

Plankton organisms are the cause of this turbidity, more especially the diatom *Melosira granulata*. There is neither affluent nor effluent to this loch, save a shallow boat canal connecting it with the adjoining Black Loch, the water of which is dark and peaty (presumably these facts guided the nomenclator of the lochs). The water is therefore more or less stagnant, a condition favouring the increase of certain plankton organisms. A feature of both this and the Black Loch is the narrow border of *Heleocharis palustris* that prevails nearly everywhere, growing luxuriantly to a height of 3 feet, with very large inflorescences. *Elatine hexandra* grows exposed upon the shore, also in the water to a depth of 2 feet. *Myriophyllum alterniflorum* and *M. spicatum* both grow abundantly in this loch, which is rather unusual. Amongst several species of *Potamogeton* a very large form of *P. lucens* should be mentioned, and a beautiful form of *P. crispus* with broad leaves which have a wide red midrib; the latter is found in other lochs of this neighbourhood. Bryophytes are scarce.

**Black Loch** adjoins the last-mentioned. It is over a mile long, but is narrow, particularly at the north-west end. The surroundings are similar to those of the White Loch, but the water is brown and peaty, and, although plankton organisms abound, the bottom can be seen through 3 feet of water when looking over the side of a boat. The shore is similar to that of the White Loch, but the flora is more varied. Usually water from 7 to 10 feet deep occurs within a few feet of the shore. To a depth of about 7 feet a few of the usual plants may be found, but they are by no means abundant, as the bottom is generally stony. At greater depths than 7 feet I obtained no living plants, but an abundance of dead vegetable remains, as at other shallow peaty lochs with no current to scour them. At the north-west end there is a circular basin connected with the loch by a narrow channel. This is almost surrounded, excepting on the south-west side, by a narrow border of *Phragmites communis*, *Typha latifolia*, and *Scirpus lacustris*; whilst the surface is largely overgrown with *Nymphæa lutea*. At the south-east end of the loch there is a marsh with the usual common plants. Bryophytes are everywhere scarce.

**Cults Loch** is half a mile east of the last-mentioned. It is a small circular loch, with non-peaty water, surrounded by meadowland. At the north-west and south-east sides there are small bogs; at other places a narrow zone of marsh chiefly occupied by *Juncus effusus* intervenes between the water and the pasture. There is little of botanical interest here, beyond a number of common plants.

**Loch Magillie** is about a mile south-west of the White Loch. It is a small oval loch with clear water which is not peaty, and with