

Clonyard Loch is a quarter of a mile south-west of Borean Loch; it is smaller, but the features are somewhat similar. It is surrounded by a sedge or reed swamp composed chiefly of *Scirpus lacustris* and *Carex rostrata*; there is also an association of *Typha latifolia*, as well as minor colonies of *Phragmites communis* and *Equisetum limosum*. In the water outside the swamp zone there is a broad belt of *Castalia speciosa*.

White Loch is the largest of this group, being about half a mile long by a quarter of a mile broad. It is half a mile south-east of the last-mentioned, and the public road from Douglas Hall to Dalbeattie adjoins its western shore. The neighbouring district is a mixture of moor, cultivated land, and plantation, and the water is rather peaty. Where not marshy, the shores are sandy or stony, with a few syenitic rocks. It is a little more than 100 feet above the level of the sea, which is about a mile distant, and, although distinctly lowland in general aspect, yet a number of plants usually associated with peaty highland lochs flourish here. This is probably because the loch has not been interfered with, whilst the surrounding moor has been brought under partial cultivation. *Littorella lacustris*, *Lobelia Dortmanna*, *Isoetes lacustris*, *Nitella opaca*, and *Fontinalis antipyretica*, for example, all grow in this loch. *Phragmites communis* forms a belt around a great portion of the loch, especially on the east. On the west side there is a large association of *Typha angustifolia*, as well as minor groups of the same at other parts of the loch. In the water, beyond the *Phragmites* and *Typha*, associations of *Scirpus lacustris* occur, whilst *Carex rostrata* and *Equisetum limosum* occupy other sites.

At none of the lochs of this Area (V.) was there any particular abundance of Bryophytes, such as occurred about the lochs of Area IV.

AREA VI

Wigtownshire is remarkable for its great tracts of monotonous, treeless, and dreary peat moor. In comparison with the adjoining Kells district, almost the whole county appears flat and tame. The relaxing and enervating atmosphere of south-east Kirkcudbrightshire is here in many places intensified. Agriculture is the dominant industry, particularly dairy-farming, and beyond the intractable moss-hags the land is frequently very rich. The population is chiefly centred in the areas of agriculture. The extensive moors are but thinly peopled, and there are no large towns. Those sheets of water that are situated on the open moors resemble highland lochs in their general features, although none that I have visited are at a greater elevation than 400 feet above sea-level. Those lakes that are within the zone of active agriculture are decidedly of the lowland type.