

FLUCTUATIONS IN THE DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE OF INTERTIDAL BARNACLES

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(Text-fig. 1)

It is well known that towards the limits of an animal's geographical range both its abundance and exact boundaries may fluctuate from time to time. These fluctuations can sometimes be correlated with environmental changes, and thus may help to assess the relative importance of the factors that control distribution. For example the distribution of the common intertidal barnacles *Chthamalus stellatus* (Poli) and *Balanus balanoides* (Linnaeus) underwent changes which were attributed to a general rise in temperature over several years (Southward & Crisp, 1954*a*). The abundance of these barnacles has fluctuated further since 1951-52, and we are now able to analyse more closely the relation between the population changes and environmental variations.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

The present distribution of *Chthamalus stellatus* and *Balanus balanoides* illustrates very well Darwin's (1872) contention that where two allied species of different range have similar habits and habitats, the territory common to both is small compared with the areas occupied exclusively by either species. Thus, while on the eastern side of the Atlantic *Chthamalus* extends to the tropics and *B. balanoides* penetrates well inside the Arctic circle, the two occur side by side only in the British Isles and northern France. In the course of a general survey aimed at establishing on a quantitative basis the present distribution of some common intertidal animals, we have during the past few years determined carefully the distribution and boundaries of these barnacles in the area common to both. We give here (Fig. 1) the present boundaries of these species in Europe, with our observations grouped into three classes, based on the numerical abundance of the animals: more detailed information has been, and will be, given elsewhere (Southward & Crisp, 1954*b*).

The advantage of demonstrating the limits of a species in terms of objective criteria of abundance rather than by mere records must be stressed. Scattered records of occurrence beyond the margin of measurable decline in population supply little useful information, even when reliable. In the past, too great a reliance has often been placed upon such records, and too often unreliable

information (particularly misidentifications and mislabelled museum specimens) has been quoted by several authors in succession without attempt at verification. The number of authors referring to a record is no guide to its value.

Lack of quantitative information has been particularly confusing in the case of *Chthamalus* and *B. balanoides*, which are often mistaken for each other (cf. Darwin, 1854). For example, there appears to be little factual basis for the reported occurrence of *Chthamalus* at Heligoland. The earliest records, as far as can be ascertained from the description (Frey & Leuckart, 1847), refer to

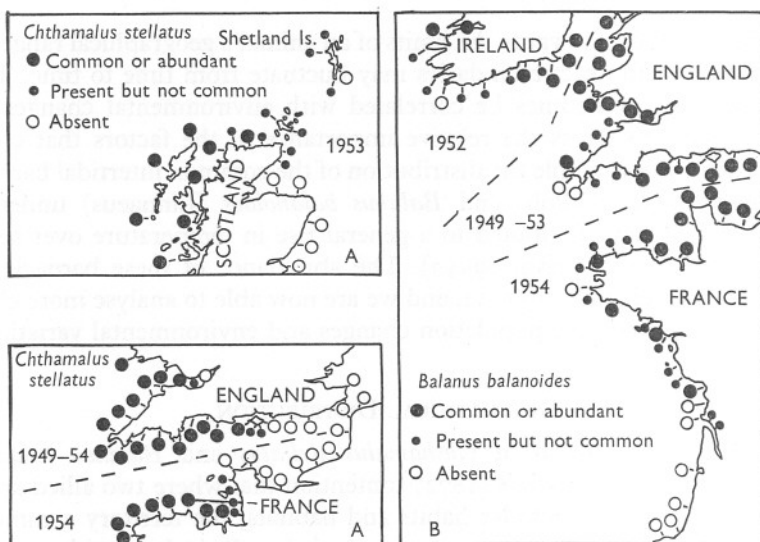


Fig. 1. A: The northern and eastern boundaries of *C. stellatus* in Europe. B: the known southern and western limits of *Balanus balanoides* in Europe. In each species, the dividing line between the present and common categories corresponds to a density of approximately 0.5 individuals per square centimetre.

B. balanoides, while Weltner's (1897) record is based on museum specimens on a mussel-shell, a most unlikely habitat for the barnacle at its limits. The supposed occurrence of *B. balanoides* in the Azores appears to be another example of confusion of these species; Barrois' (1888) account of the Crustacea and Nobre's fauna list (1924) are of dubious value since *Chthamalus* is not recorded at all, while Weltner (1900) gives neither locality nor authority in stating that *B. balanoides* is found in the Azores and Portugal. We have recently examined material collected in the Azores by Dr Chapman, to whom we are indebted for this kindness, and find all to be *Chthamalus stellatus*.

Even when comparing the present distribution of these barnacles with previous genuine records there is the disadvantage, already mentioned, that

with notable exceptions the latter are non-quantitative. However, both Fischer-Piette (1936) and Moore & Kitching (1939) give quantitative evidence from which, by comparison with our observations, the following changes in boundaries may be inferred:

(a) Between the 'thirties and 1951 *Chthamalus* advanced eastwards in the English Channel from St Alban's Head and Swanage to the Isle of Wight. The most easterly record is now at Ventnor, while at St Catherine's Point it occurs at a density of 20-30/m² at high-water mark. There does not seem to have been any corresponding extension along the coast of France.

(b) Between 1936 and 1953 *Chthamalus* spread southwards along the east coast of Scotland from Nybster to Wick, Lybster and Latheron.

(c) Between the 'thirties and 1949-51 *B. balanoides* retreated from the south coast of Cornwall. The previous evidence is insufficient to show any changes in the position of the limits elsewhere.

RELATIVE ABUNDANCE OF THE SPECIES

By the end of 1952, as reported in Southward & Crisp (1954*a*), considerable evidence was available that in many parts of Britain there had been a change in the relative abundance of *Chthamalus* and *B. balanoides* since the 'thirties. It now appears that the increases of *Chthamalus* and the decreases of *B. balanoides* reached their extreme in 1951-52, and are at present undergoing reversal. The changes have been followed most closely in Devon and Cornwall, where they have been most obvious, but corroborative evidence is available from other places.

