

engaged; but a close examination of the barren shore, for the remains of submersed plants, suggested a scarcity of vegetation in the water. Although these three lochs possess a fair number of plants between them, yet they are not of much interest botanically, so far as I could find.

Clugston Loch is a small sheet of water three miles south of Kirkcowan, with slightly peaty water, and surrounded by moor. The shores are rocky or peaty, and, beyond colonies of *Carex rostrata*, *C. Goodenovii*, and *Equisetum limosum*, there are no large associations of semi-aquatic plants. A number of other common species flourish on the shores and in the water.

Loch Wayoch is the most northerly of a group of lochs situated on a dreary, boggy moor, many miles in extent. The last-mentioned loch is indeed upon the same moor, but at its outskirts, where the ground is less boggy, whilst the scenery is enlivened eastwards by the adjacent area of cultivation. An old resident informed me that during his life the view of the country beyond the moor (*i.e.* looking from Anabaglish southwards) had been considerably curtailed owing to the gradual elevation of the intervening moss.¹ Exact measurements of such development over a long period would not be without interest.

This loch is four miles south-west of Kirkcowan, and is a somewhat circular pool 200 yards across. There is no shore, the water being surrounded by deep bog differing only from the moor in being more ready to engulf the unwary. I succeeded in getting within a few feet of the water, and was surprised to find that it was beautifully clear and apparently not peaty. Another interesting fact was the presence of an association of *Typha latifolia*, a plant usually associated with the evil-smelling mud of lowland lakes rather than a lochan in the midst of a peat moor. Other uncommon members of the marginal flora were *Cladium Mariscus* and *Hypericum elodes*, while the bulk of the encircling vegetation was composed of a variety of the usual species. Amongst a number of Bryophytes that flourished in the surrounding bog, the interesting *Cephalozia Sphagni* was abundant. On the drier parts of the bog *Calluna* and *Myrica* have spread from the adjacent moor, where *Cladonia uncialis* occurs in extraordinary abundance.

Fell Loch is larger than Loch Wayoch and half a mile south-east of it. The water is peaty and the bottom is of peat. A number of plants common to the district occur in it.

Black Loch is close to the last-mentioned and similar to it, but the water is not so peaty, and there is less vegetation. *Cladium Mariscus* and *Carex filiformis* are abundant here, amongst other commoner plants.

¹ A wet moor with much *Sphagnum*, etc., is frequently called a moss.