

perfectly happily with true land-animals, such as centipedes and woodlice, in places that were very rarely covered by the sea, so that they had to depend upon the slight moisture retained beneath the stones; individuals found living under these conditions on being

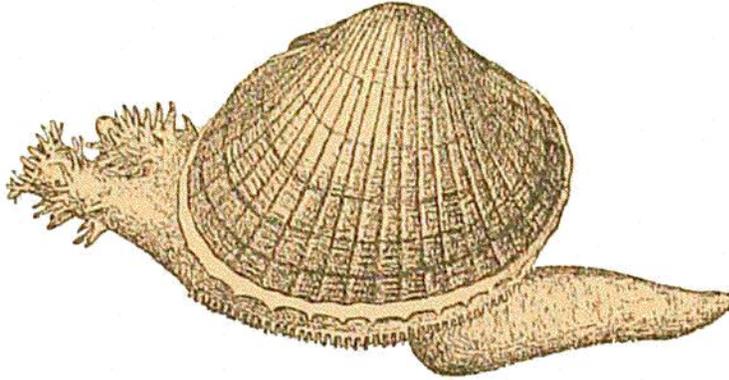


FIG. 324.
Cardium edule, L.

transferred directly to sea-water showed not the least sign of being inconvenienced by the sudden change. Another equally common sandhopper (*Gammarus locusta*, see Fig.

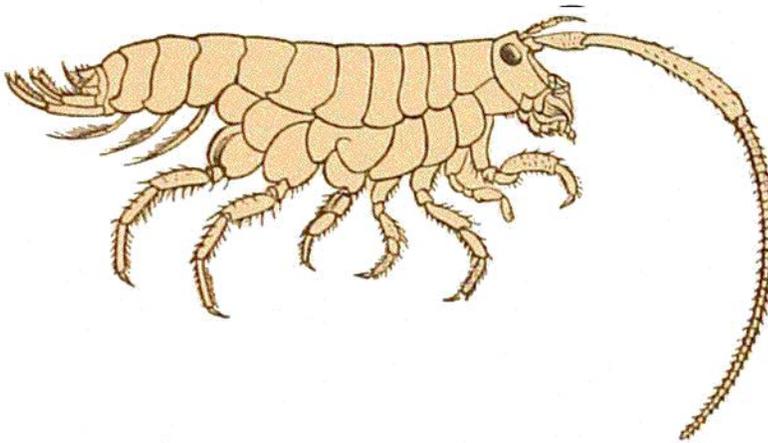


FIG. 326.
Gammarus locusta, L. (After Bate and Westwood.)

326) is also a littoral form, but it never quits the sea for any length of time.

Unexposed
area.

In the unexposed portion of the littoral zone of the skerries we may distinguish four "facies": (1) Laminaria belt, (2) Zostera belt, (3) hard bottom, and (4) sand.

Laminaria
belt.

The Laminaria belt begins immediately below the fucoids, and along the west coast of

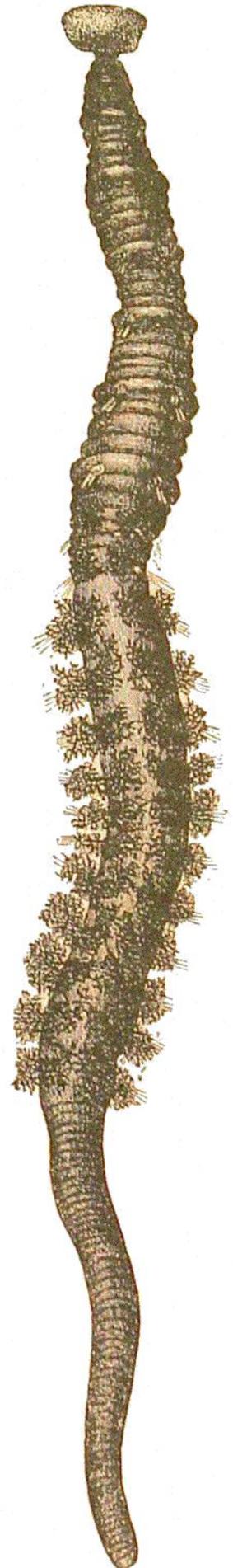


FIG. 325.
Arenicola piscatorum, L.