

moor around is flat and treeless, and the water is peaty. Banks of peat usually separate the water from the moor, but occasionally the shore is stony or is formed of flat rock, particularly on the east side, which is rather bare of littoral vegetation. The western margins are marshy, especially near the affluent, and support a considerable vegetation, associations of *Scirpus lacustris*, *Phragmites communis*, *Carex rostrata*, *C. filiformis*, and *C. Goodenovii* being dominant. Amongst other plants, *Pilularia globulifera*, *Subularia aquatica*, *Heleocharis multicaulis* and viviparous forms of it, were all abundant here.

Whitefield Loch is three miles south-east of Glenluce. It has an angular outline, is about half a mile long, and is a good deal enclosed by trees, with cultivated land or moor beyond. The water is slightly peaty; the shores are stony, and for the greater part bare of vegetation. The most noticeable feature of the shore flora is the abundance of *Lythrum Salicaria*. Besides a number of plants usual to the district, I saw nothing here of particular interest.

Barlockhart Loch is a small circular pool about a mile south-east of Glenluce. It is surrounded, excepting on the west, by low hills of the pasture or cultivated types, and the water is not peaty. The loch is enclosed by a zone of *Phragmites communis*, beyond which, in the water, is an association of *Castalia speciosa* and *Nymphæa lutea*, which also extends around the loch, and between the two at the east end an association of *Equisetum limosum* is interposed. Behind the *Phragmites* there is a strip of marsh with *Salix aurita* and *Alnus glutinosa* in places, as well as a number of the usual bog plants. A curious floating form of *Hydrocotyle vulgaris* occurred here, and dwarf bushy forms of *Potamogeton obtusifolius*, as well as the normal forms of both. In the original paper a long list of plants is given for this and the foregoing lochs.

White Loch is nearly a mile long by half a mile broad, and is one of the largest of a group situated about three miles east of Stranraer. White Loch and the adjoining Black Loch are within the private grounds of Castle Kennedy, the seat of the Earl of Stair, and are ornamental waters to Lochinch House, although left as far as possible in a natural condition. They are surrounded by lawns or meadows which are furnished with groups of ornamental trees, an island on the west side of the White Loch being also beautifully wooded. There is no extent of shore anywhere, neither is there any considerable development of marsh vegetation; but here and there narrow zones of marsh plants, 1 to 10 feet wide, intervene between the water and the grassy banks. The water is not peaty, but is so turbid and greenish-coloured that the bottom cannot be seen at a greater depth than 18 inches when looking over the side of a boat (*i.e.* in August).