

parts new lochs have been created by the construction of dams, etc. In other places shallow sheets of water, that could be put to no useful purpose, have been drained and the sites utilised for agriculture; whilst in a few cases lochs are used as receptacles for sewage. The only lochs of this area that retain their natural conditions are the smaller ones on the Cleish Hills.

The Carboniferous and Old Red Sandstone series of rocks, which largely prevail, have in former epochs suffered considerable contortion from volcanic activities, and large areas are covered with lavas, tuffs, and dolerite sills. Suffice it to mention Burntisland Bin, Largo Law, May Island, and Norman's Law as eloquent monuments of that period. The country is hilly, but not mountainous, yet in many parts the scenery is beautiful. Instance the undulating country to the west of Loch Leven and of the Howe of Fife, or the charming scenic effect produced by the rapid alternation of hill and dale in the neighbourhood of Aberdour, Burntisland, Newburgh, and Newport. Contrast the weird monotony of the flat links of Tents Muir with the bold perpendicular crags of May Island. Contemplate the picturesque grandeur of the Firth of Tay, equalled but not surpassed by the vaster expanse of beauty afforded by the lower reaches of the Firth of Forth. Turn from the grimy atmosphere of the sordid mining villages, and from odoriferous Kirkcaldy, to the wilder portions of the Lomond, Cleish, and the eastern slopes of the Ochil Hills, where one is forcibly reminded that Philistia has not yet completely triumphed over the rural glories of Fife and Kinross.

Our inspection of the lochs of Area VII. may begin at Lindores Loch, in the neighbourhood of Newburgh, and after visiting others in the same district, we cross the county in a south-easterly direction to Kilconquhar Loch, near Elie. Thence we travel westwards, following a zigzag route, by way of Clatto Reservoir, Carriston Reservoir, Loch Gelly, Burntisland Reservoir, Loch Fitty, and others, to the lochs situated on the Cleish and Lomond Hills, thence to Loch Leven, and finally to the Isle of May. The original paper contains forty-two illustrations of the lochs, etc., of this interesting area.

Lindores Loch is situated two miles south-east from Newburgh, amidst a beautifully wooded and agricultural country where hill and dale follow one another in quick succession. The loch is nearly a mile long and half a mile broad. Its water is not peaty, but is turbid and dead-looking. In many places there is deep, black, fetid mud, upon which submersed aquatics do not seem to flourish well. In several places, but particularly at the north-west and south-east ends, as well as on the east side, there are large associations of marsh plants. In other places there is a narrow strip of stony or sandy-muddy shore merging into meadow-land. Such shores are usually