

most abundant. *Cyclops*, especially *C. strenuus*, was also plentiful. Ostracoda were not so common in the loch itself as they were around its margin, particularly those parts that were more or less overgrown with vegetation, as round the north-east shore. Seventeen species of Ostracoda were obtained along this part of the shore; twelve species were obtained from the south shore, and only eight from the loch itself. Among the Cladocera the rare and interesting *Leptodora hyalina* occurred in considerable numbers; *Monospilus tenuirostris* was also frequent in the material collected at one or two places. The following were the common species—*Gammarus pulex*, *Diaptomus gracilis*, *Cypria serena*, *C. ophthalmica*, *Limnocythere sancti-patricii*, *Daphnia lacustris*, *Pleuroxus trigonellus*, *Chydorus sphaericus*.

The larvæ of insects were abundant in the loch, especially the larvæ of the Iphemeridæ. The Libellulidæ and Phryganidæ were also represented in the larval stage more or less frequently. Some idea may be formed of the myriads of these organisms present in the loch when it is stated that a conspicuous ridge composed of cast-off skins of insect larvæ, which had been washed ashore during the preceding stormy weather, extended along the margin of the loch for a considerable distance. The curious so-called "water-bears" (Tardigrada), now included in the class Arachnida, were common among the decaying vegetable matter at the bottom. Species of Notonectidæ or "water-bugs," and of aquatic Coleoptera were also more or less common, though their distribution seemed to be more localised.

The worms were represented by several species—parasitic and non-parasitic. Among the former were *Schistocephalus solidus*, obtained from the body-cavity of a Stickleback (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*), and a species of tape-worm (*Bothriocephalus latus?*), several of which were found in the alimentary canal of the trout, six specimens being taken from one fish. The heads of the parasites were fixed at the extreme end of the *cæca* or blind tubes of the stomach, and their bodies were so elongated as to extend well down into the intestine. Usually one parasite occupied a *cæcum*. *Tubifex rivulorum* was very common in the loch.

Rhizopoda were common all over the loch. Several forms were obtained in the dredged and hand-netted material; the more typical varieties observed were:—*Diffugia pyriformis*, *D. globularis* (much less frequent than the first named), *D. corona* (appeared scarce), *D. marsupiformis* (of frequent occurrence). Diatomacea were abundant, especially in the deeper parts of the loch, and included a considerable number of species.

Mr. Scott visited Loch Leven again in September and December, 1897, and in March and June, 1898, when he found that the free-swimming Entomostraca, though very abundant, consisted mainly of the one species, *Daphnia lacustris*. *Leptodora hyalina* was moderately