

THE ECOLOGY OF THE AMPHIPODA OF THE SOUTH OF THE ISLE OF MAN

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(Text-figs. 1, 2)

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INTRODUCTION

An ecological survey of the Amphipoda on the shores of the Port Erin district was begun in November 1939. After a few months the work was interrupted by the war, but was recommenced early in 1946. In the later period the survey was extended to include the offshore grounds.

The object of the survey was in general to revise the records of the Amphipoda of the area and to obtain an estimate of the relative abundance of the species present, and in particular to provide additional information about the habitat of each species. It was thought that valuable results would be obtained by intensive collecting over a restricted area.

The majority of the records previously published were made by A. O. Walker over 50 years ago, but a few additions have been made since (Moore, 1937). It is interesting to note that of 121 species previously known 114 were collected during 1946–47. The remaining seven have each been recorded on only one occasion and are probably very scarce. An additional thirty-five species are here recorded for the first time (Appendices I and II). Some of these additions are due to recent taxonomic revisions such as that on

Marinogammarus (Sexton & Spooner, 1940), but the majority are the result of more intensive and specialized collecting of the order. The total number of species now known from the area is 156.

The taxonomy of the Amphipoda has been fairly well worked out in British waters. Although certain genera would repay revision there are probably very few species occurring around the British Isles that have not been described, except perhaps in the deep water to the west of Ireland. During the course of this work not one individual was obtained that could not be referred to an existing species.

It is not possible in a survey covering a large number of species to work on strict quantitative lines. On most types of shore exact quantitative methods are difficult to achieve and offshore they can only be attained on suitable ground by the use of the bottom-sampler which is not an ideal instrument for the collection of small Crustacea. However, in the course of a large number of shore collections and dredgings a fair estimate can be made of the relative abundance of the species found. Often the numbers were greater than had been expected.

Information on the habitats of amphipod species is generally limited, except for those of a few genera which have been recently revised and those of intertidal sands and of estuaries. The more important papers published with reference to this aspect are those of Reibisch (1905-6), Crawford (1937a, b, c), Elmhirst (1931), Southern (1915) and Watkin (1941). Lists of species from various habitats are given by Chevreux & Fage (1925) and Stephensen (1929). Pirlot (1932a, b, c) discusses the influence of a burrowing mode of life and a tendency towards parasitism upon the mouthparts of Amphipoda.

THE AREA UNDER INVESTIGATION

The area within which this survey was made included the coastline within a radius of 10 miles from Port Erin. Some stations were worked more intensively than others, but collections were made at sufficient localities to be representative of the whole shore. The offshore work was mainly carried out in depths of less than 40 m. within a few miles of Port Erin Bay. Some hauls were taken in depths down to 84 m. at distances up to 10 miles from Port Erin, but the deeper water cannot be considered thoroughly investigated.

A description of the shores near Port Erin with charts is included in Moore (1937) and the closer offshore grounds are dealt with by Jones (1940). It may be added that the sea bottom slopes gradually to a depth of about 45 m. at a distance of roughly 6 miles from the coastline and thereafter more steeply down to about 85 m. in a further 2-3 miles. In depths of 45-80 m. the bottom consists for the most part of muddy sand, the silt-content increasing with the depth. In over 80 m. the deposit is clay or mud.

COLLECTING METHODS

On the shore all likely habitats were searched, the amphipods found being placed in tubes and taken to the laboratory for examination. Notes were made on the spot of the abundance or otherwise of species that could be recognized, and each part of the collection was referred to the nearest tidal level.

On rocky facies the specimens were obtained by turning over stones and boulders and searching among algae. Pools were investigated and the fauna collected with a hand net. A net was used for collecting among algae at the edge of the tide. *Laminaria* holdfasts were removed complete and searched for animals in the laboratory.

Sandy beaches were investigated by sieving $\frac{1}{4}$ sq.m. samples, and by collecting specimens found under stones and among algae at low-water mark.

Particular attention was paid to fresh-water streams emptying over the beach and to the Silverburn, a small river with its estuary at Castletown.

On the offshore grounds all types of gear were used except the bottom-sampler, in particular the following: (i) naturalist's dredge with 2 ft. 6 in. mouth and a bag of heavy $\frac{1}{2}$ in. mesh; (ii) scallop dredge with 3 ft. mouth and a bag lined with shrimp netting; (iii) small otter trawl; (iv) two dredge frames, 1 ft. 6 in. and 2 ft. 6 in. across respectively, each with a bag made of sacking material; (v) D-net with canvas bag; (vi) coarse tow-net attached to the back of the otter trawl.

The first two, the naturalist's dredge and the scallop dredge, were not very successful, as part of the contents was washed out, and often only those species were obtained which were clinging to hydroids, etc., attached to stones and shells. The small otter trawl (iii) suffered from the same disadvantage and could be used only on smooth bottoms: it was useful, however, for collecting loose algae. The dredge frames with sacking (iv) were the most useful instruments. They can be used on any type of ground. They fill up almost immediately and bring up the deposit intact so that a fairly true estimate can be made of the habitat of animals found among the contents. It is necessary to attach a heavy weight to the rope a few feet in front of the dredge, and it is an advantage to have the mouth bowed out so that it will dig into the substratum. The D-net (v) was not successful: it could only be used on sand or mud and merely skimmed the surface. This may have been due to faulty construction, but its use is limited. The coarse tow-net (vi) was the most successful instrument for collecting numbers of species and individuals but it has the following disadvantages: it must be towed over a long distance and can only be used in conjunction with a trawl or dredge, and it does not provide any indication of the type of bottom over which it has travelled. It is therefore necessary to sample the deposit by other means, or to use the tow-net only on ground which is already known. The silk is easily torn on rough ground.

It is probable that a net such as that described for catching bottom plankton by Russell (1928), with slight modification to stir up the bottom, would be an excellent instrument for capturing Amphipoda, but I have had no opportunity of using it.

Wherever possible the whole of the contents of the dredge or other instrument were brought back to the laboratory and searched for amphipods. I consider it essential to adopt this procedure as it is usually impossible to look through the material thoroughly in a small boat. With the fine-meshed dredge the most satisfactory method of obtaining the specimens is to place the contents in shallow dishes with sufficient sea water just to cover them. The deposit is stirred and the dish gently tilted from side to side. Most species of amphipod are eventually caught in the surface film, though the process may take a long time. Fine sand and mud may be passed through sieves but it is difficult to sieve coarse deposits and many small forms will be missed.

The numbers of each species were recorded for each haul. The bottom deposits were occasionally analysed by sieving and weighing the separated constituents but most were graded by visual observation. Positions at sea were ascertained by means of bearings taken on prominent landmarks with a prismatic compass, and soundings were taken with a line.

A list of hauls is given in Appendix III (p. 436).

A representative collection of the species obtained is held at the Marine Biological Station, Port Erin.

THE AMPHIPODA OF THE AREA

There follows a systematic list of species obtained with locations and habitats. Offshore collections made during 1946 are summarized in Table I (p. 416). Under each species, where possible, a short general statement of habitat is given, compiled from my observations in conjunction with previously published work. A number of records made during 1947 from bottom-sampler hauls but not tabulated are included.

I have not included geographical range except where this is extended, as it is adequately dealt with by Chevreux & Fage (1925), Norman & Scott (1906), Stephensen (1929 and 1935-42), and Tattersall (1913).

The division of hauls into sections according to habitat in Table I was carried out from notes of the contents of the instrument used and from previous knowledge of the area. When two different types of ground were traversed in one haul, as happened with the otter trawl and tow-net, I have placed the hauls in a mixed section. Allocation to one section is sometimes arbitrary, but I have been guided by experience and any error is likely to be small.

Tidal levels are referred to by their usual abbreviations (H.W.S., H.W.N., M.T.L., L.W.N. and L.W.S.). A prefixed E. denotes 'extreme'.

Abbreviations for place-names include I.O.M. for Isle of Man, P.E. for Port Erin, and P.StM. for Port St Mary.

The terms 'shallow', 'deep', etc., as applied to the bathymetrical range of a species, refer only to the littoral system, i.e. depths of less than 200 m.

Gammaridea

LYSIANASSIDAE

Acidostoma obesum (Bate): usually in muddy sand at moderate depths. I.O.M.: 59–75 m., muddy sand, few.

Euonyx chelatus Norman: in moderately deep water; possibly always associated with *Echinus esculentus*. I.O.M.: 36–46 m., in dredge hauls with *Echinus*, few.

Nannonyx goësi Boeck: mainly at and near low-water mark among algae, and occasionally on hydroids in deeper water. I.O.M.: intertidal, in *Laminaria* holdfasts, P.StM. Ledges and Outer Harbour, few. Offshore: 60 m., on hydroids, one.

N. spinimanus Walker: no reliable estimate can be made of its habitat as the records of its occurrence are too few. I.O.M.: on *Maia squinado*, L.W.S., Langness Point, one.

Lysianassa plumosa Boeck: on coarse or mixed grounds in moderate depths. I.O.M.: 11–55 m., particularly on mixed grounds, fairly common.

Perrierella audouiniana (Bate): mainly in sponges in moderately deep water, but may occasionally be found on hydroids or algae. I.O.M.: 33–82 m., on hydroids and in sponges, few.

Orchomene humilis (Costa): usually in shallow water on algae or hydroids. I.O.M.: intertidal, in *Laminaria* holdfasts, Poyllvaish, few. Offshore: 22–33 m., on algae and hydroids, few.

Socarnes erythrophthalmus Robertson: most abundant in fine gravel in shallow water but may also be found on fine sand. I.O.M.: intertidal: in fine sand at low water, P.E. Bay, few. Offshore: 2–18 m., in stony gravel and fine sand, abundant.

Hippomedon denticulatus (Bate): burrowing in sand of all grades, usually in fairly shallow water. I.O.M.: 9–33 m., fine and coarse sand, few.

Scopelochirus crenatus Bate: usually on muddy sand or muddy gravel in moderate depths. Carnivorous and probably acts as a scavenger. I.O.M.: 27–82 m., particularly on muddy sand, few.

Tryphosa sarsi Bonnier: on sandy bottom in shallow water. Probably feeds on sponges and acts as a scavenger. I.O.M.: intertidal: on sponges at L.W.S., Chapel Bay, few. Offshore: 4–9 m., on muddy sand and abundant on dead fish.

Tmetonyx similis (G. O. Sars): has a wide bathymetrical distribution and seems usually to occur on mixed grounds. I.O.M.: 22–27 m., on coarse sand and broken shell, one.

Tryphosites longipes (Bate & Westwood): on muddy ground in moderate depths. I.O.M.: 68 m., muddy sand, few.

Orchomenella nana (Kröyer): commonly found on sand or mixed grounds in fairly shallow water. There are a number of records of its occurrence in dead crabs and it seems to be attracted by crustacean flesh. I.O.M.: 23–33 m., particularly on coarse sand and broken shell, fairly common.

AMPELISCIDAE

Ampelisca brevicornis (Costa): burrowing in muddy sand, usually in shallower water than the other species of the genus. I.O.M.: intertidal, in muddy sand at L.W.S., P.StM. Outer Harbour, few. Offshore: 2–18 m., fine sand, few.

A. macrocephala Lilljeborg: burrowing in mud in moderate depths. I.O.M.: 75 m., very muddy sand, one.

A. spinipes Boeck: burrowing in mixed grounds in moderate depths. Many of the records are from gravels and coarse grounds. Apparently never occurs in fine sand without mud. I.O.M.: 18-82 m., particularly in muddy sand, fairly common.

A. diadema (Costa): burrowing in muddy and mixed grounds mainly in water of moderate depth. In common with the other species of the genus it is a suspension feeder (Hunt, 1925). I.O.M.: 18-59 m., muddy sand and muddy sand with broken shell, fairly common.

A. typica (Bate): burrowing in coarse deposits usually in fairly shallow water. I.O.M.: 11-61 m., particularly in gravel and mixed grounds, few.

A. tenuicornis Lilljeborg: habitat similar to that of *A. diadema*. I.O.M.: 11-82 m., usually in muddy sand or muddy sand with broken shell, fairly common.

ARGISSIDAE

Argissa hamatipes (Norman): probably burrowing in fine or coarse deposits containing mud. I.O.M.: 15-38 m., on mixed grounds, rare.

HAUSTORIIDAE

Bathyporeia guilliamsoniana (Bate): burrowing in fine or muddy sand at L.W.S. and in shallow water. I.O.M.: intertidal, in muddy sands at L.W.S., Chapel Bay and P.StM. Outer Harbour, few. Offshore: 2-18 m., in fine sand, common.

B. elegans Watkin: burrowing in fine sand at L.W.S. and in shallow water. Its bathymetrical range is roughly the same as that of *B. guilliamsoniana* but it probably prefers cleaner sand and is usually more abundant than the latter species. I.O.M.: intertidal, in sand at L.W.S., P.E. Bay and P.StM. Outer Harbour, few. Offshore: 2-15 m., fine sand, abundant.

B. pelagica Bate: strictly intertidal, burrowing in fine sand below H.W.N. Its optimum zone is from M.T.L. to L.W.N. I.O.M.: in fine sand from H.W.N. downwards, P.E. Bay and Brewery Beach, common.

