

the water in more rapid motion, and so bring nourishment to their mouths inside their shells, but when exposed at ebb-tide the

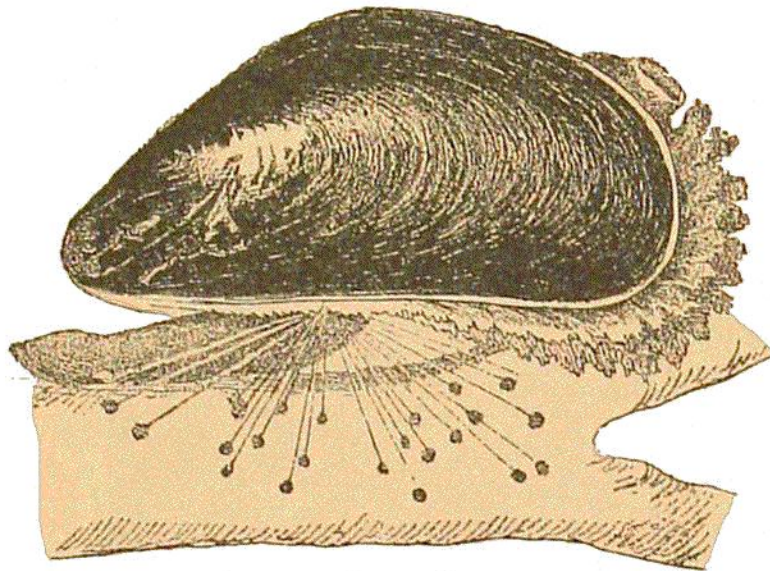


FIG. 316.  
*Mytilus edulis*, L.

shells are closed and the animals remain concealed within them. Immediately below the barnacle-belt we frequently find a belt consisting of dense masses of mussels (*Mytilus edulis*, see Fig. 316), though the individuals in such localities never attain any considerable size. On the rocks we find everywhere

four species of gasteropods, which are very characteristic of this area, namely, the limpet (*Patella vulgata*, see Fig. 317), two periwinkles (*Littorina*



FIG. 317.  
*Patella vulgata*, L. a. From the side; b. from beneath.

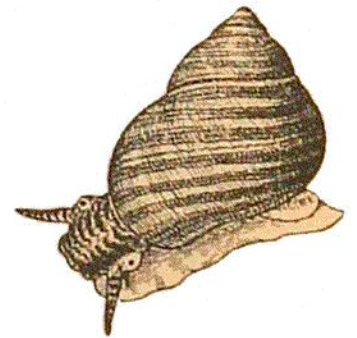


FIG. 318.  
*Littorina littorea*, L.

*littorea*, see Fig. 318, and *L. rudis*), and the purple snail (*Purpura lapillus*, see Fig. 319), this last being often plentiful in the barnacle-belt, where it feeds on these crustaceans. These forms live chiefly on the naked rock, but, except the limpets, also often on the algæ in the tidal area. But when the belt of fucoids is exposed at ebb-tide, especially in sheltered places where a good current runs, we see that the algæ, the species of *Fucus* in particular, have their special fauna, consisting chiefly of attached forms. The majority of them are hydroids, the commonest species being *Dynamena pumila* (see Fig. 320),



FIG. 319.  
*Purpura lapillus*, L.