Brixham, South Devon

The densities of the two barnacles at Shoalstone Beach, Brixham, in 1949 and 1952, and each year since 1952 are given in Table I (Appendix). The changes are most clearly brought out by comparing the percentage of *B. balanoides* out of the total population of *Chthamalus* and *B. balanoides*:

	1949	1952	1953	1954	1955
H.W.N.	38	4	5	16	10
M.T.L.	43	14	13	33	25
L.W.N.	93	14	32	43	50

The changes are most marked at L.W.N., where the rate of growth and the mortality are such that both species reach maturity in 1 year, and rarely survive more than 2 years. The evidence demonstrates that although the decline in *B. balanoides* was arrested, and then reversed, from 1953 onwards, the relative proportions of the two species are still different from those existing in 1949. The failure of *B. balanoides* to recover its previous abundance, in spite of some good settlements since 1952, may be accounted for by the continued success of *Chthamalus* in maintaining a population between M.T. level and low water, the intertidal range most favoured by *B. balanoides*.

The Plymouth Area

The results of the observations around Plymouth, at those stations originally chosen by Moore (1936), and at some other places, will be found in Table II (Appendix). In this area the decline in *B. balanoides* up to 1951 was more marked, compared with the 1934 survey, than that which took place at Brixham in 1949-52. The resurgence of the species in the Plymouth area has at some stations been correspondingly obvious, as the following figures (percentages *B. balanoides* out of total *Chthamalus* plus *B. balanoides*) for the estuary of the River Yealm show:

	1934*	1951	1953	1954
H.W.N.	16	< 1	< 1	1
M.T.L.	87	< 1	31	40
L.W.N.	100	< 1	9	33

* From Moore (1936).

However, the proportion of *B. balanoides* in the barnacle population of the Plymouth area has not yet reached the level that existed in 1934: at Brixham, where there are no data for the 'thirties, the present proportions of *B. balanoides* are now approaching those of the original survey in 1949.

At some stations in the Plymouth area, e.g. Tinside and Amory Bight, *B. balanoides* is still quite rare. In the Tamar Estuary *Elminius modestus* has remained the dominant barnacle, but at a few other sheltered sites where, for some reason, *Elminius* has always been less common, *B. balanoides* is now equal in number to, or outnumbers, *Chthamalus* at certain levels—e.g. the Breakwater jetty, and Baring Point in the River Yealm.

A most interesting point about the return of *B. balanoides* to Plymouth is that the species reappeared in some wave-beaten sites before other sheltered places. At Church Reef, Wembury, *B. balanoides* settled quite heavily, and survived, on the outermost reefs, as these figures (percentages *B. balanoides* out of total *Chthamalus* plus *B. balanoides*) show:

	1951	1954
H.W.N.	< 1	4
M.T.L.	< 1	29
L.W.N.	< 1	45

while at the shoreward end of the reef it was still as scarce as in 1950-51. Similarly, in 1954, there was a greater density of *B. balanoides* at Amory Bight and on the south side of the Breakwater, than at Tinside on south-facing surfaces which are more sheltered from wave-action. Perhaps more rapid growth and higher mortality at wave-beaten sites causes a greater turnover of established individuals, and hence allows a change in the proportions of the two species to appear more quickly. Alternatively, during a period of increasing abundance larvae may come from elsewhere along the coast, and may therefore settle on the outer reefs first. It is possible that the Yealm Estuary

provided a source of such larvae since it retained significant populations throughout the decline (cf. Table II, Baring Point) and was less heavily populated by *Elminius* than other local estuaries.

North Devon and Cornwall

On the northern coast of the Devon and Cornwall peninsula the present distribution of *B. balanoides* is irregular, and our observations are therefore not easy to interpret. An island of fairly high density exists at, and west of, St Ives nearly to Cape Cornwall. East of this *B. balanoides* is mainly restricted to parts of the coast in the neighbourhood of estuaries, for example at Padstow, Boscastle and Bude. Elsewhere it is often uncommon or rare.

Changes in the density of *B. balanoides* have been noticed only in those areas where the species is relatively sparse, and, in common with the changes observed at Plymouth and Brixham, they show a decrease up to about 1951 and an increase since then. For example in 1950-51 at Westward Ho!, Croyde Bay and Trevone, as reported in Southward & Crisp (1954a), *B. balanoides* was practically absent, though it was known to have been present at these places in earlier years. Between 1952 and 1954 some settlements took place and at all three stations the species reappeared at low water in small numbers. As elsewhere, however, it is still less common than reported in the 'thirties by Moore & Kitching (1939). At Millook Haven, for example, Moore reported the proportion of 12% *B. balanoides* to 88% *Chthamalus*, whereas in 1955 only 6% *B. balanoides* was found.

In the St Ives-Zennor region investigations were made in 1950 and 1955, and the population was found to be substantially the same. The density of *B. balanoides* was approximately half that recorded by Fischer-Piette (1936).

South Cornwall

B. balanoides was extremely rare to the west of Plymouth from 1950 to 1955. Only sporadic records of isolated individuals have therefore been obtained, and the evidence shows no trend.

Scotland

Since we reported the general increase in *Chthamalus* in the British Isles as a whole we have obtained more definite information on the changes in the Scottish area since the 1930's. Our survey of the Scottish coast was undertaken in 1953, after the reversal of the previous trend, hence the maximum extent of the increase in *Chthamalus* is not known. Table III (Appendix) shows, however, that some increase in *Chthamalus* had occurred between 1934 and 1953, taking Moore & Kitching's observations for the former period as a basis, and expressing ours as nearly as possible in the same form. For many stations, particularly those in Argyll and the Islands, no comparison

is possible as the previous observations were insufficiently quantitative. For example, Kitching (1935) reports *Chthamalus* as 'plentiful' at two stations in Mull, one exposed and one sheltered, where we found it to constitute respectively 60 and 7% of the total barnacle population. At Millport, Cumbrae, the density of *Chthamalus* is given by Moore & Kitching as 480/m², which is not reconcilable with the figure of 7.5% by weight reported by the same authors for the whole intertidal zone.

