowoiás* *Heniochus* spp. Bannerfishes. SYN: *niféféféiyás*; *nippénú*; *lipunupunei*; *nisárákkót*. HOM: *Zanclus cornutus*, page 160.
Fefan.
- sánápwapw* Butterflyfishes.
Polle; Tol.
- selepap*[?] *Chaetodon auriga*; *C. ephippium* also mentioned. Apparently all Chaetodontids (Butterflyfishes), although it was indicated that there are species specific names here. Namoluk.
- senepwapw*[?] Butterflyfishes. Fónó.

10.42 POMACANTHIDAE: ANGELFISHES

- likereker* *Pygoplites diacanthus* Regal Angelfish. [Said not to be other angelfishes.] See also Chaetodontidae, Butterflyfishes, page 139. Namoluk.
- lúkún imwen ippach* SEE: *ruúrúng*. *Pomacanthus imperator*? Royal Angelfish or Imperial Angelfish. LIT: “outside its home in rain,” it leaves its shelter when it rains.
Nomwin.
- núkúnimwenipach* (Elbert 1947, as a butterflyfish—*Holacanthus diacanthus*, its currently correct name is *Pygoplites diacanthus*) SEE: *sópwúrúngngú*.
- ruúrúng* An angelfish, on FSM postage stamp, Summer 1993. SYN: *lúkún imwen ippach*. Royal Angelfish or Imperial Angelfish.
Pullap.
- sipúrúngngú* Colorfully striped angelfishes. LIT: t-shirt (Japanese?).

sópwürúngngú *Pygoplites diacanthus* Regal Angelfish. SEE: *sipúrúngngú*.
ikenen nón rumech *Amphiprion* spp. Anemonefishes or Clownfishes. SYN: *néún ruumech*; *inen ruumech*; *anéún urumwéch*.
 Rómanum.

10.43 POMACENTRIDAE: DAMSELFISHES

Wononum and *chopói*, stated to be damselfishes in Elbert (1947) have not been identified.

annaun urumech *Amphiprion* spp. Satawan.

anéwún urumwmwéch₁ *Amphiprion* sp. SEE: *néún rumech*. Mwoch.

chukafan SEE: *chúkúfan*. Farré.

chúkafan *Amphiprion* spp. Anemone Fishes. SYN: *néún rumech*; *inen rumech*; *anéún urumwmwéch*. ALT: *chúkúfan*. Paata.

chukófan SEE: *chúkúfan*. Paata.

chúkúfan Elbert (1947, Angelfish), an error.

chúkúfan *Stegastes* spp. Gregories or Farmerfishes. SYN: *kuúfen*; *nimuk*. LIT: refers to grease; these fish are said to be greasy. Taloas, for example; Chukienú.

fitifféú *Abudefduf septemfasciatus*; A. sp. Sargeants. Namoluk.

hopwin lumwunfai *Amphiprion* spp. Clown Fish; Anemonefish; also some other fishes? LIT: *hopw*, hide, they always run into anemones, *lumwunffai*. SYN: see *néún rumech*; *inen rumech*; *anéún urumwéch*. Puluwat.

inen rumech *Amphiprion* spp. Clownfish; Anemonefish. Lagoon; Rééré Taloas.

kufel Damselfishes. SEE: *kuufen*. Puluwat.

kuufen Damselfishes, including *Stegastes* spp. Farmerfishes or Gregories. Heads of these fish were used in the fish head necklace. A living man states that the people of today could not stand the smell, but earlier in this century, the smell was favored. Today, one who eats fish is said to smell “*kufenufen*.” SYN: *nimuk*; *chúkúfan*; *lishék*.

Tol; Wonip; Farré.

lichéék₁ The following were identified from Myers (1991): *Chromis agilis*; *C. agilis*; *C. amboinensis*; *Abudefduf sordidus*; *Cheiloprion labiatus*. ALT: *lishék*. SYN: *kuufen*; *chúkúfan*; *nimuk*. Namoluk.

lichéék₂ *Stegastes nigricans*; *S. lividus* Farmerfishes. [Possibly greenish/blueish grayish colored typical damselfishes.] Mwóch.

lifénérupung Farmerfish. Onióp.

likachiw *Chromis caeruleus* Blue Chromis. ALT: *lúkachúw*. Nomwin?

limoulááng *Chromis viridis* Blue-green Chromis. LIT: There was a meaning. Puluwat.

- lipaahú* *Dascylus aruanus* Humbug Damsel; Humbug *Dascylus*. LIT: Something like partner: *apaalúw féngin*. Puluwat.
- lipelúweicho* SEE: *lippééweicho*. Namoluk.
- lippéléweicho* *Dascylus aruanus*; *Abudefduf* spp. CF: *pwáliffaú*. See also *pweleffau*. Namoluk.
- lippeliéshshó* SEE: *lippeliéchchó*. Namoluk.
- lirék* Damselfishes. SYN: *kufel*, *chúkúfan*, *kufen*, *nimuk*. ALT: *lichék*; *lishék*. Puluwat.
- lishéék₂* *Amphiprion* spp. Anemonefishes; Clownfishes. SYN: *néún rumech*; *anéún urumwéch*; *inen rumech*. Ettal.
- lishék₁* Damselfishes; Farmerfishes. CF: *lichék*. SYN: *kuufen*; *chúkúfan*; *nimwuk*. Namoluk.
- lishék₃* CF: *lippéliweishsho*. Bigger than *lippeliweishsho*, has scales, black and white; stays in *fféútong*, *Millepora* sp. Mortlocks.
- máh* *Abudefduf sexfasciatus* Scissor-tail Sergeant. Puluwat.
- meiarrawarraw* Must be any of a number of small blue fishes, such as *Chromis viridis*, *Chrysiptera cyanea*, *C. oxycephala*, etc. Not restricted, perhaps, to damselfishes. Fefan.
- naun urumech* *Amphiprion* spp. Anemonefishes; Clownfishes. Namoluk.
- néún ruumech* *Amphiprion* spp. Anemonefishes. SYN: *inen rumech*; *anéún urumwéch*; *lishéék*; *ikenen nón rumech*. Polle.
- nimuk₁* Farmer fish, such as *Stegastes* spp. SYN: *chukufan*; *kuufen*. Farré; Wonip.
- nimuk₂* *Cheiloprion labiatus* Big-Lip Damsel fish; Mistrel Fish. (Myers 1991, pl. 78G). Wonip.
- nippénú* "Damselfish." SEE: *lipaahú*. (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).
- nippénú* *Dascyllus aruanus*; *D. melanurus*. LIT: *pénú*, navigator. See: *Heniochus* spp. (Chaetodontidae, page 140). Kuchuwa Taloas.
- nisom* *Pomacentrus pavo* Sapphire Damsel. (Chuuk DMR n.d.).
- nissomw* Any of several small damselfishes; many, but not all seem to be blue. *Ablyglyphidodon curacao*; *Chrysiptera caeruleolineata*; *Chrysiptera cyanea*. Kuchuwa Taloas.
- pwaachiw₁* Perhaps some *Stegastes* spp. Perhaps some people use this name for *kuufen*. ALT: ?*pwachú*. [Is this derived from *chúkúfan*?] Polle.
- pwachik* Damselfish(es), identified with a photo of *Plectroglyphidodon lacrymatus*, the Jewel Damsel. SYN: *lichék*. SEE: *pwachú*. Losap.
- pwachú₁* A number of small damselfishes. For example *Chrysiptera leucopoma*; *Chrysiptera talboti*; *Chrysiptera traceyi*; *Chrysiptera oxycephala* Demoiselles. But see *pwachú₂*. Kuchuwa Taloas.

pwachú₂ Damselfishes, identified with photos of *Chrysiptera biocellata* and *Chrysiptera leucopoma*. In *púnúpún* rockpiles.

pwáliffaú Black and white striped, bigger than *lipelúweicho*. CF: *lipelúweicho*. Namoluk.

pweleffau Damselfish? There are two, see also *pweleyaw*. See also *pweliffai*. Lukunor.

pweleyaw Damselfish? There are two kinds, *pweleyawu* and *pwelefawu*. Lukunor.

pwelifaai Identified as *Abudefduf lorenzi* Black-Tail Sergeant. [This species has not been reported from Chuuk.] LIT: circling around the stone. Puluwat.

pirisiman Farmerfishes. SYN: *chúkúfan*. LIT: policeman. Sapuk, Wené.

ṛéér *Stegastes* spp. Farmer fish. SYN: *chúkúfan*. ALT: ?*chééch*. Pullap.

son *Abudefduf* spp.; perhaps *Ablyptododon curacao* Sergeant Majors; perhaps Staghorn Damsel. Farré.

sson *Abudefduf* spp., with the possible exception of *A. sexfasciatus* (though maybe not). Eats excrement. Kuchuwa Taloas.

taafaa *Chrysiptera glauca*; *C. oxycephala* Gray Demoiselle; Blue-Spot Demoiselle. Under stones, fished with *chuu púnúpún* net. At low tide, there are many in small pools. Farré.

toom₂ *Chrysiptera oxycephala* Blue-Spot Demoiselle. Wonip.

toom A number of small blue fishes, including *Pomacentrus pavo* Saphirre Damsel. See also *wónúroch*, the Poison-Fang Blenny, page 154. Polle.

toom₁ Any of a number of small blue fishes, including *Chromis* spp. Blue Chromis, and perhaps also non-pomacentrids. Wonip; Polle.

10.43.1 PROBLEMATIC DAMSELFISH NAMES

anéwún urumwmwéch₂ A second set of fishes was identified with this name: some damselfishes. *Pomacentrus pavo*; *P. philippinus* (dark morph); *Plectroglyphidodon* spp. SEE: *inen rumech*. Mwoch.

ikanaawét Unknown. ?*Dascyllus aruanus*; *D. albisella*. Mwóch.

nifféwúféw Lists as a damselfish with synonym *wononum*. SYN?: *wononum*. (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).

ssél Possibly *Abudefduf* spp. [Might be other damselfishes with high curve of head?] Mwóch.

10.44 LABRIDAE: WRASSE

There are indications that there are a considerable number of names for wrasses in the Outlying Islands, as a consequence of the greater relative importance of these fishes than in the lagoon.

- áháp* *Gomphius* sp. Bird Wrasse. SYN: *awúwáá*. Puluwat.
- alúnúmei* *Thalassoma trilobatum*; *T. purpureum* (both immature and terminal phases). Namoluk.
- átin noot* *Hemigymnus melapterus* Blackedge Thicklip Wrasse. Identified from Myers (1991), plate 99H, adult form. Puluwat.
- awúwáá* *Gomphosus varius* Bird Wrasse. SYN: *áháp*. SEE: *awásá*. See Goodenough & Sugita (1980), *owuwá*. Nomwin.
- chaalea₁* *Thalassoma hardwickii* Six-bar Wrasse. Namoluk.
- chálea₂* *Halichoeres* sp. A saying: *kosapw chálea*: when you use a fishing pole on the reef, this species chases the others off the bait. [See *chaalea₁*: is that a better identification?] (Myers 1991, 97DF). Namoluk.
- cheileil* *Cheilio inermis* Cigar Wrasse. Puluwat.
- chiinein* *Novaculichthys taeniourus* Dragon Wrasse; Rockmover Wrasse. Polle; Fefan.
- chileil* *Cheilio inermis* Cigar Wrasse. SEE: *řeleil*. SYN: *řeleil*, *cheileil*, *?chinein*. Puluwat.
- chuufféú* *Cheilinus fasciatus* Red-Breasted Wrasse. Somewhat resembles, but clearly distinguished from *nipwpweik* and *pérro*. Polle; Fefan.
- chuufféú* *Cheilinus fasciatus* Red-Breasted Wrasse. Namoluk; Polle.
- epwei* *Cheilio inermis* Cigar Wrasse. Certain women are good at fishing for these on the Wonip Reef Platform. Wonip.
- faihuuhuu* *Epibulus insidiator* Sling-jaw Wrasse. SYN: *feisiyuy*. Puluwat.
- feissiyuu* *Epibulus insidiator* Sling-jaw Wrasse.
- fitián* *Labroides* spp. Cleaner Wrasse. LIT: *fiti*, with. Mwoch.
- kuélin fán háát* *Labroides* spp. Cleaner Wrasses. LIT: undersea lizard. Puluwat.
- likoppur* Unsubstantiated: *Hemigymnus fasciatus* Barred Thicklip Wrasse.
- lipwpweik* *Cheilinus fasciatus*, *C. unifasciatus*; *C. diagrammus*; *C. celebicus*. SEE: *nipwpweik*. Ulul.
- nipwpweik* *Cheilinus unifasciatus* Ringtail Wrasse, two colorphases; *C. celebecus* Celebes Wrasse. [Not *C. fasciatus*.] SEE: *lipwpweik*. Polle.
- liweik* *Cheilinus unifasciatus* Ringtail Wrasse. Puluwat.
- máám₁* *Cheilinus undulatus* Hump-head Wrasse; Napoleonfish. When small, *márer*, which see. Widespread.
- máám₂* On Pullap, owned by the traditional chief, to whom it is given when caught; cannot be eaten. Pullap.
- máám₃* *Cheilinus undulatus* Hump-head Wrasse, when larger than *pérro* (on Puluwat). Puluwat.

- manapwei* "A wrasse." (Elbert 1947).
ochel An unidentified small wrasse.
 SEE: *ōel*. Nama.
- márer* ? See *máám*. *Márer* is about 1 m. long; when it is larger, it is *máám*. (Elbert 1947).
ochen A wrasse; not identified. (Elbert 1947).
- méchénen mwenipar* *Epibulus insidiator* Slingjaw Wrasse. Namoluk.
ocher *Halichoeres hortulanus*. Many of the small, colorful wrasses.
 SYN: *ochel*; *ochen*?. Kuchuwa Taloas.
- mwenik* *Hemigymnus melapterus*.
 SYN: *nguwen*. Fónó.
- merer* *Cheilinus undulatus* Hump-head Wrasse; Napoleon Wrasse, very small, up to over a foot long. Larger, up to 1 m. long, *máám*. [There may also be a name for intermediate sized fish, about 40 cm long.] Wonip.
onofát *Labroides* spp. Cleaner Wrasses. SYN: *setán*, etc. Fananú.
- mwérres* *Coris venusta*. Kuttu.
ōel A large number of wrasses, perhaps mainly of the genus *Thalassoma*. ALT: *ochel*. Ulul.
- mesaatei* *Labroides dimidiatus* Blue-streak Cleaner Wrasse. Nomwin.
ōel This may refer to several small, colorful species. Some in Myers (1991, pp. 97, 98); see *ōeliap*, *ōelirupw*. Puluwat.
- nguál* *Hemigymnus fasciatus* Barred Thicklip Wrasse. SEE: ?*nguwen*. Puluwat.
ōeliap Perhaps *Halichoeres hortulanus*. Puluwat.
- nguwen* *Hemigymnus melapterus*.
 SYN: *mwenik*. ALT: ?*nguwel*. SEE: *nguál*. Namoluk.
ōelirupw *Halichoeres biocellatus* Two-Spotted Wrasse. LIT: maybe it looks "rough." Puluwat.
- nipwpweik* *Cheilinus diagrammus*; *Cheilinus orientalis*; *Cheilinus celebecus*. Respectively, Band-cheek Wrasse; Oriental Wrasse; Celebes Wrasse. Somewhat closely resembles *pérro* and *chiwúfféú*.
péro SEE: *pérro*. Polle; Fefan.
- nisánáfóch* *Labroides* sp. Cleaner Wrasse. Fósón.
*pérro*₁ *Cheilinus undulatus*. Small stage. *Máám* when larger. [Note contrast with *porro* by the same persons on the same day.] Puluwat.
- nissángán* *Labroides dimidiatus* Cleaner Wrasse. LIT: refers to the cleaner's dancing motions—*assángánángán*. SEE: *nikúchéúch*, *obiidae*, page 154. Polle; Fefan.
*pérro*₂ *Cheilinus chlorurus* Floral Wrasse. Somewhat resembles, but clearly distinguished from *nipwpweik* and *chiwúfféú*. Polle; Féúp; Polle; Fefan; Dublon.
- pérro*₃ *Cheilinus trilobatus* Tripletail Wrasse. Namoluk.

- pérro*₄ [*Ikapwech* (page 147) does not like most of the fishes, but when *pérro* comes around it says, “*Feito pérro, pwe sipwe oon.*”] Wonip.
- poro* *Cheilinus chlorourus* Floral Wrasse. Namoluk.
- porro*¹ *Cheilinus fasciatus* Red-Breasted Wrasse. [A contrast was emphasized between this fish and that called *pérro* by the same group of people.] (Myers 1991, pl. 90D). Puluwat.
- pot* *Xyrichthys aneritensis* Yellow-blotch razorfish. Puluwat.
- ppoot* Stays in *leppwē* (white sand). *Hemipteronotus* spp. Razorfishes. Ulul.
- ̄releil* *Cheilio inermis* Cigar Wrasse. ALT: *Chileil*, *Cheleil*. This fish is tabu for those who make medicine for headache, which is called *safein ̄releil*. When we are on this medicine, we cannot eat it. Puluwat.
- setán* *Labroides dimidiatus* Blue-streak Cleaner Wrasse; other spp. SYN: *onofát*; *ssángán*. LIT: Satan, the devil? Satawan.
- ssángán* *Labroides dimidiatus* Blue-streak Cleaner Wrasse. LIT: because they are really fast moving. Wonip.
- súrupwurupw* *Labroides dimidiatus* Bluestreak Cleaner Wrasse. Mwóch.
- táál* *Coris aygula*, female. Kuttu; Satawan.
- tál* Possibly ?*Xyrichthys* sp. Razorfish. Namoluk.
- tál* Some wrasses, including the razorfish *Xyrichthys celebicus*. Namoluk.
- uninis* A wrasse. [I do not know what this is, but see *ikenan Winiines*, page 116. A number of Elbert's names came from Nomwin.] (Elbert 1947).

10.45 SCARIDAE: PARROTFISHES

- áápó*¹ *Scarus rubroviolaceus* Redlip Parrotfish. Wonip; Féúp; Polle.
- áápwoó(sic)* SEE: *áápó*. (FSM DMR n.d.).
- áár* *Hipposcarus longiceps* Pacific Longnose Parrotfish. Immature phase. SYN: *ikapwech*; *ulef*; larger stage is *arokochow*. Namoneas.
- áár* *Hipposcarus longiceps* Pacific Longnose Parrotfish. SYN: *ulef*; *ikepwech*. Perhaps specific to Namoneas.
- álimol* *Scarus atropectoralis*, *Bluechin Parrotfish*, terminal phase. The immature phase is the Red Parrotfish, *anawan lelól*. Namoluk?
- amoréchén* *Bolpometopon muricatum* Humphead Parrotfish, smaller stage. SYN: *úkúché* is large. Wonip; Polle.
- amorochin* SEE: *amoréchén*. Figured on the poster is *Scarus frontalis* Tan-Faced Parrotfish. Myers does not list this species for the FSM.

- anaw* *Scarus psittacus* Palenose Parrotfish, terminal phase. See *anawan lelól*. Namoluk.
- anawan lelól* *Scarus atropectoralis*, immature phase, Red Parrotfish. adult phase is the Bluechin Parrotfish, *álimon*. LIT: *anaw* of the deep water, see *anaw*. Namoluk.
- annaw* SEE: *anaw*.
- ánnimon* *Scarops rubroviolaceus* female. The male is *awaw*. SYN: *álimon*. Namoluk.
- arokochow*¹ *Hipposcarus longiceps* Pacific Longnose Parrotfish. Large stage; when smaller, called *áár* or *ulef*. Uman; Namoluk.
- arokochow* *Hipposcarus longiceps*. Larger phase. SYN: Smaller fish are *áár* (Namoneas) or *ulef* (Mortlocks) or *ikapwech* (Faichuk).
- awaw* *Scarops rubroviolaceus* Redlip Parrotfish male. The female is *errimon*, *ánnimon*, *álimon*. Fónó?; Namoluk?
- awou* *Scarops rubroviolaceus* Redlip Parrotfish male. SYN: *alumol*, female.
- chamwechuk*₂ *Scarus gibbus* Gibbus Parrotfish. (FSM DMR n.d.).
- chamwechuk* *Scarus gibbus* Gibbus Parrotfish. SEE *ruu*, *nirumurum*. Wonip.
- eóp* *Scarus altipinnis* Filament-Finned Parrotfish, terminal phase. SEE: *ikéí*. Namoluk.
- er* Elbert states that Kuiyama identifies this fish as *Pseudoscarus* sp.; however, it is possible that Elbert's Kuiyama is actually T. Kumada (1940). Might this be *áár*, *Hipposcarus longiceps*? (Elbert 1947).
- errimon* *Scarus rubroviolaceus*, female. The male is *awaw*. Fónó.
- eyóp* Reportedly two kinds of parrotfish. (1) blue and large, and (2) brown and small. SEE: *eop*? Kuttu.
- ikapwech* *Hipposcarus longiceps* Pacific Longnose Parrotfish, large. The name *arokochow* is apparently not used in Faichuk, and is apparently a synonym of *ikapwech*. SYN: *arokochow*. Polle; Féúp.
- ikapwech* *Hipposcarus longiceps* Pacific Longnose Parrotfish. Smaller stage. SYN: *ulef*; *áár*; when larger *arokochow*. Tol.
- ikechoch* Possibly *Scarus dimidiatus*. Wonip.
- ikechón* An unidentified species of parrotfish. SEE: *nirumurum*. Eop.
- ikechón* *Scarus microrhinos*. Wonip.
- ikéí* *Scarus altipinnis* Filament-Finned Parrotfish, immature phase (Myers 1991, pl. 106E). SEE: *eop*. Namoluk; Ettal.
- ikéumwes* A parrotfish, or parrotfishes. Was identified from photos as both *Scarus altipinnis* (dark phase) and *Scarus schlegeli*. The latter was referred to as the "real" *ikéumwes*. LIT: *umwes*, crazy—"crazy fish." This fish doesn't

- scare away. When you are fishing, many can be caught; they never catch on. ALT: *ikeumwes*.
Wonip.
- imén* SEE: *imwón*. Described as brown, small.
- imwon* SEE: *imwón*.
- imwón* *Scarus sordidus* Bullethead Parrotfish, immature phase. Mature stage is *usap*. SEE: *lingimmach*. LIT: *mwón*, hidden, disguised—because they usually hide, are not seen.
Namoluk; Probably Ettal.
- ióósining* *Cetoscarus bicolor*. ALT: *yóósining*. SYN: *niór sining*; *liór kellen*; etc. Wonei.
- liaro kinin* *Cetoscarus bicolor* Bicolor Parrotfish, immature. SEE: *liaro sinin*. Fónó.
- lingimmach* *Scarus sordidus* Bullet-head Parrotfish, immature phase, with large spot on white tail. Other stages: *imwon*; *usap*.
Namoluk.
- lior kelen* *Cetoscarus bicolor* Bicolor Parrotfish, immature phase. The terminal phase (male) is *mééu*. SEE: *nior sining*. Namoluk.
- liyor kkellung* *Cetoscarus bicolor* Bicolor Parrotfish, immature female.
- maaraw* Unconfirmed. *Scarus rubroviolaceous* Redlip Parrotfish [perhaps the male?] SYN: *awou*.
Nama.
- maraanaw* An unidentified blue parrotfish. ALT?: *moraanau*.
Nomwin.
- maraiü* ? SEE: *maraiü*. (Elbert 1947).
- maraw* Unidentified. Tentatively *Scarus microrhinus*; *S. frontalis*. SYN: *uushsha*.
- mééu* *Cetoscarus bicolor* Bicolor Parrotfish, terminal phase. Immature phase is called *liorkelén* or *liorkelen*.
Namoluk.
- meminé* *Scarus ghobban* Blue-Barred Parrotfishes. Identified from a photograph of a primary (immature) phase fish (Myers 1991, pl 108G). The terminal (adult) phase is distinct. Wonip.
- meuw* SEE: *mééu*.
- mworupwút* *Scarus frontalis* Tan-Faced Parrotfish. Wonip.
- moürüpüt* "A parrotfish." Unidentified. (Elbert 1947).
- niaro sinin₁* *Cetoscarus bicolor* female. The male is *ufór*. ALT: *liaro kinin*. Fónó.
- nikóng* Unknown. Possible name of a scarid. Uman.
- niór sining₂* *Cetoscarus bicolor* Bicolor Parrotfish, immature phase. SYN: *liaro kinin*; *lior kkelúng?*; *ióósining*. Polle.
- nirumurum₁* Not really the name of a fish, but means small, only for parrotfishes. *Nirumurumin meminé*, *nirumurumin ikapwech*, *nirumurumin ikechón*; small *meminé*, small *ikapwech*, small *ikachón*. Polle.
- nirumurum₂* *Hipposcarus longiceps* Long-Nosed Parrotfish, immature phase. Polle; Féúp.

