

Stormy weather considerably hindered work, so that during the time at my disposal I was unable to visit some of the lochs situated in outlying places, and difficult of access under any conditions. In particular I regret having to omit those in the north of the county, within and without the Ayrshire border, because these are less likely to have undergone alteration by the hand of man. We will begin the examination of the lochs of Wigtownshire at Black Loch, which is north of Kirkcowan, and take a zigzag course westward until we finish at the lochs that are situated in the neighbourhood of Stranraer. In the original paper there are twenty-four illustrations of the lochs, etc., of this Area.

**Black Loch** is the smallest of a series of three, and is situated five miles north-west of Kirkcowan. It is about a quarter of a mile long, is surrounded by a treeless moor, and its water is rather peaty. The only strip of shore is at the east end; elsewhere a bank of peat separates the water from the moor. The aquatic plants are chiefly at the west end of the loch, and bottom-carpeting species, such as *Littorella lacustris*, are scarce. About the margin there are associations of *Phragmites communis*, *Scirpus lacustris*, *Equisetum limosum*, *Carex rostrata*, *C. filiformis*, and *Castalia speciosa*. There are a few common mosses on the shore rocks at the east end, otherwise Bryophytes are scarce.

**Loch Heron** is a somewhat rectangular sheet of water, nearly as large again as the last-mentioned, and situated half a mile to the south-west of it. There is a plantation of conifers upon the south and east shores; otherwise it is surrounded by cultivated land or moor. The water is clear and slightly peaty. The shores are stony, or in some places there is a peat bank entering the water without the intervention of a shore. There are scattered associations of the following plants about the margin:—*Phragmites communis*, *Carex rostrata*, *Scirpus lacustris*, and a few sparse patches of *Equisetum limosum*. *Littorella lacustris* and *Lobelia Dortmanna* carpet the bottom in places, and there is a fair number of other submersed aquatics.

**Loch Ronald** is close to the last-mentioned, and is about a mile long. There is a plantation of conifers on the east side, otherwise it is surrounded by agricultural land or moor. The water is very clear, and the shores are stony, flat, and from a botanical aspect almost featureless, much resembling Loch Ashie in Inverness-shire. Here and there a bank of peat 8 or 10 feet high dips into the water without the intervention of a shore. There are two small associations of *Equisetum limosum* and one of *Scirpus lacustris*, all at the south-west end, and groups of *Carex rostrata* in the effluent. I was not able to obtain the use of a boat, because it had been previously