B. gracilis G. O. Sars: does not occur between tide-marks. May inhabit coarser sand than the other species in the genus and is confined to deeper water. I.O.M.: 11-35 m., mainly in coarse sand, few.

Haustorius arenarius (Slabber): usually intertidal, burrowing in sand. Its optimum zone is probably about the level of H.W.N. I.O.M.: in fine sand from H.W.N. to L.W.N., common.

Urothoë brevicornis Bate & Westwood: burrowing in fine sand from M.T.L. downwards and in shallow water. I.O.M.: not found below low-water mark. In fine sand from M.T.L. to L.W.S., P.E. Bay, few.

U. elegans Bate: usually in deeper water than *U. brevicornis* and may inhabit more muddy ground. I.O.M.: intertidal, in muddy sand at E.L.W.S., P.StM. Outer Harbour and Chapel Bay, common. Offshore: 9-60 m., particularly in sand, common.

U. marina Bate: burrows in coarser deposits than the other species of *Urothoë*, usually in coarse sand and fine gravels in moderate depths. I.O.M.: 18-37 m., particularly in coarse sand and broken shells, few.

PHOXOCEPHALIDAE

Paraphoxus oculatus G. O. Sars: probably mainly in fairly deep water, burrowing in mud or muddy sand. I.O.M.: 60 m., muddy sand, few.

Metaphoxus fultoni (T. Scott): characteristic of fine gravels, usually in rather shallow water. The animal is very small and flattened laterally and is adapted for

burrowing in deposits consisting mainly of rather large particles. I.O.M.: 11–60 m., particularly in gravel, common.

Harpinia antennaria Meinert: burrowing in muddy sand, usually in fairly shallow water but may extend down to moderate depths. It is often found in company with other species of the genus, particularly *H. pectinata*. I.O.M.: intertidal, muddy sand at E.L.W.S., P.StM. Outer Harbour, fairly common. Offshore: 11–82 m., particularly in muddy sand, few.

H. pectinata G. O. Sars: burrowing in muddy sand or mud. Has not been recorded from between tide-marks. I.O.M.: 46–88 m., in muddy sand, few. In the Irish Sea it usually occurs in deeper water than *H. antennaria* but the two species overlap.

H. crenulata Boeck: burrows in mud, usually in rather deep water. I.O.M.: 59–88 m., muddy sand and mud, fairly common.

AMPHILOCHIDAE

Amphilochus manudens Bate: probably lives mainly among hydroids in moderate depths. I.O.M.: 11–37 m., particularly on hydroids and mixed grounds, fairly common.

A. spence-batei (Stebbing): perhaps usually on muddy sand but the species has been too seldom recorded for a reliable estimate to be formed. The other British records are from Torbay and Plymouth. I.O.M.: 15–18 m., on gravel and sand, rare.

Amphilochoides serratipes (Norman): on mixed ground with mud at moderate depths. I.O.M.: 27–33 m., on muddy sand with broken shell, few. The species was obtained in six hauls, all on the same type of ground.

Peltocoxa brevirostris (T. & A. Scott): on mixed grounds in moderate depths. The animal is very small, usually about 1 mm. in length, and may live interstitially. I.O.M.: 27–33 m., on mixed grounds, fairly common.

Gitania sarsi Boeck: usually in shallow water on algae and hydroids and in gravel. Occasionally occurs at low-water mark. I.O.M.: intertidal, in *Laminaria*, P.StM. Ledges, few. Offshore: 7–82 m., particularly on gravel and mixed grounds, common.

LEUCOTHOIDAE

Leucothoë spinicarpa (Abildgaard): commensal in sponges and the branchial sacs of ascidians, usually in fairly deep water but at low-water mark in suitable localities. I.O.M.: intertidal, in sponges, Poyllvaish, few. Offshore: 60 m., in sponges, few.

L. lilljeborgi Boeck: on muddy sand or mud in which it probably burrows, as suggested by Crawford (1937b). I.O.M.: 11–88 m., usually on muddy ground, few.

STENOTHOIIDAE

Metopa bruzelii Goës: usually associated with hydroids in fairly shallow water. I.O.M.: 18–33 m., particularly on coarse sand with broken shell, fairly common.

M. pusilla G. O. Sars: habitat similar to that of *M. bruzelii*. I.O.M.: 33–60 m., particularly on coarse sand with broken shell, few.

M. borealis G. O. Sars: habitat probably similar to that of *M. bruzelii* but it may extend into deeper water. The three species may occur together. I.O.M.: 18–82 m., particularly on mud, few.

Stenothoë monoculoides (Montagu): occurs mainly above low-water mark but may extend into shallow water. Inhabits algae and is particularly common among *Corallina* in pools from M.T.L. to L.W.N., and in *Laminaria* holdfasts at L.W.S. Occasionally found on sponges. I.O.M.: occurs throughout the area and is abundant in *Corallina* pools and in *Laminaria* holdfasts. Intertidal: P.StM. Ledges and Outer Harbour, Poyllvaish, below Biol. Stat., Chapel Bay, Castletown Bay. Offshore: 4–18 m., on algae, few.

S. marina (Bate): usually on hydroids in fairly shallow water and occasionally on algae. I.O.M.: 11-55 m., particularly on hydroids, few.

S. antennulariae Della Valle = *S. crassicornis* Walker: probably found only on hydroids in moderately deep water, sometimes in company with *S. marina*. I.O.M.: 31-60 m., on hydroids, few.

CRESSIDAE

Cressa dubia (Bate): usually on hydroids in moderately deep water. It is fairly abundant but is probably often missed owing to its small size. I.O.M.: 22-82 m., on hydroids and mixed ground, common.

COLOMASTIGIDAE

Colomastix pusilla Grube: always associated with sponges down to moderate depths. I.O.M.: 60 m., in sponges, few.

LAPHYSTIIDAE

Laphystius sturionis Kröyer: parasitic on fish. I.O.M.: on a cod caught on a long line, many.

ACANTHONOTOZOMATIDAE

Panoploea minuta (G. O. Sars): among algae in shallow water and may extend into moderate depths on hydroids. I.O.M.: 7-64 m., on hydroids and algae, fairly common.

P. eblanae (Bate): probably on hydroids in moderately deep water. Also reported in company with *Rhizostoma*. I.O.M.: 27-60 m., on hydroids, few.

Iphimedia obesa Rathke: habitat similar to that of *Panoploea minuta* but usually occurs in rather deeper water. I.O.M.: 11-82 m., on hydroids and algae, few.

LILLJEBORGIIDAE

Lilljeborgia brevicornis Bruzelius: has a wide bathymetrical range. It is difficult to form an estimate of its habitat but it possibly occurs mainly on hydroids. I.O.M.: 60 m., on hydroids, few.

L. kinahani (Bate): on fine gravels and mixed grounds in fairly shallow water. I.O.M.: 11-55 m., on gravel and mixed grounds, common.

OEDICEROTIDAE

Periocolodes longimanus (Bate & Westwood): burrowing in fine or muddy sand at L.W.S. and in shallow water. Occasionally extends into moderate depths. I.O.M.: intertidal, in muddy sand at extreme L.W.S., P.StM. Outer Harbour and Chapel Bay, fairly common. Offshore: 4-82 m., fine and muddy sand, common.

Pontocrates arenarius (Bate): burrows in fine sand preferably without mud from M.T.L. to a depth of a few metres. Its main centre of distribution is about L.W.S. I.O.M.: intertidal, in fine sand from M.T.L. downwards, P.E. Bay and Chapel Bay, fairly common. Offshore: 2-11 m., fine sand, few.

P. norvegicus Boeck: burrows in fine or muddy sand from M.T.L. to shallow water. I.O.M.: more abundant in shallow water than between tide-marks. Extends into rather deeper water than *P. arenarius* and will burrow in muddy sand, whereas *P. arenarius* prefers clean sand. Intertidal: in fine and muddy sand, from M.T.L. downwards, P.E. Bay, P.StM. Outer Harbour, and Chapel Bay, few. Offshore: 2-18 m., fine sand, common.

Synchelidium haplocheles Grube: in fairly shallow water but usually at a greater depth than the species of *Pontocrates*. Burrows in a wide range of deposits from fine

sand to gravel. I.O.M.: 4-35 m., in fine sand, gravel and mixed grounds, fairly common.

Monoculodes carinatus Bate: usually in fairly shallow water and probably burrows mainly in rather coarse deposits. I.O.M.: 11-33 m., mixed grounds, few.

M. subnudus Norman: habitat similar to that of *M. carinatus* but may occur in deeper water. I.O.M.: 7-33 m., mixed grounds, few.

Westwoodilla caecula (Bate): in mud or muddy sand usually in fairly deep water. I.O.M.: 82 m., mud, fairly common.

TIRONIDAE

Syrrhoites fimbriatus (Stebbing & Robertson): probably mainly on mixed grounds in moderately deep water. This species has only once been found outside the Irish Sea and the Firth of Clyde, but as this record was from north of Spitsbergen it must have a much wider geographical range than would appear from the few published finds. It has probably been missed largely because of its minute size. I.O.M.: 11-55 m., mixed grounds, few.

CALLIOPIIIDAE

Calliopius crenulatus Chevreux & Fage: mainly on algae near low-water mark. I.O.M.: on sand at extreme L.W.S., P.E. Bay, few.

Apherusa cirrus (Bate): near or just below low-water mark on algae. I.O.M.: occurs particularly on *Halidrys siliquosa* with which it tones so well that it is difficult to distinguish. At L.W.S., Chapel Bay, Castletown Bay, Niarbyl, common.

A. bispinosa (Bate): usually on algae in shallow water and between tide-marks in pools and sheltered situations, but it may extend into fairly deep water where it probably lives on hydroids. I.O.M.: intertidal, in *Laminaria* holdfasts, on *Halidrys* and red algae at low-water mark, P.StM. Ledges and Outer Harbour, Chapel Bay, Castletown Bay, Poyllvaish, few. Offshore: 2-59 m., mainly on algae and fine gravel, common.

A. jurinei (Milne-Edwards): among algae between tide-marks, only occasionally occurring offshore. Found in *Corallina* and *Enteromorpha* pools from H.W.N. downwards. Particularly common in the holdfasts of *Laminaria digitata*. I.O.M.: occurs throughout the area but is more abundant on exposed situations on rock. In sheltered places it is largely replaced by *Apherusa bispinosa*. Exhibits a large number of colour varieties. Intertidal: P.StM. Ledges and Inner Harbour, Poyllvaish, Niarbyl, below Biol. Stat., Spaldrick, Chapel Bay, Castletown Bay. Offshore: 9-31 m., on algae, few.

PLEUSTIDAE

Parapleustes monocuspis (G. O. Sars): on hydroids in moderate depths. I.O.M.: 33-37 m., on hydroids, few. This species has not previously been recorded from the Irish Sea, but Walker (1895) stated that he had collected specimens on the north coast of Wales corresponding to this form, which he regarded as the young of *P. bicuspis*. He had constantly collected the two forms together and observed that only the largest specimens had a dorsal tooth on the first pleon segment, and this varied in length in proportion to the size of the specimen. It seems clear, however, from the descriptions of Sars (1895), that the two species are really distinct.

Stenopleustes nodifer (G. O. Sars): on mixed grounds and hydroids in fairly deep water. I.O.M.: 29-82 m., on mixed grounds and hydroids, few.

PARAMPHITHOIDAE

Epimeria cornigera (J. C. Fabricius): on coarse ground and particularly on corals in rather deep water. I.O.M.: 55-84 m., mud and coarse sand with broken shell, few.

ATYLIIDAE

Nototropis swammerdami (Milne-Edwards): among algae on sandy bottoms in very shallow water and occasionally above low-water mark on sandy shores. I.O.M.: intertidal, on sand and among weed at L.W.S. P.E. Bay, Chapel Bay, Castletown Bay, fairly common. Offshore: 2-15 m., among weed on sand, common.

N. vedlomensis (Bate & Westwood): on mixed grounds and gravels, usually in deeper water than *N. swammerdami*. Conceals itself in the deposit in the manner described by Crawford (1937b) for *Maera othonis*. I.O.M.: 7-60 m., on gravel and mixed grounds, common.

MELPHIDIIPPIDAE

Melphidiippella macra (Norman): habitat similar to that of *Nototropis vedlomensis*. The two species often occur in the same hauls. I.O.M.: 9-82 m., mainly on mixed grounds, common.

EUSIRIDAE

Eusirus longipes Boeck: usually on mixed or muddy grounds in moderate depths. I.O.M.: 11-60 m., mainly on mixed grounds, fairly common.

GAMMARIDAE

Gammarellus homari (J. C. Fabricius): among algae in shallow water and at low-water mark. I.O.M.: intertidal, among *Laminaria* at low-water mark and on floating buoy, P.StM. Ledges, Niarbyl, P.E. Breakwater, common. Offshore: 1-18 m., on weed, few. The specimens from P.StM. included a number of adults of the form *homari* while those from P.E. Bay were all of the form *angulosus*. I am unable to detect any morphological difference between the two forms other than the length of the projections of the dorsal carina, and therefore treat them as belonging to one species. At the same time the collections included ovigerous females about 10 mm. in length of both forms.