In general, the main increase in numbers of *Chthamalus* in Scotland appears to have taken place on west- and south-facing shores.

Irish Sea

Observations on the coasts of the Irish Sea agree generally with those in south-west England. In the Isle of Man, the previous decrease in *B. balanoides* was reversed in 1952, and continued so during 1953-55, although no corresponding decline in *Chthamalus* was noted. At St John's Point, Co. Down, good settlements of *B. balanoides* were noticed on the outer, wave-beaten, reefs in 1953, although in greater shelter *Chthamalus* was still as dominant as it was in 1950 (percentages *B. balanoides* out of total *Chthamalus* plus *B. balanoides*):

	1950	1953
H.W.N.	< 1	59
M.T.L.	38	95
L.W.N.	—	83

Along the Lancashire coast, at Blackpool and Rossall, *Chthamalus* has become less common than it was in 1950, but *B. balanoides* is not noticeably more abundant. *Elminius*, on the other hand, has increased considerably and is abundant even at high-water mark. This increase may well have contributed directly to the reduction in *Chthamalus*. At Blackpool in 1953 we found old individuals of the latter being overgrown by younger specimens of *Elminius*. Changes in the foreshore in this area as a result of storm damage and scour may also have had an adverse effect on a species which had only a precarious foothold in the locality.

RELATION TO ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES

In our previous paper (Southward & Crisp, 1954a) we suggested that the changes in the barnacle populations up to 1951-52 were related to the higher sea and air temperatures then prevailing, the southern barnacle being favoured at the expense of the northern species. The recent increase of *B. balanoides* following a period of somewhat lower temperatures (see Tables IV-IX, Appendix) appears to support this view. However, the suggestion of Moore & Kitching (1939) that the distribution of one of these barnacles, *C. stellatus*, was connected with the beneficial effect of water masses of Atlantic origin, has recently been revived by Powell (1954), with reference to its distribution in

the north of Scotland. The most marked changes in the barnacle populations have occurred in the south-west of England, where *Chthamalus* is still much more abundant than it was in the 'thirties: yet in this area the proportion of western water, or water of mixed Atlantic and coastal origin, such as had been supposed to favour *Chthamalus*, appears to have continued at the reduced level of the 'thirties (e.g. see Corbin, 1950). The 'Atlantic Water' theory therefore becomes untenable when applied to account for the changes in distribution and abundance.

We shall now consider in more detail how temperature may influence the relative abundance of these two species. In *Chthamalus*, both at Brixham and the Isle of Man, fertilized egg masses, which released nauplii when ripe, were found in the mantle cavity during the breeding period—roughly from May to October—in all the years when observations were made. Therefore temperatures were always sufficiently high to allow the production of young. Nevertheless, summer temperature levels may have some influence on the reproduction. Like *Elminius* and other warm water forms, *Chthamalus* can produce more than one brood of nauplii (Crisp, 1950). It is possible that, as has been demonstrated in *Elminius* (Crisp & Davies, 1955), the interval between broods is shorter at higher temperatures. Thus during a warm summer the number of broods and the larval output would increase directly. Further advantages to the planktonic larvae, the cyprid and the spat would probably result from a warm season, when development and growth would be more rapid, and temperatures closer to those normally experienced by the species at the centre of its geographical range.

Owing to the relatively long period during which *Chthamalus* produces successive broods in the south-west, the developmental stages in the plankton overlap with each other and with the growth of young spat. It is not therefore possible to separate these phases in the life history and to correlate them with temperature anomalies month by month. In 1949 and 1950 (Table IV), however, there was better correlation between annual spatfall and monthly temperature for the months of July–October, than with the months of May and June. This suggests that the temperature requirements of embryonic development, which alone takes place in May and early June, are less exacting than the requirements of planktonic development and the growth of spat.

For the Isle of Man, the evidence is a little more decisive, for the settlement is confined to high water and is restricted to a later period of the year. (Settlement at high water, as distinct from settlement in lower parts of the intertidal zone, occurs later in the south-west also.) There is a good correlation between positive temperature anomalies for any or all months from September to December and good settlements of *Chthamalus* (Table V), rather than for the months from May to August. Taken together, the evidence from Brixham and the Isle of Man points to the need for warmth during the later larval stages and at the time of settlement, and possibly thereafter, rather than

during gonad building and embryonic development. However, information over longer periods is desirable.

In the light of the above analysis we may examine mean sea and air temperatures for the months of July to December only, in order to attempt an explanation of the changes in the proportions of *Chthamalus*. At Torquay, from 1946 to the end of 1949, conditions were generally warm, with anomalies above the period mean (Table VI). From 1950 to 1954, there were 2 years, 1950 and 1952, when the temperatures during these 5 months were consistently below the mean, but in the remaining years, the monthly means of sea or air temperature from July till December have been nearly always above the period means. During the same period at Plymouth (Table VII), except for 1950 and 1952, the temperatures were again consistently above the long period mean. Therefore, at these localities, and probably elsewhere in Britain, late summer and autumn temperatures, for 7 out of the 9 years 1946-54, were at a level that should have favoured good settlements of *Chthamalus*. Moreover, the 2 poor years, 1950 and 1952, were separated by a relatively better year. This temperature trend could therefore explain quite well the increase in the species and the continued maintenance of high densities in the south-west, even at low water. On this basis, it could be predicted that there will be no reduction in *Chthamalus* to its former proportions unless there is a succession of colder autumns.

