

adjoining Mochrum Loch has such an abundant aquatic flora. Mr David M'Dowall, the keeper, informed me that he had never seen any plants upon the net when netting the loch. The water was remarkably free of plankton organisms, the tow-net gathering extremely little (end of August), but Mr M'Dowall told me that in early summer the water is thick and green with some organism that dies away towards the end of July. Perhaps the presence of this organism in the spring accounts for the absence of plants in the water. The scanty vegetation of the rocky shore was of no particular interest, being similar to that of Mochrum Loch, but less abundant. *Lythrum Salicaria* and *Phalaris arundinacea* were the most plentiful species.

**On Anabaglish Moss**, to the north-west of Castle Loch, there are a number of small lochans of some interest, because of the abundance of their vegetation, which includes some unusual species—*Cladium Mariscus*, *Schoenus nigricans*, and *Hypericum elodes* being abundant.

[**Monreith Lake**, near Port William, is entirely surrounded by wood, affording shelter to many rare species of water-fowl. In addition to the usual marsh and aquatic plants, which grow here very luxuriantly, this lake is becoming choked up with *Anacharis Alsinastrum*.—J. M'A.]

[**Dowalton Loch**, near Sorbie, was once an extensive sheet of water, but about sixty years ago it was almost emptied by cutting a deep outlet at its eastern end. Since then it has become overgrown with a dense growth of marsh plants, but cannot yet be said to be of much use agriculturally.—J. M'A.]

[South of Whithorn are numerous small lochs becoming gradually overgrown with vegetation, amongst which several uncommon species of *Carex* may be found. Further south, and to the west of the Isle of Whithorn, there are several small lochs in which grows the beautiful *Chara polyacantha*.—J. M'A.]

**Barhapple Loch** is four miles east of Glenluce, on an extension of the same moor as Castle Loch is on, from which it is distant about four miles. It is a circular loch, about a quarter of a mile across, with dirty, peaty water. The north side is bordered by a dense association of *Phragmites communis*, whilst the same plant occurs scattered over the peaty and muddy south shore. On the west side there is a considerable extent of marsh, dominated by *Carex rostrata*, *C. filiformis*, etc. On the east the shore is peaty or gravelly, and is bordered by a bank of peat 4 to 6 feet high. Interesting forms of *Juncus bufonius*, *J. supinus*, and *Peplis Portula* occur on the south side. There were very few mosses and no hepatics about the shores of this loch.

**Loch Dernaglar**, half a mile south of the last-mentioned, is somewhat circular in outline, and about a third of a mile across. The