



for *H. oregonensis*. These data were transformed into logs and subjected to t tests, which revealed a significant mean difference [ $t(16) = 2.44$ ,  $p < .05$ ]. Three crabs did not escape within the 15-min observation period and were discarded from the analysis.

Beginning with the 2nd observation day (Crab 2), as a measure of general activity, the number of zone crosses during the 15-min observation period were counted. The mean number of crosses was 28.3 for *H. nudus* and 21.5 for *H. oregonensis*. These differences were not significant [ $t(15) = .99$ ,  $p > .3$ ].

It would appear that in the present situation, *H. nudus*, while no more likely to move than *H. oregonensis*, displayed a faster locomotion, on the average, in its initial escape behavior. Since the escape was from visual stimuli, and since *H. nudus* tend to occupy higher, more exposed shoreline areas, the quicker reaction is not surprising, as it would seem to be adaptive as an anti-predatory response. Further, the more rapid escape of

*H. nudus* does not appear to be due to a greater activity of this species, but rather, to a more specific response to visual stimuli.

#### REFERENCE NOTE

1. Crow, L., & Heath, W. *Comparative behavior of two species of the shore crab (Hemigrapsus)*. Paper presented at the meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Berkeley, Calif., 1965.

#### REFERENCES

- DEHNEL, P. A. Effect of temperature and salinity on the oxygen consumption of two intertidal crabs. *Biological Bulletin*, 1960, **118**, 215-249.
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