Cheirocratus sundevalli (Rathke): mainly on mixed grounds and gravels in moderate depths. Also occurs occasionally on loose weed. I.O.M.: 9-37 m., in gravel and mixed grounds, fairly common.

C. intermedius G. O. Sars, probably on muddy grounds in moderate depths. I.O.M.: 66-84 m., in muddy sand, few.

C. assimilis Lilljeborg: habitat similar to that of *C. sundevalli*, but usually less abundant. I.O.M.: 27 m., mixed grounds, few.

Megaluropus agilis Hoek: burrowing in fine sand in shallow water. Also occurs on loose weed. I.O.M.: 2-15 m., in fine sand and on weed, common.

Melita pellucida G. O. Sars: among decaying vegetation in slightly brackish water of salinity up to about 3‰. I.O.M.: upper part of Silverburn estuary, few.

M. palmata (Montagu): under stones and on algae mainly from M.T.L. to L.W.N. Can tolerate reduction in salinity down to about 13‰ and penetrates some distance into estuaries. I.O.M.: under stones from M.T.L. to L.W.S., P.StM. Ledges and Inner Harbour, Chapel Bay, Spaldrick, Brewery Beach, lower part of Silverburn, Niarbyl, fairly common.

M. hergensis Reid: habitat similar to that of *M. palmata* but probably does not penetrate estuaries and occurs from above L.W.S. to shallow water. I.O.M.: intertidal, under stones on sand at L.W.S., Chapel Bay, common. Offshore: 2-22 m., on weed on sand, few.

M. obtusata (Montagu): on sublittoral algae and occasionally at low-water mark, and also on *Asterias rubens* and *Luidia ciliaris* in deeper water. The specimens from echinoderms are coloured white, while those from algae are brown or dark coloured.

I.O.M.: intertidal, on algae at L.W.S., P.E. Bay, Chapel Bay, P.StM. Inner Harbour, few. Offshore: 11–33 m., mainly on *Asterias* and *Luidia*, common.

Ceradocus semiserratus (Bate): in fine gravels and mixed grounds usually in fairly shallow water. I.O.M.: 11–55 m., on gravel and coarse sand with broken shell, common.

Maera othonis (Milne-Edwards): usually on coarse deposits mixed with fine or muddy sand in moderate depths. Occasionally at L.W.S. It shelters under pieces of shell and pebbles. I.O.M.: the most widely distributed amphipod on the offshore grounds of the area. It occurs on most types of bottom but is most abundant on mixed grounds and gravel. Intertidal: 7–82 m., gravel, mixed grounds, and hydroids, common.

Maerella temminiana (Bate): appears to occur only in coarse sand deposits in moderate depths and to be absent from ground containing mud. Probably burrows in the substratum. I.O.M.: 22–35 m., in coarse sand and coarse sand with broken shell, few.

Gammarus locusta (L.): typically a marine species occurring on sandy ground beneath stones and among algae usually at low-water mark and in shallow water. Can tolerate some reduction in salinity and normally penetrates for a short distance up estuaries. In certain parts of its range *G. locusta* may live in salinities down to as low as 5–6‰. (See Spooner, 1947, and Segerstråle, 1947.) I.O.M.: intertidal, under stones on sand at low water, P.E. Bay, P.StM. Inner Harbour, Chapel Bay, Poyllvaish, Castletown Bay, abundant. Offshore: 0–18 m., weed on sand, particularly abundant near water's edge. In the area it is only found in fully marine conditions. Young individuals may occur higher up the shore than the adults.

G. zaddachi Sexton subsp. *zaddachi* Spooner 1947: inhabits the upper end of estuaries (roughly about the top third of the estuarine zone) and brackish water of low salinities. In some areas can maintain itself under pure fresh-water conditions (Spooner, 1947). I.O.M.: occurs only in the Silverburn from the overlap zone with *G. z. salinus* to the upper limit of salt-water penetration, where the water is entirely fresh except for short periods at H.W.S.

G. zaddachi Sexton subsp. *salinus* Spooner 1947: inhabits the middle reaches of estuaries where the salinity fluctuation is greatest; mingling with *G. locusta* at the seaward end, and with *G. z. zaddachi* towards the river end. Cannot tolerate fresh water (Spooner, 1947). I.O.M.: occurs in all streams which run into the sea over sandy shores, from L.W.N. to about M.T.L. It is absent from streams which run their entire course over rocks and through boulders. Also occurs in the Silverburn in weed and under stones in the stream from the harbour mouth to the limit of high salinity at high tide where it overlaps with *G. z. salinus*.

G. duebeni Lilljeborg: in brackish and fresh water on the upper part of the shore, in estuaries, and in small streams. Under stones, in rock pools, and among algae and fresh-water vegetation. Occurs in water of salinity up to about 21‰ but usually lower than this value, and is very resistant to unfavourable conditions (Segerstråle, 1946). I.O.M.: occurs from H.W.N. to H.W.S. in streams which flow over rock and shingle into the sea, and in brackish pools above high-water mark. It is also found in some small fresh-water streams up to a considerable height above sea-level. These streams are reduced to mere trickles in times of drought. In other larger streams it was not found above high-water mark. Found with *G. pulex* only in the Silverburn. Presumably the animals occurring on the shore belong to Reid's type α , while those found in streams are of type β (Reid, 1939). Localities: Spaldrick, P.E. Bay, Brewery Beach, common.

G. pulex (L.): among vegetation and under stones in fresh-water streams and lakes. Cannot tolerate increased salinity. It is apparently commoner in hard than in soft water. I.O.M.: occurs only in the Silverburn above the tidal zone.

Marinogammarus marinus (Leach): strictly intertidal, optimum between H.W.N. and M.T.L. Under stones, in fucoids, on gravel, mixed grounds, and soft mud, but absent or scarce on cleaner sands or shingle. Penetrates estuaries for some distance, and can tolerate salinities down to about 10‰. I.O.M.: occurs on all rocky shores and is sometimes very abundant. Only found below M.T.L. where there is fresh-water influence. Occurs in streams where it is subject to considerable salinity changes and spends the greater part of each day in water which is entirely fresh. Localities: P.StM. Ledges and Outer Harbour, Spaldrick, Niarbyl, Poyllvaish, Brewery Beach, Castletown Bay, lower part of Silverburn estuary.

M. obtusatus (Dahl): essentially intertidal, optimum about M.T.L. to L.W.N. Under stones and seaweed. Associated with less muddy and more stony grounds, and capable of existing on comparatively clean pebbles. Penetrates only a short distance into estuaries. Probably cannot tolerate salinities below about 33·5‰ except for short periods. I.O.M.: occurs on all rocky shores. Found sparingly in fresh-water streams running over the beach. Intertidal: P.StM. Ledges and Outer Harbour, Spaldrick, Niarbyl, Poyllvaish, Brewery Beach, Castletown Bay, abundant. Offshore: 9–5 m. in weed on gravel, one.

M. finmarchicus (Dahl): habitat similar to that of *M. obtusatus* but more local and never so abundant. Possibly a tendency to inhabit situations which remain wet at low tide. I.O.M.: Spaldrick, below Biol. Stat., Bradda Head, locally common.

M. stoerensis Reid: strictly intertidal between H.W.N. and L.W.N. where fresh-water streams or seepage flow over the tidal zone. Under flat stones. Penetrating only a short distance into estuaries. Apparently this species can only exist where there are large periodical changes in salinity. I.O.M.: under stones in fresh-water streams, Spaldrick, Brewery Beach, lower part of Silverburn, common.

M. pirloti Sexton & Spooner: between H.W.N. and L.W.N. on stony beaches where there is fresh-water influence. I.O.M.: occurs in streams running over reefs or pebbles and emptying into the sea over sand. Its optimum zone is from H.W.N. to M.T.L. Occasional specimens may apparently occur away from fresh-water influence, as one individual was obtained from *Fucus serratus* at L.W.S., in company with *Gammarus locusta*. Brewery Beach, abundant.

Pectenogammarus planicrurus Reid: the records are too few to formulate a general idea of its habitat, but apparently it is usually intertidal and occurs under boulders (Reid, 1944). I.O.M.: under stones between H.W.N. and L.W.N., Spaldrick, few.

DEXAMINIDAE

Dexamine spinosa (Montagu): among algae at low-water mark and in shallow water. I.O.M.: intertidal, among algae at L.W.S., Chapel Bay and Castletown Bay, few. Offshore: 4–22 m., among weed on sand and gravel, common.

D. thea Boeck: among algae. A more pronounced littoral form than *D. spinosa* but also found in shallow water. I.O.M.: occurs in sheltered situations particularly among *Laminaria* at L.W.S. Intertidal: P.StM. Outer Harbour, below Biol. Stat., Chapel Bay, Castletown Bay, locally common. Offshore: 7–18 m., weed on sand and gravel, few.

Tritaeta gibbosa (Bate): among algae and associated with sponges usually at low-water mark but sometimes extending into fairly deep water. I.O.M.: intertidal, in sponges and *Laminaria* holdfasts at low-water mark, P.StM. Ledges, below Biol. Stat., Chapel Bay, Poyllvaish, Niarbyl, fairly common. Offshore: 15–60 m., among algae and on sponges, few.

Guerneia coalita (Norman): on coarse or mixed grounds in fairly shallow water where it probably lives interstitially. I.O.M.: 11–33 m., in coarse sand and mixed grounds, fairly common.

TALITRIDAE

Talitrus saltator (Montagu): burrowing into loose sand and beneath rotting weed on sandy beaches at H.W.S. In the winter months they are found some distance below the surface and possibly hibernate in the manner described for *Talorchestia megalophthalma* by Edwards & Irving (1943). I.O.M.: in loose sand at H.W.S., P.E. Bay, abundant.

Orchestia mediterranea A. Costa: usually under stones at about H.W.N. Occupies a zone distinctly below that of *O. gammarella*, though the two species overlap. Usually found with *Marinogammarus marinus*. I.O.M.: under stones at H.W.N., Niarbyl, Poyllvaish, abundant.

O. gammarella (Pallas): usually on rocky shores at and above H.W.S. under stones and among rotting algae. In damp places it may extend considerably above sea-level. I.O.M.: abundant on all shingle beaches beneath rotting weed at H.W.S., P.StM. Outer Harbour, Spaldrick, Poyllvaish, Niarbyl, Castletown Bay.

Talorchestia deshayesei (Audouin): under rotting weed and stones on sand at H.W.S. I.O.M.: very local and was not collected with *Talitrus*, although the habitats of the two species are very similar. Castletown Bay, Derby Haven.

Hyale prevosti (Milne-Edwards)=*H. nilssoni* (Rathke): among algae, usually between H.W.N. and L.W.N. Can tolerate fresh water for some time and penetrates estuaries. I.O.M.: occurs on all rocky shores. It lives over most of the tidal zone, being common in *Pelvetia* at H.W.N. and among algae in pools down to L.W.N. It is found more rarely in *Laminaria* holdfasts and red algae at L.W.S. and occasionally offshore in a few metres depth. Intertidal: P.StM. Ledges, Spaldrick, below Biol. Stat., Niarbyl, Brewery Beach, Castletown Bay, lower part of Silverburn. Offshore: 9–15 m., one.

H. pontica (Rathke): among algae near L.W.S., usually in rather exposed situations. I.O.M.: occurs only among algae from L.W.S. and on a floating buoy. Was not found offshore. In one collection it occurred in company with *H. prevosti* at L.W.S. but was considerably more abundant. P.E. Breakwater, fairly common.

AORIDAE

Aora typica Kröyer: on algae and hydroids in fairly shallow water and occasionally at L.W.S. in sheltered situations. I.O.M.: intertidal in *Laminaria* holdfasts, P.StM. Outer Harbour, below Biol. Stat., Castletown Bay, few. Offshore: 11–33 m., on algae and hydroids, common.

Microdeutopus damnoniensis (Bate): among algae at low-tide mark and in very shallow water. I.O.M.: on muddy sands at L.W.S., P.StM. Inner Harbour, and Chapel Bay, few.

Lembos websteri Bate: at L.W.S. and in shallow water on algae, particularly in the holdfasts of *Laminaria digitata*. I.O.M.: intertidal, abundant everywhere in *Laminaria* holdfasts, P.StM. Ledges and Outer Harbour, below Biol. Stat., Chapel Bay, Poyllvaish, Castletown Bay, Niarbyl. Offshore: 7–22 m., on algae, few.

L. longipes (Lilljeborg): burrowing in coarse to muddy sand in moderate depths. I.O.M.: 29–82 m., in coarse and muddy sand, fairly common.

PHOTIDAE

Microprotopus maculatus Norman: always associated with a sandy bottom in shallow water. May sometimes burrow into the deposit but its usual habitat is among loose algae. I.O.M.: 2–18 m., in weed on sand, common.

Photis longicaudata (Bate & Westwood): probably burrows in fine to muddy sand or mixed grounds in moderate depths. I.O.M.: 27–82 m., on mixed grounds, few.

