

FAUNAL LIST

	Boulders and sand, Intertidal zone.	Black mud.	Sandy mud.	Boulders & gravel, Intertidal zone.	Sand, gravel & mud, Intertidal zone.	Gravel.	Sandy mud.	Gravel and rock, Intertidal zone.	Mud and sand, Intertidal zone.	Rocky and sandy bottom.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Henricia sanguinolenta</i> (O. F. Muller) 12 specimens -----						x				
<i>Strongylocentrotus drobachiensis</i> (O. F. Muller) 1 specimen -----			x							
CRUSTACEA.										
<i>Cancer irroratus</i> Say -----		x	x			x				x
<i>Hyas coarctatus</i> Leach -----										x
<i>Leptocheirus pinguis</i> (Stimpson) -----			x							
<i>Libinia emarginata</i> Leach (new to N. S.) 1 specimen -----										x
<i>Pagurus acadianus</i> Benedict 41 specimens -----		x	x							
<i>Pagurus longicarpus</i> Say, 6 specimens shells encrusted with <i>Hydractinia echinata</i> (Fleming) -----						x				x
<i>Pagurus pubescens</i> Kroyer 2 specimens -----			x							
CHORDATA.										
<i>Boltenia ovifera</i> (L) 1 specimen Bay of Fundy; collected by fishermen in deep water off Digby -----										

BOTTOM ENVIRONMENT.

Analysis of the data given in the preceding table will show that different types of sea bottom are occupied by assemblages of animals which are almost as sharply contrasted in composition as are the land faunas of deserts and swamps. On land some plants can live only on wet marshy ground; other groups require dry uplands, and some flourish only on rocky slopes; while over great areas which support a rich flora trees cannot exist. The groupings of land animals is controlled in the same way directly by the character of the soil and indirectly by the plant life which itself is almost wholly influenced by surface