

14th dredge Approx 800 meters N.N.W Iceberg Point on Lopez Island,

2 bushels of pebbles of two species. 1/10 percent rocks. From rocks took several Chitons but all small 7 m.m. no large forms. They could be considered uncommon. In fact the crabs and other forms were all smaller in size than the previous dredges.

On Iceberg Point found the usual form with the addition of Mitella polymera in limited numbers in crevasses on direct exposure of the coast. Kartharina tunicata and Mopalia muscosa dominant forms. Lepidochiton lineata as in usual number. Only one Cryptochiton <sup>stepleyi</sup> taken which measured 160 x 105 mm. One Grampus rectipinna surfaced continually during our stay at Iceberg point. It worked off shore south of the Point. A loud gushing of air is heard when the whale breaks water. The following forms of Chitons were collected from the low tide level at Iceberg Point, among the heavily <sup>alga</sup> covered rocks on the point.

- 1- 6-28-49 Lepidochiton lineata
- 2- 6-28-49 " "
- 3- 6-28-49 " "
- 4- 6-28-49 " "
- 5- 6-28-49 " "
- 6- 6-28-49 " "
- 7- 6-28-49 " "
- 8- 6-28-49 " "
- 9- 6-28-49 " "

July 2, 1949

False Bay, San Juan Island, San Juan Co., Washington

Collected Chitons from east side of channel as of previous days collecting. These Chitons, as well as all other Chitons collected from False Bay, were taken from two tide pools at the point where barrier sand bars joins the east side of the channel, or point A (see map) where the low tides expose an island-like mass of glaucous rock immediately adjoining the mainland. These tide pools are the best pools represented in the bay area and represent a fauna similar to that found below tide level. Practically all forms taken from under rocks or in protected places. These forms are as follows:

- 1- 7-2-49 to 7-7-2-49 Mopalia muscosa
- 8- 7-2-49 to 20-7-2-49 " lignosa
- 21- 7-2-49 to 26-7-2-49 " "
- 27- 7-2-49 to 31-7-2-49 " ciliata
- 32- 7-2-49 to 33-7-2-49 " ciliata (?)
- 34- 7-2-49 to 70-7-2-49 Tonnicella lineata
- 71- 7-2-49 Kartharina tunicata
- 72- 7-2-49 to 73-7-2-49 Mopalia ciliata
- 74- 7-2-49 to 82-7-2-49 Tonnicella lineata
- 82- 7-2-49 to 109-7-2-49 Lepidochiton raymondi

The Mopalia muscosa had the greatest latitude of range. Kartharina tunicata the dominant form in tide pools and at the low tide zone. Tonnicella lineata dominant under rocks and were, however, found in exposed situations but