References and Notes
12. Glycolipids were designated according to the recommendations of the nomenclature committee of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC-IUB Commission on Biochemical Nomenclature, Lpidics 12, 455 (1977)).
15. T. Eto, T. Ichikawa, K. Nishimura, S. Ando, T. Yamakawa, ibid. 64, 205 (1968).
37. Supported by NIH grants GM 21300, CA 0026, and CA 19224 (to S.H.), by grant 1260 from the Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Medicale, grant 80A20 from the Institut Gustave-Roussy, and by grant 829 from the UER Kremlis Biocentre (t.T.).
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Damselfish as Keystone Species in Reverse:
Intermediate Disturbance and Diversity of Reef Algae

Abstract. Substrates located within the defended territories of Hawaiian damselfish for 1 year were subjected to intermediate grazing intensity and, as a result, showed greater diversity of algae than substrates either protected within fish exclusion cages or exposed to intense fish grazing outside territories. Thus, this damselfish enhances local diversity on reefs through 'intermediate-disturbance' effects, and is a keystone species that decreases rather than increases overall predation intensity relative to areas where it is absent.

A major goal of community ecology is to determine what factors allow similar species to coexist in the same habitat without one dominant competitively eliminating most others. One such mechanism is known as the 'keystone-species' concept. As described by Paine (1), keystone species are predators that keep the population densities of their prey below levels where resources become limiting, thus preventing local competitive exclusions among the prey species. Paine (1) found that the controlled removal of a starfish population resulted in mussels excluding most other large invertebrates from a rocky intertidal zone. Thus, a keystone species can maintain high local diversity by increasing the intensity of predation relative to areas where that species is absent. We now describe a fundamentally different kind of keystone species: a damselfish that maintains high diversity of algae on Hawaiian coral reefs by reducing the overall intensity of predation on the algae (2). This system and the classic keystone-species concept are reconcilable when examined in the context of what has been called the "intermediate-disturbance" hypothesis (3), which predicts that local diversity reaches a peak at moderate levels of disturbance.

Herbivorous fishes affect the local distribution and abundance of algae on tropical reefs (4-7). Typically, intense grazing by aggregations of parrotfishes (Scaridae) and surgeonfishes (Acanthuridae) results in most exposed coral rock sur-
faces being covered by crustose coralline algae (5). On otherwise identical surfaces in the same area, certain herbivorous damselfishes (Pomacentridae) establish and maintain relatively dense mats of erect filamentous algae by aggressively excluding other fishes from their individual territories (6, 7).

Our study site was located along the windward subtidal reef crest at the Coconut Island Marine Refuge (Kaneohe Bay, Oahu, Hawaii). The substrate consisted of a meter-deep bench of dead Porites coral rock, upon which the yelloweye damselfish (Stegastes fasciatus) defended territories against numerous parrotfishes (Scarus spp.) and surgeonfishes (mostly Acanthurus spp.). Sea urchins and other large invertebrate grazers were rare. Settling plates (1152) were mounted on 96 concrete blocks (8) and were distributed evenly on 19 September 1980 (i) exposed outside damselfish territories, (ii) exposed inside territories, and (iii) protected within fish-exclusion cages (9). Periodically during the next year, a sample of 63 plates (3 treatments × 3 sub-strate types × 7 replicates) was removed from the field without replacement. Each sample underwent laboratory analyses (10). Separate cage-control experiments revealed no substantial secondary effects of caging upon algal diversity, and throughout the main experiment few invertebrate herbivores were found on the settling plates (10). Estimates of the proportional relative abundance of each algal species (11) were used to calculate seven different species diversity indices (10). Because all indices suggested the same patterns, we present here only the Shannon-Wiener index (12). Also, the different plate substrate types yielded similar results whether analyzed separately or together, and therefore we report only the pooled results.

