

Laomedea flexuosa, and *Clava squamata* (see Fig. 321). There are several bryozoans¹ here too, and the fucoids are often densely thronged by small white spiral-shaped tube-worms (*Spirorbis*). Amongst the unattached forms associated with the algæ I may mention: *Littorina obtusata*, which keeps mostly to little bays sheltered from the action of the waves; *L. littorea*, which is very common; and our smallest shelled snail *Skenea planorbis*, which is met with in favoured spots under stones and upon algæ of different species.

More local in their occurrence, though generally numerous where found, are certain species of Actiniæ—the red *Actinia equina* (see Fig. 322), the yellow or brownish *Metridium dianthus* (see Fig. 323), and *Urticina crassicornis* being the commonest forms. The first of these is generally found in quiet bays where the shore is covered with large stones and pebbles, the individuals being sometimes attached to these and sometimes to cracks in the rock. As this species produces its young fully developed, and the newly-born actiniæ are able to attach themselves easily, it is frequently met with in fairly large colonies.

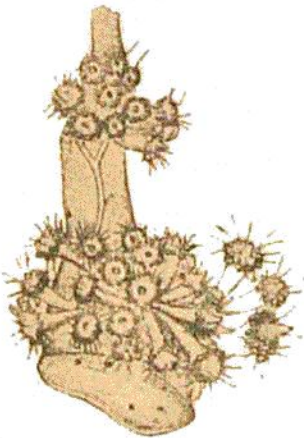


FIG. 321.

Clava squamata, Müll.
(After Hincks.)

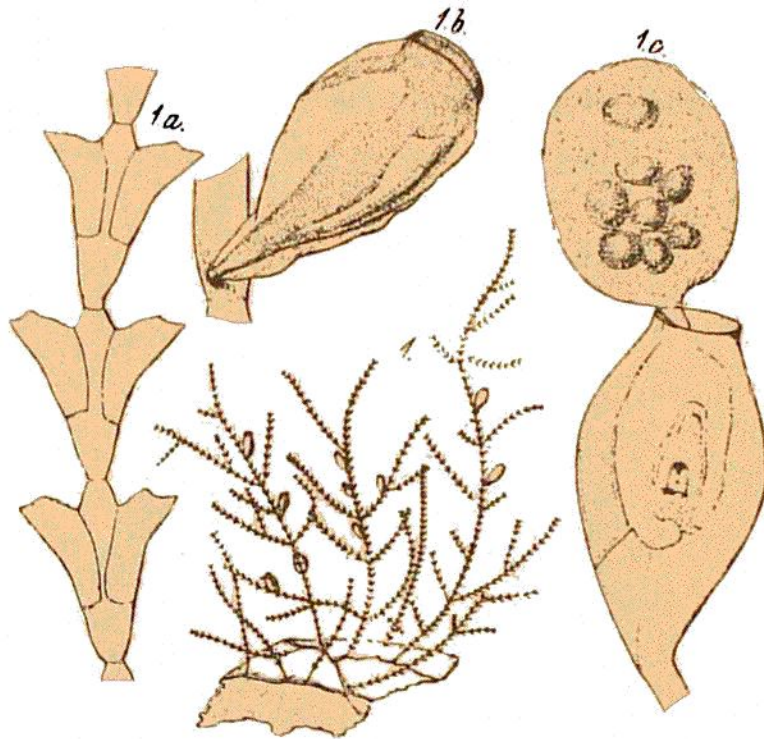


FIG. 320.

Dynamena pumila, L. (After Hincks.)

Another remarkable mode of propagation, namely schizogony, is to be seen in *Metridium dianthus* in its younger stages. From the foot-disc of the animal small pieces unwind and form new organs, such as new tentacles, new mouth, etc. In this way colonies are formed, which may be widely distributed over the rock or the roots of the laminaria.

¹ Chiefly *Alcyonidium hirsutum*, *Flustrella hispida*, *Bowerbankia imbricata*.