

north and east there is a flat sandy or muddy shore, and the small amount of marsh vegetation about this loch occurs there. On the north shore there is a mixed plantation and a few isolated trees; otherwise there are no trees in the immediate vicinity of the water. *Heleocharis acicularis* forms a dense sward on parts of the sandy-muddy shore to a greater extent than I have seen elsewhere; it also enters the water to a depth of 3 or 4 feet. On some parts of the exposed shore terrestrial forms of *Myriophyllum spicatum* were abundant, and in some places *Gnaphalium uliginosum* and *Juncus bufonius* formed a dense sward. *Heleocharis palustris* is abundant near the winter water-level, but the plants are dwarfed, probably because they are left comparatively dry in the summer, owing to the water receding from them. *Ranunculus pseudo-reptans*, resembling externally *Ranunculus reptans*, is much more abundant here than at any part of the shores of Loch Leven. Bryophytes are scarce, and the other vegetation is somewhat restricted in species.

Kinghorn Loch is a small rectangular sheet of water close to Kinghorn. The water is not peaty, but is turbid and dead-looking. The west shore, which is flat and muddy, merges gradually into meadow-land, and this is the only part where there is any abundance of marsh vegetation. The east shore is stony and rocky, a considerable portion of it consisting of bare volcanic rock. Upon the north and south sides there is scarcely any shore. The most interesting feature noticed at this loch was the vast quantity of *Anabæna Flos-aquæ*, var. *circinalis*. In many places this alga was so abundant, on 27th May 1905, that the water resembled pale green paint. *Polygonum amphibium* is very abundant on the west side of the loch, and a limited number of other plants were also observed.

Loch Camilla is a small oval sheet of water about four miles east of Cowdenbeath. The water, which is not peaty, is rather turbid, and is surrounded by agricultural land. The shores on the east are stony, and bear but few plants, but at the west end there is a considerable development of marsh vegetation. A large association of *Equisetum limosum*, mixed here and there with patches of *Hippuris vulgaris*, stands out in the water. Nearer the land there is a large area of *Carex rostrata*, behind which a wide stretch of bog, that gradually merges into meadow-land, is covered with a variety of plants. *Ranunculus hederaceus*, in both terrestrial and aquatic forms, occurs here. There are also similar forms of *R. peltatus*, and a curious terrestrial form of the latter having purple blotches on the peltate leaves suggestive of a crossing with *R. hederaceus*. A number of Bryophytes are abundant at this marsh, and amongst them *Marchantia polymorpha* in aquatic form.

Loch Gelly is an oval loch, about three-quarters of a mile long