- nirumurum*₃ SEE: *nirumwurumw*. Smallest phase, probably of *Scarus gibbus*. If larger, *chamwechuk*; largest is *ruu*. ALT: *nirumwurumw*. [It was suggested that *chamwechuk*, which name means "bumphead," might really be the larger phase.]
Wonip; Polle.
- nirumwurumw*₄ *Scarus ghobban* Blue-Barred Parrotfish. (FSM DMR n.d.).
- roow*₃ A blue parrotfish with long filaments off the end of the caudal fin. SYN: *weerré*. Kuttu.
- roow* Unidentified large blue parrotfish. Nama.
- roow* *Scarus prasiognathos* Green-throat Parrotfish, terminal phase; *S. rivulatus* Rivulated Parrotfish, terminal phase; *S. globiceps* Roundhead Parrotfish, terminal phase; *S. microrhinos* Steephead Parrotfish, photograph of an individual with a prominent bump-head (Myers 1991, pl. 109E).
Namoluk.
- ruu* *Bolbometopon muricatum* Humphead Parrotfish. [At least for Faichuk, clearly incorrect.] (FSM DMR n.d.).
- ruuw* cf. *Scarus microrhinos* Steephead Parrotfish. Large, blue. Three size classes may be recognized, of which this is the largest; *nirumurum* is smallest; *chamwechuk* are mid-sized. [There is some disagreement: see *nirumurum*₃ for a remark.]
Wonip; Nomwin
- sap pwésh* *Scarus bleekeri*. LIT: *sap*, cheek; *pwésh*, white—white cheek. Namoluk.
- silipwút* *Calotomus carolinus* (immature phase). ALT: *silipwut*.
Namoluk.
- siwu* Possibly the name of a parrotfish. Uman.
- suuri* An unidentified parrotfish. Fónó.
- ucha* Unidentified. SYN: *maraw*. Ettal.
- ufar* *Cetoscarus bicolor* Bicolor Parrotfish, terminal phase male. Immature size class is *lior sillin*; *lior kkellung*. SYN: *mééu*. Nomwin.
- úkúché* *Bolbometopon muricatum* Giant Humphead Parrotfish. SYN: *úkúré*; *aroréchén* is smaller. LIT: *úúk*, tail. These large fishes used to be fished using large gillnets, called *úúk*.
Wonip.
- úkúchéé* *Bolbometopon muricatum* Humphead Parrotfish. When smaller (at about 2' long), *amoréchén*.
Namoluk.
- úkúré* *Bolbometopon muricatum*. Akimichi & Souchomal (1982) suggest *wúkéré* as the Puluwatese cognate. SYN: *úkúché*. ?Puluwat.
- ulef* *Hipposcarus longiceps* (immature phase). SYN: *ikapwech*; *áár*; the larger stage is *arékocho*.
Namoluk.
- ulef* *Hipposcarus longiceps* Pacific Longnose Parrotfish. SYN: *áár*; *ikepwech*. Larger are *arékocho* or *arokocho*. ALT: ?*úlef*. Namoluk.

- usaap* *Scarus bleekeri*. LIT: *sap*, cheek. Wonip.
- usap* *Scarus sordidus* Bullethead Parrotfish, terminal phase; *S. quoyi* Quoy's Parrotfish, terminal phase; *S. sp.* (Myers 1991, p. 111E), early terminal phase. Other stage: *imwon*. Namoluk.
- úsapw* *Scarus forsteni* Forsten's Parrotfish. Wonip.
- úúfóór* *Cetoscarus bicolor* Bicolor Parrotfish, male. SEE: *ufar*. (FSM DMR n.d.).
- weerré* Unidentified blue parrotfish with long filaments off tips of caudal fin. SYN: *roow?*; see *roow*₃. Kuttu.
- wúkéré* SEE: *úkúré*.
- wuuchaa* An unidentified parrotfish. SEE: *ucha*, also unidentified. Kuttu.
- ách* SYN: *pwurrey*. ALT: *ách*.
- achchopwúch* Possibly a small stage of *awétúr*. However, see *fféún Samoa*. Smaller than hand length. Namoluk.
- aiwotor* Said to be a fish that jumps. Mentioned in answer to a question about *lokotor*. See Girschner (1911). SYN: ?*awétor*. Puluwat.
- aiwottúr* Mullet, silvery mullet, also one with black fins. Pulusuk.
- anatam* cf. *Crenimugil crenabilis* Fringelip Mullet, largest stage. LIT: *tam*, long. SEE: *ikááng*₁. SYN: *aasoong*. Wonip.
- anatam* SYN: *asoong*. Wonip.
- araf*₁ *Liza vaigiensis* Yellowtail Mullet, Squaretail Mullet. This mullet is believed to be born of the land crab, *lipwpwei*. A smaller stage is *lipwisikkar*, on Namoluk. Outer Islands; Paata?
- araf*₂ *Liza vaigiensis* Yellowtail Mullet, Squaretail Mullet, when large. Smaller stage is *tonokkar*. Kuchuwa Taloas.
- arrafan péchchaw* Mulletts are revered by certain peoples whose clans are associated with sharks. Fónó.
- asoong* The largest stage of *ikááng*, probably *Crenimugil crenilabis*. At least four stages are named: *niéréér*, *ótomun*, *ikááng* (also the overall name of this mullet), and *asoong*. SEE: *iieesh* below—this was said to mean "I am angry" on Kuttu; here we have a parallel in Polle. SYN: *anatam*. Polle.

10.46 MUGILIDAE: MULLET

Mulletts have been difficult to identify through photographs. *Liza vaigiensis*, at least, may be somewhat easier due to coloration. All these identifications, therefore, must be regarded as tentative.

Several different names are built on root word for angry: *Asoong* and *ách*, *esch*, *each*. *Ách* has possibly been confused between mullets and milkfish. See page 103.

- ách*₂ Small, silvery mullet; *ótomun* is larger. SYN: *pwurrey*, which see. CF. *ikááng*₁; *fféún Samoa*. Tol.

- asoong* SYN: *ikááng*. Same stage as *ikááng*, but different villages, etc. Some say it is a synonym of *anatam*. SEE: *ikááng*₁ Wonip.
- asoong* SYN: *ikááng*. LIT: it is angry. Mwmwán?
- atamun* Possibly this is a small stage of *tonokkar*, or *araf*, *Liza vaigiensis* in parts of Namoneas; this is odd, as *ótomun* is the name of sub-adult silvery mullets in Faichuk. SEE: *ótomun*. Namoneas.
- aw* Said to be a synonym of *ikááng*. As such it might be *Crenimugil crenabilis* Fringelip Mullet. Namoluk.
- awétúr* A mullet. Namoluk.
- awétúr* cf. *Crenimugil crenilabis* Fringelip Mullet. When smaller, it is called *achchopwúch*. SYN: *ikááng*. SEE: *ikááng*₁. Namoluk.
- fféún Samoa*₁ Likely *Crenimugil crenabilis*, stage the size of the banana by this name. Alternatively, this may be, or also be, *Valamugil engeli*, which does not attain to the large size of this species. SEE: *fféún Samoa*₂. Wonip.
- fféún Samoa*₂ Possibly *Valamugil engeli* Engel's Mullet. But see *fféún Samoa*₁. Wonip.
- fféún Samoa*₃ Mullet, possibly *Valamugil engeli*. Larger than *ótomwun*, barely. LIT: *Samoa* refers to a variety of banana, *uuchin Samoa*. ALT: *fféún uuchin Samoa*. Wonip.
- iiaw* A silvery mullet, likely *Crenimugil crenabilis*. SYN: *iketor*, *iiesh*; *ikááng*. Kuttu.
- iiesh* Identified as the small of all mullets, including *iiaw*; *ikótor*; and *araf*. LIT: "I'm hungry." But if you give one to a man, it means I'm mad. ALT: *iieech*. SYN: ?*ách*. [*aasoong* also means "it's angry."] Kuttu.
- ikááng*₁ *Crenimugil crenilabis* Fringelip Mullet. SYN: *asoong*, which see; *aw*. Other growth stages are: *niéréér* (= *tiin niéréér*), small juveniles; *ótomwun*, subadults; *fféún Samoa*, the size of a banana by this name; *anatam*, largest. *Fféún Samoa* (which see) may not be exclusively this mullet. It was said in Wonip that certain ones are considered to be male. Wonip; Tol; also Rééré Taloas.
- ikááng*₂ cf. *Crenimugil crenilabis* Fringelip Mullet. Rééré Taloas.
- ikááng*₃ *Valamugil seheli* Bluespot Mullet. (FSM DMR n.d.).
- iketor* Silvery mullet(s) SYN: *iiée*; *iiaw*; *iiesh*; perhaps *ikááng*. ALT: *ikóótor*. Kuttu; some Lagoon Islands?
- likarafaraf* SYN: *araf*. Namoluk.
- lipéúkkar* *Liza vaigiensis* Yellowtail Mullet. On Nomwin it is said they are only eaten, infrequently by old men, and especially not by children. SEE: *nipéúkkar*. Nomwin; Fananú.
- lipwisikkar* *Liza vaigiensis* Yellowtail Mullet, small. When larger, *araf*. Namoluk.

lokotor Girschner reported a belief that one who drinks the blood of this fish will not be harmed by drinking seawater. *Ikotor* has been suggested as a probable identify. *Aiwotor* has been suggested. I have found no one from Namoluk who knows this name in the 1980s and 1990s. (Girschner 1911).

nichchapwiis Possibly a name for small *ikááng*, which see, or another (small?) mullet. LIT: feces eater. Wonip.

nichaapwiis *Liza vaigiensis* Yellowtail Mullet, when small. LIT: feces eater. Wonip.

niéréér A small juvenile stage of mullet, reportedly *ikááng*, cf. *Crenimugil crenilabis*. So named because when it is schooling in the shallows, and *éréér* (peduncle of coconut) is thrown at them, killing some of them. There is also a sponge by the name of *éréér* that has small fish living in it, see page 26. Wonip.

niéréér Small (juvenile) stage of a mullet, said to be of *ikááng*, cf. *Crenimugil crenabilis* Fringelip Mullet. This is the smallest stage. *Éréér* is the peduncle on which coconuts are attached on the coconut tree. This dendritic stalk is thrown at these small fishes, and it knocks them out. SEE: *éréér* (Phylum Porifera), page 26. SYN: *tin niéréér*, *niéúetin*.

Wonip; Polle?

niéúetin Small *ikááng*. Found in the channels of the mangal. LIT: *tin* means small; see *tin niérér*; *niéréér*. It is claimed that *niéréér*

is not a mullet in this place.

Fósón.

*nipéúkkar*₁ *Liza vaigiensis* Yellowtail Mullet. LIT: burned arms. SYN: *tonokkar*. It is unclear whether *ótomun* is also a name for the small of this species. SEE: *ótomun*; *atamun*. This is the main mullet to be said to be produced by land crabs. Wonip.

óshshopwhosh Reportedly a size class of *awetúr*, which see. Possibly *Crenimugil crenabilis*; at this size, might also be *Valamugil engeli*. Namoluk.

*ótomun*₁ Small stage of cf. *Crenimugil crenabilis* Fringelip Mullet. SYN: ?*atamun* (which see). SEE: *ikááng*₁. Wonip.

*ótomun*₂ Said to be larger than *pwurrey* / *áách*; *ikááng* is larger; largest is *asoong*. Polle; Féúp.

*ótomwun*₃ Stated to be believed to be produced by a crab; small *ikááng*. Fósón.

*pwurrey*₁ *Crenimugil crenalabis* Fringelip Mullet, when small. Small stage of *ikááng*, which see. CF: *pwurrey*₂. SYN: ?*ótomun*. Kuchuwa Taloas.

*pwurrey*₂ *Valimugil engeli* Engel's Mullet. [A small species, with same name as small *ikááng*. This species only attains to 15 cm. Source says that he never sees large ones, so he calls it *pwurrey*.] Kuchuwa Taloas.

*pwurrey*₃ Small of a silvery mullet; *ótomun* is larger; *ikááng* is still larger; *asoong* is largest. SYN:

áách. [Apparently names *pwurrey* and *áách*, for the smallest stage, differ between Féúp and Polle, while the three other stages are named the same.] Polle.

tiin niéréér A synonym of *niéréér*, in Chukienú or Fósón. See also *niéretin*. SYN: *niéréér*; *niéretin*.

Tol.

*tonokkar*₁ ?*Liza vaigiensis*. Described by one Kuttu Islander as having yellow fins and tail. LIT: *kkar*, burn—burned fins.

Sapuk Wené; Kuttu.

*tonokkar*₂ *Liza vaigiensis* Yellowtail Mullet or Squaretail Mullet, when small. When larger, *araf*.

Kuchuwa Taloas.

10.47 POLYNEMIDAE: THREADFINS

iken nááng *Polydactylus sexfilis* Sixfeeler Threadfin. SEE: *ikánán*. After it rains, this fish is said to appear, as if by a miracle, in taro patches. LIT: fish of heaven. Said to be shortened to *ikánán*.

Kuchuwa Taloas.

ikánán *Polydactylus sexfilis* Sixfeeler Threadfin. SYN: *iken nááng*. ALT: ?*ikenán*. Kuchuwa Taloas.

10.48 SPHYRAENIDAE: BARRACUDAS

aapwaw A small barracuda, found near the reef. SYN: *éppwéú*.

Kuttu.

apwéw SEE: *éppwéú*. "A barracuda." (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).

éppwéú *Sphyræna forsteri* and/or *Sphyræna jello*. Small barracudas. Seen in fish markets only at certain times. Taloas.

éppwéú SEE: *éppwéú*.

haraw SEE: *saraw*.

numáá A small Barracuda. SEE: *nuupe*. Namoneas.

nuupe SEE: *nuupe*.

nuupe *Sphyræna jello*. A small barracuda often seen to jump on the reef platform between Polle and Wonip at night. ALT: *nuupe*. SYN: *numáá*. Wonip.

poounen Similar to *nuupe*. A small barracuda. Has the three teeth characteristic of barracudas. Found outside the reef platform (*máámái*) of Wonip. Wonip.

*saraw*₁ (Large) barracuda. Common; Lukunor; Lagoon.

*saraw*₂ *Sphyræna barracuda* Great Barracuda. (FSM DMR n.d.).

*saraw*₃ *Sphyræna genie* Blackfin Barracuda. (FSM DMR n.d.).

seraü CF: *Eels*, page 100. (Elbert 1947).

10.49 PINGUIPEDIDAE: SAND PERCHES

matou Possibly *Parapercis clathrata*.
Puluwat.

ainiyo A sand perch. (=Mugiloidae (Masuda, Araga & Yoshino 1975)). This name is also used for a lizardfish (Synodontidae), see page 106. Nomwin.

nimáámáwo *Parapercis* spp. Farré.

10.50 BLENNIIDAE: BLENNIES

awamach Blennies. Féúp.

lishshew Blennies. Ettal.

lúppu Blennies. (?*Cirripectes sebae*).
Nama.

niarraw *Meiacanthus atrodorsalis*
and/or *Plagiotremus laudandus*
laudandus. Respectively, Poison-
Fang Blenny and/or Poison-
Fang Blenny Mimic. SYN: *toom*;
wónuroch. Fefan.

nifitiffaw Comb-tooth blennies, in
general, that live on rocks. LIT:
“the one that is with stones.”
Polle.

nikichiw *Salarias fasciatus* Jeweled
Blenny. Readily singled out on
a page of photographs of similar
fishes; only this species. In holes,
in *púnúpún*. Edible: very deli-
cious. Farré.

nikopwunuw *Istiblennius edentu-*
lus Rippled Rockskipper; *I.*
chrysospilos Red Spotted Blenny.
Farré.

nipu Blennies. SEE: *lúppú*.
Polle Chukuram.

nitée Blennies (Comb-tooth
blennies). LIT: crawler; they don't
swim. Wonip.

toom *Meiacanthus atrodorsalis* and/-
or *Plagiotremus laudandus lau-*
dandus. Respectively, Poison-
Fang Blenny and/or Poison-Fang
Blenny Mimic. See also dam-
selfishes *toom*, page 143. SYN:
niarraw; *wónuroch*. Polle.

útúr *Exaltias brevis* Leopard Blenny.
Resembles certain groupers, see
útúr, page 119. Polle.

wónuroch *Meiacanthus atrodorsalis*
and/or *Plagiotremus laudandus*
laudandus. Respectively, Poison-
Fang Blenny and/or Poison-Fang
Blenny Mimic. SYN: *niarraw*;
toom. Fefan.

10.51 GOBIIDAE: GOBIES

fáá SEE: *fááa*.

fááa SYN: *sopow*; *kiwaano*; *pweené*,
which see. Rééré Taloas.

hépóú ALT: *sopow*. SYN: *sopow*;
pweené, which see. Identified as a
fish in streams. Puluwat.

kiwaano SYN: *sopow*; *fááa*; *pweené*,
which see. Wiróng Polle.

*lussupat*¹ *Periophthalmus* sp. Mud-skipper. SYN: ?*lússúpat*.
Nomwin; Namoluk.

nikúchéúch *Aspidiotus taeniatus*
Cleaner Mimic. See *nissángán*,
Labridae, page 143. Polle.

nimwet *Periophthalmus* sp. Mud-skipper. Polle.

niso *Amblygobius phalaena* Brown-Barred Goby. LIT: after its movements. Kuchuwa Taloas.

nouwét *Amblygobius rainfordi* Old glory; Rainford's Goby.
Kuchuwa Taloas.

nusupat *Periophthalmus* sp. Mud-skipper. Rééré Taloas.

núsúpat *Periophthalmus* sp. Mud-skipper. Wonip.

*pweené*¹ Possibly *Ophiocara porocephala*. Masuda, Amaoka, Araga, Uyeno & Yoshino (1984, pl.235d,e). Alternately, perhaps *Ophiocara aporos* Masuda, Amaoka, Araga, Uyeno & Yoshino (1984, pl.89e,f). SYN: *kiwaano*; *sopow*; *hépóú*; *fááa*. One person indicated that there are three color morphs—a “white” one is *pweené nón kónik*, “pweené in water.” Wonip.

poot Questionable: to be checked. Identified as *Amblygobius phalaena*. Puluwat.

siru Prawn gobies. There are several genera of prawn gobies in Micronesia: *Amblyeleotris*; *Cryptocentroides*; *Cryptocentrus*; *Ctenogobiops*; *Vanderhorstia*;

Lotilia; *Mahidolia*; and other genera. SEE: *nipwiripwir* (Crustacea, page 72). Fefan.

sopow Perhaps *Ophiocara* sp. A large goby, in mangrove channels. SYN: *pweené*; *kiwaano*; *fááa*. ALT: *hépóú*. Fefan; Namoneás.

10.52 KRAEMERIIDAE: SAND DARTS

néún áátin A Kraemeriid fish, sand dart, about 1” long. captured by walking on the clean white sand right at the water's edge, where is it calm in the lagoon, thereby drying out the sand: they squirm toward the water. LIT: mother of *áátin*, a tellinid clam, see page 52.
Fónó.

10.53 ACANTHURIDAE: SURGEONFISHES AND NASOS

achanapa *Zebrasoma* sp. Sailfin Tang. SYN: *fiepwerrik*, also known in Wonip. Also mentioned was *kiepwerrik*. [It is not apparent that in Wonip there is a distinction made, as is made in Kuchuwa, between the peppery species and the non-peppery species. See *amara*₂.] CF: *amara*₁; *fiepwerrik*; *kiepwerrik*. Wonip.

*amakupw*₁ *Acanthurus triostegus*
Convict Tang. SYN: *émékupw*;

- kiirach*; *pwellifau*; *mókoup*; *likéélaw*. Wonip; Fónó.
- amara*₂ *Zebrasoma flavescens* Yellow Tang²; *Zebrasoma scopas* Brown Tang. These species are not peppery, but see *fiepwerrik*. Kuchuwa Taloas.
- amókup* SEE: *amakupw*. (Elbert 1947).
- efen*₁ A surgeonfish. (Elbert 1947).
- efen*₂ A black species of surgeonfish. (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).
- émékupw* SEE: *amakupw*. (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).
- faalafaal* An unidentified *Naso* sp.; skin like *puláále*, with a bump on its forehead. Mortlocks?
- ffétún* An unidentified *Naso* sp. Skinny, with very long horn. Kuchuwa Taloas.
- fiepwárrúk* *Zebrasoma veliferum* Sailfin Tang. Namoluk.
- fiepwerrik*₁ *Zebrasoma veliferum* Sailfin Tang. ALT: *fiepwerrúk*; *fiepwárrúk*. CF: *amara*. Fónó; Uman; Puluwat.
- fiepwerrik*₂ Said to be black. Rééré Taloas.
- fiepwerrik*₃ Possibly *Acanthurus lineatus* Bluebanded Surgeonfish. Mortlocks.
- fiepwerrik* *Zebrasoma veliferum* Sailfin Tang. This species is said to be peppery, but not, it is said, *Z. scopas* and *Z. flavescens* [if the latter is in Chuuk], which are called *amara*. Kuchuwa Taloas.
- filáng* *Acanthurus lineatus* Bluebanded Surgeonfish. SYN: *fitiŕu*; *fitichu*; *fitishu*; *uwap*. ALT: *fináng*. *Pwulareŕ* is a type of fishing, spearing these fish by the light of bioluminescent plankton, in early hours of morning. Pullap.
- fináng* *Acanthurus lineatus* Bluebanded Surgeonfish. [In the other Wené dialect, this may be *fitichu*.] Wonei; Wené Sapuk.
- fitichu*¹ *Acanthurus lineatus* Bluebanded Surgeonfish. LIT: *fiti*, with; *chu*, meet—because everywhere one goes, he meets this fish. ALT: *fitiŕu*. Namoneas; Rééré Taloas; Wonip.
- fitiŕu* *Acanthurus lineatus* Bluebanded Surgeonfish. SYN: *filáng*; *fitichu*; *uwap*; *tiluwap*. SEE: *filáng*. Pullap.
- fitishu* *Acanthurus lineatus* Bluebanded Surgeonfish. Namoluk.
- uwap mi kerier* Unidentified surgeonfish. Nama.
- kiepwerrik* Sailfin Tang. Wichukunó.
- kiepwerrik* *Zebrasoma veliferum* Sailfin Tang. Reportedly only one of the color morphs. SEE: *kiepwerrik* (Gastropod Mollusca, page 41). Wonip.
- kiirach* *Acanthurus triostegus* Convict Tang. This is the outer islands name, but is used in North Wené: Mechitiw-Tunnuk-Peniasenne-etc. (according to a speaker from Taloas).

²It is not clear that the Yellow Tang is present in the Caroline Islands.

- kirach* *Acanthurus triostegus* Convict Tang. [There is a saying *pwokirach* (smell of *kirach*), perhaps related to *pwokúfenúfen*.] SYN: *amakupw*. Fónó; Namoluk; Nama; Taloas.
- likéélaw* *Acanthurus triostegus* Convict Tang. Ulul.
- limaataat* A *Naso* sp. SYN: *nimatat*. Refer to filefishes, page 168. Nomwin.
- limesepwétek* *Acanthurus nigricans* Whitecheek Surgeonfish. Namoluk.
- limesepwitik* *Acanthurus nigricans*. Nama.
- lingús* SEE: *lúngús*. ALT: *ningús*.
- lipwootikkéng* *Naso annulatus*; *N. brevirostris*. Namoluk.
- lúngús*₁ *Ctenochaetus striatus* Striped Bristletooth. Said to be of two types; one is better for sashimi, as it is oilier. SYN: *lingús*; *ningús*; *mwoch*; *tempura*; *seipwok*; *nipwpwén*. SEE: *nain Eyol*. Namoluk.
- maa* *Acanthurus thompsoni*; *A. xanthopterus*. SEE: *mmóó*₄. Namoluk.
- maakoupw* *Acanthurus triostegus* Convict Tang. SYN: *amakupw*; *kiirach*. Kuchuwa Taloas.
- maata* An unknown *Naso*. Said to be “like” *faalafaal* and “like” *puláále*, with lighter skin. SYN: *pwechepwech*. Mortlocks; ?Lukunor.
- mwarafach* *Acanthurus olivaceus* Orangeband Surgeonfish. [This name appears to be one of those rare, invariable names; the following alternates are phonological cognates.] ALT: *mwarafã*; *mwarafash*. Fónó; Namoluk.
- mwárafach* SEE: *mwarafach*. (Good-enough & Sugita 1980).
- mecha* *Naso tuberosus* Humpnose *Naso*. Namoluk.
- mmóó*₁ Reportedly a complex of species, all are dark. *Acanthurus xanthopterus*; *nigricans*; *mata*; *nigricaudus*. “Like *filáng* but black.” SEE: remark, *mmóó*₂ Namoluk; Losap?
- mmóó*₂ Several *Acanthurus* spp. were mentioned, including, for the record, *A. achilles*, *A. bariene*, *A. blochii*, and *A. dussumieri*. Roughly comparable with *mmóó*₁. Reportedly the fish used for fish-head necklaces. [: *A. blochii*, *A. mata*, *A. xanthopterus* and *A. dussumieri* resemble one another closely.] (Myers 1991, p. 244-5). Namoluk.
- mmóó*₃ It is black. Wonip.
- mmóó*₄ SYN: *nipwowpo*. Polle.
- mmoos* *Naso vlamingii* Bignose Unicornfish. Kuchuwa Taloas.
- mwoch* *Ctenochaetus striatus* Striped Bristletooth. This fish is implicated as a key link in the foodchain leading to ciguatera fish poisoning. SYN: *ningús*; *lingús*. Ulul.