Eurystheus melanops (G. O. Sars): probably on mixed grounds in moderately deep water. I.O.M.: 11–33 m., mixed grounds, few. This species has not previously been

recorded with certainty from the British Isles as there has been some confusion with *E. erythrophthalmus*. It is much scarcer than the next species.

E. erythrophthalmus (Lilljeborg) = *E. maculatus* (Johnston): usually on hydroids in moderate depths and on algae in shallow water. Between tide-marks it seems to be almost confined to the holdfasts of *Laminaria digitata*, of which it is a typical and sometimes abundant inhabitant. I.O.M.: intertidal, in *Laminaria* at low-water mark, P.StM. Ledges, below Biol. Stat., Poyllvaish, Castletown Bay, Niarbyl, common. Offshore: 2-82 m., mainly on hydroids and algae, common.

E. palmatus (Stebbing & Robertson): on hydroids and muddy or mixed grounds in fairly deep water. I.O.M.: 29-60 m., on hydroids and mixed grounds, few.

Podoceropsis nitida Stimpson: in moderately deep water on hydroids or commensal in the shells inhabited by hermit crabs. I.O.M.: 11-60 m., in shells of *Buccinum* inhabited by *Eupagurus bernhardus* and on hydroids, common.

Megamphopus cornutus Norman: in mixed grounds usually in fairly shallow water. I.O.M.: 7-33 m., on mixed grounds, fairly common.

Protomedieia fasciata Kröyer: in muddy sand at moderate depths. I.O.M.: 73 m., muddy sand, few. Not previously obtained so far south.

Leptocheirus hirsutimanus Bate: probably in rather coarse or mixed grounds in moderate depths. I.O.M.: 33 m., mixed grounds, few.

L. pectinatus Norman: in fine gravel or mixed grounds, usually in fairly shallow water. I.O.M.: 9-36 m., in gravel and mixed grounds, common.

ISAEIDAE

Isaea montagui Milne-Edwards: only found on the mouthparts of *Maia squinado*. I.O.M.: on *Maia*, Langness Point, few.

AMPHITHOIDAE

Amphithoë rubricata (Montagu): on the shore or in shallow water on algae or under stones. Occurs in pools and among algae from M.T.L. downwards, and is particularly abundant in the holdfasts of *Laminaria digitata*. I.O.M.: intertidal, under stones and in *Laminaria* holdfasts, P.StM. Ledges and Outer Harbour, below Biol. Stat., Chapel Bay, Poyllvaish, Castletown Bay, common. Offshore: 7-18 m., on algae, few.

Pleonexes gammaroides Bate: habitat similar to that of *Amphithoë rubricata* but favours more exposed positions. I.O.M.: intertidal, among algae at L.W.S., P.StM. Ledges, Chapel Bay, P.E. Breakwater, few. Offshore: 7-15 m., on algae, one.

Sunamphithoë pelagica (Milne-Edwards): usually on algae in shallow water. I.O.M.: intertidal, on *Fucus* at L.W.S., P.StM. Inner Harbour, one. Offshore: 4-9 m., on algae, one.

Biancolina cuniculus (Stebbing): probably among algae in very shallow water. I.O.M.: on red algae at extreme L.W.S., Chapel Bay, one. Not previously recorded farther north than Devon. Apparently very rare.

JASSIDAE

Jassa falcata (Montagu) incl. *J. dentex* (Czerniavski), Chevreux & Fage (1925, p. 348): among algae at low-water mark and in very shallow water. Particularly abundant and grows to a large size among the algae on floating buoys. The younger forms are sometimes found in sponges. On the authority of Mrs E. W. Sexton (*in litt.*) I have included the form described by Chevreux & Fage as *J. dentex* (Czerniavski) in the species *J. falcata* (Montagu). Both forms of the male are common in the area and sometimes occur together. This was noted by Walker (1911). I.O.M.: intertidal, in *Laminaria* holdfasts and occasionally on sponges at L.W.S., P.StM. Ledges and Outer Harbour,

below Biol. Stat., P.E. Breakwater and buoy, Poyllvaish, Castletown Bay, Niarbyl, common. Offshore: 2-15 m., on algae, few.

J. pusilla (G. O. Sars): on hydroids and among sponges on *Inachus dorsettensis* in moderately deep to deep water. Apparently never in very shallow water. I.O.M.: 27-33 m., on *Inachus*, common.

J. ocia (Bate): among algae and particularly in sponges from M.T.L. to L.W.S. I.O.M.: in sponges and *Laminaria* holdfasts on the shore from M.T.L. downwards, P.StM. Ledges, below Biol. Stat., Poyllvaish, Castletown Bay, fairly common.

Parajassa pelagica (Leach): habitat similar to that of *Jassa falcata* but generally scarcer. I.O.M.: among algae at L.W.S., P.StM. Ledges, P.E. Breakwater and buoy, Poyllvaish, Niarbyl, few.

Microjassa cumbrensis (Stebbing & Robertson): mainly on mixed grounds in moderately deep water. It may live interstitially or on hydroids. I.O.M.: 11-64 m., on mixed grounds and hydroids, fairly common.

COROPHIIDAE

Ericthonius brasiliensis (Dana): on algae at L.W.S. in sheltered situations and extending into deeper water on hydroids. I.O.M.: intertidal, in *Laminaria* holdfasts, P.StM. Inner and Outer Harbours, Poyllvaish, few. Offshore: 1-82 m., on algae and hydroids, fairly common.

Unciola planipes Norman: probably burrowing in coarse sand or mixed grounds, usually in fairly deep water. I.O.M.: 35 m., in coarse sand, few.

Siphonoecetes dellavallei Stebbing: on fine sand in shallow water living in tubes constructed of sand grains and fine gravel usually attached to small pieces of shell. I.O.M.: 2-18 m., on fine sand, common.

Corophium volutator (Pallas): burrowing in muddy sand in sheltered places between tide-marks on the shore, but usually in estuaries. It is found in varying salinity conditions from about 1 to 34‰. The controlling factor in its distribution is probably the presence or absence of a suitable soil which depends largely on the amount of shelter from winds and currents (Hart, 1930; Beanland, 1940). I.O.M.: in muddy sand from H.W.N. to M.T.L., P.StM. Inner Harbour and Silverburn Estuary, abundant. The species seems to be absent or very scarce in P.StM. Inner Harbour during the early part of the year. At least it could not be found there at the end of March 1946, but was abundant a month later, and the population then included many large ovigerous females. It is possible that in this locality it is a summer visitor (see Beanland, 1940).

C. affine Bruzelius: burrowing in muddy sand, usually in moderately deep water. I.O.M.: 59 m., muddy sand, fairly common.

C. crassicornis Bruzelius: burrowing in muddy sand in shallow water and at L.W.S. in sheltered situations. I.O.M.: in muddy sand at E.L.W.S., P.StM. Outer Harbour, few.

C. bonelli (Milne-Edwards): in tubes on algae and hydroids at L.W.S. and in fairly shallow water. I.O.M.: intertidal, in *Laminaria* holdfasts and on sponges, P.StM. Outer Harbour, below Biol. Stat., Chapel Bay, Poyllvaish, Niarbyl, few. Offshore: 11-27 m., on algae and hydroids, few.

CHELURIDAE

Chelura terebrans Philippi: bores in wooden piles, etc., and in submerged driftwood in shallow water. I.O.M.: in submerged wood, 18 m., abundant.

PODOCERIDAE

Dulichia porrecta (Bate): in moderately deep water. The type of ground that it usually inhabits is difficult to estimate from the records. It may be often associated with *Pecten maximus* on mixed grounds. I.O.M.: 29 m., on muddy sand with broken shell, one.

CAPRELLIDAE

Caprellidea

Phtisica marina Slabber: usually on algae or hydroids from L.W.S. to fairly deep water. I.O.M.: intertidal, in mud in deep clefts at L.W.S., P.StM. Ledges, few. Offshore: 2-82 m., on algae, hydroids, and mixed grounds, common.

Pseudoprotella phasma (Montagu): on algae and hydroids at L.W.M. and in fairly shallow water, sometimes descending to greater depths. I.O.M.: 7-33 m., on algae and hydroids, common. It is particularly common on *Obelia* growing on the fronds of *Laminaria*.

Podalirius typicus Kröyer = *Pariambus typicus* (Kröyer): usually in fairly shallow water on fine sand or in the ambulacral grooves of *Asterias* or *Solaster*. I.O.M.: intertidal, muddy sand at L.W.S., P.StM. Outer Harbour, one. Offshore: 4-29 m., mainly on fine sand, fairly common.

Parvipalpus capillaceus (Chevreux): habitat impossible to estimate. I.O.M.: 29 m., muddy sand with broken shell, one. Apparently a very rare species, being known previously only from the west coast of France and Valencia Harbour, Eire.

Caprella acanthifera Leach: from L.W.N. to shallow water offshore, mainly on algae and sponges, seldom on hydroids. I.O.M.: intertidal, in *Laminaria* holdfasts and on sponges under stones from L.W.N. downwards, P.StM. Ledges and Outer Harbour, Chapel Bay, Castletown Bay, Niarbyl, few. Abundant at Poyllvaish. Offshore: 4-29 m., on algae, common.

C. acutifrons Latreille: on floating wreckage, buoys, and breakwater. In deep water on sponges and hydroids. Sometimes associated with tunicates (Harrison, 1944). I.O.M.: on red algae at L.W.S., P.E. Breakwater, common.

C. linearis (L.): on hydroids and floating wreckage, buoys, etc. Usually below low-water mark but intertidally in suitable localities. I.O.M.: intertidal, on red algae at L.W.S., P.E. Breakwater, few. Offshore: 11-37 m., on hydroids and algae, locally common.

C. fretensis Stebbing: probably on algae and hydroids in fairly shallow water. I.O.M.: intertidal, on red algae at L.W.S., P.E. Breakwater, one. Offshore: 11-18 m., on algae, one. Previously known only from the Channel and farther south.

HYPERIIDAE

Hyperiidea

Hyperia galba (Montagu): at or near the surface, usually commensal with Scyphomedusae. I.O.M.: commensal with *Rhizostoma*, common.

Themisto abyssorum (Boeck) = *Parathemisto oblivious* (Kröyer): pelagic usually in deep water, sometimes near surface. I.O.M.: 82 m., in young fish trawl, one.

DISCUSSION

Economic Importance

The most striking fact that emerges from intensive collecting of amphipods is that of their general abundance. On the shore species of *Marinogammarus* or *Bathyporeia*, on rocky or sandy facies respectively, are often present in large numbers and sometimes extremely plentiful. Near low-water mark a variety of species are very common among algae. It is, however, in moderate depths that the group reaches its maximum importance. In shallow water it is no uncommon occurrence to obtain several hundred individuals in a short haul.

TABLE I. THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE OFFSHORE SPECIES

(The figures opposite each species give the total number captured on each type of ground or habitat)

Type of ground or habitat ...	Algae	Fine sand (and algae)	Sand and gravel with algae	Stony gravel	Coarse sand	Coarse sand and broken shell	Hydroids	Muddy sand and broken shell	Muddy sand	Mud	Sponges
Number of hauls 10	12	11	4	3	12	11	17	6	3	2
Lysianassidae:											
<i>Acidostoma obesum</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
<i>Euonyx chelatus</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Nannonyx goësi</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Lysianassa plumosa</i>	—	—	3	—	—	—	II	3	16	1	—
<i>Perrierella audouiniiana</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	23
<i>Orchomenes humilis</i>	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
<i>Socarnes erythrophthalmus</i>	—	13	296	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Hippomedon denticulatus</i>	—	1	—	—	—	I	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Scopelocheirus crenatus</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	I	I	3	6	1
<i>Tryphosa sarsi</i>	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Tmetonyx similis</i>	—	—	—	—	—	I	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Orchomenella nana</i>	4	—	—	—	—	51	—	6	—	—	—
Ampeliscidae:											
<i>Ampelisca brevicornis</i>	—	—	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>A. spinipes</i>	—	—	—	2	1	—	6	1	18	21	—
<i>A. diadema</i>	—	—	—	2	—	—	7	1	31	18	—
<i>A. typica</i>	—	—	8	2	—	—	5	—	3	1	—
<i>A. tenuicornis</i>	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	—	31	30	1
Argissidae:											
<i>Argissa hamatipes</i>	—	—	—	I	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Haustoriiidae:											
<i>Bathyporeia guilliamsoniana</i>	—	51	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>B. elegans</i>	—	336	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>B. gracilis</i>	—	1	—	2	7	2	—	—	1	—	—
<i>Urothoë elegans</i>	—	11	60	—	—	4	—	5	4	—	—
<i>U. marina</i>	—	—	—	—	I	12	1	1	—	—	—
Phoxocephalidae:											
<i>Paraphoxus oculatus</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
<i>Metaphoxus fultoni</i>	—	2	48	40	—	19	—	12	1	—	—
<i>Harpinia antennaria</i>	—	16	—	—	—	—	I	—	4	3	—
<i>H. pectinata</i>	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	19	1	—
<i>H. crenulata</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	6	—
Amphilochidae:											
<i>Amphilochus manudens</i>	I	—	3	—	—	14	14	16	—	—	—
<i>A. spence-batei</i>	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Amphilochoides serratipes</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
<i>Peltocoxa brevirostris</i>	—	—	—	—	—	15	1	17	—	—	—
<i>Gitania sarsi</i>	I	—	86	6	—	5	6	19	—	—	—
Leucothoidae:											
<i>Leucothoë spinicarpa</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	4
<i>L. lilljeborgi</i>	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—
Stenothonidae:											
<i>Metopa bruzelii</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	2	7	—	—
<i>M. pusilla</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	1	—	—
<i>M. borealis</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	4
<i>Stenothonë monoculoides</i>	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S. marina</i>	3	3	3	—	—	—	4	10	—	1	—
<i>S. antennulariae</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	1	—	—	—

Table I (*cont.*)

Table I (*cont.*)

The number of species obtained is often great, and in haul no. 70, taken with a tow-net attached to the otter trawl, there were over 325 individuals belonging to thirty-three separate species; while on several occasions a haul of the small fine-meshed dredge, which was towed only a few yards, brought up over 100 individuals belonging to more than twenty species. As a rule two or three species are predominant and make up the greater part of the catch, but the majority are widely distributed on the kind of bottom that they favour. I have found the Amphipoda to be a dominant group, in numbers if not in bulk, on all types of offshore ground that I have investigated. It is therefore possible that they are of even greater economic importance than has been realized. They have been shown to be an important source of food for fish, especially young fish, and they are probably largely eaten by other animals upon which fish feed (see Hunt, 1925, and Steven, 1930).

