

Potamogeton pusillus, *P. filiformis*, *Zannichellia palustris*, var. *brachystemon*, *Myriophyllum spicatum*, *Callitriche autumnalis*, *Ranunculus circinatus*, *R. Baudotii*, *Chara aspera*, etc. In many places large masses of *Cladophora flavescens* and *Enteromorpha intestinalis* were floating about at the surface. There are a few common bog mosses, but such are not abundant, as favourable situations are scarce. It should be mentioned that *Polygonum amphibium* and the two species of *Ranunculus* cover a large area of the loch, and when in flower present a unique spectacle.

Halton Reservoir is a small irregularly shaped sheet of water situated about two miles north of Largo. It has been formed by the widening of the natural gorge of the Halton Burn, and by the construction of a dam at the lower end. At the time of my visit the water had fallen about 12 feet below the full water-level, leaving upon the exposed mud the remains of a number of aquatic plants. Some of these were growing in terrestrial form upon the mud, e.g. *Myriophyllum spicatum*, *Polygonum amphibium*, *Ranunculus peltatus*, *Potamogeton natans*, *Callitriche stagnalis*, etc. *Chara fragilis* is extremely abundant, and *Gnaphalium uliginosum* forms a sward upon the sides near the full water-level. When the water is low this is not a very attractive place, because it has the appearance of a flooded quarry with a scanty vegetation upon its sides.

Clatto Reservoir is situated about three miles south of Springfield, in an upland district of which Clatto Hill is the highest point. It is a narrow sheet of water about three-quarters of a mile long, made by building a dam across the east end of the valley through which flows the Ceres Burn. The water is clear and not peaty, and is bordered in many places by a zone of marsh, or a narrow strip of stony shore may intervene between the water and the grassy banks. A plantation of coniferous trees skirts a portion of the south shore, otherwise the surrounding country is of the agricultural type.

At the south-east end an arm to the reservoir has been formed by constructing a dam across an adjacent valley and excavating a connection. At the west side of this arm there is a large marsh similar in its features to one at the west end of the main body of water. A considerable number of plants occur at this reservoir, but I did not notice anything of particular interest.

Carriston Reservoir is a circular sheet of water, a quarter of a mile across, situated two miles north-east of Markinch, in a rich agricultural district. It was formed by the construction of a long dam across a valley through which flowed a tributary of the river Leven. The water is clear and not peaty. The dam occupies most of the west side, and there is not much shore on the south, as a bank which is faced with stone-work frequently enters the water. On the