- mwochcharéng* *Acanthurus pyroferus*. LIT: *réngéréng*, gold—yellow *mwoch*. Juvenile is yellow. May be a mimic of *Centropyge flavissimus*, the Lemonpeel Angel (see Myers, 1991 p. 247).
Nomwin.
- mókoup* *Acanthurus triostegus*. SYN: *amakupw*; *émékupw*; *kirach*.
Rééré Taloas.
- mwolong* *Acanthurus guttatus* Whitespotted Surgeonfish. SYN: *parapar*; *terepép*.
Nomwin.
- monóng* SEE: *mwolong*. (Elbert 1947).
- niemwánin ningús* *Acanthurus nigricans* Whitecheek Surgeonfish. CF: *nimesepwitik*. LIT: “male *ningús*”. This fish is perceived as the male of *Ctenochaetus striatus*. [One fisherman states that it is hard to shoot, its meat brown, its skin very hard.]
Wonip.
- nimatat* SEE: *limaataat*. (Elbert 1947).
- nimesepwitik* *Acanthurus nigricans* (= *A. glaucopareius* (Masuda)). Whitecheek Surgeonfish. SYN: *niemwánin ningús*.
Fónó.
- ningús* *Ctenochaetus striatus* Striped Bristletooth. This fish is a key link in the food chain connected with ciguatera fish poisoning. SYN: *lingús*; *mwoch*; *nipwpwén*; *tempura*.
Wonip; Widely known.
- nipitik* Unidentified surgeonfish, with spots yellow spots around the mouth. Outer Faichuk.
- nipwoopwo₂* *Acanthurus xanthopterus* Yellowfin Surgeonfish. See note, *mmóó*.
- nipwoopwó₁* *Acanthurus blochii* Ringtail Surgeonfish. SYN: *mmóó*, which see. Polle; Wonip.
- nipwpwén* *Ctenochaetus striatus* Striped Bristletooth. Said to be the most commonly used name on Dublon, perhaps in Rééré Village, although *tempura* is also from here. SYN: *tempura*, *ningus*, *mwoch*.
Rééré Taloas.
- núngús₁* *Ctenochaetus striatus* Striped Bristletooth. SYN: *lúngús*; *lingús*; *mwoch*; *nipwpwén*; *tempura*; *seipwok*. SEE: *ningús₂*
Fónó; Tol; Widespread.
- núngús₂* *Acanthurus nigrofusus* Brown Surgeonfish. [See *lúngús*; it is easy to see why, from the spotted heads of both *C. striatus* and *A. nigricans*.]
Fónó.
- pwaapwaa₁* *Naso vlamingii* Bignose Unicornfish, from photograph of a male, (Myers 1991, pl. 131E). SYN: ?*ppon*.
Namoluk.
- pwaapwaa₂* *Naso brevirostris* Spotted Unicornfish. SYN: *pwootúút*.
Namoluk.
- parapar* *Acanthurus guttatus* Whitespotted Surgeonfish. Found in surge zone, in bubbles. SYN: *terepép*; *mwolong*.
Nomwin; Ulul; Namoluk.
- pwechepwech* ALT: *pwéshépwésh*.
- pééchew* *Naso unicornis*. SYN: *pwéshépwésh*.
Fónó.

- péél*₁ *Naso hexacanthus* Blacktongue Unicornfish; Sleek Unicornfish. ALT: ?*pwél*. Namoluk.
- péél*₂ *Naso vlamingi*. ALT: *péen*. Puluwat.
- péen*₃ *Naso vlamingi*. ALT: *péél*. Uman.
- pwéétúút* *Naso unicornis* Bluespine Unicornfish. Bigger than *ffétún*. Kuchuwa Taloas.
- pwéétúút* *Naso unicornis* Bluespine Unicornfish. SYN: *pwechepwech*. See also Goodenough & Sugita (1980). ALT: *pwootúút*. Wichukunó.
- pwél* SEE: *péél*₁. Namoluk.
- pwellifau* *Acanthurus triostegus* Convict Tang. LIT: *pwelli fau*, circle around the stone. SYN: *kirach*. Namoluk.
- pwéshépwésh* (Perhaps certain) *Naso* spp. Namoluk.
- pwéshépwésh* *Naso unicornis* Bluespine Unicornfish. SYN: *pééchew*. ALT: *pwechepwech*. LIT: *pwech*, white. Namoluk; Losap.
- pwootúút* *Naso brevirostris* Spotted Unicornfish. SYN: *pwaapwaa*. ALT: *pwéétúút*. Fónó.
- ppén* *Naso tuberosus* Humpnose Unicornfish. Wichukunó.
- ppon*₁ *Naso annulatus* Whitemargin Unicornfish. Kuchuwa Taloas.
- ppon*₂ *Naso brevirostris* Spotted Unicornfish. Kuchuwa Taloas.
- puláále* *Naso literatus* Orangespine Unicornfish. SYN: *pwuna*. Mortlocks; Lukunor; Namoluk.
- pwuna* *Naso literatus* Orangespine Unicornfish. LIT: taro. A favorite fish. SYN: *pulaalei*. Chuuk Lagoon; Widely used.
- saipwok* SEE: *seipwok*.
- sánepw* Surgeonfishes of uncertain identification: identified with *Acanthurus thompsoni*; *A. xanthopterus*. SEE: *mmóó*. SYN: *selep*; *senep*. Rééré Taloas.
- seipwok* *Ctenochaetus* sp. ALT: *saipwok*. [*lingús* and *seipwok* may be different: *s.* may be bigger.] Mortlocks.
- selep* *Acanthurus bleekeri*. SEE: *mmóó*. SYN: *sánepw*; *senep*. Fónó; Namoluk; Nomwin.
- senep* Surgeonfishes of uncertain identification: identified with photographs of *Acanthurus thompsoni*; *A. xanthopterus*; *C. marginatus*. Said to sleep under stones at night. Wonip?
- tempura* *Ctenochaetus striatus* Striped Bristletooth. LIT: Because it is greasy. SYN: *nipwpwén*. Rééré Taloas.
- tereppép*₁ *Acanthurus guttatus* Whitespotted Surgeonfish. SYN: *mwolong*; *parapar*. ALT: *tereppép*. Rééré Taloas.
- tereppép*₂ *Acanthurus guttatus* Whitespotted Surgeonfish. SYN: *mwolong*; *parapar*. ALT: *tereppép*. Fónó.

- tiliwap* Small *Acanthurus lineatus* *nifáfáiach* *Zanclus cornutus* Moorish
ALT: ?*túlúwóp*. LIT: *til uwap*, Idol. [If mispronounced, becomes
small *A. lineatus*. Namoluk. a vulgar term.] Farré.
- uwap*¹ *Acanthurus lineatus* Blue- *nifééfééiás* *Zanclus cornutus* Moorish
banded Surgeonfish. *Tiluwóp* Idol. Also the name of *Heniochus*
when small. SYN: *fitichu*; *fitichiw*; spp. (Chaetodontidae, page 139.).
fináng; *filááng*; *flepwerrik*; *fitiru*; Polle.
tiluwap. Namoluk.
- waap* SEE: *uwap*. *niféiéiás* *Zanclus cornutus* Moorish
Idol. Wonip.
- wap* SEE: *uwap*. *nio'oias* *Zanclus cornutus* Moorish
Idol. Uman.
- wóóp* SEE: *uwóp*. [However words *nioioiyáás* *Zanclus cornutus* Moorish
in the Mortlocks commonly be- Idol. Kuchuwa Taloas.
gin with w (Kimio 1993-1994).]
Acanthurus lineatus. Pronuncia-
tion uncertain: *wóóp*; *wap*; *uwap*;
uwóp? SYN: *fitichiw*; *filááng*.
Nama.
- 10.53.1 PROBLEMATIC ACAN-
THURIDS
- achawa* Doubtfully referred to as *niwowoiás* *Zanclus cornutus* Moor-
Acanthurus triostegus Convict ish Idol. HOM: *Heniochus*
Tang. Wonip? spp. (Chaetodontidae, page 139.).
ALT: *nio'oias*; *nioioiyáás*. Fefan.

10.54 ZANCLIDAE: MOORISH IDOL

The family Zanclidae includes only one species, *Zanclus cornutus*.

- likaserrék* *Zanclus cornutus* Moorish
Idol. [Serres in Chuuk?] SYN: *nis-
erekka*.
Satawan; Ettal; Namoluk.
- lioioi* *Zanclus cornutus* Moorish Idol.
?Nomwin.

10.55 SIGANIDAE: RABBITFISHES

- árrár* Unidentified rabbitfishes.
Namoluk.
- chéérám* Possibly *Siganus puellus*; *S.*
corallinus; *S. doliatus*. Go in
pairs. SEE: *nawaw*. Farré.
- ikeinin*₁ General name for rabbit-
fishes. Wonip.

- ikeinin*₂ *Siganus argenteus*. SYN: *umwuné* (both photos in Myers).
LIT: in, stop, or move in fits. Also in, referring to the fin (its poison spines). SEE: *ikeinin*₁ Polle.
- inikkop* *Siganus spinus*, when full grown. Scribbled Rabbitfish. LIT: blunt-fin. Smaller size classes are *nnis*, subadults, and *nnisi mmás*, small fry. Kuchuwa Taloas.
- kuó*₂ Like *S. guttatus*. Golden Rabbitfish. [Could be put off to resemblance.] Wonip.
- kuó*₃ *Siganus guttatus*; *S. punctatus*. Kuchuwa Taloas.
- kuó*₄ *Siganus punctatissimus* Peppered Rabbitfish. Farré.
- kuó*₅ [Like *penuwa*, skin is tougher.] Mortlocks?
- kuó*₁ *Siganus randalli*. This species was only recently described and named: Myers (1991) listed this as *Siganus* sp. Several identifications from photos of *S. guttatus* may be due to superficial resemblance. These three identifications as *S. randalli* were unequivocal. SEE: *nipách*.
Polle; Kuchuwa Taloas; Wonip.
- kuwó*[?] SEE: *kuó*.
- liis* In at least some contexts this may be the name of a certain species; *niis*, however, the lagoon cognate, refers to immature, small rabbitfishes of all kinds. Important food fish; there are annual, seasonal runs. Nama?; Lukunor?
- liřénipwpwak* *Siganus (Lo) vulpinus*. Foxface Rabbitfish. SYN: *nawaw*.
Western Islands; Pullap?
- maach* SEE: *meech*. Mortlocks?
- mwaramwar* *Siganus corallinus*; *S. doliatus*. Fónó.
- mwaramwar* *Siganus doliatus* Pencil-Streaked Rabbitfish. SEE: *maramwen*. Kuchuwa Taloas.
- maramwen*₁ *Siganus doliatus* Pencil-Streaked Rabbitfish.
Wonip; Polle.
- maramwen*₂ *Siganus puellus*. This suspected misidentification needs to be checked. Wonip.
- maramwen*₃ *Siganus corallinus*. This suspected misidentification needs to be checked. Fósón.
- mecheram* *Siganus puellus*. LIT: *ram*, yellow or orange-red. SEE: *meech*.
Fósón.
- meech* *Siganus puellus* Masked Rabbitfish. SYN: *mecheram*; *nimech*.
Wonip.
- meewa* *Siganus punctatissimus* Peppered Rabbitfish. Namoluk.
- meichééché*₁ *Siganus punctatissimus* Peppered Rabbitfish. See also *meichééché*₂ There are two species by this name in Taloas.
Kuchuwa Taloas; Polle.
- meichééché*₂ *Siganus punctatus* Gold-Spotted Rabbitfish. It was clearly stated there are two species by this name.
Kuchuwa Taloas.
- meichééché*₃ *Siganus corallinus* Coral Rabbitfish. Wonip.

- meichééché*₄ *Siganus guttatus* Gold-
en Rabbitfish. Rééré Taloas;
(FSM DMR n.d.).
- mmech* SEE: *meech*.
Kuchuwa Taloas.
- nawaw* *Siganus (Lo) vulpinus* Fox-
face Rabbitfish. Strong pair bond-
ing: if one of a pair is speared, the
other will stay nearby, virtually
letting one spear it. Other pair-
ing Siganids may include *S. doliatus*
and *S. puellus*.
Wonip; Kuchuwa Taloas; Polle;
very widely used.
- nimech* *Siganus puellus* Masked Rab-
bitfish. SYN: *meech*; *mecheram*.
Polle.
- nipách* *Siganus guttatus* Golden Rab-
bitfish. SEE: *kuó*.
Kuchuwa Taloas.
- nipinini*₁ *Siganus doliatus* Pencil-
Streaked Rabbitfish. Wonip.
- nipinini*₂ *Siganus punctatus* Gold-
Spotted Rabbitfish.
Fósón; Wonip.
- nipinini*₃ *Siganus guttatus* Golden
Rabbitfish. Maybe also *S. lineatus*.
Polle; Farré.
- nisipwopwút* *Siganus punctatus*
Gold-Spotted Rabbitfish. Wonip.
- nnis*₁ This name is used for juvenile
siganids, when they have just re-
cruited to the reef. When larger,
we can say, for example, *nisi*
umwuné; *nisi peniwa*; *nisi kuó*.
Wonip; Tol.
- nnis*₂ SEE: *peniwa*₃. It was said that
only *nnis* and *kuó* are caught on
hooks. Polle.
- nnis*₃ *Siganus spinus*, subadult, up
to 4–5" long. In Kuchuwa Vil-
lage, Taloas, *inikkop* is large, *nnisi*
mmás is smallest.
Kuchuwa Taloas.
- nnis*₄ *Siganus spinus* Scribbled Rab-
bitfish. Rééré Taloas; Namoluk.
- nnisi kuó* 3–4" long *kuó*. Subadult.
Wonip.
- nnisi mmás* *Siganus spinus* small fry.
Subadult is called *nnis*; when
larger it is called *inikkop*.
Kuchuwa Taloas.
- nnisi nipinini* 3–4" long *nipinini*.
Subadult. Wonip.
- nnisi peniwa* 3–4" long *peniwa*. Sub-
adult. Wonip.
- nnisi umwuné* Small *umwuné* (length
uncertain.) Probably includes
new recruits. Fotfn.
- numuchéché* Unknown rabbitfish.
Mortlocks?
- omaalé* A rabbitfish; like *umulé* but
larger, in a large school.
Nama?; Lununor?
- panúwa* A rabbitfish SYN: ?*peniwa*;
penúwa. Namoluk.
- peniwa*₁ *Siganus spinus* Scribbled
Rabbitfish. Fósón; Wonip.
- peniwa*₂ *Siganus canaliculatus* Sea-
grass Rabbitfish. [It is uncer-
tain that this species is in Chuuk
Lagoon; however, several persons
have identified it from pictures of
S. fuscescens, which closely resem-
bles this species.] SEE: *sikaap*.
Fósón; Wonip.

- peniwa*₃ *Siganus spinus*. Stated to be *nnis* when small. SYN: *inikkop*. SEE: *nnisi mmás*. Nethon Polle.
- penúwa* *Siganus spinus* Scribbled Rabbitfish. Nomwin.
- sikaap* Uncertain, perhaps *¿Siganus canaliculatus*. Perhaps also the small (subadult) of some rabbitfish. Also, apparently we do not say *nnisi sikaap*; this species is fished on the reef platform at Wonip, at a certain season. [See Myers (1991), page 252 for remarks concerning possible seasonality.] SEE: *peniwa*₂ Wonip.
- tilin umwulé* [Uncertain if there is a distinction between *llisi umwulé* and *tiilin umwulé*.] Small *umwulé*. CF: *tiil*. Namoluk.
- tinumw* *Siganus argenteus*, small. From *tiin umwulé*. Kuchuwa Taloas.
- umwulé* *Siganus argenteus* Forktail Rabbitfish. SYN: *umwuné*. Namoluk; Nama?; Lukunor?
- umwuné*₁ *Siganus argenteus* Forktail Rabbitfish. SYN: *?ikeinin*; *umwulé*. Widely used.
- umwuné*₂ Questionably *Siganus javus*. Wonip.
- umwuné* SEE: *árrár*. Fónó.
- auta* SEE: *outa*. Said to be larger than *masawar*. Namoluk.
- ééún* *Gymnosarda unicolor* Dogtooth Tuna. Wonip.
- ehillew* *Euthynnus affinis kawakawa*. SYN: *esinnéw*; *ehillew*. Puluwat.
- eiúl* Albacore Tuna.
- esillew* *Euthynnus affinis*. SYN: *esinnéw*; *ehillew*. Pullap.
- essinnéw*[!] *Euthynnus affinis*. Wonip; Fefan.
- éún* Albacore?
- garangap* SYN: *angarap*. Far Western Islands; Satawal.
- maguro* Possibly a name for Bluefin Tuna; from Japanese.
- masawar* *Auris* sp. Pullap?
- ngáál* *Acanthocybium solandri* Wahoo. SYN: *ngáán*. ALT: *ngeel*. Nama.
- ngáán* *Acanthocybium solandri* Wahoo. SYN: *ngáál*. Chuuk Lagoon.
- outa*₁ Probably *Rastrelliger kanagurta* Striped mackerel or *Rastrelliger brachysoma* Chub mackerel. It was suggested there may be two forms in Chuuk. Ordinarily up to 35cm. This species is under heavy stress in Chuuk Lagoon due to dynamiting; difficult to catch except by dynamiting. Taloas.
- outa*₂ Identified with a photograph of *Sarda orientalis*. Namoneas; Faichuk.
- pwaúr* SYN: *pwéúr*. Nomwin.

10.56 SCOMBRIDAE: TUNAS

- angarap* *Katsuwonus pelamis* Skipjack Tuna; Oceanic Bonita. Widespread; Fish poster.

SCOMBRIDAE: TUNAS

FISHES

*pwéúr*₁ *Grammatorcynus bilineatus*
Double-lined mackerel.

*pwéúr*₂ [There is a possibility that this name can refer, in addition to the usual *Grammatorcynus bilineatus*, to Dogtooth Tuna, *Gymnosarda* sp. and *Scomberomorus commerson*, the Narrow-Barred King Mackerel.] Fósón.

sengir Large *Thunnus albacares* Yellowfin Tuna.

taipa *Katsuwonus pelamis*, when large. SEE: *angarap*. LIT: This word means "scuba dive."
Wonip.

toku *Thunnus albacares* Yellowfin Tuna.

Te ika ni peka
the fish of excrement

Oilfish

lingikkar Possibly either *Thyristoides* sp. or *Promethichthys prometheus*. Greatly compressed laterally, up to perhaps a meter long; three prominent front teeth, like those of barracuda. One description indicates the teeth are dull black. LIT: *ngi*, teeth; *kkar*, burned—the one with burned teeth. Caught at depths of about 100 fathoms, like *teikenippék* (*Ruvettus pretiosus*). This might be similar to the fish known in Hawaiian as *kawalea*. Nama.

taikenippék *Ruvettus pretiosus*. SEE: *teikenippék*. Some on Namoluk reportedly also say *teikenippék*. Related to the Gilbertese form *te ika ni beka* (see above).

Lukunor; Namoluk.

teikenippék *Ruvettus pretiosus* Oilfish.
Wonei; Fefan; Nama.

10.57 GEMPYLIDAE: OILFISH, RUVETUS

The oilfish is called "the fish of excrement." This fish is so oily that eating even a small amount of its flesh has a strongly laxative effect, often involuntary. The name of the oilfish in the Eastern Carolines, and that in Kiribati are obviously related. The word *ppék*, defecate, may be practically unknown in the Caroline Islands. This suggests an interesting possibility of a word in common usage the meaning of the roots has essentially been lost. It is another example of an organism whose names in Kiribati and the Eastern-Central Caroline Islands resemble one another closely, but which are distinct morphologically³. The Kiribati form translates as follows:

³See *teipwo* (a sipunculid worm, page 38)

10.58 ISTIPHORIDAE: MARLINS AND SAILFISHES

mwarenoō Sailfish. ?*Istiophorus* sp. Although this name has been given for broadbill swordfish, this fisherman was certain that on Pulusuk this is sailfish, Xiphidae. ALT: ?*marenoō*. Pulusuk.

- tekulaar* *Makaira* sp. Marlins; *Istiophorus* sp. Sailfish. CF: Xiphidae. Nomwin?
- tekulár* Said to include both Sailfish and Marlin; but see *tekúter*. Nama.
- tekunaar* *Makaira* spp. Marlins. [This may refer to sailfishes or to swordfishes. See Xiphidae, below.] Polle.
- tekúter* Unidentified. Possibly Sailfish? Nama.
- fichen toúnom* cf. *Bothus* sp. SYN: *towúnom?*; *fichei towunom*. Nomwin.
- lippér* All flatfishes. SYN: *apun-gupung*. SYN: *towunóm*; cf. *niitú*. Namoluk; Murilé; Ettal.
- nichúng* All flatfishes. Etymology: see *riching*; *púngúpúng*. Kuchuwa Taloas.
- niitú* A sole. Wonip.
- nimesáápeni*¹ Flatfish. LIT: because one eye moves to the other side, Farré.

10.59 XIPHIDAE: BROADBILL SWORDFISH

- mwarenofo* *Xiphias gladius* Broadbill swordfish. CF: *Istiophorus* sp., page 164. Puluwat?
- tekular* *Xiphias gladius* Broadbill swordfish. CF: Istiophoridae, page 164. Pulusuk.
- nimesááfféú* Possible synonym for *nimesáápeni*, which see. [Alternately, doubtful name for *Platax* sp?]. Wonei.
- nipéénopún* Flatfish.
- richim*¹ Flatfish. Farré.
- richin* Flatfishes. Polle.
- riching* All flatfishes. Wonip; Polle.
- riichiing*[?] All flatfishes. Farré.
- rüchüng* "Flounder." ALT: *rúchúng*, see *riching*. (Elbert 1947).

10.60 FLATFISHES

Since there are few flatfishes in Micronesia, I have lumped the several families as a single category.

- apungupung* Flatfishes. SYN *lippér*. Namoluk; Losap.
- fichan* "Flounder." (Elbert 1947). "E. Lagoon."
- fichei tonóm* "Flounder." (Elbert 1947).
- tounóm* Flatfishes. SYN: *lippér*. Murilé.

10.61 BALISTIDAE: TRIGGERFISHES

- awappach* *Rhinecanthus aculeatus* Picassofish. SYN: *ningúnúngún*. Polle.
- awemach* *Rhinecanthus aculeus*. SYN: *kkum*. Wonei.

