

a few comparatively rare forms; very few molluscs were observed in any of the gatherings.\*

Twelve species of Entomostraca were captured by the tow-nets in Loch Achray, *Diaptomus*, *Daphnia*, and *Bosmina* being taken in all the gatherings. *Holopedium*, though common in September and June, was not observed in November and March; *Bythotrephes* also appears to be subject to somewhat similar seasonal variation. Fifty species of Entomostraca and four species of Mollusca were obtained by the hand-net, and by dragging the tow-net for a short distance over the bottom of Loch Achray. Three rare species: *Diaptomus wierzejskii*, *Lathonura rectirostris*, and *Monospilus dispar* were obtained, and in June a green fresh-water sponge (*Spongilla fluviatilis*) appeared to be moderately common in some shallow parts of the loch.†

Loch Vennachar contains a rich crustacean fauna, as well as other invertebrates, most of which are suitable for fish food. Of forty-five species of Crustacea recorded from Lochs Katrine, Achray, and Vennachar, thirty-five species were observed in Loch Vennachar; thirteen of the species from Loch Vennachar were not observed in either Lochs Katrine or Achray; fifteen of the species were common to the three lochs.‡

Twenty-five species of Crustacea and four species of Mollusca are recorded from Loch Lubnaig, including a new cladoceran (*Alona neglecta*), and one or two species new to Britain §

The following results were obtained by Mr. Scott in Loch Leven in 1890, 1897, and 1898.||

In June, 1890, Mr. Scott found the fauna to be abundant and varied—Mollusca, Arthropoda, Annelida, and Protozoa being more or less common all over the loch. Mollusca were common and generally distributed, except at that part of the loch called the "Shallows," the bottom of which consists of little else than fine sand, and is therefore not so suitable as a habitat for these organisms as where the bottom consists of mud or vegetable debris. Fourteen species of Mollusca were obtained, comprising five Lamellibranchs and nine Gasteropods. The more common forms were *Sphærium corneum*, *Pisidium fontinale*, *Valvata piscinalis*, and *Planorbis contortus*. The swan-mussel (*Anodonta cygnæa*) appeared also to be frequent.

The Crustacea were by far the most numerous and varied of the invertebrate fauna of the loch. Cladocera and Copepoda occurred in great profusion all over and through the water. *Daphniæ* were

\* Scott, *Seventeenth Report of the Fishery Board for Scotland*, pt. iii. pp. 143-146.

† *Ibid.*, pp. 153-156.

‡ Scott, *Fourteenth Report of the Fishery Board for Scotland*, pt. iii. p. 167, 1895.

§ Scott, *Thirteenth Report of the Fishery Board for Scotland*, pt. iii. p. 217, 1894.

|| See *Ninth and Seventeenth Annual Reports of the Fishery Board for Scotland*, part iii., 1890 and 1899.