

Standing out of shallow water there are pure groups of *Iris Pseud-acorus* 5 feet high, and the same occurs at Loch Fitty. Some very large clumps of *Cardamine pratensis* were also found here. Many of these were propagating vegetatively by the production of plantlets from buds at the base of the leaflets. Near the boat-house on the north-west shore there is a great bed of *Potamogeton pectinatus*. A curious submersed form of *Alisma Plantago* growing in 18 inches of water, with delicate linear-lanceolate leaves floating on the surface and linear submersed ones, was abundant. A number of other plants found at this loch are listed in the original paper.

**Burntisland Reservoir** is an irregularly shaped sheet of water, situated amidst picturesque surroundings two miles north of Aberdour, and lying between the hills of Dunearn, Balcam, and Cullalo. It was formed by the construction of a short dam at the south-west end. Upon the south side the loose rock and soil have been protected by stone-work, which in most places enters the water. Excepting a few lichens and Bryophytes, no vegetation occurs either along this wall or at the dam, but at all other parts of the margin vegetation is abundant. The shores, where bare of plants, are either gravelly or muddy, and the water, which is not peaty, has a slightly turbid appearance, due to the somewhat impure water of one of the affluents and to the erosion of the muddy shore by the waves. These matters, however, are about to receive attention from the authorities at Burntisland, who own the reservoir, and the proposed alterations will, I fear, eradicate a number of interesting plants from this locality. About the affluent at the east end there is a considerable extent of marsh, which, near the water, is covered with *Equisetum limosum* and *Heleocharis palustris*. From this place to about the middle of the loch, where there is a large bay, the flat shore, which is usually exposed in the summer by the falling of the water-level, is sandy or muddy and is covered with vegetation. *Littorella lacustris* grows out of the water and for some distance up the shore. Then there is a broad zone of *Heleocharis palustris*, with which a few other species of plants are mixed. Above that a narrow strip of *Spiræa Ulmaria* grows at the winter water-level, where the storms deposit a supply of rich detrital matter, and behind this there is a luxuriant grass meadow. Similar conditions also prevail along the east side of the bay already mentioned. The wide zone of *Heleocharis* is cut every summer, and dried for use as bedding for cattle, but chiefly in order to prevent the dead stems being washed into the loch during winter, as the decay of so large a quantity of vegetable detritus would pollute the water. A large number of plants grow at this reservoir, for which the original paper may be consulted. Amongst others the following plants, of less common occurrence at lochs, were found here:—Interest-