- kkumw Rhinecanthus aculeus*. SYN: awemach. Rómanum.
- kupen₁ Melichthys niger* Black Triggerfish. ALT: *kupén*. Namoluk.
- kupen₂ Xanthichthys auromarginatus* Bluechin Triggerfish, male, or Guilded Triggerfish, female. ALT: *kupén*. Namoluk.
- kupén* SEE: *kupen*.
- kuum* SEE: *kkumw*.
- lipeen* Possibly a trigger fish; identified as a black fish, diamond shaped.
- lúelú* Perhaps both *Balistoides viridescens* and *Pseudobalistes flavimarginatus*. ALT: ?*lúúlú*, which see. Namoluk.
- lúelú₂ Balistoides viridescens* Mustache Triggerfish; Titan Triggerfish. CF: *peel*. Namoluk.
- lúúlú Pseudobalistes flavomarginatus*; *P. viridescens*. Namoluk.
- lúúlúátol₁* There are two kinds, small and large. Nomwin.
- lúúlúatool Psedobalistes flavimarginatus* Yellowmargin Triggerfish. [However *Balistoides viridescens* is *lúúlú*.] Nomwin.
- ngúúngúchól₂ Balistapus undulatus* Orangestriped Triggerfish. Namoluk.
- ngúúngú₁ Sufflamen chrysoptera* Halfmoon Triggerfish. There is a figurative meaning: when one is opposed to some idea or conditions or what's going on, he is *ngúúngúrerí*: for example *Ko sapw ngúúngúrei ewe samwol*, don't make noises, *ngúúngú*. There's also a song: *atam me ngúúngú ra feileweisset etemwúri. Eyaaeyaa!* (*weiset*, at the surface). SEE: *ngúúngú₂*. Namoluk.
- ngúúngú₂ Sufflamen chrysoptera* Halfmoon Triggerfish. LIT: means the same in the Lagoon and Mortlock Islands: moaning sound. "To chew" is *nuunu* in the lagoon, and it was suggested it may also be the name of (perhaps this) fish in the lagoon. CF: *ngúúngú₁*. Namoluk.
- ngúúngú₃ Rhinecanthus aculeatus* Picassofish. Namoluk.
- ngúúngú₄* Said to be the light phase of *Balistipus undulatus* Orangestriped Triggerfish. SEE: *ngúúngúchól₁*. Losap.
- ngúúngúchól₁* Uncertain; unverified. *Balistapus undulatus* Orangestriped Triggerfish, dark phase. It was suggested that *ngúúngú* is the light phase. SEE: *ngúúngú₄*. Losap.
- nikúkkúpen Pseudobalistes flavimarginatus* Yellowmargin Triggerfish. SEE: *paan*; *pwínúúnú*. Polle.
- nikumwukumw* Like *kumw*, but black. There is a line. Wonip.
- niwúkúpwech* "A species of trigger fish." LIT: white tail. (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).
- niuniu* SEE: *núúnú₂*. (Elbert 1947).

- núúnú *Balistoides viridescens* Mustache Triggerfish or Titan Triggerfish; *Pseudobalistes flavimarginatus* Yellowmargin Triggerfish. LIT: chew. Rééré Taloas; Uman.
- núúnú₂ (Goodenough & Sugita 1980) *Odonus niger*. [Elbert (1947): when bigger this is niuniu.] Goodenough & Sugita (1980): pwúnúúnú, ngúúngú. (Elbert 1947).
- paan₂ SEE: pwúnúúnú. This may be núkúkkúpen. Polle.
- peel₁ *Pseudobalistes flavomarginatus* Yellowmargin Triggerfish. Considered to be the female, while peel, *Balistoides viridescens*, líelú, is the male. This is the one of the two that is usually seen nesting; it is the aggressive species. SYN: paan, páán. Namoluk.
- péérechóóchó SEE: pééréróóró.
- pééréróóró *Balistoides conspicillum* Clown Triggerfish. LIT: many containers, bottles, empty coconuts. SYN: pwokechikech; pukechikech. ALT: péérechóóchó. Nomwin.
- pérchóchó SEE: pééréróóró. (Elbert 1947).
- péúte Triggerfish from drift logs, seen in bycatch of tuna seiners. HOM: fruit bat (Mammal). Farré; Nechééchéé.
- pwokechikech *Balistoides conspicillum* Clown Triggerfish. SYN: pwokóchéw; pwukechikech. Polle.
- pwokóchéw *Balistoides conspicillum* Clown Triggerfish. SYN: pwookechikech. Paata.
- pwukechikech *Rhinecanthus aculeatus* Picassofish; *R.* spp. SYN: pwookechikech; pwokechew. Polle.
- púngúrewa An unidentified triggerfish, a kind of pwuupw. SEE: pwuupw₂.
- pwúnúúnú *Balistoides viridescens* Mustache Triggerfish; Titan Triggerfish. [It was said these are called paan when larger; however peel is *Pseudobalistes flavomarginatus* on Namoluk.] SYN: núúnú; líelú. SEE: peel. Polle.
- pwuupwpwupw₁ *Rhinecanthus verrucosa* Blackbelly Picassofish; *Balistapus undulatus* Orange-striped Triggerfish. Namoluk.
- pwupwpwupw₂ *Rhinecanthus* spp. Picassofishes. Namoluk.
- pwupwuchón "A species of triggerfish." LIT: black pwuupw (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).
- pwupwuyéech "A species of triggerfish." LIT: "good triggerfish." (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).
- pwúúkesaaf A triggerfish, unidentified, in shallow water. A kind of pwuupw. Nomwin.
- pwuupw₁ *Melichthys vidua*; *Pseudobalistes fuscus*; *Xanthichthys mento*, male and female. (Masuda, Araga & Yoshino 1975, p. 134-133). May be a group of deepwater triggerfishes. Nomwin.
- purúróóró SEE: pééréróóró.

pwuupw₂ A list was obtained from Nomwin, of subcategories of *pwuupw*: *pungurewa*, *pwuupw* (in deep water), *luuluátol* (2 kinds: small and large), *pwúúkesaaf* (shallow water), and *pééréróóró*. *Pwuupw* is also something like a family name in Namoluk.

Nomwin.

pwuupw₃ *Balistoides conpicillum*
Clown Triggerfish. Namoluk.

üküpwöch An unidentified triggerfish. ALT: *úkúpwéch*. SEE: *niwúkúpwéch*. [*pwéch* would suggest an Outer Islands name.] (Elbert 1947).

10.62 MONACANTHIDAE: FILEFISHES

It is interesting that two series of similar variant names are retained by both the filefishes and the migratory cuckoo, *Eudynamis taitensis*. See *likaapit*, page 176, and *likapilei*, page 176.

nimámáwo Filefishes. Wonip.

éusses Filefishes. Kuchuwa Taloas.

likapilei₁ *Oxymonacanthus longirostris* Longnose Filefish. One of the *likapilei*; see *likapilei₂*. HOM: also a bird, see page 176. Namoluk.

likapilei₂ *Pervagor aspricaudus*; *P. janthinosoma*. Orangetail Filefish; Blackbar Filefish. See *likapilei₁*. Namoluk.

limaataat *Cantherhines dumerilii*
Barred Filefish. May be a name

for certain Nasos as well, see page 155 ff. LIT: *maataat*, "rough to the touch, (but not to the eye)" (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).

Namoluk.

liéúmmá Filefish. Namoluk?

liyoommá₁ A filefish or filefishes. Young girls are not allowed to eat these fish(es). Nomwin.

liyomáá₂ SEE: *liéúmmá*. Namoluk.

nikaapét A file fish. ALT: *nikaapöt*. [*nikaapwét?*] See note, above.

nikaapöt See *nikaapét*. (Elbert 1947).

nimáámááwo *Aluterus scriptus*. [A dog was said to have died after eating one of these, in Wonip.] Not eaten? Fósón; Wonip; Wichukunó; Farré.

niéwúmmá *Cantherhines dumerili*
Barred Filefish. SYN: *limmaattat*. Fónó

lioymáá *Cantherhines pardalis*, *C. dumerili*; *Aluterus monoceros*. Young girls are not allowed to eat this fish on Nomwin. Nomwin.

nioumá LIT: Makes no sudden moves, swims by undulatory waves of the dorsal and ventral fins. Taloas.

púngngút Filefish. LIT: perhaps "falling of rain." Nomwin.

10.63 OSTRACIIDAE:
TRUNKFISHES;
COWFISHES

- leṛupwo* Smooth puffers. Thought to be *oopwil*, when larger. SEE: *leṛ*; *lesh*. Pullap.
- léésh* Smooth puffers. Palauans are reputedly good at cleaning them. SYN: *choupwo*; *sekún*. ALT: *léésh*; *léér*. Mortlocks.
- léér* Smooth puffers.
- nifféúfféú* Any Trunkfish (Boxfish) or Cowfish. *Ostracion* spp.; *Lactoria* spp. Namoluk.
- nifféú* Trunkfishes, *Ostracion* spp. SYN: *nifféúfféú*. Polle.
- nifféúfféú* *Lactoria* spp.; *Ostracion* spp. Both of these groups. SYN: *nifféú*. Fefan; Polle.
- ppwór* Boxfishes. LIT: box. S. Namoneas.
- nipangách* An unidentified pufferfish, in mangroves.
- nipwoo* Smooth puffers. SYN: *choupwo*. Rééré Taloas.
- nississis* Large smooth puffers, *Arothron* spp. This name means to bite (in two). When the dead were buried at sea, in mats, it was one of these fishes that first bit through the shroud. Polle.

10.64 TETRAODONTIDAE:
SMOOTH PUFFERS

Canthigaster spp., small smooth puffers, are the object of a sport in Micronesia—fish fighting. This sport is highly developed, and while it is the sport of children, it is perhaps taken seriously by certain older folk, and I have heard tell of certain training methods that will make a fish more courageous, or tougher. Fish are hidden in the jungle in coconut shells. This sport takes place in a certain season, and the arrival of the juvenile fishes—their recruitment—is considered a signal of breadfruit season.

- choupwo* *Arothron* spp.; ?*Canthigaster* spp. Smooth puffers. Wonip; Wonei; Mechitiw; Polle.
- ikapwoopwoo* Pufferfish. Fanapanges.
- lechupwo* SEE: *leṛupwo*.

- oopwil* *Canthigaster* spp. Sharpnose puffers. Mortlocks; Widespread.
- ópwiin* Probably *Canthigaster* spp. [Not referred to as *nipwoo*.] Rééré Taloas.
- ópwúl* *Canthigaster* spp. [Seasonal: It has been suggested they are abundant before the setting of breadfruit of the *Rás* season; but that when breadfruit are ripe, they cannot be found. I have observed numerous smooth puffers, though not *oopwil*, on Tol in May.] ALT: *oopwil*, *oopwin*. Nomwin.
- oopwin* *Canthigaster* spp. Sharpnose puffers. Fighting fish. [Spelling uncertain.] Polle; Fefan.

oopwiniik An unknown, small sharp-nose puffer. Resembles, perhaps, *Canthigaster epilampra*. It is "white." [This may suggest *C. bennetti*, which "occurs primarily in inner reef flats and sheltered lagoons" (Myers 1991).] It is said that *opwiliik* is a fighting fish, that can fight against *oopwin* or *choopwo*. Polle; Fefan.

oopwinin neyin chia *Canthigaster solandri* Spotted Sharpnose Puffer. Said to be calm until attacked, not to pick a fight. Polle.

oopwinin wón ooch Said to be like *Canthigaster compressa* Finger-print Sharpnose Puffer. Polle.

sekún Smooth puffer. SYN: *choopwo*; *léesh*; *léér*; *nipwo*.

Perhaps peculiar to Wené, from Sapuk to Mechitiw.

taamwún Bigger than *oopwin*. Wonip.

wáát *Arothron* spp.; ?*Canthigaster* spp. Namoluk.

10.65 DIODONTIDAE: PORCUPINEFISHES

seew *Diodon* spp. Porcupinefishes; Spiny Puffers. Namoluk.

séséw *Diodon* spp. SYN: *séw*. Rééré Taloas; Farré; Wonip.

séw *Diodon* spp. SYN: *séséw*. Rééré Taloas.

BIRDS: PHYLUM VERTEBRATA; CLASS AVES

11.1 REMARKS

Bird names are very difficult to fasten down. A few specific examples may be illuminating.

Names for the Pacific Reef Heron and the Rufous Night Heron, both relatively common in Chuuk, are confusing. Names, including those of these two species, are often reversed from one village to the next, or, in other circumstances, lumped together. The complex of names such as *nimesepwpun*; *nimesounúpwuwún*; *nifesenúpwun*, and so on, are applied to at least three species of birds: *Zosterops semperi owstoni*, the Caroline Islands White-Eye; *Rukia ruki*, the Chuuk Greater White-Eye; and *Erythrura trichroa*, the Blue-Faced Parrotfinch. Pronunciations seem to overlap; meanings are obscured or seem to be distorted; even seemingly impossible accounts of the biology of these birds are interlinked with the usage of names. I hope that the inevitable er-

rors in recording these names will be corrected in the future.

Some of the names highlight the penchant among Faichukese for word play¹. For example *niteikapar*, *nikeitapar*, *niták*, etc., for *Myzomela* sp., the Cardinal Honeyeater.

Still other names have been all but impossible to untangle. Moving from village to village in Faichuk, there are wide ranging differences in usage of the same names for different birds, and of various names for the same bird. These confusing disagreements are nevertheless strongly argued in each village as correct.

The names *kawakaw* and *érré*, and their variations, present almost impossible difficulties. They must be discussed separately. Certainly, there does not appear to be any possibility of eliciting a regional correspondence. Both *kawakaw* and *érré* have been given as names for *Egretta sacra*, the Pacific Reef Heron, and a number of variations pre-

¹See also the names *kitit* and *tikit* for the freshwater eel (Fishes:Eels)

sented, sometimes arguments given to support the assertion. Likewise, each of the names *érré* and *kawakaw* has been argued just as vehemently to be the correct name of *Nycticorax caldonicus*, the Rufous Night-Heron. Although such statements have been made as, *érrépwech* is one species of *kawakaw*, the fact remains that strong arguments have been made in favor of a specific interpretation of the name *kawakaw*; it seems impossible to make a statement that one is a general name, including the other.

Folk etymologies—each of them sensible on first encounter—are given for two different interpretations of *kawakaw*. According to the one, the name comes from *kaw*, the digging action of its feeding; this name is used to support the use of the name *kawakaw* for the Reef Heron. According to the other, equally believable, the name is onomatopoeic: it mimics the sound of the Night Heron.

Notes on the names *kawakaw*, *érré*, and variants, are presented without much attempt at making sense of them.

Engbring et al. (1990) went to some pains to obtain local names for birds during their study of forest birds in Chuuk Lagoon. Their identifications have been quite helpful. There is much they missed, during their short study, however, of the subtlety of bird names. This oversimplification, and some apparent errors, have carried over to the set of two posters of FSM Forest Birds from the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service n.d.). I have tried to correct either spelling or usage, as I have been able, in the few cases I have seen it necessary.

11.2 GENERAL NAMES

maachang Birds, general name. But means fly (insect) in the Mortlocks. LIT: *chang*, to fly. [Machang is used, as one man from Uman did use it, to mean animal, in general.] Tol.

maan Can be a general name for birds in some contexts.

maan ákáás LIT: flying animal. (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).

maan súúsú Bird. LIT: flying animal. Mortlocks.

machang wiiset Sea bird. Tol; Polle.

11.3 BIRD NAMES

aamóó Sula leucogaster Brown Booby. Wonip; Polle.

aapwang Sula sula Red-footed Booby. ALT: *apwang*. Tol.

áfátamas Eudynamis taitensis Long-tailed Cuckoo. HYM: Also the name of an octopus species (Mollusca: Cephalopoda) (page 57). SYN: *nikáp*; *likápalei*; *likapitamai*. Chukienú; Faichuk; Tol; Niku; Fósón; Wené.

amo SEE: *aamóó*. Poster.

anga SEE: *ángá*; *mwi*. (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service n.d.).

ángá Aplonis apaca Micronesian Starling. SEE: *ángáchón*, *ángápwech*. SYN: *mwi*. Wonip; Polle; (All Chuuk Lagoon).

- ángáchón* *Aplonis apaca*, adult form.
Micronesian Starling, completely
black form. LIT: *chón*, black.
Wonip.
- ángámwii* *Aplonis apaca*, juvenile.
Micronesian Starling with white
breast. SEE: *mwii*, *ángá*. CF:
ángáchón. Wonip; Fósón.
- apeng* SEE: *apwang*; *aapwang*. (U.S.
Fish and Wildlife Service n.d.).
- apwang* *Sula sula* Red-Footed Booby
- apwóngin leeppi* A Nomwin Islander
associated this name with Pratt's
illustration on Plate 1 of a stand-
ing Laysan Albatross. This bird
was said to nest on Féyéw. Al-
though this may not be the
albatross, this is suggestive.
Nomwin.
- arafao* SEE: *arafféú*. (U.S. Fish and
Wildlife Service n.d.).
- araféú* There are two birds, *arar* and
araféú. *Araféú* is larger.
Satawan.
- arafféú* *Sterna bergii* Great Crested
Tern. Wonip.
- arar*₁ Unidentified sea bird.
Lukunor.
- arar*₂ *Sterna fuscata* Sooty Tern.
(U.S. Fish and Wildlife Ser-
vice n.d.).
- arawowo* Unconfirmed, for *Ixo-*
brychus sinensis. SYN: *niwoowo*.
- arin* Unidentified bird, perhaps a
shorebird. Puluwat; Ulul.
- arocho* SEE: *érré chcha*; *arrochcha*;
érré pwech. (U.S. Fish and
Wildlife Service n.d.).
- arréchcha* *Nycticorax calendonicus*
Rufous Night Heron. SYN: *érré*.
It is a widespread belief that if a
pregnant woman encounters one
of these birds, she will experience
difficulties during pregnancy (mis-
carry) or delivery. Losap.
- arrochcha* *Nycticorax caledonicus*
Rufous Night-Heron. SYN:
kawakaw. Kuchuwa.
- asaf* *Fregata minor* Great Frigate-
bird. SYN: *mallap*; *mannap*?
Chuuk Lagoon.
- áterapan* *Puffinus lherminieri*. SYN:
niwanék, *chúrukak*, *nifaro*. LIT:
a woman or man who wanders
around looking for the company
of men. *Niwanék*, a synonym for
this bird (which see), has a similar
meaning. This name was stated to
be used only in Nechéché Village,
Tol Island. Nechéché.
- ato* A bird, said to have been brought
to Chuuk by the Japanese to
Chuuk to carry messages. SYN:
?nisom. Paata.
- chárangá* Uncertain. Either the
Swiftlet or the Bat. It was said
that if it buzzes one, someone will
die. Patta.
- chik* A heron. Kuchuwa.
- chinginiwo* Unverified synonym for
niwoowo. Nechéché.
- chukó* Domestic chicken. SYN:
máluk; *pwisiké*; *puchó*.
Chuuk Lagoon.
- chukóiré* *Gallus gallus* Red Jun-
glefowl; wild chicken. SYN:
chukónúwén; *chukón wel*. Féúp.

- chukón Chuuk* SYN: *chukóniwén*; *chukónúwén*. *érré kerier* *Egretta sacra* Pacific Reef Heron, mottled form. Lukunor.
- chukónúwen* *Gallus gallus* Red Junglefowl; wild chicken. SYN: *chukó iré*. LIT: -wén, common suffix, feral, wild. (Goodenough & Sugita 1980, : *kichiniwén*, uncivilized). Chukienú.
- chúrúkak* *Puffinus lherminieri* Audubon's Shearwater. LIT: refers to its vocalization, at night. SYN: *niwaanék*; *aterapan*; *nifaro*. Tol?; Polle; Wonip.
- ekiek* *Gygis alba* White Tern; Fairy Tern. SYN: *esies*. Tol.
- epiekung* Possibly a bird, from the Radio Nepukos radio show, in about 1990.
- éré* SEE: *érré*; *kawakaw*.
- éré₁* Elbert lists *kawakaw* and *éré*, both as general names for herons. ALT: örö.
- érré₂* Definitely identified as *Nycticorax calendonicus*, the Rufous Night Heron. This bird bears a mystique akin to that of the stork in western cultures: it is associated with evil spirits, carries the coffin. Parem.
- érré₃* *Nycticorax caledonicus* Rufous Night Heron. Faichuk.
- érré₄* *Egretta sacra* Pacific Reef Heron. Three varieties are named: *érré pwesh*; *érré shól*; *érré kerier* (mottled form) Lukunor.
- érré₅* SYN: *kawakaw*.
- érré chcha* *Nycticorax caledonicus* Rufous Night Heron. "One of the kinds of *kawakaw*." Ton; Polle.
- érrépwech* *Egretta sacra* Pacific Reef Heron, white morph. Kuchuwa.
- érrépwesh* *Egretta sacra* Pacific Reef Heron, white morph. Mortlocks.
- érrétopw* Presumed to be *Egretta sacra*, the brown form.
- esies₁* *Gygis alba* White Tern; Fairy Tern. (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service n.d.). Tol.
- esies₂* *Gygis alba* White Tern or Fairy Tern. SYN: *ekiek*. Reportedly, in Paata, this name is now being used; in former years, people said *ekiek*. Patta; Namoneas.
- hepal* A sea bird, possibly *Puffinus pacificus* Wedge-Tailed Shearwater. This bird figures prominently in a myth involving the Pleiades (*mwáriker*), and may be suggested to be seasonal in some way. SEE: *sepal*. Pullap; Puluwat.
- ilil* Unidentified shore birds. SEE: *inin*. Lukunor.
- inin₁* Unidentified shore bird(s). SYN: *ilil*; *ninnáp*. LIT: The name comes from its flight vocalization, "in in in in ..." Widespread.
- inin₂* Two birds are identified as *inin* on this poster: *Arenaria interpres* Ruddy Turnstone; and *Heteroscelus incanus* Wandering Tattler. (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service n.d.).
- ininipwpuwín* Unidentified small bird, said to stay under the mud. SEE: *inin neepwén*. Fósón.

- inin neepwén* Unidentified shore
bird. LIT: *inin* of the mud?
Polle; ?Mwmwán.
- kaúkaú* SEE: *kawakaw*.
- kaukau* SEE: *kawakaw*.
- kawakaw*₁ *Nycticorax caledonicus*
Rufous Night Heron. Identified
in flight. Wonip.
- kawakaw*₂ *Kawakaw* must be the reef
heron because the name describes
its behavior when fishing. LIT:
kaú, octopus fishing stick.
Parem.
- kawakaw*₃ *Kawakaw* are of many
kinds. Among them are:
érrépwech; *érotopw*; *érochón*.
- kawakaw*₄ *Egretta sacra* Pacific Reef
Heron. Positive. Peniasene.
- kawakaw*₅ *Nycticorax caledonicus*
Rufous Night Heron. [This
does not preclude possibly that
kawakaw is also the Reef Heron.
Either of the species may be
known as *wéré*.] Pregnant women
fear this bird, as it is a spirit.
Namoluk.
- kawakaw*₆ *Egretta sacra* Pacific Reef
Heron, white or black morphs, in
which respective cases it is known
as *érrépwech* or *érréchón*.
Lukunor.
- kawakaw*₇ *Egretta sacra* Pacific Reef
Heron. Speaker did not recognize
the red one, and is quite specific
that it is this species. Nomwin.
- kawakaw mei ééch* *Egretta sacra* Pa-
cific Reef Heron, white morph.
SYN: *uneisomw*; *uneisópw*; *sóópw*.
LIT: "good Reef Heron." CF:
kawakaw me ngngaw. Tol.
- kawakaw mei ngngaw* *Egretta sacra*
Pacific Reef Heron, dark morph.
Tol.
- kiilel* *Eudynamis taitensis*. Long-
Tailed Cuckoo. Said to be
a bird of *leerék* (*rás*), bread-
fruit season. SYN: *áfátamas*,
likapítámai, *likaapit*, *nikááp*,
likapilai, *likapilei*. Nama.
- koikoi* Unidentified.
- koki*₁ Parrot. Was present on Taloas,
Tol and Wené during the Japanese
time, but said to have been exter-
minated by slingshot. Taloas.
- koki*₂ This name for the parrot may
be used for some native birds to-
day on Tol, but mention has not
been consistent. Wonip.
- kuling* *Pluvialis dominica* Lesser
Golden Plover. ALT: *kuning*.
This bird is quite common and
well known in Chuuk. Lukunor.
- kuning* *Pluvialis dominica* Lesser
Golden Plover. ALT: *kuling*.
Chuuk Lagoon.
- kunnu* Elbert (1947) lists *kunnu* and
pinik as synonyms for some
unidentified "small" land bird. It
is of interest that there is a bi-
valve shell referred to as *pinik*,
while another small bivalve shell
is also referred to as *kinnu*. Note
also the name for the Gray Duck,
niawpinik, "the one with a *pinik*
mouth." (Elbert 1947).
- kurukak* *Anous stolidus*. SYN:
pwoonik, *mangopwech*, *nairé*.
Nama; Namoluk.

