

[**Lochnaw** partakes of much the same characteristics as Monreith Lake (p. 242), being also surrounded with wood. *Carex pendula* grows upon its shores.—J. M'A.]

There are some pools situated upon the Sands of Luce. Thinking, from the nature of the surroundings, that they might afford something of interest, I was disappointed to find they had dried up. In the original paper there is a short note on the vegetation of the Sands of Luce, which extend about six miles along the coast and reach a mile and half inland, the highest dunes being at some distance from the sea. The greater portion of the ground, however, is flat and moor-like, and, in contrast to the almost bare dunes, such parts have a complete plant-covering, the dominant plants being *Ammophila arundinacea*, *Carex arenaria*, *Salix repens*, *Hylocomium triquetrum*, *Rhacomitrium canescens*, and its variety *ericoides*, *Calluna vulgaris*, and *Pteris aquilina*. In some places there are grassy swards which are closely cropped by rabbits.

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In Fife and Kinross a few lochs of a semi-highland character may be found on the higher hills. The greater number of the lochs in this district, however, are distinctly of a lowland type, and many of them have a very rich flora, comparatively rare plants often occurring in great abundance. The central and western portion of Fife is renowned as a coal-producing district, and whilst thousands of the inhabitants enrich themselves by bringing mineral wealth from the bowels of the earth, others, nearly everywhere, are actively engaged in agricultural operations. The rich soil readily responds to the methods of modern farming, and even the less favourable spots are, under the stimulus of scientific treatment, made to grow valuable crops, instead of being relegated to the unproductive realms of sport. Besides this, numerous manufacturing industries are carried on upon a large scale in many places, and the great extent of sea-coast gives occupation to a considerable number of fisher-folk. This Area is therefore a densely populated one, and the greater number of its lochs have had their natural features considerably altered by the hand of man. Suitably situated lakes have been converted into reservoirs for providing the larger towns and villages with water. In some parts, especially in East Fife, the public water supply presents a serious problem that has not always been satisfactorily solved, owing to the comparatively small rainfall and the absence of suitable water in the form of lochs or streams. As an example of this difficulty, it may be mentioned that the water supply for the Newport district is brought across Strath More, the Sidlaw Hills, and the Firth of Tay from Lintrathen in Forfarshire. In some