

*digitatum*, belonging to the same group, upon hard bottom in the littoral zone. We must also include among the alcyonaria the sea-tree, *Paragorgia arborea* (see Fig. 343), which is taller than a man and has many branches. Of true corals we may mention *Lophohelia prolifera* and *Amphihelia ramca*, though the coral fauna is not regularly distributed over the hard bottom, but is more or less local; still there are often numbers of individuals where hard bottom does occur. Several species of hydroids, such as *Lafoca dumosa*, *Sertularella gayi*, etc., are very common; and of the bryozoans, *Retepora beaniana*, easily recognisable owing to its trellis-like structure, is both widely distributed and plentiful. So, too, are the brachiopods, *Terebratulina caput-serpentis* and *Waldheimia cranium*, and the two tube-worms, *Placostegus tridentatus*, the tube of which divides into three tooth-like processes, and *Serpula vermicularis* (see Fig. 344). Both these worms, it may be added, have calcareous tubes, in contradistinction to the tube-worms of the mud

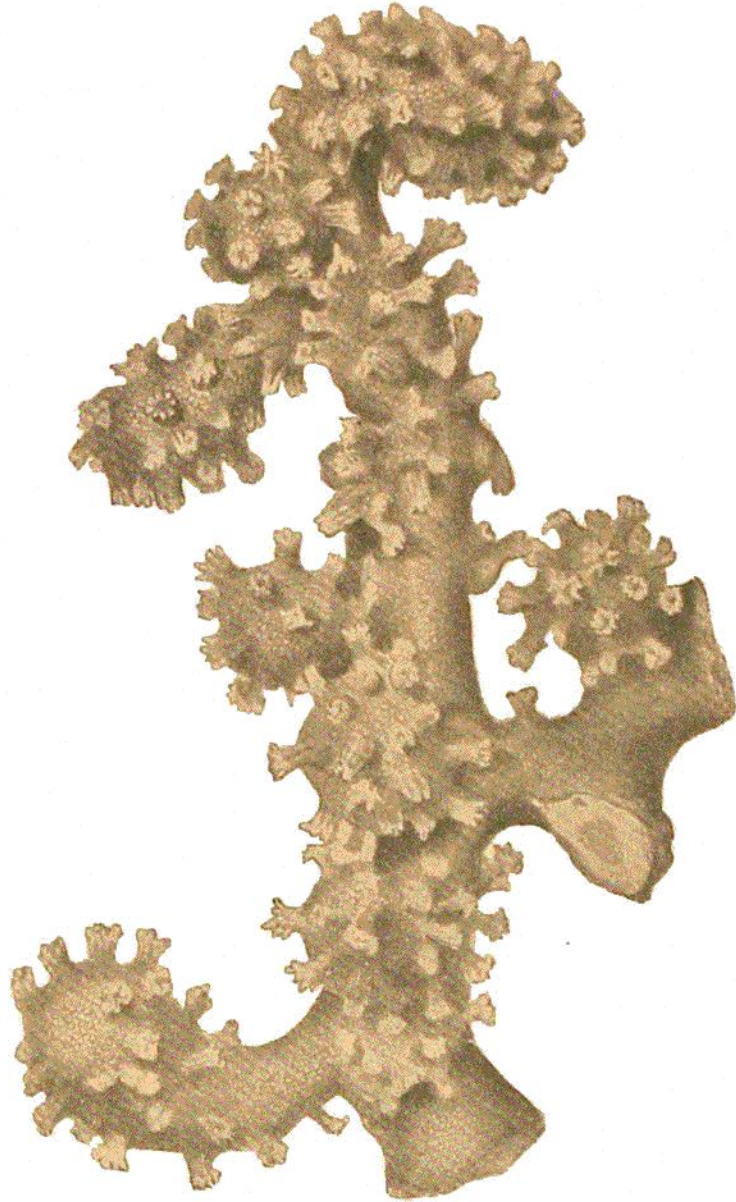


FIG. 343.

Branch of *Paragorgia arborea*, L.

which inhabit tubes of mud or sand. There is, besides, a species of barnacle (*Verruca strömi*) on the stones, which is frequently nearly as abundant as *Balanus balanoides* in the tidal area.

It would take too long to give a full description of the unattached fauna associated with the hard bottom. I will therefore merely point out that some free forms occur only upon the attached forms, and seem accordingly to be dependent