- liakak* *Numenius phaeopus* Whimbrel. SYN: *niakak*. Pullap.
- lichok* *Acrocephalus syrinx* Caroline Islands Reed Warbler. ALT: *nichok*. Lukunor.
- likaapit* *Eudynamis taitensis* Long-Tailed Cuckoo. CF: *likapiitamay*. SYN: *likapiitamay*; *likapalai*; *nikááp*; *áfátamas*; *kiilel*. Nomwin.
- likapalai* *Eudynamis taitensis* Long-Tailed Cuckoo. Lukunor.
- likapiitamay* *Eudynamis taitensis* Long-Tailed Cuckoo. LIT: *may*, fishtrap: "the one that dries up the fish weir trap"s—apparently in the sense that the its appearance in May or June corresponds with the time of daytime low tides, and good fishing on the *may*. [I have spelled this so to be consistent with the spelling of *may*, fish trap, in Goodenough & Sugita (1980).] Puluwat.
- likapilei* *Eudynamis taitensis* Long-Tailed Cuckoo. Namoluk.
- likefour* Described as a bird with a small white spot on stomach, and a long tail, always in groups, especially in taro patch. Possibly a shore bird. Puluwat.
- likeitapar* *Myzomela rubrata major* Cardinal Honeyeater, Chuuk subspecies. SYN: *liteikapar*; *niteikapar*; *nikeitapar*; *nitákápar*; *nitáák*; *nikááatapar*; *nikáát*. Satawan; Oneóp; Poster.
- likidurung* SEE: *nikittirúng*. (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service n.d.).
- limwémwmwéngé ásepwál* *Aerodramus vanikorensis* Island Swiftlet. SYN: *ssássá*; *ninnussássá*; *nónnupwe*. Nama; Lukunor.
- linnáp* A shorebird. SEE: *ninnáp*. LIT: *nnáp*, do push-ups. Puluwat; Ulul.
- lipowale arar?* This is perhaps two names: *lipéú ánnéy*, and *arar*. Identified as Black-Naped Tern. (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service n.d.).
- lirangaipwél* SYN: *niawpinik*. Puluwat.
- lisom* SYN: *mwuré*. *Nisomw* may be a name for domestic pigeons. Lukunor.
- liteikapar* *Myzomela rubrata major*. [This is the correct name on Nomwin. SYN: *niteikapar*; *nikeitapar*; *nitákápar*; *nitáák*; *nikááatapar*; *nikáát*.] Nomwin.
- málúk* Domestic chicken. SYN: *pwisika*, *chukó*, *puchó*. Mortlocks.
- ménúraán* *Myiagra oceanica* Chuuk Flycatcher; Oceanic Flycatcher. SYN: *nimékúr*. This name was stated to be an itang word; however, it is widely known, perhaps for the following chanty. The name literally means "animal of day": it is the first to announce the sun's imminent appearance. A *tikitik ménúraán me wón Chimwiitooon*, "Nimékúr is singing on Mt. Winipwéét." *Chimwiitooon*, head of Tol, is the proper name for Mt. Winipwéét.

- maan* General name for birds, in some contexts, for speakers from some communities.
- malláp* *Fregetta minor* Great Frigatebird. Pullap.
- mangopwech* *Anous stolidus* Brown Noddy. SYN: *kurukak*; *pwoonik*; *nairé*. Polle.
- mannap* *Fregata minor* Great Frigatebird. (Elbert 1947).
- mechikow* Unidentified seabird, seen only occasionally. May be the sooty term, as Woleian for this bird is said to be *mashigow*. Goodenough & Sugita (1980); (Farré).
- ménéwó* "A kind of eagle, same as *tupurasé*. A legendary bird, king of the birds. lived in the winds." I have encountered neither of these names. (Goo & Banner 1963, attributed to Elbert).
- mwii₁* *Aplonis opaca* Micronesian Starling. In the Mortlocks, this name is used for both adult and juvenile forms. CF: *mwii₂*. SYN: *ángá*. Ettal; Namoluk; Nama.
- mwii₂* *Aplonis opaca* Micronesian Starling. *Juvenile* form. SYN: *ángámwii*; *ángá*. Wonip.
- miimi₁* *Zosterops semperi owstoni* Caroline Islands White Eye. SYN: *nichónafor*; *nimesepwpwun*. This name is not known in Wonip except to children. It is either an innovation, perhaps on an onomatopoeic basis, or recent introduction by children. It is known on Polle. Wonip.
- miimi₂* SYN: *nichónafor*; *nichéénafor*; *?nimesepwpwun*. Polle.
- moimoi₁* SYN: *mwuuré*. ALT: *mwoimwoi*. Farré.
- moimoi₂* Listed as synonymous with *witiwit*. (Elbert 1947).
- mwuré* *Ducula oceanica* subspecies *teraoki* Micronesian Pigeon, Chuuk subspecies. Widely known.
- mwurén Sapan* *Columbia livia* Rock Dove, feral pigeon. Said to have been brought to Chuuk by Japanese as messengers (and to have been taken back by them when they left—though a few survive).
- mura* SEE: *mwuré*, above. (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service n.d.).
- mwuuré₂* *Ducula oceanica* Micronesian Pigeon, Chuuk subspecies. One speaker from Farré, Tol, suggested there are two types: *mwuuré aaraw*, also called *mwuuré sámwon*; and a yellow one, for which he did not know the name, but suggested it to be called *mwuuré óón*. Farré.
- mwuuré aaraw* Blue form of *Ducula oceanica*. SYN: *mwuuré samwon*. LIT: *aaraw*, *blue*. Farré.
- mwuuré óón* Yellow form of *Ducula oceanica*. LIT: *óón*, *yellow*. Farré.
- mwuuré saamwon* Blue form of *Ducula oceanica*. SYN: *mwuuré aaraw*. LIT: *chief mwurré*. Farré.
- mwurré* Given as a correct spelling on Nomwin. Nomwin.

- néúchchús Eudynamis taitensis*
Long-Tailed Cuckoo. Nomwin.
- nairé Anous stolidus* Brown Noddy.
SYN: *kurukak*; *pwoonik*; *mangopwech*.
Outer Faichuk.
- nemesonupwpwún Rukia ruki* Chuuk
Greater White-Eye. SYN: *wáán éúr*; *wáán pééngaas*; *nikomor*; *nikémérréchén*. [This is an endemic bird, named after Chuuk. "Ruk" is a German spelling of "Chuuk."]
ngéén Eudynamis taitensis. It means "soul." SYN: *nikáp*; etc.
Polle Nethon.
- niaúpinik₂* It was stated that *penik* is a newer pronunciation. This is consistent with the meaning "mouth like a *pinik* shell"; but in this case one would expect the name to be something like *niaaw pinik*.
Outer Faichuk.
- niaüpenik* SEE: *niaúpinik*. ALT: *niaüpenik*. (Elbert 1947).
- niaúpinik₁ Anas superciliosa* Gray Duck. This is the only resident duck in Micronesia, and has a distinct name. CF: *chék*; *rangaanú*; *pungun páálei*. [Indicated as a correct spelling.]
Widespread name.
- niakak Numenius phaeopus* Whimbrel. SYN: *liakak*.
Chuuk Lagoon; Elbert (1947).
- niawpenik* SEE: *niaúpinik*. (Engbring, Ramsey & Wildman 1990).
- nichéénafor Zosterops semperi owstoni* Caroline Islands White-Eye, Chuuk subspecies. LIT: "Leaf of afor tree," see *afor*, a small tree, page 196. The bird's coloration is similar to that of the tree's leaves. [Pratt says this bird forages in small trees.] SYN: *miimi*; *nimesepwpwun*. ALT: *nichónafor*.
- nichénafor* SEE: *nichónafor*. Farré.
- nichénefór* ALT: *nichéénafor*. SEE: *nichónafor*.
- nichönefór* SEE: *nichénefór*. (Elbert 1947).
- nichónafor Zosterops semperi owstoni* Bridled white eye. SEE: *nichéénafor*. SYN: *miimii*; *nimesepwpwun*. Polle.
- nichaü* SEE: *nichchaw*. (Elbert 1947).
- nichaw* SEE: *nichchaw*. (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service n.d.).
- nichché* "Short for *nichchéénófor*." (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).
- nichchéénófor Zosterops semperi owstoni* Caroline Islands White Eye. LIT: "Leaf of the afor tree." (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).
- nichchaw Ixobrychus sinensis* Yellow Bittern. SYN: *nimmang*, *niwoowo*. LIT: *chchaw*, slow. Said to be a slow flier. (Goodenough & Sugita 1980). Taloas; Mwmwán.
- nichchok Acrocephalus syrinx* Caroline Islands Reed Warbler; Nightingale Reed Warbler. Údét.
- nichok Acrocephalus syrinx* Caroline Islands Reed-Warbler; Nightingale Reed-Warbler. Used in magic to help a child learn to speak quickly. ALT: *lichok*. Fónó.

- nieche* Probably *Porzana cinerea* White-Browed Rail or White-Browed Crake. Wonip.
- niféngou* Unidentified bird, cries like a human, but it flies at night and is difficult or impossible to see. Fósón.
- niföümesepun* SEE: *niféúmesepwpwun*. (Elbert 1947).
- niféngou* Unidentified bird, cries like a human, but it flies at night and is difficult or impossible to see. Fósón.
- niféngouk* Unidentified bird. Possibly Audubon's Shearwater. He definitely knew it as a bird, not as something out of the ordinary. Sounds like a human being. Nocturnal. Compare *nifongou*, below. Nomwin.
- niféti aaraw* *Sterna sumatrana* Black-Naped Tern. LIT: Named from *féét*, eyebrow. Wonip.
- nifóótomá* SYN: *kawakaw*. S. Namoneas.
- nifaro* *Puffinus lherminieri* Audubon's Shearwater. SYN: *niwanék*; *chúrukak*; *aterapan*. Wené; Outer Islands; Engbring, Ramsey & Wildman (1990).
- niféngouk* Definitely a bird, not a mythical beast or something extraordinary, as it is in Chuuk Lagoon. Sounds like a human being. Nocturnal. Nomwin.
- niféúmesepwpwun* *Zosterops semperi owstoni* Caroline Islands White Eye. ALT: *niféúmesepwun*. SYN: *nimesepwún* (Spelling?). Mwmwán.
- nifongou* A bird that is rarely if ever seen by humans. Like a ghost (may make a sound like a human baby?). If it shows up, someone will die. Said to be found not in Wonip, but in Chukienú, Féúpé. CF: *niféngouk*. Tol.
- nikááp* *Eydynamis taitensis* Long-Tailed Cuckoo. Note: This bird is known as a cowardly bird; it is mobbed by smaller birds, including *niteikapar*. LIT: truncation of *likápelai*, etc., (which see). Wonip; Polle; Fefan; Farré; Uman.
- nikáátápar* *Myzomela rubrata major* Cardinal Honeyeater. SYN: *nitták*, *nikáát*, *nittákápar*; *niteikapar*; *nikeitapar*. Polle.
- nikáát* *Myzomela rubrata major* Cardinal Honeyeater. SYN: *nitták*, *nittákápar*; *nikáátápar*; *niteikapar*; *nikeitapar*. Polle.
- nikáp* SEE: *nikááp*.
- nikápelei* *Eydynamis taitensis* Long-Tailed Cuckoo. SEE: *nikapalai*. Mortlocks.
- nikátápar* *Myzomela rubrata major* Cardinal Honeyeater. SYN: *nitták*, *nikáát*, *nittákápar*; *niteikapar*; *nikeitapar*. ALT: *nikátepar*. CF: *nikáát*. Wonip.
- nikát* SEE: *nikáát*. Tol.
- nikémérréchén* *Rukia ruki* Chuuk Greater White Eye. SYN: *nikomor*; perhaps also *nikomorréchén*; *wáán pééngaas*; *wáán éwúr*. [An older man distinguished *nikémúréchu* from *nikémérréchén*.] Wonip.

- nikémúréchu* *Myiagra oceanica* Chuuk Flycatcher. Endemic to Chuuk. SYN: *nimékúr*. CF: *nikémérréchén*. Wonip.
- nikāroū* Unidentified bird, probably a shorebird. Puluwat; Ulul.
- nikapalai* *Eydynamis taitensis* Long-Tailed Cuckoo. Lukunor.
- nikauu* SEE: *nikou*. (Elbert 1947).
- nikeitapar* *Myzomela rubrata major* Cardinal Honeyeater, Chuuk subspecies. SYN: *niteikapar*; *nitákápar*; *nitáák*; *nikáátapar*; *nikáát*. See also the sea cucumber of apparently the same name, page 91. Wonip; Wonei.
- nikitirring* *Erythrura trichroa* Blue-Faced Parrotfinch. SYN: ?*nimesounipwin*; *nimesepwin*; *nikitiréungúng*. [It is widely believed that these birds smear human feces on their nests to discourage predators; it is also believed that 100 eggs are laid in its oven nest.] Polle; Tol.
- nikittiréungúng* *Erythrura trichroa* Blue-Faced Parrotfinch. SYN: *nikittirúng*. S. Namoneas.
- nikokop* *Ixobrychus sinensis* Yellow Bittern (= Chinese Least Bittern; Chinese Little Bittern). SYN: *nichaw*; *nimmang*; *niwoowo*. Fefan.
- nikomorúchén* *Rukia ruki* Chuuk greater white eye. SYN: *wáánéwúr*; *wáánpééngaas*; *nikomor*; *nikémérréchén*; *nimesounúpwn*. Wonip.
- nikomor* *Rukia ruki* Chuuk Greater White Eye. SYN: *nikémérréchén*; *wáán pééngaas*; *wáán éwúr*; *nimesounúpwn*. But see *nikomorochuk*. Wonip.
- nikomorochuk* SYN: *menúrán*; *nimékúr*; *nimékúrúchu*. CF: *nikomor*. Mwmwán.
- nikoowémmang* *Myiagra oceanica* Chuuk Flycatcher. SYN: *nimékúr*; etc. SEE: *nikou mmang*. Polle.
- nikoow* *Ptilopus porphyraceus* Purple-Capped Fruit Dove. SYN: *witiwit*. SEE: *nikou*, etc. Polle.
- nikouémang* SYN: *nimékúr*, *nikémúréchu*. ALT: *nikou (m)mang*; *nikouémang*? Wonip.
- nikou* *Ptiloniscus porphyraceus*. SYN: *witiwit*. Fósón.
- nikou mmang* *Myiagra oceanica* Chuuk Flycatcher. SYN: *nimékúr*. SEE: *nikoowémmang*. Namoneas, by a Faichukese.
- nikowu* *Ptiloniscus porphyraceus* Purple-Capped Fruit Dove. LIT: onomatopoeic, for cooing sound. Outer Faichuk.
- nimékúréchuk* *Myiagra oceanica* Oceanic Flycatcher. SYN: *nimékúr*; *nikémúréchu*. Namoneas.
- nimékúrúchu* *Myiagra oceanica* Oceanic Flycatcher. SYN: *menúrán*; *nikomorochuk*; *nimékúr*. Mwmwán.
- nimékúr* *Myiagra oceanica* Chuuk Flycatcher. SYN: *menúrán*; *nikomorochuk*; *nimékúrúchu*; *nikouemmag*. Mwmwán; Polle.

- nimesenepwun* *Zosterops semperi owstoni* Caroline Islands White-Eye. Wonip.
- nimesepwún* *Erythrura trichroa* Blue-Faced Parrotfinch. SYN: *nikittírrúng*. LIT: dirty face?
- nimesepwin* *Erythrura trichroa* Blue-Faced Parrotfinch. SYN: *nikittir-úng*; *nimesounipwin*? CF: *nimesounipwin*. Polle.
- nimesepwpwun* Probably the bridled white eye, meaning “one with shining eyes.”
- nimmang* *Ixobrychus sinensis* Yellow Bittern. SYN: *niwoowoo*; *nichaaw*. LIT: “slow one.” Faichuk?
- ninekenek* SYN: *nipwéppwérúk*. LIT: *nek*, to bob up and down. Goodenough & Sugita (1980): gyrate the hips in dancing. Also the synonym of *ninnáp*. Kuchuwa Taloas.
- ningúúgnúmech* Only few people have ever seen it. Like a ghost. Used to be caught with Chuukese hand nets. When caught it had hair, like human, but we couldn’t see the eyes, nose, head, legs, etc. Only hair. Also the name of a mushroom in Niku District, Tol. Fósón.
- ninnáp*₁ Wandering tattler. SYN: *inin*. LIT: From back and forth waving motion of bill in sand.
- wáán éúr* *Rukia ruki* Chuuk Greater White Eye. SYN: *wáán pééngaas*; *nimesounúpwún*; *nikomor*. Polle.
- ninnáp* SEE: *ninekenek*; *nipwéppwérúk*. Faichuk.
- ninnápannáp* Possibly a synonym of *ninnáp*, or else expresses its meaning. Faichuk.
- ninnep* SYN: *ninnáp*. Reportedly distinguished from *kuning* by its doing “push-ups” when it lands. Longer bill than *kuning*. Polle.
- niinu* Micronesian Swiftlet. Polle.
- ninnú* *Aerodramus vanikorensis* Micronesian Swiftlet. SYN: *nimwmwémwéngé ásepwál*. [This is also the name of insectivorous bats on Tol, see page 189.] Patta.
- ninnussássá* SEE: *ninnu*; *sáássá*.
- nipwéppwérúk* SEE: *ninekenek*. SYN: *ninnáp*. Also the name of an insect.
- nipéú ánei* A sea bird; probably the Great Crested Tern. Tol.
- nipopwórúk* A sea bird. LIT: “dancing creature.” (Elbert 1947).
- nisékúru mataw* Possible synonym of *sepál*. One speaker from Farré, Tol, insisted that it is the name of a ghost, not of a bird. Polle; Tol.
- nisióp* Chick, of chicken. [For other birds?.] LIT: *sióp*, peep. (Elbert 1947).
- nisomw* Probably the domestic pigeon, *Columba livia*, sometimes called *mwurén Sapan* (Japanese pigeon). It is not, at least here, *mwuré*, as Engbring stated. ALT: *nisom*. Farré.
- nisúkúru mataw* A sea bird. SEE: *nisúngúru mataw*. The name may refer to some habit of flight over water?

- nisúngúr* SYN: *nimékúr*. Udét. Note the fish by the same name, page 130. Tol; Mwmwán; Eét.
- nisúngúru mataw* A sea bird, perhaps *Puffinus pacificus*, the Wedge-Tailed Shearwater. SYN: ?*sepal*. Pronunciation obscure: *nikúkúru mataw*? Niku; Wonip.
- niták* *Myzomela rubrata major* Cardinal Honeyeater. Fósón.
- nitákápar* *Myzomela rubrata major* Cardinal Honeyeater, Chuuk subspecies. Wonip.
- niteikapar* *Myzomela rubrata major* Cardinal Honeyeater, Chuuk subspecies. Also called the Chuuk Myzomela, or Micronesian Myzomela. Of all the names for this bird, this must be at least nominally correct: word roots are *teik*, cosmetic made from turmeric; *par*, red.
- nitták* *Myzomela rubrata major* Cardinal Honeyeater. SYN: *niteikapar*; *nikáát*; *nittákápar*; *nikáátápar*; *nikeitápar*. Fósón.
- nittákápar* *Myzomela rubrata major* Cardinal Honeyeater. Cardinal Honeyeater. SYN: *niteikapar*; *nikáát*; *nitták*; *nikáátápar*; *nikeitápar*. Tol.
- niwaanék* *Puffinus lherminieri* Audubon's Shearwater. Perhaps other shearwaters? SYN: *chúrukak*; *nifaro*; *aterapan*. Lit: a woman who wanders around all day and doesn't stay home to take care of her children. This bird is not seen around the island during the day, but flies in after dark, when one hears its "*kak, kak, kak*," after which is derived one of the other names, *chúrukak*.
- niwaluk* SEE: *niwaanék*. (Engbring, Ramsey & Wildman 1990).
- niwoowo* *Ixobrychus sinensis* Yellow Bittern. SYN: *nichchaw*; *nimmang*. See *Phragmites* sp., swamp cane, page 207; a favored environment of these birds, is called *woowo*, or *niwo*. Faichuk; (Mwmwán).
- niwoowo*₁ *Poliolimnas cinereus* White Browed Rail; White Browed Crake; Ashy Crake. Possible synonyms: *nikewinin*; *ninep-won*. There has been some confusion by Chuukese, and apparently biologists, between the White-Browed Rail and the Yellow Bittern. For example, comments of Engbring, Ramsey & Wildman (1990) about slow flight. (Engbring, Ramsey & Wildman 1990).
- niwoowo*₂ On the poster White-Browed Rail is erroneously referred to as *niwoowo*. The Yellow Bittern is referred to by many persons, perhaps especially in Faichuk, as *niwoowo*, but as *nichaw* on the poster (which is correct, for example on Taloas). (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service n.d.).
- niyawúpinik* SEE: ?*niaw pinik*. (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).
- nónnupwe* Needs to be verified. Probably the Micronesian Swiftlet. SEE: *ssássá*; *nimwémwmwéng ásepwál*. Fónó.

- núkúpar* An unidentified bird with a red tail. Said to be somewhat like *niféwúmesepwún*. SEE: *úkúpar*. Mwmwán.
- ómmó* Puluwat.
- ómmóin fainnat* Unidentified bird. SEE: *ómmó*. LIT: *nnat*, *Tournefortia argentea*. Puluwat.
- örö* SEE: *érré*.
- órrochcha* *Nycticorax caledonicus* Rufous Night-Heron. Wonei.
- pinik*₁ A small, unidentified land bird. SYN: *kunnu*. [This is of some interest: *Pinik* refers to empty shells of *Anadara* sp. clams, *nichik* (page 55). It also refers to the clams themselves in some dialects. There is a duck called *Niaúpinik* (though possibly there is a variant *Niaúpenik*). This *pinik* is also called by other names in other places, including, perhaps *réépi*, which Goo & Banner (1963) and Goodenough & Sugita (1980) have listed as a name for the shell. *Kunnu* is the name I was given when I showed a weathered shell of a white mussel about 1.5-1" long. I have it a species name for this mussel, on Tol.] (Elbert 1947).
- pinik*₂ "Small land bird." SYN: Elbert (1947) may have had this as *kunnu*. [I know both *pinik* and *kúnnú* as bivalves in Wonip (*pinik*, page 55).] (Elbert 1947).
- pwisika* Domestic chicken. SYN: *málék*, *chuukó*; *puchó*. Tol.
- ponik* SEE: *pwooniik*. (Engbring, Ramsey & Wildman 1990).
- pwooniik* *Anous stolidus* Brown Noddy. ALT: *nairé*; *mangopwech*; *kurukak*. Nomwin; Polle ("some people"); Eét; Tol.
- puchó* Domestic chicken. SYN: *pwisika*, *chukó*, *málúk*. (Elbert 1947).
- pungun páálei* Certain birds that fly in formation, formations of these birds. Said to be like *niawpinik*, a native duck. Geese or ducks. LIT: *pung*, handle; also used in lagoon; *páálei*, skeleton or structural outline of coconut frond or leaf; *am pung*, whatever is connected to you in a straight or right way; *aa pung*, it is connected. Puluwat; Namoluk.
- rangaanúw* Perhaps a duck. Described as a migratory bird, seen only in summer, like a duck. Black and grey. Only on water, it has a bill like a duck. They are trapped by hiding under an inverted basket while wading or swimming toward it. Losap.
- rech* *Anous minutus* Black Noddy. SYN: *rélap*. Said always to have leeches around its mouth and in eyes. Widely known.
- rélap* *Anous minutas* Black Noddy. SYN: *rech*. Puluwat; Ulul.
- sáássá* *Aerodramus vanikorensis* Island (or Gray) Swiftlet. SYN: *ninnu*; *ninnu sáássá*. Wonip; Polle; Farré.
- sapal* This word, or *hapal*, was said in place of *sepal* or *hepal*, in a song. The latter are impolite because they closely resemble the word *see*, "penis." Pullap.

