

Scirpus lacustris, and about the shores *Carex rostrata* and *C. filiformis* abound. About the south-west end the growth of marsh vegetation is very dense, and merges gradually into moor through an area of bog. Occasionally the shore is stony, but generally only a peaty bank divides the water from the moor. The flora resembles that of the next loch.

Loch Bargatton occupies an open position on the moor, half a mile south-west of the last-mentioned. It is somewhat circular in outline, and the water is peaty. The eastern shores are stony and rocky and comparatively bare of plants. The western side is overgrown with dwarf *Phragmites communis*, which also occurs in bays at other parts of the loch. This loch and Loch Glentoo, although at an elevation of only about 200 feet above sea-level, resemble lochs of a highland type in their floras, because of their exposed position on the open moor and their peaty water.

Carlingwark Loch forms a pleasing addition to the prosperous little town of Castle-Douglas. The loch is connected with the river Dee by a narrow canal, which is about a mile and a half long. This canal was cut for the transport of marl up the river Dee, even as far as the Glenkins. Marl was discovered in abundance in and about the loch, and was formerly in great demand by agriculturists for fertilising their land, instead of lime. There are several islands wooded with poplars, willows, alders, etc., which add to the picturesque appearance of the loch. An unpleasing feature is that the sewage of the town is drained into the loch, which, although about 105 acres in extent, is very shallow, except at the sites of the old marl-pits, so that in hot, dry summers the residents of the town are inconvenienced by unpleasant odours and the risk of disease. The water at the south end is fairly clear and bright, but at the north end it is somewhat turbid and dead-looking, which is probably the result of the drainage from the town. The vegetation also has doubtless been affected thereby, for the semi-aquatic flora is composed of a large number of species, most of which grow in great luxuriance; whilst the submerged aquatics, although extremely abundant, are restricted in variety, possibly because the abnormal abundance of food-salts in the water, combined with the general shallowness of the loch, has favoured the excessive increase of a few species to the exclusion of others. I have, in fact, seen few lakes with such exuberant vegetation as occurs here. The margin is frequently marshy, and overgrown with a dense growth of reed or sedge, particularly in the south portion of the loch. At other places, especially at the northern end, the flat shore is either stony, or of muddy sand, and nearly everywhere such shores are covered near the water with *Cladophora flavescens*, mixed with *Ædogonium*, *Spirogyra*, etc., and the same species float on the surface