Observations on the settlement of *B. balanoides* at Brixham show no close correlation with winter temperatures as a whole, nor with any particular month (Table VIII). However, over the period 1948-50, when the species was declining, temperatures were generally above the period mean. Since then, with certain exceptions, either sea or air temperatures (or both) have been below the period mean, and settlements, except in 1951, have correspondingly shown a marked increase. There would thus be some correlation of the recent more successful settlements of *B. balanoides* with lower winter temperatures, if some explanation could be given for the anomaly in 1951. It must be remembered that at this time stocks of the species were probably low generally in the south-west, as they were known to be at Plymouth (Table II). Few young individuals were present at this time, for the spatfalls of 1948-50 appear to have failed to survive in any numbers. The old individuals had a very high rate of infection by the castrating parasite *Hemioniscus* (Southward & Crisp, 1954*a*). If the generally colder conditions in the early part of 1951 allowed the survival of the spatfall, small though it was, these younger individuals with, presumably, a lower infection rate of the parasite, would augment the spatfall the following year. A lag of this sort in the recovery of the species would not be surprising in view of its precarious position in the south-west.

At Plymouth the decline of *B. balanoides* during the warm period ending in 1950 reached a much lower level than at Brixham, and it would be corres-

pondingly more difficult for the species to return. Moreover, although since 1951 temperatures below the long period average have occurred in January and February, in March and April, the months when settlement takes place, temperatures have been above the period mean.

The main part of this paper was prepared during the winter and spring of 1954-55. On the basis of the above discussion it was predicted that the persistent cold weather that occurred in the early part of 1955 might favour good settlements of *B. balanoides* in the south-west. The meteorological observations now available show that during the months of January to June 1955, apart from air temperatures for April, temperatures were consistently below the period means (Table X). Sea temperatures were especially low in March and April, when the major (or only) settlement of *B. balanoides* takes place. It is therefore interesting to report that quite a good settlement of *B. balanoides* occurred in south Devon in the spring of 1955. Comparatively heavy spatfalls ($1-2/\text{cm}^2$) were seen at Wembury, the Erme Estuary, and at Prawle Point in April and May. Good settlements were probably general along the whole of the south coast since Stubbings (private communication) reports exceptionally heavy and prolonged spatfalls of *B. balanoides* in the Portsmouth area. In the Menai Straits the settlement was heavier and more prolonged than had been experienced during the past 4 years.

Counts were made in the Plymouth and Brixham area in August 1955, when the spat had reached almost adult size, and these observations showed that increases in the relative proportions of the species had occurred at Brixham and in the Yealm Estuary, though no change was discernible at Plymouth, Tinside (Table X). At Wembury, although the relative proportions of *B. balanoides* and *C. stellatus* on the outer, wave-beaten, reefs were the same as in 1954, settlement had spread to the shoreward reefs from which the species had been completely absent for at least 5 years. Thus at three out of four localities, *B. balanoides* showed an increase in number or range during the cold spring of 1955.

INFLUENCE OF TEMPERATURE

Darwin (1872) cautioned against attributing the distribution of an organism directly to temperature differences in the environment. He pointed out that competition between species would probably be the most exacting factor, but that this would be influenced by conditions of temperature or climate, which favoured one or other of the competitors.

There is little doubt that in south-west Britain, *C. stellatus* and *B. balanoides* are in direct competition over the greater part of the intertidal zone, for the total numbers supported by the environment have remained fairly constant in spite of changes in the proportions of each species. How, then, can temperature influence this competition?

We have already pointed out how warm summer temperatures may increase

directly the fecundity and survival of *Chthamalus*, and support of this view is afforded by the heavy spatfalls in certain areas such as Loch Sween, Dundrum Bay, etc. (Southward & Crisp, 1954*b*). Increased fecundity will ultimately lead to increased intertidal cover by the species, and so deny rock space to its competitor. However, no similar beneficial effect of low winter temperature can increase the fecundity of *B. balanoides*, for the eggs are spawned by mid-winter, before the sea and air temperatures reach their minima, and breeding can occur only once a year. Hence, then, low winter temperature can directly favour *B. balanoides* only by delaying embryonic development to a point where the larvae may benefit more from the spring phytoplankton, or, more dubiously, by some effect on the survival or vigour of the larvae or spat.

On the other hand, competition between the species for food is operating continuously and must be especially severe on young spat surrounded by cirral nets of older individuals. Moreover, barnacles will readily feed on newly hatched nauplii of their own or other species (unpublished observations). The rate of feeding of each species, in addition to its direct influence on its own growth and fecundity, will therefore influence competing species both by removal of food and by ingestion of their larvae.

It has been shown that the frequency of cirral beat in each species has an optimal temperature range; in *B. balanoides* it lies between 0 and 18° C, in *Chthamalus* between 5 and 30° C (Southward, 1955). Outside these ranges the species will not be able to feed efficiently. Results of frequency determinations show that after allowing for much individual variation, *B. balanoides* is the more efficient below about 15° C, *Chthamalus* above (Southward, 1955). Therefore the lower the temperature at which the spat of *B. balanoides* are growing, the less the competition to which they will be exposed. On the other hand, above 17° C *B. balanoides* shows reduced activity, while *Chthamalus* shows a rapidly increasing beat. High summer and autumn temperatures should therefore favour the survival of the spat of *Chthamalus*. On this basis the balance between the two species will depend on the temperature variation throughout the year, and their distribution limits would not necessarily correspond with temperature extremes.

Moore & Kitching (1939) minimized the significance of competition as a limiting factor because the zones of adult *Balanus* and of adult *Chthamalus* were occasionally distinct. Our observations agree with most of theirs in that almost everywhere the zones interpenetrate, if only to a slight extent, with no space between them. The sharpness of separation of the two zones where it occurs could be an indication of extreme interspecific competition within each zone; it would also be enhanced by gregariousness on the part of the cyprid larvae (Knight-Jones, 1953), for *Chthamalus* has no appreciable effect in stimulating the setting of *Balanus* (Knight-Jones, 1955).