- sasa* SEE: *sáássá*. (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service n.d.).
- saup* SEE: *sóóp*w. This name, listed by Engbring (1990), is apparently restricted primarily to Parem. But see *úneisópw*. (Engbring, Ramsey & Wildman 1990).
- seikocho* Possibly a Japanese name for *nikitúring*, *Erythrura trichroa*, the Blue-Faced Parrot Finch. It was exported to Japan for the pet trade. It was also taken to Germany, where there may have been breeding in captivity until World War II. They were captured with mist nets, boxed and sent to Japan. There was a Japanese house for birds in Enin, Dublon. Japanese.
- sepál* ALT: *sepál*. ?*Puffinus pacificus* Wedge-Tailed Shearwater. Nomwin.
- sirip* *Gallicolumba kubaryi* Caroline Islands Ground Dove. Endemic to Pohnpei and Chuuk. Polle.
- sóóp* *Egretta sacra* Pacific Reef Heron, white morph. SYN: *arropwech*; *érrépwech*. Farré.
- sóópw₁* *Egretta sacra* Pacific Reef Heron, white form. CF: *úneisópw* or *uneisópw*. Parem.
- sóópw₂* *Egretta sacra* Pacific Reef Heron. Said by one person to be either morph. Parem.
- sóp* SEE: *sóóp*w. (Elbert 1947).
- tupurasé* SEE: *ménéwó*. (Elbert 1947).
- túrinwón* "Tiny, bright green with part of tail very red." He gives as synonyms: *núkúpar* and *úkúpar*. [This is of great interest because of my sighting in about 1988 of a tiny bird, possibly a hummingbird, feeding on a papaya flower on Wené (Moen). The Nama Islander I was standing with stated the name as *úkúpar*. Yet, it is stated that hummingbirds cannot possibly be in Micronesia. One ornithologist suggests it may be a sunbird. I have observed a very small bird at dusk on Tol, also, perhaps this bird, though in this case possibly a sphinx moth.] A similar name is found in Goodenough & Sugita (1980). (Elbert 1947)
- türinwón* Tiny bird, bright green with red tail. SYN: *úkúpar*; *núkúpar*. ALT: *túrinwón* (see Goodenough & Sugita (1980, *turinwon*)). (Elbert 1947).
- uáán éúr* *Rukia ruki* Chuuk Greater White Eye. Spelling stated to be correct, but see *wáán éúr*. Polle.
- uaaw* See: *uwaw*.
- uk* SEE: *úúk*. (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service n.d.).
- úkúpar* SEE: *túrinwón*. A bird resembling a hummingbird, hovering while feeding on a papaya flower on Moen in about 1988. Metallic green, scalelike feathers; red tail. It has been suggested to be a sunbird. Nama.
- uneisomw* *Egretta sacra* Pacific Reef Heron, white morph. SYN: *kawakaw mei ééch*. Fósón.

- uneisópw* *Egretta sacra*, white morph. SEE: *sóópw*. ALT: ?*uneisomw*; *úneisópw*. One person suggested that this word may be used in Udét and Rómanum.
Niku or Fóson Tol.
- urupap* *Arenaria interpres* Ruddy Turnstone. [Apparently mistakenly identified as *inin* on the US-FWS poster.]
Ettal; Lukunor; Tol.
- úúk* *Phaeothon lepturus* White-Tailed Tropic Bird. [*Uuk* is also correct.] Ubiquitous.
- uwaw* *Metabolus rugensis* Chuuk Monarch. Endemic. With morphologically distinct male, female, and juvenile forms, as follows.
Ubiquitous.
- uwawéchón* *Metabolus rugensis*, black morph, female. LIT: black *uwaw*.
Wonip.
- uwawépwech* *Metabolus rugensis* white morph, male. LIT: white *uwaw*.
Wonip.
- uwawetopw* *Metabolus rugensis*, juvenile, brown phase. LIT: brown *uwaw*.
Wonip.
- wáán éúr* *Rukia ruki* Chuuk Greater White Eye. SYN: *wáán pééngaas*; *nimesounúpwún*; *nikomor*. Polle.
- wáán pééngaas* *Rukia ruki* Chuuk Greater White Eye. LIT: fruit of the *pééngaas* tree. SYN: *wáán éúr*: *pééngaas* is a synonym for *éúr*, *Fagraea* sp.; possibly also *wáán séúr*.
Wonip.
- wáánaw* *Rukia ruki* Chuuk Monarch. SYN: *uaaw*. Possibly *fósún fénú* or *itang*, distinct modes of speech. Also a variety of breadfruit.
Wonip.
- wérré* *Egretta sacra* Pacific Reef Heron. It is believed that the dark morph (*wéré chól*) is the male, and the white one (see *wéré pwésh*) the female. See the discussion above with *kawakaw*.
Namoluk.
- wérré pwésh* *Egretta sacra* Pacific Reef Heron, white morph, believed to be the female.
Namoluk.
- wérré shól* *Egretta sacra* Pacific Reef Heron, dark morph, believed to be the male.
Namoluk.
- witiwit* *Ptilonopus porphyraceus* Purple-Capped Fruit Dove. SYN: *nikowu*, after its cooing vocalization. ALT: ?*wiitiwiit*.
Polle; Widespread.
- wuuk* SEE: *uuk*.

REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS

12.1 TURTLES

- mau Eretmochelys imbricata* Hawksbill turtle. (McCoy 1974).
Satawal.
- maaw Eretmochelys imbricata* Hawksbill turtle. ALT: *maw*. SYN: *winichén*. This species is owned by the traditional chief on Pullap.
Pullap; Nomwin.
- miiréng* The biggest sea turtle; yellow. LIT: *réng*, yellow. [Not Leatherback.] ALT: ?*miróng*.
Nomwin.
- miróng* Unidentified turtle. See *miiréng*.
Nomwin.
- pwáápwáá* General name for sea turtles. SYN: *wiin*.
Chuuk Lagoon; Nomwin?.
- únúmwol* SEE: *winimwol*.
- wiin* General name for sea turtles. SYN: *pwáápwáá*.
Nomwin.
- winichchen Eretmochelys imbricata* Hawksbill turtle. ALT: *winichén*. SYN: *maaw*. The shell of this turtle is used for combs and other handicrafts.
Ulul.
- winichén Eretmochelys imbricata* Hawksbill turtle. SYN: *maaw*. ALT: *winichchen*.
Nomwin.
- winimwén* Green turtle. People can eat this variety; the back half is owned by the traditional chief.
Pullap.
- winimwol* Green turtle. SYN: *winimwén*; *únúmwol*. Eaten; the most common turtle.
Nomwin.
- wong Dermochelys coriacea* Leatherback turtle.
Nomwin.
- wongera Dermochelys coriacea* Leatherback turtle. (McCoy 1974).
Satawal.

12.2 LIZARDS

Elbert (1947) gave fairly detailed descriptions for a few lizard names.

toopwúré A large gecko. SYN: *kaater*, which see. Fefan.

kaater A gecko, bigger than *nitouppach*. SYN: *toopwúré*. If it barks, the number of barks indicate the time it will rain.

Faichuk; Polle.

kinom A large lizard, big ground skink. SEE: *kúen*. Wonip.

kónuf *Varanus indicus* Monitor lizard. Wonip.

*kuel*₁ General name for lizards. Outer Islands; Wonip.

*kuen*₂ [Some persons have indicated that *kúen* (or *kúel*) is a synonym for *kinom*; in other places, it may be a general name for lizards. It is said, in this regard, that *kúen* a *néúnéú senif* (meaning the fish *senif* is born of lizards. See page 104).]

Kuchuwa Taloas; Nomwin.

likattou Gecko. SYN: *nitoupach*. Nomwin.

*lipwóroch*₁ *Lamprolepris smaragdina* large green tree skink. There are many color morphs, some of which may be distinct species (Kessler 1994). Nomwin.

*lipwóroch*₂ Small blue-striped skink. Nomwin.

man téété General name for lizards, among other things. LIT: "Crawling animal". Wonip.

nichéúpach Gecko. SYN: *nitoupach*. Taloas.

nichoupach Medium sized lizard, otherwise same as *nikattou*. [This indicates a larger gecko.] (Elbert 1947).

niénuf Questionably a synonym for *kinom*, the large brown ground lizard. Tol.

nikótto Large geckos on *rupung* ivory nut palms. SEE: *likattou*. Wonip.

nikuchöuch SEE: *nikúchéúch*. "Skink, yellow stripes, blue-tailed". (Elbert 1947).

nikuchchéúch Skink, blue tailed; may also refer to those with brown tails. Fósón; Kuchuwa Taloas.

nikúúch Small skink with striped (sometimes blue, sometimes copper-colored) tail. Wonip.

nipwóóroch *Lamprolepris smaragdina* large green tree skink. Wonip; widespread.

nipwóóroch *Lamprolepris smaragdina* large green tree skink. Wonip.

*nitoupach*₁ House gecko. Wonip.

*nitoupach*₂ Large gecko, on coconut trees. Tol; Nominsefé.

ottou Gecko. SEE: *likkottou*. ?Nomwin.

pwerri Large gecko. On trees. Nomwin; Uman; Pulusuk.

topwurei ?SEE: *toopwúré*.

12.3 AMPHIBIANS

The only amphibian in Chuuk Lagoon is the Marine Toad, *Bufo mariana*. This toad is frequently referred to as a frog; however there are no frogs in Chuuk. This toad was introduced, sometime after the U. S. Navy administration constructed a dock on Wené, which enabled ships to tie up along-side, and the toad to jump ship. One name is ubiquitous.

kairú *Bufo mariana* Marine Toad.

sp., the Miniature Blind Snake. The following names have been heard in reference to it.

mwósó Means literally "worm".

serepenit An obviously borrowed term, from English (perhaps biblical) "serpent".

seiwaanú This name is certain for Nomwin; elsewhere it seems to be unknown with reference to the snake, which might be called "worm", while some other islands, *sewaanú*, which means "spirit vehicle", refers to an eel or complex of eels of great religious importance. Nomwin.

12.4 SNAKE

There is one species of snake, ubiquitous in the islands, *Typhlobraminops*

MAMMALS

13.1 CETACEANS: WHALES
AND DOLPHINS*kúúw* Dolphin.*raaw* Whale.tributes. The usual name of this bat is *péúte*, which see.*fairootá* Fruit bat. CF: *fairootiw*.*ninnú* Insectivorous bat. See also the bird by this name on Polle, page 181. Polle; Féúpé.

13.2 BATS

There are two kinds of bats in Chuuk, the large, conspicuous fruit-eating bat, which nests on trees, and the smaller, cave-dwelling insectivorous bat.

There may be some confusion between the insectivorous bat and the Island Swiftlet, *Aerodramus vanicorensis*, both of which fly at twilight.

fairootiw Fruit bat. CF: *fairootá*. *Fairoo* is a deferential politeness. This is a statement on the behavior of fruit bats, possibly in regard to eating at night, or being the first. It may refer to first fruits

ninnúpwe Insectivorous bat. Fónó; Tunnuk.*péúte* Fruit bat. Readily domesticated. SEE: *fairootá*; *fairootiw*.*ninnú sáásá* Possibly a name for the insectivorous bat. SEE: *ninnú*; *núnnúpwe*.*sáásáá* Questionably, a possible name for the insectivorous, bat. See the bird of this name, page 183. SEE: *ninnú*; *núnnúpwe*. Outer Faichuk.

13.3 RODENTS

The three extant species of large rats are all called by the same names. Beside the rat, other rodents are the shrew, *Suncus suncus*, introduced via ships, after the Second World War; and the house mouse, possibly an even later introduction.

Interestingly, there is an apparently obscure German name for rodents, somewhat similar to *lagger*, that is close to *nakkich*, the most common name for the rat.

kech SEE: *kesh*.

kesh Rat. ALT: *kech*. SYN: *nakkich*; *lakkich*. Mortlocks.

lakkich Rat. ALT: *nakkich*. SYN: *kesh*. Nomwin.

nakkich Rat. ALT: *lakkich*. SYN: *kesh*. Outer Islands.

nakkichin rapaun Shrew. *Suncus suncus*. LIT: rat of Rabaul. Wonip.

maus Mouse.

13.4 MISCELLANEOUS MAMMALS

chia Deer. Deer have been introduced to Pohnpei. English loan word. Tol.

kichi Cat. CF: *naka*. (Elbert 1947).

kuch Goat. SYN: *siike*. (Elbert 1947).

oonif Wolf. Direct English loan.

osángi Rabbit. Borrowed?

siike Goat. Commonplace.

Appendix A

Prokaryota, Fungi, Algae

A.1 KINGDOM

PROKARYOTA:

CYANOPHYTA—

BLUE-GREEN ALGAE

- fenin akkar* Coating on rocks in intertidal zone or on massive corals. Tol.
- mékuran chénúkken* LIT. hair of sea ghost. Describes blue-green algae, including *Schizothrix* spp. and *Blennothrix* (= *Microcoleus* spp.), and the green alga *Enteromorpha clathrata*. SEE: *luumw*; *nuumw*.
- nuumw* Any slimy or mosslike plant growth, including conspicuous blue green algae in puddles, ditches, and streams, as well as marine cyanophytes such as *Schizothrix* spp. SEE: *luumw*. Lagoon.
- luumw* Any slimy or mosslike plant growth. SEE: *nuumw*. Outer Islands.
- naa pwakak* Athlete's Foot.
- nikámereeyá* A small, luminescent bracket fungus, on dead coconut logs. Also refers to bioluminescent plankton. SEE: *nikaramayá*. Udét.
- nikaramayá* A small luminescent bracket fungus, on dead coconut logs. ALT: There are several variations, including *nikámaráiyá*; *nikarameeeyá?*; *nikámáraáyá*; and *nikemereeiá*. Wonip.
- nikemereeiá*¹ A small bioluminescent bracket fungus, on dead coconut logs. *nikámaráiyá*; *nikarameeeyá?*; *nikámáraáyá*. Polle; known in outer islands.
- ningúúchew* Goodenough & Sugita (1980, "A kind of toadstool."). SEE: *ningúúgnúúmech*.
- ningúúngúúméch₂* A small mushroom. Polle.
- ningúúngúúmech₁* Probably the stinkhorn, *Dictyophora* cf. *indusiata*. A tall, phallic mushroom—about 6" high—with a structure resembling a veil. LIT: *ngúúngú*, moaning sound—it is said to make sounds during the night. SYN: *núkússóóssóón*. Polle; Kuchuwa Taloas.
- no pwékak* Athlete's foot. ALT: *naa pwakak*. LIT: *pwakak*, mud. Puluwat.

A.2 KINGDOM FUNGI

fasafas (Elbert, 1947) A skin disease. Elbert refers to this as tinea, a skin fungus infection. Known in Wonip, said to be a skin disease, somewhat like *fiik ménú*.

helingen anú General name for mushrooms. Ulul.

núkússóóssón *Dictyophora* cf. *indusiata*. Stinkhorn, a large, phallic mushroom. SYN: *ningúúngúúmech*; ?*ningúúchew*.

Wonip.

selingan anú Mushroom; perhaps especially the ear-like bracket fungi? LIT: ghost's ear. SYN: *seningen soope*; *helingen anú*.

Outer Islands.

seningen anú Any mushroom. SYN: *seningen soope*. Lagoon.

seningen soope Any mushroom, including bracket fungi and upright umbrella-like mushrooms. SYN: *seningen anú*; *heningen anú*.

Wonip; Tol.

-ssening Mold, mildew. The example was given of *pwossening*, smell moldy. (Goodenough & Sugita 1980)

sinin rás A skin disease—fungus?—that recurs annually, on the skin of those afflicted, during rainy season. LIT: *rás*, breadfruit season; *sinin*, skin of.

taapwpwún Probably athlete's foot. LIT: *taa*, broken; *pwpwún*, mud. SEE: *no pwaakak*. Wonip.

topwúr Food mold. SEE: *topwur*.

*topwur*₁ Food mold. ALT: *topwúr*?. SYN: *unowén*.

*topwur*₂ On trees. Possibly slime mold.

unowén Food mold, such as on breadfruit or *kkón*. SYN: *topwur*. ALT: *inowún*; *unowún*. Mwóch.

A.3 KINGDOM PROTISTA: ALGAE

A.3.1 PHAEOPHYTA: BROWN ALGAE

achefan Uncertain. Perhaps a brown alga. Puluwat.

iráfik *Sargassum* sp. Wonip.

*mwéren*¹ SEE: *mworen efén*.

mworen efén *Sargassum* sp. SEE: *mwéren*. SYN: *pérren*. Sapuk, Wené.

niseeningeening *Padina* sp. LIT: the ear one. SYN: ?*Seningen soope*. LIT: ghost's ear; dead person's ear. ALT: *niseneningening*. [This is also a name for certain eel species, based on the resemblance of their pectoral fins to ears.] Wonip.

pérren *Sargassum* sp. Farré; Munien.

sapukuuk *Hydroclathrus clathratus*. [Was careful in pronouncing with a long final syllable.] Polle.

sápúúúú¹ *Hydroclathrus clathratus*. VAR: ?*sápúúúúúú*. Wonip.

sápúúúúúú *Hydroclathrus clathratus*. This unusual pronunciation was heard several times. Wonip.

seningen soope *Padina* sp.

ukouk *Sargassum* sp. N. Namoneás; Fefan.

A.3.2 CHLOROPHYTA: GREEN ALGAE

- aapwaapw* *Halimeda* spp. SEE: *apwaapw*₁; *apwaapw*₂; *pweemw*. ALT: *apwaapw*.
- aapwaapw* "A seaweed, inedible, growing on sea bottom, used as medicine." Goodenough & Sugita (1980).
- apwaapw*₁ *Halimeda macroloba*. Féúp; Wonip.
- apwaapw*₂ *Halimeda* spp., including *H. opuntia* and *H. macroloba*, as well as other species. Taloas; Namoneas.
- eminipwéet* Unsubstantiated name for a species of *Halimeda* distinct from *H. macroloba* and *H. opuntia*. Has thinner segments than *H. macroloba*. Wonip.
- luumw* *Enteromorpha* sp. ALT: *luumw*, which see. [*Lumwuniffai* on Puluwat is the name of sea anemones.] [The hawaiian general name for algae is *limu*.] Mortlocks; Nomwin.
- mékuran chenukken* Suggestive of the green alga *Enteromorpha* sp. or the bluegreen *Schizothrix* spp., page 191.
- nikénúnnúch*₁ *Caulerpa racemosa*. This name is uncertain. Several names, obviously for *Caulerpa racemosa*, are closely related, in Faichuk. They are numbered here, although they are clearly distinct. The Faichukese penchant for word play is here at work, again. Several different names have been encountered in Wonip Village alone.
- All the names are based on the root *nnúch*, pop, which obviously refer to the clusters of small globose bodies that can be popped in one's fingers.
- nikérénnúnnúch*₂ *Caulerpa racemosa*. Chukurám Polle.
- nikérénnúch*₃ *Caulerpa racemosa*. Several names, obviously for *Caulerpa racemosa*, are closely related, in Faichuk. They are numbered here, although they are clearly distinct. The Faichukese penchant for word play is here at work, again. Several different names have been encountered in Wonip Village alone. All the names are based on the root **nnúch**, pop, which obviously refer to the clusters of small globose bodies that can be popped in one's fingers. SYN: *nitérénnúnnúch*; *nikérénnúnnúch*; *nikétérénnúch*. LIT: *nnúch*, pop or snap. This name is correct in Chukuram and Nethon Villages, Polle. Polle.
- nikétérénnúch*₄ *Caulerpa racemosa*. Wonip.
- nitérénnúnnúch*₅ *Caulerpa racemosa*. SEE: *nikérénnúch*, etc. Outer Faichuk.
- nitérénnúch*₆ *Caulerpa racemosa*. SEE: *nitérénnúnnúch*. SEE: *nikónúnnúr* (See sea anemones, page 29.) Farré.
- nitterénnúnnúch*₇ *Caulerpa racemosa*. Wonip.
- nuumw* *Enteromorpha* sp. A name with broad reference, including

moss, blue green algae; nonde-script slimy algae. ALT: *luumw*.

Chuuk Lagoon.

pweemw *Halimeda opuntia*. Tol.

uettóng ?*Boodlea* sp.

waan rás *Caulerpa* sp.

Sapuk, Wené.

A.3.3 RHODOPHYTA: RED ALGAE

peipei Stony algae? Unconfirmed name, perhaps from outer islands.

chee₁ Coralline algae, non articulated branching type. Painful to walk on. On reef platform.

Fefan.

chee₂ Coralline algae, including both articulated and non-articulated coralline algae; perhaps also encrusting forms.

Farré.

chee₃ Coralline algae; includes nubbed type of encrusting form (*Porolithon* sp.)

Polle; Tol.

Appendix B

HIGHER PLANTS:

Kingdom Plantae

B.1 GENERAL NAMES AND TAXA

fatil Grass Puluwat.

fetinin neeset May have a more general meaning, including algae: one man used it in reference to the brown *Turbinaria* sp. Wonip.

fetin General name for grass, but can refer to herbs. Grasses and perhaps herbs.

irá May be a general name for plant, though also tree. SYN: In this sense, synonyms are *weliwel*, *petewen*, *fetin*.

iráán ekis Alien plant, plant from outside Chuuk, from another place.

iráán wón Plant from the White Man's world.

iráán neesit Sea plant. SYN: *weliwelin leesit*. Tol.

petúwen Plant, general name; the bushes. Tol.

weliwel Plant, general term.

weliwelin leesit SYN: *iráán neesit*.

B.2 LAND PLANTS

aa Rhizophora apiculata. Long leaves; see Percival & Womersley (1975, fig 60). SEE: *chia₂* Fefan?

ááchón Rhizophora cf. apiculata. Dark green, large, thick leaves; perhaps darker bark; buds on short petioles, somewhat woody. LIT: Black mangrove. SEE: *áápwech*. SYN: *chiaan iimw*, which see. Tol; Farré; Fósón.

áápwaán A tree with round fruits. Wonip.

áápwech Rhizophora cf. stylosa. (Might be *R. mucronata* var. *stylosa*, or even *R. mucronata*). LIT: *pwech*, white. SYN: *chiaan uumw*.

acharong SEE: *achorong*. Farré.

achekken Enhalus sp. Sea grass. Udét.

achékken A sea grass. Unidentified, perhaps *Cymodocea* sp. or *Thalassia* sp. ALT: *achikken*; *áchikken*. Rómanum.

achikken SEE: *achékken*. This may be the correct pronunciation. Rómanum.

áchiiu ?*Ixora* sp. Hard wood. Wonip.

áchiiwu Ixora sp. identified from postage stamp. Red flowers. Murilé.

áchiyowu Unidentified plant from which sticks are used in a game during festivities at the beginning of *rás*, breadfruit season. This

- season is heralded by the turning down of *afééféé*, blossoms of breadfruit. Ettal.
- áchiyú* *Ixora*? Perhaps also the name of a tree?
- achorong*¹ *Hernandia sonora*. ALT: *acharong*. SYN: *akúrang*, *ékúrang*. Seeds used as "marbles," therefore also known as *ramine*. Wonip.
- adogobwe* *Piper fragile*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Nominweité.
- afan* SEE: *áfán*. *Curcuma* sp. Satawan; Oneóp.
- áfán* *Curcuma* sp. May be *C. domestica* or *C. longa*. SYN: *eek*; *iong*; *pwérúwén*, for unprocessed, harvested roots. Outer Faichuk; Nomwin.
- afanafananikerh* *Laportea ruderalis*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- afaarmarh* *Ipomoea macrantha*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- affeiyhohhon* *Ceratopteris thalictroides* (Manner & Mallon 1989).
- afor* *Glochidion* sp. CF: *emwes*. These trees are sibling species. Apparently *emwes* has larger fruits, and there is some difference in wood and/or bark. Wonip.
- afór* *Glochidion* sp. Namoluk.
- affuch* *Crataeva speciosa* sp. [Children bury these fruits in the sand on the beach, and dig them up later when they are ripened.] SYN: *appuch*. Nama.
- afuuch* *Crataeva speciosa*. Namoluk.
- afúch* *Crataeva speciosa*. (Stone 1959) Murilé.
- ahaah* *Terminalia catappa*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- ais* *Parinariium laurinum*. SEE: *ayis*. (Kanehira 1932-1935).
- akúrang* *Hernandia sonora*. Namoluk.
- aléu* *Cordia subcordata*. Namoluk.
- alloowaisiip* *Hedyotis biflora*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- allúw* *Cordia subcordata*. SYN: *anné*. Pullap.
- aama* *Garcinia ponapensis* var. *trukensis*. SYN: *chamai*. Endemic to Chuuk. (Kanehira 1932-1935).
- amááaré* Tree fern.
- ámááaré* Tree fern. Tol; Féúp.
- ámáárew*¹ Unidentified fern; correct name. Farré.
- ámáárew* Fern, pinnate twice. Farré.
- amala* SEE: *nikasafasaf*₃.
- amaare* *Nephrolepis hirsutula*, *N. saligna*. *Piper ponapense*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- amare* *Cyclosorus interruptus*. (Stemmermann 1981).
- ammaren* *Pentapthalangium carolinense* Lauterb. Kanehira stated this is endemic to Chuuk: Moen, Fefan, Dublon. (Rinehart & Raulerson n.d.).