Habitats of Offshore Species

I have compiled lists of the species which I consider to be significant for various habitats. These lists are obtained by finding the average number of individuals per haul of each species on the different grounds. They are not of equal value for each habitat, as the number of hauls taken varied from only three on a mud bottom to seventeen on a bottom of muddy sand with broken shell. The hauls also varied in distance covered and were taken with a variety of gear. The lists do not, therefore, provide any information as to the absolute density of population but they are an attempt at classification into habitat groups with an observed numerical basis, however imperfect.

In assessing the significance of any species on a particular ground I have included it where it has an average value per haul of 0·8 or more. This is an arbitrary figure which may be considered low, but the area covered by any one haul is usually small and when the species may be present in an average of eight hauls out of ten the total population on the ground is probably large. The average occurrence in hauls is not necessarily related to the average number of individuals per haul as the latter is sometimes brought up by large numbers in one or two hauls only, but on the whole the spreadover is fairly even and I have not thought it practical to discriminate between these two values. Habitat (1) consisted of weed, often lying loose on the bottom, mainly brought up in the otter trawl. Habitat (2) was to some extent mixed, as a certain amount of loose weed was present. Habitat (3) included parts of (1), (2) and (4). Habitat (7) consisted of hydroids and polyzoans usually attached to shells and stones on mixed grounds. Where the habitat is a combination of two or more of the others listed, that to which each species should properly be referred is indicated by the number set in heavier type following the name of the species. After the name of the species are also indicated (in brackets) the other habitats for which it was significant.

SPECIES WHICH ARE PROBABLY SIGNIFICANT FOR VARIOUS HABITATS

(1) Weed, including loose weed, on fine sand. Depth 4-22 m.

<i>Apherusa bispinosa</i>	<i>Eurystheus erythrophthalmus</i> (6, 7, 8)
<i>Nototropis swammerdami</i>	<i>Ericthonius brasiliensis</i> (7)
<i>Dexamine spinosa</i>	<i>Phthisica marina</i> (6, 7, 9)
<i>Aora typica</i> (7)	<i>Pseudoprotella phasma</i>
<i>Lembos websteri</i>	<i>Caprella acanthifera</i>
<i>Microprotopus maculatus</i> (2)	

(2) Fine sand (with some loose weed). Depth 2-12 m.

<i>Socarnes erythrophthalmus</i> (4)	<i>Pontocrates norvegicus</i>
<i>Bathyporeia guilliamsoniana</i>	<i>Synchelidium haplocheles</i> (6, 8)
<i>B. elegans</i>	<i>Apherusa bispinosa</i> (1)
<i>Urothoë elegans</i> (9)	<i>Megaluropus agilis</i>
<i>Stenothoë marina</i> (1, 7)	<i>Microprotopus maculatus</i> (1)
<i>Periocolodes longimanus</i> (9, 10)	<i>Siphonoecetes dellavallei</i>
<i>Pontocrates arenarius</i>	<i>Podalirius typicus</i>

(3) Sand and fine gravel (with some weed). Depth 11-18 m.

<i>Socarnes erythrophthalmus</i> (2, 4)	<i>Ceradocus semiserratus</i> (4)
<i>Bathyporeia elegans</i> (2)	<i>Maera othonis</i> (6, 7, 8)
<i>Urothoë elegans</i> (2)	<i>Dexamine spinosa</i> (1)
<i>Metaphoxus fultoni</i> (4)	<i>Aora typica</i> (1)
<i>Gitana sarsi</i> (4)	<i>Microprotopus maculatus</i> (1)
<i>Lilljeborgia kinahani</i> (4)	<i>Megamphopus cornutus</i> (4)
<i>Periocolodes longimanus</i> (2)	<i>Leptocheirus pectinatus</i> (4)
<i>Pontocrates norvegicus</i> (2)	<i>Ericthonius brasiliensis</i> (1)
<i>Synchelidium haplocheles</i> (2)	<i>Siphonoecetes dellavallei</i> (2)
<i>Apherusa bispinosa</i> (1)	<i>Phthisica marina</i> (1)
<i>Nototropis vedomensis</i> (4)	<i>Pseudoprotella phasma</i> (1)
<i>Cheirotcratus sundevallii</i> (6)	<i>Podalirius typicus</i> (2)
<i>Megaluropus agilis</i> (2)	<i>Caprella acanthifera</i> (1)

(4) Stony gravel. Depth 18-35 m.

<i>Socarnes erythrophthalmus</i> (2)	<i>Nototropis vedomensis</i> (6, 8)
<i>Metaphoxus fultoni</i> (6)	<i>Ceradocus semiserratus</i> (6)
<i>Gitana sarsi</i> (8)	<i>Megamphopus cornutus</i> (6, 8)
<i>Lilljeborgia kinahani</i> (6, 7)	<i>Leptocheirus pectinatus</i> (8)

(5) Coarse sand. Depth 18-35 m.

<i>Bathyporeia gracilis</i>	<i>Guernea coalita</i>
<i>Maerella tenuimana</i>	<i>Lembos longipes</i> (9)

(6) Coarse sand with broken shell. Depth 18-55 m.

<i>Lysianassa plumosa</i> (8)	<i>Peltocoxa brevirostris</i> (8)
<i>Orchomenella nana</i>	<i>Metopa bruzelii</i>
<i>Urothoë marina</i>	<i>Cressa dubia</i> (7, 8)
<i>Metaphoxus fultoni</i> (4)	<i>Lilljeborgia kinahani</i> (4, 7)
<i>Amphilochus manudens</i> (7, 8)	<i>Synchelidium haplocheles</i> (2, 8)

<i>Stenopleustes nodifer</i>	<i>Maera othonis</i> (3, 7, 8)
<i>Nototropis vedlomensis</i> (4, 8)	<i>Euryttheus erythrophthalmus</i> (1, 7)
<i>Melphidippella macra</i> (8)	<i>Megamphopus cornutus</i> (4, 8)
<i>Eusirus longipes</i>	<i>Microjassa cumbrensis</i> (8)
<i>Cheirocratus sundevalli</i> (3)	<i>Phtisica marina</i> (1, 7, 8)

(7) Hydroids and polyzoans, mainly on mixed grounds. Depth 20-82 m.

<i>Amphilochus manudens</i> (6, 8)	<i>Maera othonis</i> (3, 6, 8)
<i>Stenotheö marina</i>	<i>Aora typica</i> (1)
<i>S. antennulariae</i>	<i>Euryttheus erythrophthalmus</i> (1, 6)
<i>Cressa dubia</i> (6, 8)	<i>Ericthonius brasiliensis</i> (1)
<i>Panoploea minuta</i>	<i>Phtisica marina</i> (1, 6, 8)
<i>Lilljeborgia kinahani</i> (4, 6)	<i>Caprella linearis</i>
<i>Parapleustes monocuspis</i>	

(8) Muddy sand with broken shell. Depth 27-38 m.

<i>Lysianassa plumosa</i> (6)	<i>Synchelidium haplocheles</i> (2, 6)
<i>Ampelisca spinipes</i> (9)	<i>Nototropis vedlomensis</i> (4, 6)
<i>A. diadema</i> (9)	<i>Melphidippella macra</i> (6)
<i>A. tenuicornis</i> (9)	<i>Maera othonis</i> (3, 6, 7)
<i>Amphilochus manudens</i> (6, 7)	<i>Euryttheus erythrophthalmus</i> (1, 6, 7)
<i>Peltocoxa brevirostris</i> (6)	<i>Megamphopus cornutus</i> (4, 6)
<i>Gitana sarsi</i> (4)	<i>Leptocheirus pectinatus</i> (4)
<i>Cressa dubia</i> (6, 7)	<i>Microjassa cumbrensis</i> (6)

(9) Muddy sand. Depth 31-82 m.

<i>Scopelocheirus crenatus</i>	<i>Harpinia crenulata</i> (10)
<i>Ampelisca spinipes</i> (8)	<i>Periocolodes longimanus</i> (2, 9)
<i>A. diadema</i> (8)	<i>Lembos longipes</i> (6)
<i>A. tenuicornis</i> (8)	<i>Corophium affine</i>
<i>Urothoë elegans</i> (2)	<i>Phtisica marina</i> (1, 6, 8)
<i>Harpinia pectinata</i>	

(10) Mud. Depth 82-88 m.

<i>Harpinia crenulata</i> (9)	<i>Periocolodes longimanus</i> (2, 9)
<i>Metopa borealis</i>	<i>Westwoodilla caecula</i>

(11) Sponges, growing on a bed of *Modiolus*. Depth 60 m.

<i>Perrierella audouiniana</i>	<i>Colomastix pusilla</i>
<i>Leucothoë spinicarpa</i>	<i>Tritaeta gibbosa</i>

(12) Specialized habitats

<i>Laphystius sturionis</i> , parasitic on fish
<i>Melita obtusata</i> , on <i>Asterias</i> and <i>Luidia</i>
<i>Podoceropsis nitida</i> , in hermit crab shells
<i>Jassa pusilla</i> , in sponges on <i>Inachus</i>
<i>Chelura terebrans</i> , in submerged wood

The habitats shown include all those that have been found offshore in the area. It will be seen that many species are common to two or more habitats or grounds, while some are confined to one, but where a species occurs on several grounds these have as a rule some common feature. Thus stony gravel and mixed grounds may be grouped together as containing coarse deposits. Some species which occur on algae also occur on hydroids. On the whole, in fact, the Amphipoda are quite selective with regard to the type of ground on which they live.

Certain closely related species occupy very different habitats in the same area. *Leucothoë spinicarpa* is associated, probably as a commensal, with sponges and ascidians, while *L. lilljeborgi* burrows in silty ground; *Nototropis swammerdami* lives on sublittoral algae while *N. veddomensis* is found in mixed grounds and gravels; *Lembos websteri* occurs on algae mainly at low water while *L. longipes* probably burrows in various grades of sand in at least some metres depth. Differences in habitat of this description are not always so clear but in other genera a trend from one grade of deposit to another can be seen over a series of species as in the example of *Ampelisca* and *Harpinia* set out below. A similar trend may be observed among the closely related genera of the Oedicerotidae.

From the information so far obtained as to the distribution of the Amphipoda on various grounds some idea may be gained of the place of a number of species in the general schema of animal communities in the sea. In this matter I shall refer to the system used by Ford (1923). He divided the infaunal communities on the sea-bottom near Plymouth into two main series, the *Echinocardium cordatum-Venus gallina* (*Ec-Vg*) community characteristic of finer soils, and the *Spatangus purpureus-Venus fasciata* (*Sp-Vf*) community characteristic of coarser grades. The *Ec-Vg* series was divided into four sub-groups, (1) being characteristic of clean sand, (2) and (3) of silty sand, and (4) of black mud. The communities in the neighbourhood of Port Erin fall within the limits of this system.

In the table below (Table II) certain species of Amphipoda from the area are referred to this system. As there is no rigid boundary between one community and another it is usually only possible to indicate a preference for one grade of deposit. An arrow-head opposite a specific name shows a tendency for that species to be found in mixed communities corresponding to a mixture of coarse and fine grades of deposit, or to occur in more than one grade. No species by itself could be used to diagnose the community in which it occurred, but a number of species together would provide a fairly sound indication of the other animals to be expected on the same ground.

