

character. Any slight peculiarity in the fauna will be noted under the name of each loch.

In contradistinction to the absence of western species in the fauna of these lochs, is the occurrence in the flora of several Desmids of the western type. These western Desmids, though less numerous than in districts both to the north and south, are in most of the lochs.

*Loch Gown, North and South.*—These very shallow basins had an admixture of littoral species in the plankton, and the numerous Desmids included both pelagic and bog species.

*Loch a' Chroisg.*—The only peculiarities of this loch were the abundance of algæ and of the smaller pelagic animals, such as Rotifera and Protozoa. *Floscularia pelagica*, Rousselet, was abundant.

*Loch Achanalt.*—Owing to its shallow weedy character, littoral species were more numerous than pelagic ones. A species of *Gammarus* was of a bright slaty blue colour. *Ophridium* was abundant on the weeds.

*Loch a' Chulinn.*—Among the Rotifera observed were *Euchlanis lyra*, *E. dilatata*, and *Plæsoma truncatum*. The Desmid *Staurastrum arcticon* was frequent.

*Loch Fannich.*—As in most of our largest lakes, there were skeletons of *Clathrulina elegans* floating in the water. Although this is not a true plankton organism (it lives attached by a stalk to plants), the skeletons have seldom or never been observed during the Lake Survey work except in large lakes, while it has rarely been seen living at the margins of those lakes. The lightness of the skeletons, enabling them to float on fresh water, may serve for the distribution of the species, and small cysts are commonly seen in them. Granting this, their absence from smaller lakes is still unexplained. The only suggestion I can offer is that the lower specific gravity, resulting from the higher temperature of smaller lakes, may prevent the floating of the skeletons, or that the higher temperature may lead to a more rapid decomposition of the material of which they are composed, and so prevent their accumulation in the water.

*Loch Garve*—There was nothing peculiar in the plankton, except the apparent absence of Desmids.

*Loch Luichart.*—In contrast with the neighbouring Loch Garve, Desmids were here abundant, and other algæ were also numerous.

*Loch Achulty.*—Desmids were numerous, including, among species of the western type, *Staurastrum arcticon* and *S. jaculiferum*.

*Loch Kinellan.*—*Ceratium hirundinella* was very abundant, of a form with long divergent middle horns. There were also observed *Volvox globator*, *Asterionella* with very short rays, a species of *Ceriodaphnia*, and a few larvæ of *Corethra*.

*Loch Ussie.*—*Ceratium hirundinella*, of the same form as in Loch Kinellan, was the most abundant organism. This was the only loch in the district in which *Latona setifera* was seen.