- amerei Nephrolepis biserrata.*
(Stone 1959). Nominweités.
- amwiik Capsicum frutescense.*
(Manner & Mallon 1989).
Puluwat.
- amwiik Hippobroma longiflora.*
(Manner & Mallon 1989).
Puluwat.
- amoloset Tournefortia argentea.*
Namoluk.
- amonosset Tournefortia argentea.*
Several synonyms are unfamiliar
from Falanruw's (1990) list: *chen*,
chchen or *jin* (properly spelled
chin?). ALT: *amososset*. Tol.
- an ukéch maai* A tree, very hard
wood, very strong. Stronger than
áchiyiw. Very small, footballish
shaped fruits, yellow when ripe. A
shrub. LIT: ant's breadfruit.
Wonip.
- ánáchchá* An unidentified fern.
ALT: ?*ánáchá*; ?*ánáchchá* Rééré
Taloas.
- ánáchá* Unidentified fern. Farré.
- ánáchá* SEE: *ánáchchá*. An uniden-
tified fern, possibly either a sword
fern or an epiphytic bipinnate
fern. Tol.
- anaw Cordia subcordata.* SYN: *anné*.
The nut is edible. Farré.
- anné Cordia subcordata.* SYN: *anaw*;
allúw; *aléu*. LIT: "it's delicious."
Tol.
- annebut Pottosporum ponapense.*
(Kanehira 1932-1935).
- angoniyáp* Possibly *Curcuma* sp.
Said to be like *áfán*, but to have a
different smell. Puluwat?
- ánnifót* A tree with 1" diameter
spherical fruits. Wonip.
- ánipwpuwín* A type of yam? Different
than *ep*. Spiny. Wonip.
- aanuu Ipomoea* sp. Beach morning
glory. Fósón.
- apaseu* SEE: *ápásew*. (Stemmer-
mann 1981).
- ápásew Acrostichum aureum.* Very
large mangrove fern. Fósón.
- appaaw Acrostichum aureum.* (Man-
ner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- aapwech Clerodendrum inerme* var.
oceanum. Fósón.
- apwéch Clerodendrum inerme* var.
oceanum. Namoluk.
- apeellap Canna indica.* SYN: *oruuru*.
(Manner & Mallon 1989).
Puluwat.
- apeu* SEE: *ápásew*.
- apwii Clerodendrum buchananii* var.
falla. (Manner & Mallon 1989).
Puluwat.
- apwinis ?Ficus* sp. ?SYN: ?*éwen*;
awén. Wonip.
- ápuuch Crataeva speciosa.* SYN: *ap-
puch*; *apuch*. Tol.
- apuoch* SEE: *aapwech*.
- ara Triumfetta procumbens.* (Man-
ner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- arakak Cassia alata.* Candle
bush. Flowers around Christmas.
(Stemmermann 1981). Wonip.

- arar Unidentified plant, said to be used for stonefish envenomations. ?Satawan.
- arekak *Cassia alata*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- arepwal *Canavalia rosea*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- arepwalunimataw *Ipomoea pes-caprae* spp. *brassiliensis*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- arhiow *Ixora casei*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- árrin Unknown plant, used for medicine for sty in eye. Féúp; Niku?
- arring Perhaps *Morinda citrifolia*. Fruits eaten; used in love magic. Wonip.
- áring *Morinda citrifolia*. SYN: *nen*; *nopwúr*. Uman.
- aroma *Pipturus argenteus* var. *argenteus*. A tree. Namoluk.
- aruru Ponape *Heliconia latispatha*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- aas *Terminalia catappa*. Beach almond. SYN: *aasas*. Wonip.
- ássá *Derris elliptica*. SYN: *úúp*. LIT: fish *ssá* (run) when they are poisoned. Namoneas.
- aasaas *Terminalia catappa*. SYN: *aas*. Tol; Féúpé; Nama.
- asas *Terminalia catappa*. This name is unknown in Namoluk. Chuuk Lagoon.
- ássát Mountain cane. Used for houses. It is remembered that a certain man planted it on the mountain. SYN: *ene*. Wonip.
- asóól *Barringtonia* sp. cf. *racemosa*. SYN: *sóón*. Satawan.
- atiat *Wedelia trilobata*; *Wollasonia biflora* var. *biflora*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- aaw¹ *Ficus prolixa*. Banyan tree. Farré.
- aw *Ficus prolixa*.
- awan *Ficus tinctoria* var. *neobudarium*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- awarepik *Caesalpinia pulcherrima*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- awen *Ficus tinctoria*. Large, asymmetrical leaves. ALT: *awén*. SYN: *apwinis*. Nama; Namoluk.
- awén *Ficus tinctoria*. ALT: *awen*. SYN: *apwinis*. Farré.
- ayis¹ *Parinari* sp. This name is out of date; at least two trees may be involved. Orthography: There is a y glide in this word, one of the few, which would be masked by the indiscriminate use of y by a rule that between every two vowels must intervene a consonant or glide.] Farré.
- bun SEE: *oong*; *wong*. (Stemmermann 1981).
- buru SEE: *oong*; *wong*. (Stemmermann 1981).
- chamai SEE: *aama*. (Rinehart & Raulerson n.d.).

- changke* Job's Tears. Wonip.
- chárángá* A vine, with pendant strings of black fruits about 1.5 cm. across. Fósón.
- chéékis* *Pemphis acidula*. SYN: *engi*. Namoluk.
- chéépwech*₁ *Heritiera littoralis*. Tol.
- chéépwech*₂ On mountain above Winifei and Winimwér. In the mangrove swamp too. Tol.
- chémmis* A tree with long leaves, used for *iyas* breadfruit picker. On Mt. Winipweet. Fósón.
- chen* *Tournifortia argentea*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- chi* *Physalis minima*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- chi* SYN: *pinimiiné*. ?Farré.
- chii* SEE: *chi*. SYN: *pinimiiné*. Farré.
- chia chón* *Rhizophora apiculata*. SYN: *ááchón*; *chiaan iimw*. CF: *chia pwech*. Wonip.
- chia kiinen* *Rhizophora* sp. the bark is said to be rough, leaves somewhat rounded; lots of branches, very long; shorter than *chia*; good for firewood; gnarly. Maybe *chian uumw*, *áápwech*. *Kiinen* is a small crab that lives on propoots of mangroves. Farré Tol.
- chia mwoch*₁ *Rhizophora stylosa*. LIT: short *Rhizophora*. It is unclear whether this is a third species of *Rhizophora*, or just stunted or smaller trees of one of the two which are commonly identified in Faichuk. Description: Short, very dense, small propoots. Leaves not salty. [Trees in an area that has been pointed out to me as an area of *chia mwoch* are pretty clearly *Rhizophora stylosa*, on account of the long styles of the flowers.] See discussion, page 195. Wonip.
- chia mwoch*₂ *Rhizophora* spp. It is possible, as one older man insinuated, that short *chia* just refers to undeveloped *Rhizophora* sp., of any species. However, it is well established in the literature that the three species (possibly) concerned each has a characteristic maximum height; *R. stylosa* may be the shortest. Wonip.
- chia pwech* *Rhizophora* cf. *stylosa* or *R. mucronata*. SYN: *áápwech*; *chiaan uumw*. Wonip.
- chia*₁ A taxonomic term. Includes *woong*, *ááchón*, *áápwech*, but not *punupun*. Wonip.
- chia*₂ *Rhizophora* cf. *stylosa* or *R. mucronata*. Described as having rounded leaves, compared with the long leaves of *aa* (page 195). Fefan?
- chia*₃ *Rhizophora apiculata*. Was referred to as "regular *chia*"; it was said that it is used for houses. SYN: *chiaan iimw*; *ááchón*; *chia chón*. Tol.
- chia*₄ It is commonly said there are three kinds, beside *woong*. Nechééché.
- chia*₅ Can be used to refer to any mangrove on Namoluk except *oong*. Namoluk.

- cia* SEE: *chia*. (Stemmermann 1981).
- chiaan iimw* *Rhizophora apiculata*. LIT: mangrove of house—Goodenough & Sugita (1980): “a species of mangrove used for house rafters.” SYN: *ááchón*; *chia chón*. (Stone 1967). Rómanum.
- chian kinen* SEE: *chia kiinen*.
- chiaan uumw* *Rhizophora mucronata*. LIT: mangrove of earth oven (Goodenough & Sugita 1980, “a species of mangrove used for firewood.”). SYN: *áápwech*; *chia pwech*. (Stone 1967). Rómanum.
- chichi* Fern with rhizome, climbs on trees. Tol.
- choiro* *Sonneratia* sp. SYN: *saras*. It is said that crabs like *choiro*. Tol.
- eechep* Breadfruit. SYN: *mayi*. Tol.
- éémé* A tree, on the mountain of Tol. Platelike roots are prized for breadfruit pounding boards; they may be overharvested, threatening this tree. Fósón.
- éémé* *Cynometra yokotai*. Kanehira states this is endemic to Tol. Large platelike roots are cut for breadfruit pounding boards (*nnúf*). It is said this tree draws rain from the clouds. Wonip.
- éémé* *Cynometra yokotai*. Identified from Kanehira, who claimed this species is endemic to Tol. Wonip; Tol.
- efar* *Glochidion* sp. Stone left it unnamed until a monographic treatment appears. SYN: *afor*. (Stone 1959). Nominweité.
- eirenges* *Pittosporum* sp. Culturally important: the sap is said to smell good. Sap was collected, used in perfume (annoiting) for its scent; also for medicine. *Ayis* and *eirenges* were used together. Wonip.
- eis* *Parinari* sp. SYN: *ayis*. Namoluk.
- ekipwin* Red flowered ginger (that Hawaiians use for shampoo: Shampoo Ginger.) Edible root. SYN: ?*amaras*. Wonip.
- ékúrang* *Hernandia sonora*. SYN: *achorong*; *acharong*; *akúrang*. LIT: noisy.
- elaw* *Cassytha filiformis*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- elót* *Enhalus acoroides*. SYN: *epino*; *allót*; *eomwiomw*? Pullap.
- émé* SEE: *éémé*.
- emmek* Unprocessed roots of *áfán*, *Curcuma longa*. SYN: *pwerúwén*, which word is used in Wonip but is not known on Polle. Polle.
- emweses* *Glochidion* sp. Said to be similar to *afor*; in fact it was said “there are two kinds of *afor*.” This species has red wood, bark like that of *Calophyllum inophyllum* (*sangngang*). By contrast, *afor* has smooth bark. The fruits are almost identical, with that of *emweses* slightly larger. Wonip.
- émwiyémw* An unidentified sea grass. ALT: *omwiyomw*. Ta, S. Mortlocks.

- émwún siip* Small leaves, like a dandelion, with purple flowers. SYN: *enen siip* (polite speech); *fenin siip* (impolite speech, meaning excrement of sheep).
- ene* Mountain cane. SYN: *ássát*, which see. Fósón; Wichukunó.
- enen éépwpwún* SYN: *chia kiinen*. LIT: *éépwpwun* is a crab, possibly a synonym of *kiinen*. Polle.
- enen siip* SEE: *émwún siip*.
- enenikko* Reportedly *Fimbristilis cymosa*. (Stemmermann 1981).
- eenes* *Piper* sp. A pepper vine. May not be betel pepper. Fósón.
- engi*? *Pemphis acidula*. SYN: *te ingea* (Kiribati). HOM: Also a name for black coral, see page 33.
- engiy* *Pemphis acidula*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- eeo* *Ludwigea octovalvis*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- ecomeom*₁ Small-leaved sea grass, either *Thalassia hemprichii* or *Cymodocea* spp., or both. ?SYN: *mwmwuch*. Namoluk.
- eomwiomw*₂ May refer to both types of sea grass. Namoluk.
- eong* *Bruguiera gymnorhiza*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- eep* *Dioscorea alata*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- eep* Yam. Wonip.
- ep* Yam. Wonip.
- epinget* An epiphyte on coconut trees.
- epino* *Enhalus acoroides*. SYN: *ólót*; *ónót*; *eyomwiyomw*; *áchikken*; *áchékkén*. [Not used in Fósón, as a result of a tabu against uttering the name of the chief Epino after his death: instead, the name *ónót* is used, not ordinarily a name of Faichuk.] Uman; Rééré Taloas; Losap?; Polle; Wonip.
- éttúnó* SYN: *éttúwét*.
- éttúwét* This is the name of a small composite herb, common in Nantaku Wené, that was pointed out to me as an ingredient in a local medicine by a man who said it was an ingredient in a successful cure for cancer after he was brought back from Japan, where treatments were unsuccessful (possibly during the late Japanese period.) SYN: *éttúnó*.
- eur* *Plumeria rubra*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- éwén* One elder informant pointed out the this is not *apwinis*. Wonip.
- fach* *Pandanus* sp. Pandanus, Screw Pine. SYN: *sepwey*. Tol; Mortlocks; Ubiquitous.
- fach* A spiny, poisonous tree. There are many on Mt. Winipwéét. Polle.
- fachaire* Variety or species of *fach*, Pandanus. We cannot bite the hard end of a key, but it is cut with a knife. *Fachaniwel* is smaller, but similar in that it has a hard part. SEE: *fachaniwel*, *sillaw*. Three types of Pandanus were mentioned from Namoluk. Namoluk.

- fachaniwel* Probably *Pandanus odoratissimus* var. *fatyanion*. SYN?: *fachanién*. Namoluk.
- fachiniwén* Wild Pandanus. Probably a synonym of *nifach*. CF: *fachaniwel*. Tol.
- fániáp*¹ Identity uncertain, from Falanruw, Maka, Cole & White-sell (1990), *Eugenia malaccensis*. Namoluk.
- fániep* *Eugenia javanica*. (Stone 1959). Nominweités.
- faniyap* *Eugenia malaccensis*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- faarh* *Pandanus tectorius*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- fariáp* *Eugenia* sp. Said to have been planted from outer islands. Chukienú.
- fáriáp* *Eugenia malaccensis*. SYN: *fániáp*. Chuuk Lagoon.
- ffaw* Unidentified large tree. This tree flowers at the same time breadfruit sets on—sawit—the main crop (it was flowering on 19 Mar., 1993). Wonip.
- fenin siip* SEE: *émwún siip*. Wonip.
- fénupwun* Shoots (of *Hibiscus tiliaceus*?). SEE: *menew*, *óttopwech*. Tol.
- fetininwmwúch* Name comes from the end stem being stuck fast in the sheath of the previous node: thus it is hard to pull out the end portion from the stem. Chukienú; Fósón.
- fetinin umwuné* A grass: preferred by the bird *nimesepwin*. 1' high. An older man says he doesn't see it anymore in Fósón Tol. LIT: *umwuné*, a rabbitfish, see page 163. Fósón.
- fine* *Alocasia macrorhiza*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- fitaw* *Meremia peltata*. An elder man of Tol states that Peter Hill, a botanist who worked in Chuuk in the 1950's as an educator, pointed out that there are two species of this plant: one with leathery leaves, and another with thinner leaves. Yellow flowers are common; I have been told locally there is a violet flowered form. These leaves are important in food preparation, for packaging food for the earth oven, and to cover and wrap food. Wonip.
- forget* *Barleria cristata*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- guon sun* SEE: *kuun*; *sóón*. (Stemmermann 1981).
- hana* *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* var. *rosa-sinensis*; *Malvaviscus arboreus* var. *penduliflorus*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- hifiniker* *Diplazium malanocaulon*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- hifinikerh* *Pteris tripartita*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- imwen kitit* A plant, collected in a flowing freshwater stream. Possibly *Chara* sp. LIT: house of freshwater eel, *kitit*. Farré.

- imwen sichón* CF: *sichón*. SYN?:
niyen. LIT: house of *sichón*, mil-
 lipede. Fósón.
- imwen uut* A vine, violet flower
 greater than an inch across, sim-
 ilar to morning glory. It is be-
 lieved if one touched it, there will
 be rain. LIT: house of rain. Vari-
 ous animals are called by a similar
 name, *puungun ráán*, *nipéppérún*
uut, *imwen ngngaw ráán*, includ-
 ing starfishes and nudibranchs.
 Namoluk.
- imwenipot* *Derris trifoliata*. LIT:
 home of *pot*, probably milkfish.
 SEE: *úúpenipoot*. Wonip.
- inaf* A type of cane, perhaps, or
 grass, used as a floor covering—
enen—in the *uut* meeting house.
 Polle; Fefan.
- iong* *Curcuma* sp. SYN: *áfán*. SEE:
rhéen young. Chukienú.
- iráátong* *Bougainvillia* sp. LIT: *tong*,
 love or pain; *irá*, plant, tree. Tol.
- kachchi* An unknown plant with red
 berries. Tol.
- kalamaasa* *Cucurbita pepo*. (Manner
 & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- kamachúri* ?*Intsia* sp. A large tree,
 leaves less than an inch across.
 May be somewhat salt-tolerant.
 Edible fruit. Chukienú.
- kanneeta* *Thevetia peruviana*. (Man-
 ner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- kérúwén* An unidentified vine or
 small tree with large, tough,
 pointed, round leaves with two
 tooth-points along their sides.
 Wonip.
- ketik* *Alocasia* sp. Sweet Taro. SYN:
óni; *oot*; *ótik*. This is correct in
 Wonip. Wonip.
- kia* SEE: *kié*. (Stemmermann 1981).
- kié* *Nypa fruticans*. Nypa palm.
 Chuuk Lagoon.
- kiliaw* An unidentified tree on
 Namoluk, said to be like *awen*.
 Namoluk.
- kilife* *Hibiscus tiliaceus*. (Manner &
 Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- kin* *Terminalia samoensis*. (Manner
 & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- kingkeng* Mandarin lime, a small,
 tasty lime with orange flesh and
 skin. SYN: perhaps *siitorin kónik*.
 Mortlocks; Tol.
- kiniaw* ?*Exorhizza* sp. Caroline Is-
 lands Ivory-Nut Palm (endemic).
 SYN: *ochap*. Tol.
- kinupw* Uncertain; perhaps a large
 sword fern.
- kiopw mwootiw* *Crinum asiaticum*,
 pink flowered form. (Manner &
 Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- kiopw pwuniwal* *Crinum asiaticum*.
 (Manner & Mallon 1989).
 Puluwat.
- kiop* *Crinum asiaticum*. Spider lily.
 SYN: *siop*, *kiup*, *siip*. Wonip?
- kiup* *Crinum asiaticum* Spider
 lily. SYN: *siop*, *kiop*, *siip*.
 (Stone 1959).
 Nominweité; Halls.
- kiyé* SEE: *kié*.

- kúchúl* *Curcuma* sp. SYN: *kúchún*, which see. Nomwin.
- kúchún* *Curcuma* sp., with golden yellow-orange root. There are apparently two other species of *Curcuma* in Chuuk: *óngin*, with larger leaves; and *áfán*, with a dark orange root from which *teik* cosmetic is manufactured. ALT: *kúchúl*. Chuuk Lagoon.
- kuul* *Barringtonia asiatica*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- kuul* *Barringtonia racemosa*. Namoluk.
- kuul* *Barringtonia asiatica*. Boxfruit Tree. ALT: *kuun*. Pullap.
- kuun* *Barringtonia asiatica*. Boxfruit tree. SYN: *kuul*. Lagoon.
- kúrim* A variety of *óni*, which see. Nechéché Tol.
- kurukurilaang* *Cyperus polystachyos*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- kuwa* SEE: *kié*. (Stemmermann 1981).
- laimis* *Citrus aurantifolia*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- lifaus* Similar to *rekich*. SEE?: *lifféús*. Namoluk.
- lifféús* A tree, leaf almost a rectangle, rounded at corners. Its fruits explode on the fire. Its flower is similar to the flower of *són*. SEE?: *lifaus*. Pis Losap.
- likakeeke* *Achyranthes aspera*. SYN: *seetan*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- likokoot* *Euphorbia hirta*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- likotekoot* *Centella asiatica*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- liór* *Premna obtusifolia*. According to the Chuukese Prometheus myth, this is the tree in which fire is stored. Onofat stole fire from heaven and placed it into the *liór*. SYN: *niór*; *óór*, *umukaw*. Namoluk; Satawan.
- liirio par* *Hippeastrum puniceum*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- liirio* *Hymenocallis littoralis* (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- lirrio* Possibly *Crinum asiaticum*. SYN: ?*siip*. Puluwat.
- losus* SEE: *oussus*. *Excoecaria agallocha*, the Poison Mangrove. SYN: *rosus* (Stemmermann 1981).
- luhuealen kaatu* *Acalypha hispida*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- maa* *Allamanda cathartica*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- mwaaché* *Acrostichum aureum*. SEE: *ápásew*. Yow Wonip.
- machinoki* *Casuarina* sp. The point was made that this is not *weekú*. Needles burned as a mosquito repellent. Fósón; Chukienú.
- mahk* *Pisonia grandis*. (Stone 1959). Nominweité.
- mai fauw* *Artocarpus altilis*. (in part). Seedless breadfruit. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.

- mai rhoyang* *Artocarpus altilis*. [A variety of *mai fauw*.] (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- maiyah* *Artocarpus mariannensis*. Seeded breadfruit. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- mwaak* *Pisonia grandis*. Fósón.
- mwakumwak*₁ *Tacca leontopetaloides* Arrowroot. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- mwakumwak*₂ *Heliconia* sp. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- manako* Mango. Old people are said to use this name. Borrowed from English. Namoluk.
- maang* *Pandanus* sp. Cultivated for leaves, used in weaving. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- mangko* *Mangifera indica*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- mannow* SEE: *mónnow*.
- maras*₁ Possibly a synonym of *pwicherik*, which see. [A plant which is said to explain why needlefish *tak* (reportedly) taste bitter. A story tells of a race between *tak* and the land crab. *Tak* got carried away, and striking a *maras* tree, and getting its proboscis stuck in the bitter tree.] LIT: *maras*, bitter. Enin Tanoas.
- maras*₂ Much larger than *apwech*. Namoluk.
- mwéék* *Pisonia grandis*. SYN: *mwaak*. Namoluk.
- méékúmék* *Tacca lentapentoides*. Arrowroot. Formerly an important starch crop; now scarcely used.
- meei* *Delonix regia*. (*meei* flower) (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- mweek* *Pisonia grandis*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- meneng* An unidentified tree (?perhaps *Tournefortia*); nesting place of brown noddies, *pwoonik* / *nairé* / *mangopwech*. Polle.
- menew* *Hibiscus tiliaceous*. SYN: *sáápwow*; *sinifé*; *kilifé*. SEE: *óttopwech*; *fénupwun*. Wonip; Tol.
- merah* *Soulamea amara*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- meram* Unidentified plant. Possibly a drift seed. Pullap.
- méwúmwéwú* An unidentified grass, red flowers. Chukienú; Fóósón.
- millera* *Codiaeum variegatum*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- mocmoc* (Hunter-Anderson, 1991) SEE: *méékúmék*.
- mwohor* *Guettarda speciosa*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- moirer*₁ Stemmermann gives this as *Rhynchospora corymbosa*. (Stemmermann 1981).
- moirer*₂ SEE: *nikasafasaf*₃. (Stemmermann 1981).
- momwiyáp* *Carica papaya*. Papaya. SYN: *kipwaaw*. Namoluk.

