

*elegans*, *Micrasterias furcata*, *Staurastrum furcigerum*, *Xanthidium subhastiferum*.

*Loch an Dithreibh.*—*Bosmina obtusirostris*, var. *longispina*, *Floscularia pelagica*, *Staurastrum ophiura*, cysts of *Ceratium*. Animal life (both as to individuals and species) was very scarce, while the smaller algæ were conspicuous.

*Loch na Meide.*—*Diaptomus laticeps*, *D. laciniatus*, *Cyclops gigas*, *Daphnia* (galeate), *Ilyocryptus acutifrons*, *Gastropus stylifer* (= *Notops pygmaeus*), *Staurastrum ophiura*, *S. arctiscon*, *S. pseudopelagicum*, *Micrasterias apiculata*, var. *fimbriata*. This loch was remarkable for the abundance of both animal and plant life; about eighty species of organisms were found in the first cursory examination. The true plankton was not, however, particularly rich, there being a very large admixture of littoral species. *Ilyocryptus acutifrons* was first observed in Scotland in this loch, though it was afterwards found that it had been collected in Loch Shin at an earlier date.

*Loch Naver.*—*Diaptomus laticeps*, *Bosmina obtusirostris* (small, with long spine), *Floscularia pelagica*, *Gastropus stylifer*, *Staurastrum ophiura*, *S. arctiscon*, *S. grande*, *Micrasterias conferta*, *M. furcata* (typical, also a variety having the whole surface covered with hemispherical papillæ of unequal sizes).

*Loch Chalum.*—*Daphnia* (two forms, first with small rounded head, second with very large broad, depressed head, many males), *Syncharta pectinata*, *Gastropus stylifer*, *Polychætus collinsi*, *Staurastrum ophiura*, *S. arctiscon*, *S. furcigerum*.

*Loch Laoghal.*—*Bosmina obtusirostris*, var. *longispina*, *Floscularia pelagica*, *Triarthra longiseta*, *Clathrulina elegans*, *Staurastrum pseudopelagicum*, *S. jaculiferum*.

*Loch Creagach* is connected with Loch Laoghal by a wide channel, and stands at the same level. The biology calls for no separate mention.

NOTE ON *Clathrulina elegans*, Cienk.—Skeletons of this animal were abundant in the deep lochs Hope and Laoghal. In an earlier paper\* an attempt was made to account for the presence of these empty shells in so many of the Scottish lochs, and as a general rule only in large ones, on the supposition that they were derived from the shallow waters in which *C. elegans* is known to live, attached to water-plants by a slender stalk. Up till quite recently only empty cases had been found, or at most an occasional shell containing an encysted mass of protoplasm, and on these facts was based the suggestion put forward as to their origin. A fresh aspect is put upon the inquiry by the recent observation that in Loch Lochy, where the animal was abundant in August, 1905, when the loch was visited in company of Prof. Bachmann, most of the shells contained living animals, which extended their pseudopodia and

\* See p. 291.