TABLE II. HABITAT DISTRIBUTION OF OFFSHORE AMPHIPODA

Ec-Vg community		Sp-Vf community	
(4) Mud	(2) & (3) Silty sand <i>Lysianassa plumosa</i>	(1) Fine sand	Coarse sand
			Gravel
			<i>Socarnes erythrophthalmus</i>
			<i>Orchomenella nana</i>
		<i>Ampelisca brevicornis</i>	
	<i>Ampelisca spinipes</i>		
	<i>Ampelisca diadema</i>		
	<i>Ampelisca tenuicornis</i>		
		<i>Bathyporeia guilliamsoniana</i>	
		<i>Bathyporeia elegans</i>	
	<i>Urothoë elegans</i>		<i>Bathyporeia gracilis</i>
			<i>Urothoë marina</i>
		<i>Harpinia antennaria</i>	
	<i>Harpinia pectinata</i>		
	<i>Harpinia crenulata</i>		
			<i>Metaphoxus fultoni</i>
			<i>Lilljeborgia kinahani</i>
		<i>Periocolodes longimanus</i>	
		<i>Pontocrates arenarius</i>	
		<i>Pontocrates norvegicus</i>	
			<i>Synchelidium haplocheles</i>
			<i>Monoculodes carinatus</i>
			<i>Monoculodes subnudus</i>
	<i>Westwoodilla caecula</i>		
			<i>Nototropis vedlomensis</i>
			<i>Melphidippella macra</i>
			<i>Eusirus longipes</i>
			<i>Cheirocratus sundevalli</i>
		<i>Megaluropus agilis</i>	
			<i>Ceradocus semiserratus</i>
			<i>Maera othonis</i>
			<i>Maerella tenuimana</i>
			<i>Guernea coalita</i>
	<i>Photis longicaudata</i>		<i>Lembos longipes</i>
			<i>Megamphopus cornutus</i>
	<i>Corophium affine</i>		
		<i>Siphonoecetes dellavallei</i>	
		<i>Podalirius typicus</i>	
			<i>Leptocheirus pectinatus</i>

Habitats of Intertidal Species

The intertidal forms, omitting estuarine and brackish-water species, may be grouped into two major divisions inhabiting rocky and sandy shores respectively, though a number of species are common to both. In each division most of the forms are more or less confined to definite zones in relation to tidal level.

The following include the more important species occurring in the area. Reference to tidal level is approximate.

(1) Rocky shores. Living under stones or among algae and in pools

Tidal zone	Species
H.W.S. and above	<i>Orchestia gammarella</i>
H.W.N.	<i>Marinogammarus marinus</i> , <i>Orchestia mediterranea</i> , <i>Hyale prevosti</i>
M.T.L.	<i>Marinogammarus marinus</i> , <i>M. obtusatus</i> , <i>M. finmarchicus</i> , <i>Hyale prevosti</i>
L.W.N.	<i>Stenothoë monoculoides</i> , <i>Apherusa jurinei</i> , <i>Melita palmata</i> , <i>Marinogammarus obtusatus</i> , <i>M. finmarchicus</i> , <i>Hyale prevosti</i> , <i>Amphithoë rubricata</i>
L.W.S.	<i>Stenothoë monoculoides</i> , <i>Apherusa jurinei</i> , <i>Gammarellus homari</i> , <i>Tritaeta gibbosa</i> , <i>Aora typica</i> , <i>Lembos websteri</i> , <i>Eurystheus erythrophthalmus</i> , <i>Amphithoë rubricata</i> , <i>Jassa falcata</i> , <i>J. ocia</i> , <i>Parajassa pelagica</i> , <i>Corophium bonelli</i> , <i>Caprella acanthifera</i>

(2) Sandy shores

(a) Fine sand. All burrowing species

Tidal zone	Species
H.W.S.	<i>Talitrus saltator</i> , <i>Talorchestia deshayesei</i>
H.W.N.	<i>Haustorius arenarius</i>
M.T.L.	<i>Bathyporeia pelagica</i> , <i>Urothoë brevicornis</i> , <i>Pontocrates arenarius</i>
L.W.N.	<i>Bathyporeia pelagica</i> , <i>Urothoë brevicornis</i> , <i>Pontocrates arenarius</i> , <i>P. norvegicus</i>
L.W.S.	<i>Bathyporeia elegans</i> , <i>Urothoë brevicornis</i> , <i>Pontocrates arenarius</i> , <i>P. norvegicus</i>

(b) Muddy sand. Some burrowing species, but many found among algae at low water

Tidal zone	Species
H.W.S.	—
H.W.N.	<i>Corophium volutator</i>
M.T.L.	<i>C. volutator</i>
L.W.N.	<i>Melita palmata</i> , <i>Gammarus locusta</i>
L.W.S.	<i>Ampelisca brevicornis</i> , <i>Bathyporeia guilliamsoniana</i> , <i>Urothoë elegans</i> , <i>Harpinia antennaria</i> , <i>Perioculodes longimanus</i> , <i>Apherusa cirrus</i> , <i>A. bispinosa</i> , <i>Nototropis swammerdami</i> , <i>Melita hergensis</i> , <i>Gammarus locusta</i> , <i>Dexamine thea</i> , <i>Ericthonius brasiliensis</i> , <i>Corophium crassicornis</i>

The presence of muddy sand above low-water mark always indicates that the locality is sheltered from winds and currents and it is probably the shelter factor that favours the occurrence of most of the species in list (2b).

List (2a) was mainly compiled from collections made on the fine sand of Port Erin Bay. It may be compared with the data given for Kames Bay, Millport, by Watkin (1941), which may be set out as follows:

Tidal zone	Species
H.W.S.	
H.W.N.	<i>Bathyporeia pilosa</i> , <i>Haustorius arenarius</i>
M.T.L.	<i>Bathyporeia pelagica</i> , <i>Urothoë brevicornis</i> , <i>Pontocrates norvegicus</i>
L.W.N.	<i>Bathyporeia pelagica</i> , <i>B. elegans</i> , <i>Urothoë brevicornis</i> , <i>Pontocrates arenarius</i> , <i>P. norvegicus</i>
L.W.S.	<i>Bathyporeia guilliamsoniana</i> , <i>B. elegans</i> , <i>Urothoë brevicornis</i> , <i>Pontocrates arenarius</i> , <i>P. norvegicus</i>

As Watkin was not concerned with the Talitridae it is evident that on the whole the two beaches show a similar amphipod fauna and zonation. The most striking difference is that *Bathyporeia pilosa* is present abundantly at Kames Bay but is absent from Port Erin Bay. This may be due to the absence of suitable ground about H.W.N. at Port Erin. The species probably occurs on the sandy shores at the north end of the Isle of Man, since it has been recorded from Millport and from the west coast of Wales. The density of population is generally lower at Port Erin than at Millport.

Colman (1940) investigated the faunas of intertidal seaweeds including *Laminaria digitata* holdfasts. It is interesting to compare the results for Plymouth and the Isle of Man for the latter habitat.

AMPHIPODA FROM *LAMINARIA* HOLDFASTS

Plymouth

<i>Stenothenoë monoculoides</i>
<i>Apherusa jurinei</i>
<i>Tritaeta gibbosa</i>
<i>Lembos websteri</i>
<i>Eurystheus erythrophthalmus</i>
<i>Amphithoë rubricata</i>
<i>Jassa falcata</i>
<i>Caprella acanthifera</i>
<i>Leucothenoë incisa</i>
<i>Elasmopus rapax</i>
<i>Microdeutopus damnoniensis</i>
<i>M. chelifer</i>
<i>Microjassa cumbrensis</i>
<i>Podocerus variegatus</i>
<i>Caprella linearis</i>

Isle of Man

<i>Stenothenoë monoculoides</i>
<i>Apherusa jurinei</i>
<i>Tritaeta gibbosa</i>
<i>Lembos websteri</i>
<i>Eurystheus erythrophthalmus</i>
<i>Amphithoë rubricata</i>
<i>Jassa falcata</i>
<i>Caprella acanthifera</i>
<i>Nannonyx goësi</i>
<i>Orchomene humilis</i>
<i>Gitana sarsi</i>
<i>Leucothenoë spinicarpa</i>
<i>Lilljeborgia brevicornis</i>
<i>Apherusa bispinosa</i>
<i>Dexamine thea</i>
<i>Hyale prevosti</i>
<i>Aora typica</i>
<i>Pleonexes gammaroides</i>
<i>Jassa ocia</i>
<i>Parajassa pelagica</i>
<i>Erichthonius brasiliensis</i>
<i>Corophium bonelli</i>

Allowing for the fact that the investigations at Port Erin were more extensive and that a number of species were collected once only the two lists are very similar. Eight out of fifteen species recorded at Plymouth occur in the same habitat at Port Erin, and of the remaining seven *Leucothoë incisa*, *Elasmopus rapax*, *Microdeutopus chelifer* and *Podocerus variegatus* have not been recorded from the Isle of Man. It is evident that this habitat is an important one, as the population of the holdfasts is often very large. According to Colman there may be as many as 175 amphipods per 100 g. of damp weed. I have several times obtained 300 or more individuals from six medium-sized holdfasts of a total weight of about 300 g.

Goodhart & Harrison (1940) gave a list of six amphipods found on the shore above L.W.S. at Oldany Harbour, Sutherland. These were *Ampelisca spinimana*, *Harpinia antennaria*, *Leucothoë spinicarpa*, *Coremapus versiculatus*, *Phtisica marina* and *Caprella acanthifera*. With two exceptions they had not been recorded elsewhere between tide-marks. It was suggested as a possible explanation of this distribution that these species occurred above low-water mark only on coasts washed by the North Atlantic Drift.

At Port Erin four of these species occur and they have all been found above low-water mark, *Caprella acanthifera* sometimes abundantly. *Ampelisca spinimana* and *Coremapus versiculatus* have not been recorded from the area. The water near the coasts of the Isle of Man is considerably less saline than unaltered Atlantic water. There is a gradual diminution in surface salinity from St George's Channel towards the Lancashire coast, indicating a drift from south to north through the Irish Sea. The mean value near Port Erin is 34·1‰ (Proudman, 1946). There is probably no current from the North Channel reaching the Isle of Man. In view of these facts I do not think that the hypothesis of Goodhart and Harrison can be maintained.

It is unlikely that temperature or the time of occurrence of spring tides are controlling factors, since spring tides occur during the hottest part of the day in the north of Scotland (Reid, 1935).

It is more likely that the intertidal distribution of some amphipods is regulated by the amount of shelter available. All the records of the four species mentioned above in the Isle of Man were from locations affording a good deal of shelter from heavy seas, and which consequently contained a large amount of silt, and it is probably this last factor that the amphipods find favourable. In this connexion it is interesting to note that in Port St Mary Outer Harbour, which is almost completely protected from wave action, the sand at L.W.S. is rather muddy and contains among other species *Urothoë elegans*, *Harpinia antennaria*, *Perioculodes longimanus* and *Podalirius typicus*, none of which is frequently found above low-water mark.

It is possible that the scarcity of intertidal records from other districts is merely due to the comparative lack of intensive collecting.

Brackish-Water and Estuarine Habitats

It will be convenient to describe three locations in the area in which the distribution of the amphipods is affected by variations in salinity.

Spaldrick

This location is situated at the north side of Port Erin Bay. It consists of a rocky beach with a small fresh-water stream emptying on to the beach over a fall just above H.W.S., and running into the sea through stones and boulders covered with *Fucus* and *Ascophyllum*. In the summer the stream is often reduced to a mere trickle. The animals living in the stream are therefore subjected to considerable variations in salinity, especially during spring tides, from almost fresh water at low tide when the stream is in flood to almost full salinity at high tide when the stream is low. In winter the salinity under the fall reaches about 17% at H.W.S. The whole tidal zone will be subjected to these extremes for varying periods, the inhabitants of the topmost zone living in fresh water for most of the time and those of the lowest zone in sea water except for short periods at L.W.S. The length of the beach from high- to low-water mark is about 70 yards.

Brewery Beach

This location is situated just east of Gansey. A fresh-water stream enters the shore through a tunnel just above H.W.S. and runs over rock with scattered stones to below H.W.N., the remainder of its course over the shore being over fine sand with a number of flat stones down to L.W.N. The amphipods occur under the stones. The stream is rather larger than that at Spaldrick. The distance from high- to low-water mark is about 120 yards. Fig. 1 shows the relative distributions of the amphipod species found in these two streams.

Salinity conditions are approximately the same at both locations.

It will be seen that the zonation of species common to both streams is generally similar. At Spaldrick the presence of *Marinogammarus obtusatus* and *M. finmarchicus* may be regarded as accidental since both species are much more abundant outside the limits of the stream. They are evidently able to tolerate almost fresh water for some hours at a time. *Hyale prevosti* and *Melita palmata* are also more abundant away from the stream at both locations. *Marinogammarus marinus* is abundant both in and away from the streams, but extends to a lower level on the shore where there is fresh-water influence. The remaining species are confined to the area of the streams. At both places the brackish-water type of *Gammarus duebeni* occurs from about H.W.S. to H.W.N. At Spaldrick this species also occurs for some distance up the stream to a height of at least about 100 ft. above sea-level. Since the stream enters the shore over a fall there is a distinct break in the distribution of *G. duebeni*, and presumably the animals found above the fall belong to the fresh-water type.

The species is apparently absent above the shore at Brewery Beach since a number of collections in the stream failed to produce any. I am unable to give any reason for its absence from the upper reaches.

