

clothed with wood, chiefly coniferous, to the water's edge; whilst the south shore abuts upon meadow-land. Where the shores are gravelly or muddy there is little vegetation, but where boggy the usual marsh plants occur. This is the reservoir for the water supply of Castle-Douglas, and presents little of botanical interest beyond a few common plants, such as associations of *Carex rostrata* and *Equisetum limosum* upon the south shore. There were, however, two unusual members of a shore flora, namely, *Hypericum humifusum* in dry places, and *Anagallis tenella* on wet sand.

Loch Erncrogo is about a mile north-east of Crossmichael. It is a small loch of the lowland type, about one-third of a mile long, and, being more or less surrounded by marsh, there is little shore. Outside the zone of bog, rich agricultural land prevails, excepting on the west side, where there is a plantation of conifers. The chief features here are the great colonies of *Carex rostrata*, beyond which the shallower areas of the loch, particularly at the north end, are overgrown with *Castalia speciosa*, *Nymphæa lutea*, and *Equisetum limosum*. A large number of other plants grow here also, but usually more or less intermingled with one another, and not in definite and distinct associations, as frequently happens with some species. This, I suppose, is due to the gentle inclination of the boggy shore towards the water, and to the general conditions being equally agreeable to many species, without being particularly favourable to a few only.

Loch Dornell is also a small loch, and occupies a somewhat exposed situation in an agricultural and moorland district two miles west of Crossmichael. The water is very clear, the shores are stony, and, besides associations of *Carex rostrata* and *Phragmites communis* in the bays, there is no great development of the littoral flora. Nearly everywhere the stony shore has a thin, narrow zone of *Juncus articulatus*, often mixed with *Ranunculus Flammula*, at the margin of the water.

Meikle Dornell Loch is a small circular pool, half a mile west of the last-mentioned, and connected with it by a burn. This little loch is surrounded by low hills, and the water is bordered by peaty banks, so that no shore intervenes between it and the moor. It is almost surrounded by a belt of *Phragmites communis*. There are also a number of other common plants.

Loch Glentoo is four miles west of Castle-Douglas. It lies in a hollow of the moor, and appears to have occupied a much larger area at one time, if one may judge by the extent of low marshy ground around it. The margins of this loch are treeless, and its water is peaty. From the north and west shores outwards, the loch is half overgrown with great beds of *Phragmites communis* mixed with