

of the loch, occupying large areas in sheltered bays. Such floating Algæ are a constant feature in lowland lochs where the water is polluted with sewage. Many submersed plants had a deposit of calcium carbonate upon their leaves, particularly *Myriophyllum spicatum*. Fresh-water mussels occur in extraordinary abundance in various parts of this loch, some of the specimens measuring 7 inches in length. The roots and rhizomes of numerous plants, especially *Glyceria aquatica*, were frequently found covered with the young of these molluscs. The shallow portions of the south end of the loch are being rapidly encroached upon by the marsh vegetation, if one may judge by the wide area of bog, which in turn is being converted into meadow-land by the accumulation of the remains of plants that grow there. It would be very instructive to have a series of exact measurements, from various lochs, extending over a number of years, in order to show the rate of this encroachment upon the water, together with the rate of conversion of the bog behind into *terra firma*. A feature of this loch is the vast quantity of *Potamogeton Friesii* that chokes the loch in some parts. A number of other rare plants occur in abundance, together with the more usual species, for a list of which the original paper may be consulted.

Auchenreoch Loch is six miles north of Dalbeattie. It is a mile in length, with a maximum breadth of nearly one-third of a mile, and is surrounded by agricultural land. The water is clear and not peaty. The main road from Dumfries to Castle-Douglas adjoins the east shore of the loch throughout its length. At the north-east end there are associations of *Scirpus lacustris* standing out in the water; nearer the shore a large area is covered with *Phragmites communis*, behind which there is a marsh with the usual plants. These conditions extend for some distance down the loch towards the south-west end. At other places there is a narrow strip of stony shore with meadow beyond, or there is scarcely any shore, grass land coming down quite to the water.

Milton Loch is about a mile east of the last-mentioned. It is about a mile long by half a mile wide, and is surrounded by agricultural land. The water is clear and not peaty. The shores are flat and stony, and merge imperceptibly into meadow or arable land, except where bordered by trees or public roads. There are no associations of marsh plants entering the loch; such as occur are merely a few species as stragglers over the stony shore, *Alisma ranunculoides* being one of the most abundant. *Chara fragilis*, var. *delicatula*, and *Chara aspera*, var. *subinermis*, are abundant on the bottom of the loch.

Lochrutton Loch is three miles east of Loch Milton, and is three-