The view that competition, modified by temperature, is the main factor limiting each species however suggests possible explanations to problems

which have been posed by previous authors. It explains the gradual restriction of *Chthamalus*, both in its northern and estuarine limits, to the upper zones where it suffers less competition from *Balanus*. The restriction of *Chthamalus* at its northern limits to very exposed headlands may not be due entirely to the suitability of exposed areas to *Chthamalus*; it may survive there because it is relatively better equipped to withstand severe exposure than is *Balanus*, and so benefits from lack of competition. The nature of the micro-habitat, in which it is found under such conditions (viz. slightly sheltered cracks in the rock), suggests that the exposure is not optimal, but almost as severe as the species can endure. In more sheltered localities in most parts of Britain *Balanus* normally dominates completely, but it may be significant that wherever *Chthamalus* is found abundantly in shelter, other than in a narrow zone at high water, *B. balanoides* is scarce. For example, in harbours west of Plymouth, where *Chthamalus* occurs at all levels, *B. balanoides* is scarcely represented. In Loch Sween, *B. balanoides* is absent in the areas of abnormal abundance of *Chthamalus* (cf. Southward & Crisp, 1954*b*). In a similar way, the presence of *Balanus balanoides* in creeks and estuaries in south-west England, and its absence from the open coast, may be attributable to the adverse effect of estuarine conditions on *Chthamalus stellatus*.

We conclude that the distribution of these two species, with their similar habitat and habits, cannot be adequately explained by the action of the physical environment on either of them alone. We suggest, instead, a dynamic concept with the two competing species in a state of equilibrium. Even quite minor changes in the physical environment, favouring one or the other of the species, will, if sufficiently prolonged, cause the boundaries of distribution to alter.

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SUMMARY

Recent observations on the distribution and abundance of the commoner intertidal barnacles indicate that, following a decline up to 1950-51, the northern *Balanus balanoides* is now increasing in abundance. The influence of environmental variations, particularly temperature, is discussed.

It is suggested that the distribution of the two competing species *B. balanoides* and *Chthamalus stellatus*, and the fluctuations in their abundance, are best explained dynamically. The equilibrium existing between them is

altered by changes in the environment, which give one species an advantage over the other. Temperature, which affects the cirral activity of the two species differently, has probably the most important influence on their relative abundance.

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APPENDIX

TABLE I. THE DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE OF CERTAIN BARNACLES AT SHOALSTONE BEACH, BRIXHAM, 1949-55

(The levels are only approximate. The density is given in numbers per square centimetre, based on counts at several different places at each level. Some of the counts made within 5 months of the larval settlement show the numbers of adults and spat separately.)

Level	March 1949		February 1952		May 1953		April 1954		January 1955	
	<i>C. stellatus</i>	<i>B. balanoides</i>	<i>C. stellatus</i>	<i>B. balanoides</i>	<i>C. stellatus</i>	<i>B. balanoides</i>	<i>C. stellatus</i>	<i>B. balanoides</i>	<i>C. stellatus</i>	<i>B. balanoides</i>
H.W.N.	2.76	1.69	5.49	0.25	9.5	0.55 + 0.40	4.55 + 7.75	0.85 + 0.70	3.02 + 0.28	0.34
M.T.L.	2.64	1.98	2.80	0.45	6.8	1.05 + 0.80	2.20 + 4.15	1.10 + 1.95	3.14 + 0.74	1.06
L.W.N.	0.15	2.00	2.10	0.35	4.8	2.25 + 1.60	1.60 + 2.70	1.20 + 2.70	0.88 + 0.32	0.87

TABLE II. THE DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE OF CERTAIN BARNACLES IN PLYMOUTH AREA, 1951-54

(To be compared also with tables in Moore, 1935. The numbers are given as the average per square metre, based on 2-5 counts of areas of 25-100 cm² at each level; the levels at Tinside were referred to the nearest bench mark of the Ordnance Survey, and those on the Breakwater obtained from Southward & Orton (1954), but at the other stations the levels were estimated by reference to the predicted height of the tide at the time; counts of *Chthamalus* made later in the year than September give adults and young specimens separately.)

(a) Amory Bight, between Rame Head and Penlee Point

Level in metres, relative to O.D.	September 1951		December 1954		
	<i>C. stellatus</i>		<i>C. stellatus</i>		<i>B. balanoides</i>
			Adults	Spat	
3.9	450	—	—	—	—
3.3	2,200	2,200	0	—	0
2.7	67,600	—	—	—	—
2.3	—	12,400 +	1,000	—	0
2.1	75,200	—	—	—	—
1.5	73,600	41,600 +	1,400	—	100
0.9	78,200	—	—	—	—
0.6	—	40,000 +	8,800	—	1,600
0.2	44,400	—	—	—	—
-0.2	—	41,600 +	56,000	—	800
-0.4	23,400	—	—	—	—
-1.0	15,500	28,800 +	32,000	—	200
-1.6	9,600	12,000 +	4,000	—	0

(TABLE II—continued)

(b) Plymouth Breakwater, vertical pile of jetty on north side

Level M.T.L.	September 1951			October 1954		
	<i>C. stellatus</i>	<i>B. balanoides</i>	<i>E. modestus</i>	<i>C. stellatus</i>	<i>B. balanoides</i>	<i>E. modestus</i>
	44,800	1,000	1,100	16,000	16,000	1,200

