agrees with the plankton of the rest of Europe, and the world generally, then the special peculiarities which distinguish it. Before doing so it will be necessary to examine the composition of the plankton. The number of organisms which have been taken in the plankton-collections, *i.e.* in the open water of the lochs, is very considerable. On a scrutiny of the lists of species taken in the plankton-nets it is found that a large number of them must be excluded as not truly belonging to the plankton. This results from the narrow form of most of the larger lakes, which makes it easy for littoral forms to be driven out to the open water during storms. The same effect is produced in broad but shallow lakes by the stirring up of the muds, by which bottom forms become mixed with the true plankton. The plankton is very often impure, but experience teaches what are the true plankton organisms, and, moreover, in the larger lakes very pure collections may be got after a period of calm weather. Excluding casuals, the plankton lists are not very extensive.

The relative frequency of the species in the following lists is indicated by only three terms, *general*, *local*, and *very local*. It is judged that more accurate discrimination is not at present possible.

Zooplankton

Crustacea.—*Diaptomus gracilis*, Sars. General.
D. laciniatus, Lillje. Local.
D. laticeps, Sars. Local.
D. wierzejskii, Richard. Local.
Cyclops strenuus, Fischer. General.
Diaphanosoma brachyurum, Liévin. General.
Holopedium gibberum, Zaddack. General.
Daphnia hyalina, Leydig. General.
Bosmina obtusirostris, Sars. General.
B. longirostris (Müll.). Local.
B. coregoni, Baird. Very local.
Polyphemus pediculus (Linné). General.
Bythotrephes longimanus, Leydig. General.
Leptodora kindtii (Focke). General.

Rotifera.— *Floscularia pelagica*, Rouss. ? Local.
Conochilus volvox, Ehr. General.
C. unicornis, Rouss. General.
Asplanchna priodonta, Gosse. General.
Polyarthra platyptera, Ehr. General.
P. euryptera, Wier. Local.
Triarthra longiseta, Ehr. Local.