Marinogammarus pirloti occupies much the same zone as *M. marinus* at Brewery Beach but is absent from Spaldrick, and *Gammarus zaddachi salinus* occurs from about M.T.L. to L.W.N. at Brewery Beach but not at Spaldrick. Since the salinity conditions are much the same in both streams some other factor must control their distribution and the most obvious one is the nature of

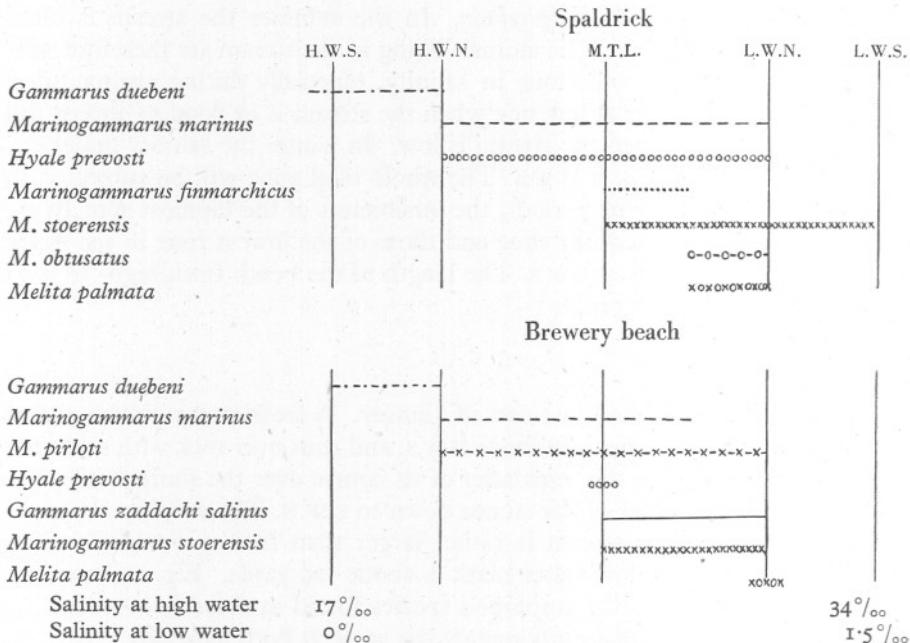


Fig. 1. The relative distributions of various amphipods in the streams at Spaldrick and Brewery Beach. The vertical lines indicate the tidal level. Limits for each species are only approximate.

the ground over which the streams flow. At Brewery Beach the stream flows over sand from just below H.W.N. to low-water mark, while at Spaldrick the whole course is over rocks and through boulders. It is possible that *Marinogammarus pirloti* and *Gammarus zaddachi* can establish themselves only where fine deposits are present.

The Silverburn

This is the only stream in the area of this survey with a distinct estuary. It is a small river which enters the sea through Castletown Harbour. At L.W.S. the whole of the estuary is emptied of sea water. The length of the tidal zone is about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile but the upper 400 yards of this zone is tidal only when high tide at

Liverpool reaches 28 ft. or more above datum, that is during H.W.S. This effect is due to the stream passing over a weir above which neap tides do not reach. The amphipod fauna lives among algae and fresh-water vegetation and under stones on the bottom of the stream and on the banks. Those animals which live in the stream below the weir will be subjected to considerable salinity changes twice daily, the range depending on the distance from the

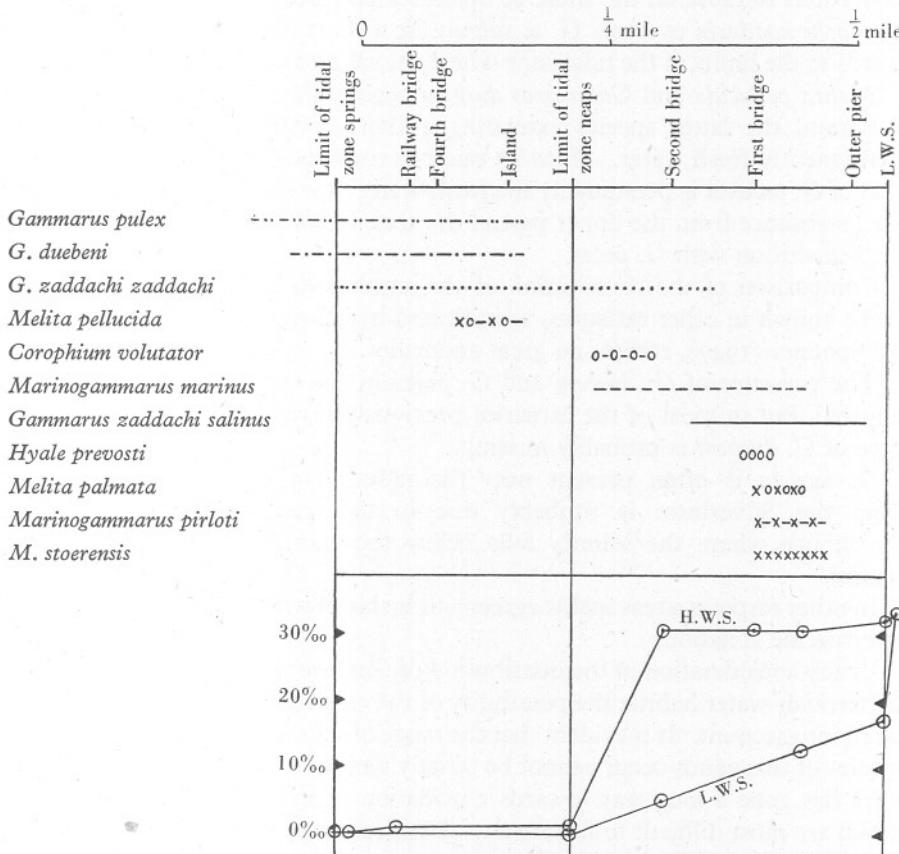


Fig. 2. The relative distribution of the amphipods in the Silverburn. The salinity diagram is based on samples taken near the bottom with a reversing water-bottle.

harbour mouth. Individuals living on the banks above the stream will not experience the lower limits of the salinity range. Above the weir the animals will remain in fresh water for long periods but will at intervals experience a slight rise in salinity. The distribution of the amphipods in the Silverburn is indicated in Fig. 2.

The species which inhabit that part of the estuary which is subjected to a wide range in salinity, i.e. the region below the upper limit of neap tides,

occupy zones comparable to those which they inhabit on the shore. *Marinogammarus marinus*, *M. stoeensis*, *M. pirloti*, *Hyale prevosti* and *Melita palmata* are confined to this region. Their distribution may be compared with that shown in Fig. 1.

Gammarus zaddachi salinus is confined to the region in which the salinity at high water rises to 33‰ at the bottom, and in this respect experiences similar conditions to those on the shore at Spaldwick and Brewery Beach. *Gammarus zaddachi zaddachi* overlaps *G. z. salinus* for a short distance but extends upwards to the limits of the tidal zone where the salinity does not rise above 1‰.

Melita pellucida and *Gammarus duebeni* occupy the region of small salinity variation, the latter species extending a short distance into the region of permanently fresh water. Since its range corresponds with the lower part of that of *G. pulex* it is presumably the fresh-water type (Reid, 1939). The reason for its absence from the upper part of the river is unknown but it may be due to competition with *G. pulex*.

Comparison of the distribution of the amphipods in the Silverburn with those known in other estuaries, as indicated by Bassindale (1942) and revised by Spooner (1947), reveals no great anomalies.

The presence of *G. duebeni* and *G. pulex* in the same zone appears to be unusual, but in most of the estuaries previously investigated the fresh-water type of *G. duebeni* is probably missing.

G. locusta is often present near the mouths of estuaries. Its absence from the Silverburn is probably due to the steep salinity gradient at the mouth where the salinity falls below the normal lower limit for the species.

In other respects a reasonable agreement is shown with previous descriptions of estuarine zonation.

In any consideration of the distribution of *Gammarus* species in an estuarine or brackish-water habitat the possibility of the existence of local races must be taken into account. It is evident that the range of salinities in which the various species of this genus occur cannot be strictly defined at present, though recent work has gone a long way towards elucidation of this problem. The species which are most difficult to fit into any classification of habitats are *G. duebeni*, *G. zaddachi* and *G. locusta*. There appear to be two types of *G. duebeni* adapted respectively to brackish and fresh water, but they cannot be separated by any morphological criterion (Reid, 1939). *G. zaddachi*, on the other hand, may be grouped according to external characters into three subspecies (Spooner, 1947, and Segerstråle, 1947). *G. locusta* is a marine species and is usually intolerant of salinities below about 28‰ but in some locations, as in the Baltic (Segerstråle, 1946), it lives in greatly reduced salinities.

It seems probable that the genus *Gammarus* is in a state of active evolution. There is evidently more than one form of each of the three species mentioned and even where no alteration in external characters has taken place there

appear to be physiological races. Huxley (1942, p. 279) suggested that the explanation of the occurrence of *G. duebeni* in the fresh waters of Ireland lies in its adoption of a peculiar habitat in atypical conditions at the margin of its range, an occurrence that has been observed in other animals. Salinity is the most obvious factor controlling the evolution of races in the genus and it is not unlikely that in regions of very gradual salinity change forms have evolved which are adapted to different conditions from those in which the parent species is found. These forms may then be able to colonize new areas and, in the absence of interspecific competition, to establish themselves. The presence of *G. duebeni* in the fresh waters of Ireland and its virtual absence from those of England may be due to the fact that *G. pulex* is a more successful competitor but has never become established in Ireland.

The manner in which an amphipod adapted to brackish water extends its range is unknown. There is no possibility of transport of the eggs since they are always carried by the female until hatched. Some species can tolerate high salinities for long periods and can even be bred in sea water in the laboratory (Sexton, 1928), and it is possible that they may occasionally be carried from one estuary to another by way of the sea; however, there are few authentic records of the capture of brackish-water species under fully marine conditions. The most probable method of transport from one brackish-water situation to another is on the bodies of birds as suggested by Segerstråle (1946).

SUMMARY

A survey was made during 1946 covering the Amphipoda of the south end of the Isle of Man from an ecological aspect. The object was to revise the records of the area and to obtain additional information about the habitats of the species found.

The area in which the survey took place was within a radius of 10 miles from Port Erin.

Various sorts of gear were used for collection offshore and it is concluded that the fine-meshed dredge is the most useful instrument for collecting amphipods.

A systematic treatment of the species found includes a summary of records regarding habitat for each species.

It is suggested that the Amphipoda may be of greater economic importance than has previously been realized.

A discussion of offshore, intertidal, and brackish-water habitats includes lists of the more important species obtained grouped according to type of ground and zonation with regard to tidal level and salinity. The importance of offshore species is assessed on a basis of the average number of individuals collected per haul.

Comparison of the zonation of littoral and estuarine species with that known from other areas reveals a general agreement.

The existence of more than one form of several species of the genus *Gammarus* is discussed and it is suggested that they are in an active state of evolution.

I am indebted to Prof. J. H. Orton for encouragement and discussion, and to Mr G. M. Spooner for allowing me to read a proof of his recent paper.

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APPENDIX I

ADDITIONS TO THE FAUNA OF THE ISLE OF MAN

The following species are here recorded for the first time from the area:

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| <i>Acidostoma obesum</i> (Bate) | <i>Gammarus pulex</i> (L.) |
| <i>Nannonyx spinimanus</i> Walker | <i>Marinogammarus finmarchicus</i> (Dahl) |
| <i>Tryphosa sarsi</i> Bonnier | <i>M. stoeensis</i> (Reid) |
| <i>Tryphosia longipes</i> (Bate & Westwood) | <i>Pectenogammarus planicrurus</i> Reid |
| <i>Ampelisca diadema</i> (Costa) | <i>Microdeutopus damnoniensis</i> Bate |
| <i>Bathyporeia gracilis</i> G. O. Sars | <i>Eurystheus melanops</i> (G. O. Sars) |
| <i>Urothoë elegans</i> Bate | <i>Protomedieia fasciata</i> Kröyer |
| <i>Harpinia pectinata</i> G. O. Sars | <i>Isaea montagui</i> Milne-Edwards |
| <i>Amphilochus spence-batei</i> Stebbing | <i>Sunamphithoë pelagica</i> (Milne-Edwards) |
| <i>Metopa borealis</i> G. O. Sars | <i>Biancolina cuniculus</i> Stebbing |
| <i>M. pusilla</i> G. O. Sars | <i>Unciola planipes</i> Norman |
| <i>Laphystius sturionis</i> Kröyer | <i>Corophium crassicornis</i> Bruzelius |
| <i>Monoculodes subnudus</i> Norman | <i>C. affine</i> Bruzelius |
| <i>Calliopius crenulatus</i> Chevreux & Fage | <i>Parvipalpus capillaceus</i> (Chevreux) |
| <i>Parapleustes monocuspis</i> (G. O. Sars) | <i>Caprella acutifrons</i> Latreille |
| <i>Epimeria cornigera</i> (J. C. Fabricius) | <i>C. frettensis</i> Stebbing |
| <i>Cheirocratus intermedius</i> G. O. Sars | <i>Themisto abyssorum</i> (Boeck) |
| <i>Melita hergensis</i> Reid | |

APPENDIX II

OTHER RECORDS AND CORRECTIONS

The following species have been recorded from the area previously but were not collected during the course of this survey:

<i>Normanion quadrimanus</i> (Bate & Westwood)	<i>Parapleustes assimilis</i> (G. O. Sars)
<i>Harpinia laevis</i> G. O. Sars	<i>Calliopius laeviusculus</i> Kröyer
<i>Peltocoxa marioni</i> Catta	<i>Ericthonius difformis</i> Milne-Edwards
	<i>Siphonoecetes colleti</i> Boeck

The following species have been recorded incorrectly from the area (Marine Fauna of the Isle of Man, 1937, and additions in *Annual Reports*, Marine Biological Station, Port Erin):

Amphilochoides odontonyx Boeck. Walker's original record was named in accordance with Sars (1895), and should have been referred to *A. serratipes* (Norman).