(c) Plymouth Breakwater, south side, Traverse B of Southward & Orton, 1954

Level (m)	September 1951		October 1954	
	<i>C. stellatus</i>	<i>B. balanoides</i>	<i>C. stellatus</i>	<i>B. balanoides</i>
			Adults	Spat
3.0	28	0	570	0
2.5	12,200	0	33,600 + 8,000	0
2.0	9,500	0	35,200 + 12,400	0
1.5	46,400	0	48,000 + 17,600	0
1.0	37,600	0	37,600 + 38,000	2
0.5	30,600	0	38,400 + 24,000	80
O.D.	40,200	200	24,600 + 36,000	1,100
-0.5	33,200	0	20,800 + 22,800	2,800
-1.0	9,400	2	11,600 + 8,400	500

(d) Tinside, below the laboratory

Level (m)	September 1951		October 1953		December 1954			
	<i>C. stellatus</i>	<i>B. balanoides</i>	<i>C. stellatus</i>	<i>B. balanoides</i>	<i>C. stellatus</i>	<i>B. balanoides</i>	<i>B. balanoides</i>	
			Adults	Spat	Adults	Spat		
2.28	500	0	800	0	500	0	0	
1.88	—	—	—	—	4,800 +	300	0	
1.67	28,840	0	26,000 +	6,000	—	—	—	
1.38	—	—	—	—	24,000 +	8,000	0	
1.06	32,400	0	24,800 +	32,000	—	—	—	
0.88	—	—	—	—	34,800 +	16,000	0	
0.45	30,800	0	27,200 +	32,000	—	—	—	
0.38	—	—	—	—	24,000 +	27,200	0	
-0.16	24,000	0	21,200 +	24,000	60	34,800 +	21,600	200
-0.62	—	—	—	—	—	24,000 +	16,800	0
-0.77	19,600	0	—	—	—	—	—	
-1.12	—	—	—	—	—	2,800 +	12,400	0
-1.38	1,150	0	1,350 +	500	0	500 +	1,600	0
Shaded surfaces at	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
-1.3	—	400	—	—	—	—	—	2,500

(e) Henn Point, Tamar Estuary

Level (m)	September 1951			October 1953			December 1954		
	<i>C. stellatus</i>	<i>B. balanoides</i>	<i>E. modestus</i>	<i>C. stellatus</i>	<i>B. balanoides</i>	<i>E. modestus</i>	<i>C. stellatus</i>	<i>B. balanoides</i>	<i>E. modestus</i>
1.1	550	—	—	400	—	225	500	—	300
0.4	400	66	2,300	100	100	800	0	800	9,600
0.2	0	500	25,600	0	?	9,200	0	500	18,000
O.D.	0	75	28,200	0	0	16,000	0	?	5,200
-0.2	0	100	9,600	0	0	9,600	—	—	—
-0.7	0	0	8,800	0	0	18,400	0	700	20,800
-1.9	0	0	18,800	—	—	—	0	800	16,800

(TABLE II—continued)

(f) Misery Point—Cellar Beach, Yealm Estuary

Level (m)	September 1951		October 1953			December 1954		
	<i>C. stellatus</i>	<i>B. balanoides</i>	<i>C. stellatus</i>		<i>B. balanoides</i>	<i>C. stellatus</i>		<i>B. balanoides</i>
			Adults	Spat		Adults	Spat	
3.0	—	—	1,200	0	0	—	—	—
2.7	4,500	0	—	—	—	1,600	0	0
2.4	—	—	20,000 +	2,000	0	—	—	—
2.1	46,800	0	—	—	—	80,000 +	2,000	1,200
1.5	41,200	100	48,000 +	11,200	0	68,000 +	24,000	6,000
1.2	—	—	60,000 +	13,600	0	—	—	—
0.9	73,600	0	—	—	—	26,400 +	27,200	4,800
0.6	—	—	16,000 +	18,000	5,500	—	—	—
0.3	30,000	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
O.D.	—	—	16,000 +	32,000	7,00	12,000 +	32,000	8,200
-0.3	21,200	0	—	—	—	24,000 +	16,000	5,600
-0.6	—	—	29,600 +	40,000	1,600	3,200	—	1,600
-0.9	766	0	4,000	—	400	—	—	—
-1.5	0	0	—	—	—	400	—	800

(g) Baring Point, Yealm Estuary

Level	September 1951		October 1953		December 1954		
	<i>C. stellatus</i>	<i>B. balanoides</i>	<i>C. stellatus</i>	<i>B. balanoides</i>	<i>C. stellatus</i>		<i>B. balanoides</i>
					Adults	Spat	
H.W.N.	3,700	200	?	?	8,000 +	2,000	400
M.T.L.	2,500	1,000	?	2,600	2,000 +	4,000	13,600

TABLE III. ABUNDANCE* OF *C. STELLATUS* IN SCOTLAND

Place	In 1934-36 (from Kitching, 1935; Moore & Kitching, 1939)		In 1953
Nybster, Caithness	Rare—2 found in 15 min		No change, but 5/m ² at Wick 0.2% (mean of observations on both sides of headland)
Dunnet Head, Caithness	Rare—6 seen in 10 min		
Skullomie, Sutherland	0.6%		0.8% (but much commoner at Farr Bay, to the east)
Geodha Chobhair, Sutherland	6.4%		29%
Seana Chamas, Ross	0.6%		3% (on shores to north and south, between 20 and 40%)
Elgol, Skye	10%		Not visited; corresponding area on Sleat, 56%
Easdale, Seil	Scarce		11.4%
Loch Melfort, Argyll	Scarce		30%
Ardnoe Point, Argyll	Rather sparse		700/m ²
Southend, Kintyre	Absent		7%

* As numbers found at H.W.N. in a certain time, or numbers per unit area of rock at H.W., or as percentage of total barnacle population over whole intertidal zone.