- moon* Possibly a name for passion-fruit. This name is not widely known. LIT: *sour*. Farré. Chukienú in the 1950's, as they thought it was beautiful. Chukienú.
- monou* Possibly *mónnow*. If so, this is probably the better spelling. "Similar to *menew*, but leaves are rough, not smooth as in *menew*. In *menew* family." Farré. *naapar* A variety of breadfruit. Wonip.
- mónnow mi par* *Acalypha* sp. with red flowers. *nat* *Scaevola sericea*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- mónnow pwech* *Acalypha* sp. with white flowers. *nnát* *Scaevola taccada*. Either *nnát* or *nnet* is correct on Namoluk. SYN: *nnet*. Namoluk.
- mónnow* *Acalypha* sp. SEE: *monou*. Three varieties or species of *mónnow* are noted: Wonip. *néék* A variety of *óni* sweet taro. LIT: named because we *neek* this variety—pile mulch around the stalks. Nechéché Tol.
- mónnowin Sapan* A variety (or sp.) of *Acalypha*, and ornamental with mottled/variegated red leaves. *neen* *Morinda citrifolia* var. *citrifolia*; *Morinda penunculata*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- mosor* *Guettarda speciosa*. Namoluk. *neen* *Morinda citrifolia*. Satawan.
- mwoosor* Perhaps *Guettarda speciosa*. Tol; Wonei. *nenechchá* A fern with lacy edge. SYN: *ánnáchchá*. Farré.
- mwósor* SYN?: *mosor*. Fósón. *nnet* *Scaevola taccada*. SYN: some say *nnát*; *nnét*. Namoluk.
- mwmwuch* At least two distinct species of sea grasses: *Thalassia hemprichii* and *Cymodocea rotundata*; and possibly a third, *Halodule pinnafolia*. Any narrow-leaved sea grass, perhaps. SYN?: *comeom*, *omweomw*. Faichuk; Mortlocks. *nge* *Allophylus timoriensis*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- mwuch* SEE: *mwmwuch*. *ngngé* *Allophylus timorensis*. A tree, used for house materials, firewood. Namoluk.
- mwúch* An unidentified small-bladed seagrass. Udét; Tol; Namoluk? *nifach* Small leaved *Pandanus* sp. in secondary forest. SYN?: *fachiniwén?*; *sepwey?* Tol.
- nántána* *Lantana* sp. It was related that lantana was introduced to Tol by two local women from *nigoron* *Cyperus odoratus* L. (Stemmermann 1981).
- nikaméúr* Short, weedy ?*Mimosa*. Probably the name of Sensitive Plant. LIT: *méúr*, sleep. Fósón. *nikasafasaf₁* *Cyperus* sp. An unidentified sedge. Fósón.

- nikasafasaf*₂ “Tall swamp grass used as fishing medicine.” They define *saf* as (1) a condition of lichenification; (2) to have vitiligo [senisen: white patches on hands or feet.] (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).
- nikasafasaf*₃ *Cyperus javanicus*. Stemmermann lists the following synonyms: *nikaunon*, *amala*, *moirer*. (Stemmermann 1981).
- nikaunon* SEE: *nikasafasaf*₃
- nikókón* Uncertain. In Falanruw, Maka, Cole & Whitesell (1990) one sees *likokon* as a name for *Thespesia populnea*. SYN: *nikónókon*. Tol.
- nikónókon* SEE: *nikókón*.
- nikopúr* *Morinda citrifolia*. SYN: *nopwúr*; *neen*. Polle.
- nikótókót* “A vine.” Listed as *Caulettia asiatica*. This is also a name of fiddler crabs. (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).
- nikoúnoún* *Cyperus* sp. An unidentified sedge. SYN?: *nikasafasaf*. Used as a liner under breadfruit while cooking *tiipen*. Polle; Wonei.
- nikukókkón* A nettle? A roadside plant on Tol that is almost always heavily attacked by insects which perforate the leaves. Wonip.
- niór* *Premna obtusifolia*. SYN: *umukaw*; *óór*; *liór*. This may be the name used when this plant is being used for magic, for singing in magic. SEE: *umukaw*; *óór*. ALT: *niyór*. Irás Wené.
- niiwoo* *Phragmites karka*. Swamp cane. The bird named *niwoowo* lives in the *Phragmites* habitat, see page 182; this grass is named *woowoo* in other places. Fósón.
- niwo* *Phragmites karka* Swamp cane. SYN: *woowoo*; *oo oo*. Wonip; Tol.
- niyás* SEE: *niyef*.
- niye* SEE: *niyef*.
- niyef* A creeping fern, with somewhat palmate leaves. SYN: *niyás*, *niye*; *sichón*? [This is the name of Millepedes in some dialects; the Tol name for millipedes, *sichón*, is also the name of a fern. *Scolopendra* sp., a centipede, is the scientific genus name of a fern as well!] Fanapanges.
- nopwúr* *Morinda citrifolia*. SYN: *neen*.
- nu* *Cocos nucifera*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- núú* *Cocos nucifera*. Coconut palm.
- núúk* Bird’s Nest Fern. Farré; Ubiquitous.
- ochan onofat uuch* An epiphytic orchid on large trees, including breadfruit. Possibly *Dendrobium okabeaenum*. LIT: “Onofat’s bananas”—Onofat is a trickster character in Carolinean myth. This orchid may resemble a banana, somewhat. Wonip.
- oochap* *Exorrhiza carolinensis*. Endemic palm. SYN: *kiniaw*. Wonip; Farré.

- ocher* An unidentified common roadside plant with cockleburrs, pink flowers about 1 cm in diameter, broad, pointy-lobed palmate leaves, entire. Leaves are susceptible to insect attack.
Chukienú; Wichukunó; Farré.
- ohlot* SEE: ólót.
- oht* SEE: oot.
- ojal* *Hernandia sonora*.
Nominweités. (Stone 1959).
- óllót* *Enhalus acoroides*. SYN: *epino*, *allót*, *?ellót*, *?eyomwiwomw*.
Nomwin.
- ólót* *Enhalus acoroides*.
- olloowaisiip* *Ageratum conyzoides*.
(Manner & Mallon 1989).
Puluwat.
- ooluww* *Vigna marina*. (Manner & Mallon 1989).
Puluwat.
- omwiomw* A seagrass, or several. There is no *Enhalus acoroides* on Satawan, so this must be either a *Cymodocea* sp. or *Thalassia hemprichii*.
Satawan.
- omwuti* *Ipomoea batatas*. (Manner & Mallon 1989).
Puluwat.
- ong* SEE: *oong*; *woong*.
- oong* *Bruguiera gymnorrhiza*. ALT: *woong*. [There are two types in Fósón Tol, one with yellow flowers, in addition to the commonly seen type with red flowers.]
Fósón; Namoluk.
- óngin* *Curcuma* cf. *australasiatica*. Large leaves used for food wrapping; root only slightly yellow, not much fragrant.
Faichuk.
- óni Hawaii* Hawaiian *óni*, which see.
Tol.
- óni Sapan* SYN: *ootan sapan*. Uncertain, probably a type of *Alocasia macrorrhiza* introduced from Japan.
Namoluk?
- óni Chuuk* Local variety of *Alocasia macrorrhiza* Sweet dry-land taro. SYN: *ketik*; *óni*; *oot*; *ótik*.
Tol.
- óni* *Alocasia macrorrhiza* Sweet dry-land taro. Four varieties were listed by a resident of Nechéché Tol: *óni pwech*; *óni chcha*; *néék*; *kúrim*. SYN: *ketik*; *ótik*; *oot*.
Tol; Uman.
- ónniiré* Said to be a plant used for medicine for diarrhea or vomiting, for adults or children. From Yap, it is found on Udét and Winifei, Tol. Said to be so good it is even used for bloody stools and bloody vomiting.
Fósón.
- ónót* *Enhalus acoroides*. SYN: *epino*; *?eyomwiwomw*.
Fósón.
- ónótiichén* Unconfirmed. *Ludwigia octovalvis*.
Wonip.
- óólót* *Enhalus acoroides*. alt: *alót*; *ólót*. SYN: *epino*; *?eyomwiwomw*. (Stone 1959).
- óór₁* *Premna obtusifolia*. Correct for Satawan. SYN: *liór*, *umukaw*, *niór*.
Mortlocks; Pattiw.
- óór₂* *Premna obtusifolia*. This name may also have special cultural significance, involving special knowledge, *kapasan fénú me roong*. SEE: *óór₁*.

- opw₁* *Portulaca australis*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- opw₂* *Portulaca grandiflora*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- opwileekilel* *Portulaca grandiflora*. SYN: *opw₂*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- oppiim* A herb, with wind dispersed seeds, a bit like dandelion. Fósón.
- orenso* *Ipomoea* cf. *aquatica*. SYN: *wuun cheepa; serri*. Féúp.
- orhal* *Hernandia sonora*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- ororis* Probably lemon. This is a recent word.
- oruuru* *Canna indica*. SYN: APEEL-LAP. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- oot* *Alocasia macrorrhiza*. SYN: *óni*; *ótik?* Namoluk?
- ootan sapan* SYN: *óni sapan*. Identified it first as *óni sapan*. It was said that there are many roots on this one, while *óni* has but one. Namoluk.
- ótik* SYN: *oot*, *óni*. It si either *óni* or *kká*. Uman.
- oto* *Piper fragile*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- oun* *Commersonia bartramia*. (Kanehira 1932-1935).
- oussus* *Excoecaria agallocha*. The poison mangrove. Tol.
- owussus* *Excoecaria agallocha*. The poison mangrove. CF: ?*losus*, *rosus*. Fósón; Fefan.
- paa chón* A type of taro. SYN: *babai* (Kiribati).
- pwaipwai* *Carica papaya*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- pakureng* *Intsia bijuga*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- palaai* *Dioscorea* sp. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- pwalang* *Cananga odorata*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- panau* SEE: *panaw*.
- panaw* *Semecarpus kraemeri*. The Chuuk Poison Tree. Endemic to Mt. Winipwéét, on Tol Island. Tol.
- paar* *Erythrina variegata* var. *orientalis*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- pwaw* Job's tears. Pullap.
- pwayinaper* *Ananas comosus*. ALT: *pinga*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- pee-cha* *Impatiense balsamina*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- pee-pingek* *Catharanthus roseus*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- peeal* *Tabebuia heterophylla*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.

- pééchón* *Stachytarpheta* sp.1. There are two plants almost identical. This one has smooth leaves; *pinimiina* has wrinkled leaves. These distinct, but nearly identical, species, and their local names were pointed out to me by only one expert on Tol. CF: *pinimiiné*. Fósón.
- pééné* *Thespesia populnea*. Wonip; Ubiquitous; Namoluk; Tol.
- pééngaas*₁ *Fagraea berteriana* var. *galilai*. SYN: *séúr*; *éwúr*.
Wonip. [Both the native *Fagraea berteriana* var. *galilai* and the introduced ornamental *Plumeria* sp. are known by the same names in Chuuk, but three distinct names have been recorded—*pééngaas*, *séúr*, and *éúr* (or *ééúr*). The former is called, for example, *pééngaasin* Chuuk, while the introduced species is called *pééngaasin* wóón. Interestingly these trees do not closely resemble each other except in the flowers. Mark Merlin and a colleague relate that the same two species are given identical names in the Cook Islands, as well. *Pééngaas* literally means “flower of breath.” B. C. Stone discusses the name *séúr*, for both of these species.] (Stone 1959).
- pééngaas*₂ *Plumeria rubra*. SYN: *éúr*; *séúr*. cf. *pééngaas*₁. Wonip.
- pééngas* SEE: *pééngaas*. (Goodenough & Sugita 1980).
- peekoonia* *Kalanchoe pinnata*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- pene* *Thespesia populnea*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- péné* SEE: *pééné*.
- peerang* *Tagetes erecta*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- pwerh* *Dioscorea bulbifera*. SYN: ?*pwerika*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- pwerika* Unidentified; a wild yam. Possibly known in Hawaii as air potato. This is a famine food. There is a clan by this name. Fósón; Yow Wonip.
- philip* *Zepharanthes rosea*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- pwichirik* *Clerodendrum inerme* var. *oceanicum*. Beach plant with long tubular white flowers; bitter leaves. SYN: *aapwech*; ?*maras*. Tol.
- pihhiinomw* *Sophora tomentosa*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- pilooris* *Mirabilis jalapa*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- pinga* *Ananas comosus*. ALT: *pwayinaper*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- pinimiiné* *Stachytarpheta* sp. 2. (SEE: *pééchón*, the sibling species). *Pinimiiné* is the wrinkled leaf form. SYN: ?*chii*. It has been problematical to find names for these common roadside plants. Fósón.
- poku* *Pandanus dubius*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.

- pom pom* *Passiflora* sp. cf. *foetida*.
Wild passionflower vine. Fósón.
- pomaria* *Plumaria rubra*. Namoluk.
- pono* SEE: *péné*.
- pucherik* SEE: *pwicherik*.
- pwukarinwaan* *Paspalum distichum*.
(Manner & Mallon 1989).
Puluwat.
- pwukarinwarh* *Cyperus odoratus*.
(Manner & Mallon 1989).
Puluwat.
- pwukaringah* *Cyperus brevifolius*.
(Manner & Mallon 1989).
Puluwat.
- pukarirhap* *Fimbristylis cymosa*.
[*Fimbristylus dichotoma* is called
fatil.] (Manner & Mallon 1989).
Puluwat.
- pwula* *Cyrtosperma chamissonis*.
(Manner & Mallon 1989).
Puluwat.
- pulbun* SEE: *punopun*. (*Xylocarpus granatum*).
(Kanehira 1932-1935).
- pwulopwul* *Xylocarpus granatum*.
(Manner & Mallon 1989).
Puluwat.
- pwpwuna* Taro. Wonip.
- pwunaffén* A kind of taro that is
spiny. Wonip.
- punopun* *Xylocarpus granatum*. Can-
nonball tree. Tol.
- pwupwu* Variety of banana, used for
weaving cloth. Very short tree,
near houses, not on mountain.
Wonip.
- rakich* *Calophyllum inophyllum*. SYN:
rekich—either name is correct on
Namoluk. Namoluk.
- rakirh* *Calophyllum inophyllum* var.
inophyllum. (Manner & Mal-
lon 1989). Puluwat.
- rámine* An unknown plant. Pullap.
- rasaras* *Sporobolus virginicus*. (Stem-
mermann 1981).
- raatta* *Cerbera manghas*. (Manner &
Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- réés* Known as a mountain man-
grove. Said to be abundant on
Winipwéét. Wonip.
- rekich* *Calophyllum inophyllum* var.
inophyllum. Widespread.
- reemes* An unidentified tree on reef
islands used by *érré* for nests.
Polle.
- remes* Unidentified. SEE: *reemes*.
Farré; Fósón.
- reyas* Reportedly a kind of *Hibiscus*
tiliaceus with dark (red) wood,
like mangroves. Used to make *iyas*
breadfruit pickers. Fósón.
- rhaiwal* *Ipomoea littoralis*. (Manner
& Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- rhaal* *Vitex negundo* var. *bicolor*.
(Manner & Mallon 1989).
Puluwat.
- rhall* *Dodonaea viscosa*. (Manner &
Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- rhéen young* *Curcuma* sp. SYN: *áfán*.
LIT: ?young, yellow. Puluwat.
- rheeluk* *Asplenium nidus*. (Manner
& Mallon 1989). Puluwat.

- rheenyong* *Curcuma australasica*.
(Manner & Mallon 1989).
Puluwat.
- rhia* *Rhizophora mucronata* var. *stylosa*. (Manner & Mallon 1989).
Puluwat.
- rhiirhi* *Polypodium scolopendria*.
(Manner & Mallon 1989).
Puluwat.
- ringngo* Used for American apples.
Polle.
- ronima* Unknown, possibly a drift seed. SEE: *rámine*. [*Rómine* refers to childrens' "marbles". This is a name for *Hernandia sonora* in Wonip.]
Pullap.
- rosus* SEE: *owussus*.
- rukoruk* A morning glory. SYN:
?ruuk. Fósón.
- sáápwow*₁ *Hibiscus tiliaceus*. SYN:
sinifé; *menew*. Niku Tol.
- sáápwow*₂ It is said there are two varieties: *sááewow* and *reyas*; both may be found either on mountain or in muddy places. Fósón.
- sáápwow*₃ A variety of (*Hybiscus tiliaceus*), wood is white, not strong. SEE: *reyas*. Fósón.
- sáápúk* Sugar cane. Fósón.
- saras* *Sonneratia* cf. *alba*. SYN:
choiro. Wonip.
- saasaf* *Annona muricata*. SYN: *sasaf*. (Manner & Mallon 1989).
Puluwat.
- saasap* *Annona muricata*. SYN: *sasaf*. (Manner & Mallon 1989).
Puluwat.
- seir* SEE: *séur*.
- seeri* SEE: *serri*. *Ipomoea aquatica*.
(Stemmermann 1981).
- seri* *Ipomoea aquatica*. (Manner & Mallon 1989).
Puluwat.
- serri* *Ipomoea aquatica*. In swampy places, taro patches. SYN: *wuun cheepa*; *orenso*. Féúp; Wonip.
- seetan* *Achyranthes aspera*. SYN:
likakeeke. (Manner & Mallon 1989).
Puluwat.
- séur*₁ *Plumeria rubra*. (Stone 1959).
Nominweités.
- séur*₂ *Plumeria rubra*. SYN: *éúr*;
pééngaas. cf. *séur*₃ Tol.
- séur*₃ *Fagraea berteriana* var. *galilai*.
SYN: *pééngaas*; *éúr*. Wonip
- séur*₄ I found it odd that although both *Plumaria rubra* and *Fagraea* sp. are commonly referred to by either *éúr* or *pééngaas* in Wonip, two residents of West Wonip were adamant that *séur* is the correct name. Wonip.
- sichón* A fern, ?*Microsorus scolopendria*. "Real" name said to be *imwen sichón*. It is used for magic to cause someone to be constipated for a month. SEE: *niyen*.
Fósón.
- sif* *Terminalia catappa*. This is the correct name on Namoluk. SEE: *asas*, *aas* Namoluk.
- sillaw* Perhaps *Pandanus cylindrica*.
An edible Pandanus variety.
Namoluk.

- silifé* *Hibiscus tiliaceus*. SYN: *kilifé*; *sáápwow*; *menew*; *sinifé*.
Namoluk.
- simwata* Flame tree? There are at least two different trees involved: one with small pods, a few inches long, which are edible, tasty, but sparse, and reportedly eaten as a famine food during the Japanese period; and the other with very large pods, a very spectacular tree common on Weené. Wonip.
- sinifé* *Hibiscus tiliaceus*. SYN: *menew*; *sáápwow*; *silifé*; *kilifé*.
Polle.
- sinifo* SEE: *sinifé*.
- sióinen*¹ Found along trailside. Used as medicine for toothache. This plant is said to belong to Fefan Island, residents of which know how to make handicrafts from it.
Chukienú; Wonip.
- siop* *Crinum asiaticum*. Spider lily. SYN: *kiup*, *kiop*, *siip*. Wonip.
- siip* *Crinum asiaticum*. Spider lily. Stalk is used for medicine for Stonefish envenomations. SYN: *siop*, *kiup*, *kiop*. Udét.
- siitor* Lime tree; lime. SYN: *naimis*; *laimis*. SEE: *kingkéng*.
Outer Faichuk.
- siitorin kónik* A variety of lime. LIT: drinking lime.
- sóll* *Barringtonia racemosa*. SYN: *són*, *sóón*. Pis Losap.
- són* SEE: *sóón*.
- soonga* Cultivated edible ginger; cultivated ginger root. *Soonga* Chuuk may be *eekipwin*. Fefan.
- sóón* *Barringtonia racemosa*.
Faichuk.
- soopal* *Eclipta alba*. (Manner & Mallon 1989).
Puluwat.
- sossich* *Abrus precatorius*. Small, hard, shiny red and black seeds are poisonous (*féín sossich*).
Wonip.
- sour* SEE: *séúr*.
- supwa* *Nicotiana tabacum* Tobacco.
Namoluk.
- tánán* A banana variety with an up-standing fruit stalk—the bunch doesn't hang down. It is said the sap is violet colored, on account of which the sea hare *missúk uuch*, banana sea hare, which emits violet ink, gets its name. Féúépé.
- tapioka* *Manihot esculenta*. (Manner & Mallon 1989).
Puluwat.
- teipwo* *Ocimum sanctum*. (Manner & Mallon 1989).
Puluwat.
- teerow* *Polygonum minus*. (Manner & Mallon 1989).
Puluwat.
- tiji* SEE?: *chiichi*. *Microsorium scolopendria*. Terrestrial or with climbing rhizomes. (Stone 1959).
Nominweités.
- tin₁* *Cordyline* sp. Ti plant. Wonip.
- tin₂* Like an iris or gladiolus. Seed used in a game, balanced on a puff of air.
Wonip.
- tipwpwéúk* A grass, used in mens' house, mats put on top of it.
Farré.

- tolon* *Hedychium coronarium*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- tomaato* Looks like tomatillo. Fósón.
- tonoika* Unknown plant. Fósón.
- tunun* Ginger, including white flowered and red flowered gingers, as well as cultivated edible ginger. *Tununun Sapan* is edible ("Japanese") ginger, *soonga*. SEE: *eekipwin*; *tununin nein echep*; *songa*. Polle.
- tununin nein echep* Red flowered, shampoo ginger. One elder man suggested that this is a synonym of *eekipwin*, which is a rare name in Wonip for this ginger; the elder man who gave this name, however, seemed to have a completely different idea about *eekipwin*. LIT: ginger of the breadfruit zone. Wichukunó.
- uchiya* Variety of banana; the name of which is said by an elder of Faichuk to have important significance to people of Namoneas. Short, stalk reaches to the ground, many hands.
- uenipot* SEE: *úúpenipot*; *imwenipot*.
- ulo* *Jasmimum samba*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- ulo* *Clerodendrum inerme* var. *oceanicum*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- ulo* *Pseuderanthemum carruthersii*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- umwa* *Neisosperma oppositifolia*. Similar to maras, but much bigger. Namoluk.
- umwo* *Neisosperma oppositifolia*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- umukaw* *Premna obtusifolia*. This name is used in everyday speech, perhaps for medicine. CF: *niór*, *óór*. SYN: *niór*; *óór*. Irás Wené; Tol.
- uun cheepa* *Ipomoea aquatica*. SYN: *orenso*; *serri*. Féúp Tol.
- unen chukó* An unidentified fern. Large, sword type fern, leathery leaves. LIT: chicken neck. Faichuk.
- uouo* SEE: *woowoo*; *oo oo*.
- up* *Derris elliptica*. SYN: *úúp*. (Stone 1959). Nomwinweité.
- úpenipot* *Derris trifoliata*. SYN: may be *imwenipoot*. Polle; Rómanum.
- urh* *Musa x sapientum* Bananas and plantains. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- ursa (sic)* SEE: *urusé*. *Schefflera kraemeri*. [This is Kanehira's spelling; the consonants r and s should not be juxtaposed: *urusé* is probably correct.] (Kanehira 1932-1935).
- urusé* *Schefflera kraemeri*. The name of this tree is considered impolite in some sense, as the smell of its leaves resembles the smell of women's genitalia. Polle; Tol.
- úúp* *Derris elliptica*. SYN: *ássá*. Tol.

- úúpenipot *Derris trifoliata*. May be a synonym of *imwenipoot*. Polle; Rómanum.
- vei SEE: weei.
- wáán aw A breadfruit variety. Fósón.
- wáánaw SEE: wáán aw.
- wairhirhicha *Gomphrena globosa*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- walumo *Phyllanthus amarus*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- wanuailiyos *Asclepias curassavica*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- warúng *Ocimum* cf. *sanctum* Sacred Basil. There is a song: *amo nenin sia la méúr le ulún mwarei warúng*. Namoluk.
- weei *Lumnitzera littorea*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- weei *Lumnitzera littorea*.
- wei SEE: weei.
- weich Unidentified small ornamental plant with globose purple flowers. Wonip.
- weeku *Casuarina equisetifolia*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- weekú *Casuarina littorea*. Different than *machinoki*. Tol.
- wénéngngút A tree, on Mt. Wini-pwéét. Hard wood. Wonip; Fósón.
- weengu *Mammea odorata*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- wengú Unknown tree. Namoluk.
- wiliancher *Nerium oleander*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- wong¹ *Bruguiera gymnorrhiza*. SEE: oong. Farré.
- woot *Colocasia esculenta*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- wotopwula *Xanthosoma sagittifolium*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- woow *Saccharum officinarum*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- woowo *Phragmites karka*. Swamp Cane. SEE: oo oo. SYN: *niwo*. Polle; Nama.
- wurusé SEE: urusé.
- wúúp SEE: úúp.
- yafuurh *Crateva speciosa*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- yan keerh nuu *Corymborkis veratrifolia* Ground orchid. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- yaaw *Ficus prolixa*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- yeloot *Cymodocea rotundata*, *Thalassia hemprichii*. (Manner & Mallon 1989). Puluwat.
- yomiyom *Enhalus acoroides*. ALT: *eyomweyom*. SYN: *epino*; *anót*. This name may refer to the smaller-leaved seagrasses *Thalassia* sp., *Cymodocea* sp., and *Halodule* sp., insofar as they are found in Chuuk. Namoluk; Ettal.

yoor *Premna serratifolia*. (Manner yoroma *Pipturus argeneus* var. *ar-*
 & Mallon 1989). Puluwat. *genteus*. (Manner & Mal-
 lon 1989). Puluwat.

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