Apherusa ovalipes Norman & Scott. Examination of the specimens in the collection referred to this species shows that they are all *A. bispinosa* (Bate).

Gammarus campylops Leach. These were probably immature specimens of *G. locusta* and possibly of *G. zaddachi*. *G. campylops* is now a doubtful species (Sexton & Spooner, 1940).

Leptocheirus pilosus Zaddach. Walker's original record refers to *L. pectinatus* Norman.

Jassa dentex (Czerniavski). The forms referred to this species should now be included under *J. falcata* (Montagu).

APPENDIX III
RECORD OF HAULS TAKEN OFFSHORE

Serial no.	Date	Position	Type of bottom or contents of haul	No. of species	No. of individuals	Depth (m.)	Gear used
1	29. iii. 46	$\frac{3}{4}$ mile W. of Bradda Head	Coarse sand	1	1	27	Naturalist's dredge
2	8. iv. 46	$\frac{3}{4}$ mile N. of Kitterland	Algae on sand and broken shell	6	13	22	N.D.
4	10. iv. 46	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile N. of Fleshwick	Stony gravel	7	119	15	Small fine-meshed dredge
5	12. iv. 46	1 mile N. of Kitterland	Coarse sand and broken shell	5	36	27	N.D.
6	12. iv. 46	Inside Port Erin Bay	Fine sand with algae	8	22	6-9	Small F.-M.D.
7	16. iv. 46	$\frac{3}{4}$ mile N.W. of Bay Fine	Hydroids on broken shell	8	71	27	N.D.
8	17. iv. 46	1 mile N. of Kitterland	Coarse sand and broken shell	7	61	27	N.D.
9	24. iv. 46	Mouth of Port Erin Bay	Fine sand with algae	7	24	9-13	D-net
10	24. iv. 46	Inside Port Erin Bay	Fine sand with weed	12	36	4-9	D-net
11	25. iv. 46	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile W.S.W. of Bradda	Coarse sand and broken shell	7	14	29	N.D.
12	26. iv. 46	1 mile W.N.W. of Bradda	Muddy sand and broken shell	6	9	29	D-net
13	26. iv. 46	Inside Port Erin Bay	Algae on sand	10	34	4-9	D-net
14	1. v. 46	$1\frac{1}{2}$ miles W.N.W. of Bradda	Muddy sand and broken shell	8	14	33	N.D.
16	3. v. 46	3 miles W.N.W. of Charran	Muddy sand and broken shell	6	21	33	Small F.-M.D.
17	3. v. 46	Mouth of Port Erin Bay	Fine sand with algae	10	27	9-13	D-net
18	8. v. 46	2 miles W.N.W. of Charran	Muddy sand and broken shell	18	46	31	Small F.-M.D.
19	10. v. 46	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.W. of Fleshwick	Fine sand with weed	5	5	11-15	Small F.-M.D.
20	10. v. 46	Off Raglan Pier, Port Erin Bay	Fine sand with weed	12	158	2-4	Small F.-M.D.
21	13. v. 46	50 yards off Bay Fine	Sand and stony gravel	15	170	11-15	Small F.-M.D.
22	13. v. 46	N. side of Port Erin Bay	Fine gravel and sand	14	68	18-21	Small F.-M.D.
23	15. v. 46	2 miles W.N.W. of Bradda	Muddy sand and broken shell	15	40	33	Small F.-M.D.

24	17. v. 46	50 yards off Bradda	Stony gravel	4	7	22-27	Small F.-M.D.
26	20. v. 46	N. side of Port Erin Bay	Fine gravel and sand	29	114	7-15	Small F.-M.D.
27	20. v. 46	Inside Port Erin Breakwater	Fine sand with weed	28	156	11	Small F.-M.D.
28	24. v. 46	6 miles W.N.W. of Fleshwick	Muddy sand	6	20	46	Small F.-M.D.
29	14. vi. 46	400 yards off Bay Fine	Sand and fine stony gravel	15	22	18	Small F.-M.D.
30	14. vi. 46	Off Raglan Pier	Fine sand with weed	5	162	2-4	Small F.-M.D.
31	15. vi. 46	Bay Fine to Port Erin Breakwater	Algae on sand and gravel	5	6	18-11	Otter trawl
32	19. vi. 46	$\frac{3}{4}$ mile W.N.W. of Bradda	Muddy sand and broken shell	25	81	29	Small F.-M.D.
33	19. vi. 46	N. side of Port Erin Bay	Sand and fine gravel	18	76	15-18	Small F.-M.D.
34	21. vi. 46	$2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. of Bradda	Muddy sand and broken shell	24	46	33	Small F.-M.D.
35	21. vi. 46	$1\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. by N. of Bradda	Muddy sand and broken shell	9	15	31	Small F.-M.D.
36	24. vi. 46	2 miles N.W. of Kitterland	Coarse sand and broken shell	18	60	31	Small F.-M.D.
37	24. vi. 46	$2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. by W. of Kitterland	Muddy sand and broken shell	10	24	33	Small F.-M.D.
38	26. vi. 46	$2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W.N.W. of Kitterland	Muddy sand and broken shell	9	12	31	Small F.-M.D.
39	26. vi. 46	2 miles W.N.W. of Charran	Muddy sand and broken shell	13	30	33	Small F.-M.D.
40	1. vii. 46	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.N.W. of Calf Stack	Coarse sand and broken shell	20	128	33	Small F.-M.D.
41	1. vii. 46	Bay Fine to Breakwater	Algae on sand and gravel	5	15	18-11	Otter trawl
42	3. vii. 46	$3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. of Bradda	Coarse sand	6	33	35	Small F.-M.D.
43	8. vii. 46	3 miles N. by W. of Calf Stack	Hydroids on coarse sand and shells	6	10	33	Small F.-M.D.
44	8. vii. 46	2 miles W. by S. of Bradda	Coarse sand and broken shell	8	11	31	Small F.-M.D.
45	10. vii. 46	Bradda Head to Breakwater	Algae on fine sand	6	42	18-11	Otter trawl
46	11. vii. 46	Bay Fine to Breakwater	Algae on sand and gravel	8	29	18-11	Otter trawl
48	12. vii. 46	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile N. of Fleshwick	Fine stony gravel	14	132	11-15	Small F.-M.D.

APPENDIX III (*cont.*)

Serial no.	Date	Position	Type of bottom or contents of haul	No. of species	No. of individuals	Depth (m.)	Gear used
49	16. vii. 46	½ mile N. of Bay Fine	Sand and fine gravel	7	18	15-18	Small F.-M.D.
50	16. vii. 46	Mouth of Port Erin Bay	Fine sand with weed	10	22	11-15	Small F.-M.D.
51	24. vii. 46	2 miles S. of Kitterland	Hydroids on shell gravel	6	116	18-22	Otter trawl
53	26. vii. 46	¾ mile W. of Bradda	<i>Nemertesia</i> on shell	4	8	29	On long line
54	1. viii. 46	5 miles N.W. by W. of Bradda	Muddy sand	13	46	59	Large F.-M.D.
55	1. viii. 46	5 miles N.W. by W. of Bradda	Hydroids on muddy sand	7	56	55	Scallop dredge
56	8. viii. 46	6 miles W. of Port Erin	Muddy sand	14	30	61	Large F.-M.D.
57	8. viii. 46	6 miles W. of Port Erin	Hydroids on muddy sand	9	38	64	S.D.
58	16. viii. 46	1½ miles W.N.W. of Bradda	Muddy sand and broken shell	18	28	31	Large F.-M.D.
59	16. viii. 46	Bradda Head to Breakwater	Algae on sand	13	32	18-21	Otter trawl
60	16. viii. 46	Bay Fine to Breakwater	Algae on sand and gravel	12	71	18-21	Otter trawl
61	20. viii. 46	3 miles S.E. of Kitterland	Hydroids on stones	14	123	37	S.D.
62	20. viii. 46	3 miles S.E. of Kitterland	Hydroids on stones and gravel	9	26	37	Large F.-M.D.
63	21. viii. 46	2½ miles W. of Port Erin	Coarse sand and broken shell	11	21	33	Large F.-M.D.
64	26. viii. 46	8 miles W.N.W. of Port Erin	Mud	5	11	82	Young fish trawl
65	26. viii. 46	8 miles W. ½ N. of Bradda	Muddy sand	10	24	82	Large F.-M.D.
66	26. viii. 46	8 miles W. by N. of Bradda	Hydroids on muddy sand	11	46	82	Otter trawl
67	2. ix. 46	5 miles S. of Spanish Head	Sponges on <i>Modiolus</i>	4	20	60	N.D.
68	2. ix. 46	5 miles S. of Spanish Head	Hydroids on <i>Modiolus</i>	13	61	60	N.D.
69	4. ix. 46	Bay Fine to Breakwater	Sand and fine stony gravel	19	108	18-21	Bottom tow-net
70	11. ix. 46	Bay Fine to Breakwater	Sand and gravel	33	325	15-21	Bottom tow-net
71	20. ix. 46	Mouth of Port Erin Bay	Fine sand with weed	14	85	7-15	Bottom tow-net
72	20. ix. 46	Mouth of Port Erin Bay	Algae on sand	16	214	7-15	Otter trawl
73	24. ix. 46	1 mile N. of Bay Fine	Coarse sand and broken shell	20	57	26	Large F.-M.D.
74	25. ix. 46	400 yards off Bay Fine	Sand and fine gravel	25	178	18	Large F.-M.D.

75	30. ix. 46	4½ miles S.W. by W. of Calf Stack	Coarse sand and broken shell	13	48	55	Large F.-M.D.
76	1. x. 46	1½ miles W. of Charran	Muddy sand	8	25	31	Large F.-M.D.
77	3. x. 46	8½ miles N.W. by N. of Bradda	Mud	3	8	88	Large F.-M.D.
78	7. x. 46	3 miles W.N.W. of Dalby	Muddy sand and broken shell	10	30	38	Large F.-M.D.
79	7. x. 46	½ mile W. of Cronk-ny-Arrey-Laa	Fine stony gravel	9	23	18	Large F.-M.D.
80	10. x. 46	50 yards off S.W. of Calf	Coarse sand	2	2	18	Large F.-M.D.
81	10. x. 46	1½ miles N. of Calf Stack	Hydroids on sand and shells	24	192	33	N.D.
82	14. x. 46	2½ miles W.N.W. of Charran	Muddy sand and broken shell	15	29	33	Large F.-M.D.
83	22. x. 46	400 yards N. of Bay Fine	Submerged wood	4	108	18	Otter trawl
84	23. x. 46	½ mile W. of Bradda	Muddy sand and broken shell	25	97	27	Large F.-M.D.
85	29. x. 46	Breakwater to Castle Rock	Sand and fine gravel	27	536	11-15	Bottom tow-net
87	29. x. 46	Inside Port Erin Bay	Fine sand	10	204	2-4	Large F.-M.D.
88	15. xi. 46	½ mile N. of Bay Fine	Algae on sand and broken shell	6	30	22	S.D.
89	16. xi. 46	Inside Port Erin Bay	On dead fish	1	50	4	Lobster pot
90	29. xi. 46	2½ miles W. by S. of Bradda	Coarse sand and broken shell	17	37	33	Large F.-M.D.
91	18. iv. 47	1½ miles N. of Kitterland	Coarse sand and broken shell	20	120	31	Large F.-M.D.
92	5. v. 47	2½ miles N.W. of Bradda	Muddy sand and broken shell	16	55	33	Large F.-M.D.
93	7. v. 47	2 miles W.N.W. of Bradda	Muddy sand and broken shell	14	46	33	Large F.-M.D.
94	9. v. 47	1 mile N.W. of Bay Fine	Coarse sand and broken shell	16	55	29	Large F.-M.D.
95	12. v. 47	Inside Port Erin Bay	Fine sand	6	48	8	Large F.-M.D.
96	12. v. 47	Off Castle Rock	Sand and fine gravel	12	78	8	Large F.-M.D.
97	13. v. 47	5½ miles N.W. by W. of Bradda	Muddy sand	8	101	59	Large F.-M.D.
98	16. x. 47	9 miles W.N.W. of Bradda	Mud	7	60	84	Young fish trawl