brates, fish, or other marine organisms can be useful as indicator species of the level of environmental contamination.

Schell and Watters[4] have given $^{239,240}Pu$ concentrations in various organs of selected marine organisms collected at Enewetak and Kwajalein atolls. They concluded, however, that the plutonium and americium concentrations in the convict surgeon fish from Enewetak Atoll, for example, are not significantly higher than those measured at the control station, Kwajalein Atoll. The mantle and muscle tissues of a clam (*Tridacna* sp.) collected in the south-eastern region of Enewetak Atoll were, moreover, found to contain only one-sixth as much plutonium as those of a *Tridacna* sp. collected at Kwajalein Atoll[4]. On the other hand, the viscera and kidney of the same Enewetak Atoll clam had higher concentrations than those of the Kwajalein Atoll specimen.

bottom feeders, water-column feeders, and large predators[7], a lognormal median of all available bone concentration data is only 1×10^{-4} pCi g^{-1} (wet or dry), 900 times less than that for the bones of the Kwajalein fish (Table 1). A similar large discrepancy remains when the concentrations in the muscle of the Atlantic and Kwajalein fish are all normalised to an equivalent weight basis (wet or dry).

Plutonium levels in the Atlantic waters (where some of the fish were caught) range only between 0.2 and 1.1 pCi m^{-3}, according to Bowen *et al.*[8]. Calculating a concentration factor from the data for Atlantic fish and water and using a value of 0.4 pCi m^{-3} as the assumed mean plutonium level from fallout in the Kwajalein Lagoon, provides values of between 0.2 and 1.0 10^{-4} pCi g^{-1} for the bone of fish for this lagoon. These values are orders of magnitude lower than the lognormal median

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Table 1 Lognormal median concentrations of $^{239,240}Pu$ in fish tissues (pCi g^{-1} dry weight) collected at Enewetak and Kwajalein atolls*

	Enewetak Atoll (all samples)		Kwajalein Island		Kwajalein Atoll Meck Island		Enewetak Island	
All fish species								
Bone	0.038	(24)	0.086	(3)				
Muscle	0.013	(123)	0.023	(11)	0.01	(6)	0.53	(3)
Gut	0.45	(6)	0.051	(3)			0.42	(2)
Surgeonfish								
Muscle	0.028	(28)	0.02	(3)			0.96	(1)
Gut	0.019	(26)	0.03	(2)			0.43	(1)
Mullet								
Muscle	0.014	(25)						
Gut	0.75	(19)						
Goatfish								
Muscle	0.008	(21)						
Gut	0.093	(18)						
All other fish								
Bone	0.038	(24)	0.086	(3)				
Muscle	0.009	(49)	0.024	(8)	0.01	(6)	0.40	(2)
Gut	0.25	(44)	0.14	(1)			0.41	(1)

*See refs 1 and 5.
†Values in parentheses are numbers of samples analysed. Average muscle and gut values in pCi g^{-1} dry weight can be converted to average pCi g^{-1} wet weight by dividing by 3.5.

concentrations in Table 1. This discrepancy cannot be accounted for by any possible differences related to trophic levels or feeding habits. A similar calculation also yields large discrepancies between predicted and measured concentrations for fish muscle.

Excess plutonium at Kwajalein

An alternative explanation to account for these discrepancies would be that Kwajalein Lagoon contains significantly more plutonium in its environment than would be expected from worldwide fallout levels alone. To test this possibility, 55 l unfiltered water samples were collected during May and June of 1975 from the locations shown in Fig. 1. During June, two samples were also collected outside the Atoll in the north equatorial surface waters, to provide information on the plutonium levels in the open ocean in this region. Unfortunately, our schedule did not allow time to collect fish on Kwajalein Atoll.

The water samples were analysed for $^{239,240}Pu$ and ^{137}Cs using the methods described in refs 9 and 10. Our analytical results are shown in Table 2. Although the lagoon was not sampled in great detail, the data are sufficient to show that the average $^{239,240}Pu$ concentration in Kwajalein Lagoon (0.45 ± 0.21 pCi m^{-3}) is nearly the same as the mean for the surface water of the ocean in the area, and that it agrees reasonably well with the levels previously predicted from worldwide fallout.

At the time the Kwajalein water samples were being processed we were also participating in an intercomparison exercise with Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution to determine

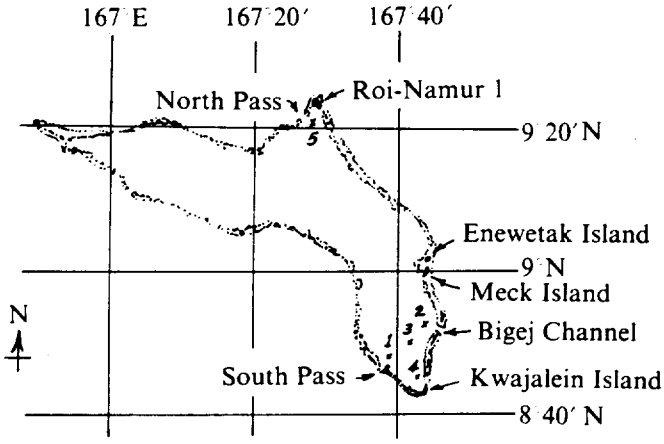

Fig. 1 Locations of sampling sites (see Table 2).

$^{239,240}Pu$ levels in replicate surface-water samples from one location in the North Atlantic. The mean value for eight samples from Woods Hole (V. T. Bowen, unpublished) was 0.63 ± 0.16 pCi m^{-3}, whereas ours for 10 samples was 0.70 ± 0.30 pCi m^{-3}. This analytical agreement (as well as that in other national and international intercomparisons that we have completed) lends a measure of confidence to our data. In addition, these comparative data show that, as expected from worldwide depositional data[11], average plutonium levels are somewhat lower in Kwajalein Lagoon than in

Table 2 Concentrations of $^{239,240}Pu$ and ^{137}Cs (pCi m^{-3}) in seawater in Kwajalein Lagoon and two locations in north equatorial waters

Station*	Depth (m)	Collection date	$^{239,240}Pu$	^{137}Cs	$^{239,240}Pu/^{137}Cs$
1	Surface	5/10/75	0.33 (20)†	137 (3)	0.0024 (20)
1	44	5/10/75	0.87 (13)	144 (5)	0.0060 (14)
2	Surface	5/08/75	0.29 (27)	131 (5)	0.0022 (27)
3	Surface	5/08/75	0.26 (24)	127 (3)	0.0020 (24)
3	47	5/08/75	0.33 (25)	129 (3)	0.0026 (25)
4	Surface	5/08/75	0.54 (16)	129 (4)	0.0041 (16)
5	Surface	6/14/75	0.52 (18)	132 (4)	0.0039 (18)
10°26′N 166°31′E	Surface	6/15/75	0.36 (32)	132 (3)	0.0027 (32)
11°16′N 165°45′E	Surface	6/15/75	0.53 (23)	143 (4)	0.0037 (23)

*Kwajalein stations are shown in Fig. 1.
†Values in parentheses are the 1σ counting errors expressed as percentages of the listed values.