During the yearlong course of the main experiment, 17 different samples were analyzed. The successional stages of relative algal diversity among treatments are summarized by considering three of these samples (Fig. 1A). Plates exposed outside damselfish territories showed the lowest diversity and biomass of algae (10). Intense grazing by fishes eliminated erect forms, leaving a 14-species assemblage of grazer-resistant prostrate forms dominated by the only crustose coralline alga found in this experiment, Hydrolithon reinboldii. Quadrat samples of natural substrates confirmed that diversity and biomass were invariably less outside damselfish territories than inside (10).

Algal diversity on caged plates relative to that on plates exposed inside damselfish territories varied through time. Initially (Fig. 1A, 1 week), diversity was greater on the plates inside territories, presumably because these surfaces were closest to a source of colonizing spores provided by the surrounding algal mat (13). Midway through the experiment (6 months), diversity was greater on the caged plates, apparently because the algae on these plates were undisturbed but had not reached densities where competitive exclusions were common. By the end of the experiment (1 year), diversity was again greater on the plates inside territories. The caged plates supported the greatest algal biomass of all three treatments (10), but by the end of the year many had become overgrown by the red alga Tolypochloa glomerulata. This alga alone had an overall relative abundance of 47.5 percent in an assemblage of 17 mostly filamentous and foliose species. The plates exposed inside damselfish territories for 1 year showed a more diverse assemblage of mostly filamentous forms, such as Centrotoceras clavulatum, Taenioma perpusillum, and Ectocarpus indicus, which together had a relative abundance of only 34.4 percent in an assemblage of 20 noncoralline species. Tolypochloa glomerulata accounted for less than 1 percent of the algae inside territories. Thus, while diversity inside territories had increased during the year, diversity within cages had peaked and then declined (Fig. 1A). The pattern on the caged plates was typical of predicted and observed succession in some forests and algal assemblages, where diversity decreases as an undisturbed "climax" state approaches (3, 14).

The "intermediate-disturbance" hypothesis predicts that as the intensity of physical or biological disturbance (or both) progressively increases from zero, the species diversity of the affected community initially increases and subsequently decreases (3, 15, 16). At low levels of disturbance, a few dominant competitors are capable of locally excluding most other species, and at high levels many local extinctions occur. Diversity thus reaches a peak at an intermediate-disturbance level, where the coexistence of many species is maintained because their population densities are kept low enough so that resources do not become limited. When the results of the final 1-year sample from our experiment are plotted as a function of fish grazing intensity (17), a pattern typical of intermediate-disturbance systems emerges (Fig. 1B). Algal diversity reached a peak inside damselfish territories, where destructive (holdfast-removing) grazing occurred at intermediate intensity. Grazing by the yelloweye damselfish itself apparently prevents any one algal species from competitively excluding most others, yet is not so intense as to cause many local extinctions. These results suggest that the yelloweye damselfish is a keystone species with respect to the diversity of algae on exposed shallow coral rock substrates in Hawaii. This pattern had been predicted for damselfishes in general by Montgomery (7), and also suggested for the effects of these fishes on sea urchins and corals (18).

More important, in the context of the
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Abstract. Ultrasonic wave propagation in bovine plexiform and human Haversian bone was studied in the range 0.5 to 15 megahertz. A new longitudinal wave was observed which traveled more slowly than the ordinary longitudinal wave. The slow wave was associated with the dynamics of fluid motion in the pores of bone.

In two papers (1) published in 1956, Biot treated the problem of elastic wave propagation in a fluid-saturated porous medium. He showed that in addition to a shear (transverse) wave, two dilatational (longitudinal) waves were propagated in such media: a higher velocity wave (designated as a wave of the first kind) whose fluid and solid component amplitudes are in phase, and a lower velocity wave (designated as a wave of the second kind) in which these amplitudes are in opposite phase. Waves of the first kind are the usual bulk waves, exhibiting negligible dispersion; waves of the second kind are highly attenuated.

The slow compressional waves have been observed in sintered glass beads at ultrasonic frequencies by Plona (2) and in fluid-filled sands and glass beads in the audible frequency range by Paterson (3). Plona’s results were confirmed analytically by Berryman (4). Plona and Johnson (5), in a follow-up study, demonstrated the existence of slow compressional waves in three fluid-filled commercially available porous structures as well. The commercial materials included...