

more or less overgrown with *Juncus acutiflorus*. This is particularly the case at the west side. Along a considerable portion of the east side runs the public road from Newburgh to Kirkcaldy. This is shut off from the loch by a wall which usually enters the water, and no marsh plants occur there. At other places on the east side there is a stony or sandy shore, similar to that on the west side, but usually with less vegetation. In the middle of the loch there is an island formed by a muddy flat, and densely overgrown with *Phragmites communis*. Many submersed plants have a deposit of lime upon their leaves and stems, and, as is commonly the case with lochs of this nature, filamentous Algæ, particularly *Cladophora flavescens*, abound. The striking features of the vegetation of this loch are the large quantities of the following plants:—*Typha angustifolia*, *Glyceria aquatica*, *Scirpus lacustris*, *Phragmites communis*, *Phalaris arundinacea*, *Polygonum amphibium*, *Nymphæa lutea*, *Ranunculus circinatus*, *R. peltatus*, and *Myriophyllum alterniflorum*, all of which occur in pure colonies over large areas of the loch, as well as mixed with other plants in some of the associations. From the middle of the east shore a flat peninsula juts out into the loch. This is considerably overgrown with a number of the above-mentioned plants, particularly *Typha angustifolia*, as well as other species.

**Black Loch** is a small oval pool, surrounded by agricultural land, about a mile south-west of the last-mentioned. Excepting for a portion of the south shore, this loch is so entirely surrounded by marsh that the water cannot be approached. Its water is not peaty, but clear and bright, and is entirely encircled by a zone of *Castalia speciosa* and *Nymphæa lutea*, the latter being next the shore. At the south side no other plants occur between these and the gravelly-muddy shore, but elsewhere there is a zone of *Equisetum limosum* between the *Nymphæa lutea* and the land. Here and there all around the loch there are associations of *Glyceria aquatica* on the shore side of the *Equisetum*. In some places, particularly at the west end where there is a large bog, the *Equisetum limosum* is followed by *Carex rostrata*, and that in turn by *Juncus effusus* on the drier ground. *Utricularia vulgaris* abounds in the water.

**Lochmill Loch** is beautifully situated amongst the hills two miles south-west from Newburgh, which it supplies with water. It is about a quarter of a mile long, and half that in width. Low hills with grassy or cultivated sides surround it, excepting at the east end which is more open. There are plantations of coniferous and deciduous trees about the adjacent hillsides. Although peat occurs on the higher hills immediately to the south and west, it is doubtful if any appreciable quantity of peaty water gains access to the loch. There is not much marshy ground, although at the effluent at the