TABLE IV. SETTLEMENT OF *C. STELLATUS* AT SHOALSTONE BEACH, BRIXHAM, IN RELATION TO TEMPERATURES AT TORQUAY NEARBY

Numbers per sq. cm. at end of main settlement (July–October)	H.W.N. M.T.L. L.W.N.	1949		1950	
		Air	Sea	Air	Sea
		12		5	
		14		5	
		28		11	
Monthly anomalies of mean temperature	July Aug. Sept. Oct.	+1.1	+2.2	-0.3	0
		+0.5	+0.8	-0.7	-0.1
		+2.0	+2.2	-0.5	-0.5
		+1.6	+2.1	-0.6	-0.6

Note. Anomalies of sea temperature are relative to the means for the period 1946–54; anomalies of air temperature are relative to the means for the period 1906–35. In this and subsequent tables the anomalies are based on sea and air temperatures supplied by the following authorities: Borough Meteorologist, Torquay; Director, Marine Biological Station, Port Erin; Port Health Officer, Plymouth. Additional values of temperature, including the means of air temperature for the period 1906–35, were obtained from the following: Air Ministry, 1936; Air Ministry, 1946–55: Southward, 1953.

TABLE V. SETTLEMENT OF *C. STELLATUS* AT KALLOW POINT, PORT ST MARY, ISLE OF MAN, IN RELATION TO LOCAL SEA AND AIR TEMPERATURES

Numbers per sq. m at 1 ft. above H.W.N. the following spring	1949		1950		1951		1952		1953		
	Air	Sea	Air	Sea	Air	Sea	Air	Sea	Air	Sea	
	24		4		30		0		23		
Monthly anomalies of mean temperature	Sept.	+1.9	+1.1	-0.9	0	+0.3	-0.2	-0.9	-0.9	+0.4	+0.5
	Oct.	+1.3	+1.0	-0.3	-0.4	+0.6	+0.1	-2.0	-1.2	+0.4	+0.6
	Nov.	+0.3	+0.5	-1.5	-0.9	+0.9	+0.7	-2.7	-1.0	+2.4	+0.7
	Dec.	+0.6	+0.2	-3.0	-1.2	+0.6	+1.0	-1.3	-1.3	+2.0	+1.2

Note. The anomalies are relative to the means for the period 1947–53.

TABLE VI. ANOMALIES OF MEAN AIR,* AND MEAN SEA† TEMPERATURES AT TORQUAY

	1946		1947		1948		1949		1950		1951		1952		1953		1954	
	Air	Sea	Air	Sea	Air	Sea	Air	Sea	Air	Sea	Air	Sea	Air	Sea	Air	Sea	Air	Sea
Jan.	-0.4	0.2	-1.7	-0.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.3	0	-0.3	-1.2	0	-1.6	-1.3	-1.0	0.4
Feb.	1.9	1.8	-5.7	-3.0	0.1	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.1	-0.4	0.2	-1.0	-0.2	-0.9	-0.4	-1.1	-0.9
Mar.	0.6	-0.2	-0.9	-2.3	2.1	0.7	0	0.3	2.2	1.3	-0.9	-0.5	1.1	0.6	-0.7	-0.3	-0.4	0.4
Apr.	1.0	0.8	-0.4	-0.8	0.5	0.3	1.3	0.7	0	0.4	-0.9	-0.5	0.6	-0.6	-0.4	-0.6	-0.5	0.3
May	-0.9	0.2	0	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.4	-1.7	-1.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	0	-0.6	-0.6
June	-1.3	-0.8	0	-0.3	-0.1	-0.5	-0.1	1.2	1.4	0.9	-0.2	-0.3	0	0.9	0.3	-0.5	-0.7	-0.9
July	-0.4	-0.3	-0.1	-0.4	-0.5	-0.2	1.1	2.2	-0.3	0	0.1	0	0.1	0.7	-0.1	-0.4	-2.0	-1.2
Aug.	-0.1	-1.1	2.3	1.9	-0.9	-0.1	0.5	0.8	-0.7	-0.1	-0.7	-0.4	0.3	0.4	0	0	-1.6	-1.3
Sept.	-0.3	-1.0	0.9	1.4	-0.3	0	2.0	2.2	-0.5	-0.5	0.1	-0.5	-2.5	-0.9	-0.3	0	-0.8	-0.6
Oct.	0.5	-0.4	0.6	0.8	0	-0.1	1.6	2.1	-0.6	-0.6	-0.3	-0.2	-1.3	-1.4	-0.3	0.1	1.3	0
Nov.	1.4	-0.3	1.3	1.1	1.9	0.1	0	0.2	-0.4	-1.1	1.4	0.4	-1.7	-0.9	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.2
Dec.	2.1	-0.7	0.1	-0.2	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.5	-3.3	-2.1	1.0	0.6	-1.3	-1.6	2.4	1.8	1.7	0.2
Year	0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	0.4	0.3	0.8	1.0	0	0	-0.2	-0.3	-0.5	-0.3	0	-0.1	-0.4	-0.3

* Relative to the means for the period 1906-35.

† Relative to the means for the period 1946-54.

