

Station 2-7-21-49 Hard sandy bottom in cleared area among submerged algae. Results as follows: (Approx  $\frac{1}{10}$  m. surface 10 m deep) clam shell dredge. 80% zosteria. approx 1200 meter station (sample = 2(1)-7-21-49)

250 ml water displacement of mass 80% of which was live zosteria. 2% gravel, 80% live zosteria and 18% roots of zosteria, 2 worm tubes. The following figures converted to not account for above surface growth.  
(60 ml displacement, gravel 4% <sup>plant</sup> wood 94 P.; 2% worm tubes)  
1 macoma nasula (live) 8 x 5 m.m.

Station 3-7-21-49 Rock surface in 5 meters of water. Time approx 11:00. Tide up to 700 meter station. Results as follows. clam shell dredge 40% zosteria approx. 1270

150 ml water displacement. no gravel, no shell (dead), no wood but 100% red algae tubes. Live material consists of 2 shells and 5 worms. Sample from bare rock surface.

Station 4-7-21-49 Transverse dredge across 1200 m station on transect. Sandy bottom and submerged algae. Results as follows:

Station 5-7-21-49 approx. 40 meters beyond help beds. This dredge suggests algal forms of various depths and is probably representative of low and high points of the outer channels. This station was peculiar in that an excellent collection of corals were found associated with the Strongylocentrotus franciscanus - Argobuccinum group. Results as follows:

Strongylocentrotus franciscanus six large and about  $\frac{1}{4}$  dredge capacity. Dead in some cases.

Strongylocentrotus drabackensis one medium size specimen.

Fusitron oregonensis six specimens mostly large forms.

Balanus mobilis. 3 or 4 large specimens.

" rustriatus few on shells and other debris

Calceostoma numerous

Trichotrophon numerous.

Pecten hercules only 1 cm size specimen only. no large living forms present.