

no visible affluent or effluent. The loch is situated in a hollow, and the meadow-land, which surrounds it on three sides, runs down almost to the water's edge, a narrow strip of stony shore intervening. This shore is chiefly occupied by *Juncus effusus*, with which a few other plants are mingled. At the south-west side there is a plantation between the loch and the adjacent road. The maximum depth is 14 feet, and the bottom is almost entirely covered with vegetation. *Lobelia Dortmanna* and *Isoetes lacustris* are both very abundant, which is surprising when the surroundings are taken into consideration; their presence probably indicates a poor supply of food-salts in the water.

Soulseat Loch is close to the above, but is not connected with it. It has an irregular outline, is about half a mile long and over a quarter of a mile broad. The surrounding features are similar to those of Loch Magillie, as also is the margin. The west shore has a zone of *Heleocharis palustris*, as at the White Loch, behind which, in some places, there is a narrow strip of marsh, with the usual variety of plants. At other parts a narrow border of stones intervenes between the water and the meadow; this shore, as at Loch Magillie, is occupied by *Juncus effusus*. The stones from the margin to a depth of 2 or 3 feet are often thickly overgrown with *Cladophora canaliculata*, etc. A marked feature of this loch is the vast quantity of plankton organisms, which render the water quite turbid, in addition to which there are such enormous numbers of *Gloëotrichia Pisum* that in some parts the water resembles pale green paint. No doubt the turbidity of the water of this loch accounts, in some measure, for the poor bottom flora. The Rev. Mr Paton, whose manse is pleasantly situated on a peninsula jutting into the loch, informed me that in the winter the turbidity disappears, and then it is possible to see the bottom at a depth of 6 feet. Obviously the clearness of the water in winter has no effect upon the extension of a bottom flora of phanerogams. No plants occur at a greater depth than 6 feet; in deeper water there is a deposit of vegetable detritus lying upon mud. *Ranunculus circinatus* and *Callitriche autumnalis* are the only dominant submerged phanerogams, and both are extremely abundant. *Potamogeton perfoliatus* abounds in a few spots; *Littorella lacustris* and *Nitella opaca* occur, but not plentifully. No other submerged plants were found. Bryophytes are practically absent, excepting a few of the common marsh species.

There are three small lochs lying close to the railway about a mile west of Castle Kennedy station. The easternmost one is dry, and the site covered with *Juncus effusus* and other marsh plants. The others are entirely overgrown with aquatic vegetation, and are so surrounded with extensive marsh that the water cannot be approached.