TABLE VII. ANOMALIES OF MEAN AIR TEMPERATURE,* PLYMOUTH HOE, AND MEAN SEA TEMPERATURE,† PLYMOUTH TINSIDE

	1946		1947		1948		1949		1950		1951		1952		1953		1954	
	Air	Sea	Air	Sea	Air	Sea	Air	Sea	Air	Sea	Air	Sea	Air	Sea	Air	Sea	Air	Sea
Jan.	-0.3	0.6	-1.9	-0.6	1.0	0.7	1.3	0.7	-0.1	0.6	0	-0.6	-1.3	-0.2	-1.3	-0.3	-1.0	0.1
Feb.	1.8	1.0	-5.7	-2.7	0	0.5	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.3	-0.3	-0.2	-1.1	0.1	-0.9	-0.2	-1.1	-0.4
Mar.	0	0	-0.7	-1.9	3.1	0.1	0.6	0.9	2.4	1.1	-0.8	-0.2	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.3
Apr.	1.9	0.9	0.7	0.1	1.4	0.4	1.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	-0.5	-0.5	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.1	-0.3	0.6
May	0	0.3	0.8	-0.2	1.2	0.9	0	0.7	1.2	0.8	-1.0	-0.7	1.5	1.1	1.2	0.5	0	0.1
June	-1.1	0.3	0.5	-0.2	0	0.2	1.9	0.8	1.9	1.3	0.2	-0.1	0	0.4	0.6	-0.6	-0.5	0
July	-0.2	0.4	0.3	-0.4	0	-0.6	2.2	2.0	-0.1	0.4	0.5	-0.1	0.7	0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-1.9	-1.6
Aug.	1.2	-0.5	3.7	1.5	0	0	1.6	0.9	-0.3	0.3	-1.1	-0.2	0	0.4	0.5	0	-0.7	-1.7
Sept.	0	-0.2	1.4	1.6	0.3	-0.2	3.2	1.9	-0.4	0.1	0.1	-0.4	-2.0	-0.4	0.5	-0.2	-0.7	-0.4
Oct.	0.8	0	0.9	1.3	0.4	0.3	2.4	1.3	-0.2	-0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.4	-0.6	0.3	0.5	1.3	0.3
Nov.	2.0	0.3	1.7	1.5	2.2	0.6	0.5	0.7	-0.3	-0.3	1.7	0.4	-1.3	-0.2	2.0	0.8	0.6	0.2
Dec.	-1.6	-0.2	0.2	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.8	-0.4	-3.0	-0.6	0.9	0.6	-0.9	-0.9	2.6	2.1	1.8	0.9
Year	0.1	0.3	0.1	0	0.9	0.3	1.3	1.1	0.3	0.4	0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.5	0.2	-0.4	-0.1

* Relative to the means for the period 1906-35.

† Relative to the means for the period 1893-1948.

TABLE VIII. THE SETTLEMENTS OF *B. BALANOIDES* AT SHOALSTONE BEACH, BRIXHAM, COMPARED WITH SOME WINTER TEMPERATURES EXPERIENCED AT TORQUAY NEARBY

Maximum numbers per sq.cm of rock at end of settlement (March-April)	1946		1947		1948		1949		1950		1951		1952		1953		1954	
	12		10		8		7.5		3.6		< 1		10		6		12	
	*	†	*	†	*	†	*	†	*	†	*	†	*	†	*	†	*	†
Anomalies of temperature:	Air	Sea	Air	Sea	Air	Sea	Air	Sea	Air	Sea	Air	Sea	Air	Sea	Air	Sea	Air	Sea
Previous December	—	—	2.1	-0.7	0.1	-0.2	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.5	-3.3	-2.1	1.0	0.6	-1.3	-1.6	2.4	1.8
January	-0.4	0.2	-1.7	-0.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.3	0	-0.3	-1.2	0	-1.6	-1.3	-1.0	0.4
February	1.9	1.8	-5.7	-3.0	0.1	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.1	-0.4	0.2	-1.0	-0.2	-0.9	-0.4	-1.1	-0.9
March	0.6	-0.2	-0.9	-2.3	2.1	0.7	0	0.3	2.2	1.3	-0.9	-0.5	1.1	0.6	-0.7	-0.3	-0.4	0.4
April	1.0	0.8	-0.4	-0.8	0.5	0.3	1.3	0.7	0	0.4	-0.9	-0.5	0.6	-0.6	-0.4	-0.6	-0.5	0.3

* Relative to the period means 1906-35.

† Relative to the period means 1946-54.

TABLE IX. ANOMALIES OF MEAN ANNUAL AIR TEMPERATURE* AT DOUGLAS, AND MEAN ANNUAL SEA TEMPERATURE† AT PORT ERIN, ISLE OF MAN

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Air	0	-0.2	0.2	0.4	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	0.6
Sea	0.3	-0.7	0	0.7	0.3	-0.2	-0.2	0.2

* Relative to the grand mean for 1906-35.

† Relative to the grand mean for 1903-51.

TABLE X. THE ABUNDANCE OF *B. BALANOIDES* AT CERTAIN LOCALITIES IN SOUTH DEVON, AUGUST 1955, AS NUMBERS PER SQUARE CENTIMETRE OF ROCK, SHOWING THE RELATION OF THE SPRING SETTLEMENT OF SPAT TO SEA AND AIR TEMPERATURES

		Wembury, outer reefs		River Yealm, Misery Point		Brixham, Shoalstone	
Plymouth, Tinside		Adults	Spat	Adults	Spat	Adults	Spat
H.W.N.	Nil on usual sampling area, up to 0.2 at L.W. in places	0	0.1	0.28	0.54	0.16	0.18
M.T.L.		0.1 (2)	1.22	0.48 (11)*	1.08	0.15 (12)	0.94
L.W.N.		0.2 (24)	1.4 (43)	0 (22)	1.13 (66)*	0.01 (45)*	1.30 (89)*
		Plymouth Hoe temperatures, anomalies of				Torquay temperatures, anomalies of	
		Mean sea†	Mean air‡			Mean sea§	Mean air‡
		(° C)	(° C)			(° C)	(° C)
	January	-0.3	-0.2			-0.4	-0.2
	February	-0.1	-2.4			-0.3	-3.0
	March	-1.3	-2.2			-2.6	-2.1
	April	-1.4	+1.2			-1.0	+0.8
	May	-1.2	-1.3			-0.9	-1.9
	June	-0.6	+0.2			-0.2	-0.2

The figures in brackets show the percentage of *B. balanoides* out of the total *B. balanoides* and *Chthamalus stellatus* populations.

* Indicates an increase in this percentage compared with 1954.

† Relative to the grand means for the period 1900-55.

‡ Relative to the grand means for the period 1906-35.

§ Relative to the grand means for the period 1947-54.