

*Loch Moraig*.—Entomostraca were here scarce, and Protozoa and Algæ abundant. The commonest organism was a form of *Ceratium hirundinella*, which was so abundant as to constitute a "Wasserblut."

*Loch Broom*.—This shallow, marshy pool, with *Menyanthes* growing almost everywhere, yet had a quite ordinary lacustrine fauna, including *Diaptomus* (dark brown), *Daphnia lacustris* (very large), *Cyclops strenuus* (large hyaline), *Bythotrephes*. *Conochilus* was much the commonest animal. An unusual form of *Ceratium hirundinella*, having both the median spines long, occurred.

*Loch Ordre*.—The most abundant animals at the time this loch was visited were *Holopedium*, *Daphnia* (parrot-shaped head), and *Diaptomus* (hyaline). *Bosmina* of two forms was found—*B. obtusirostris* (small) and *B. longispina*.

*Loch nan Eun*.—The highest loch in the Tay system visited. The predominant animal was *Diaptomus gracilis* (blood-red); *Daphnia lacustris* (very large), *Bosmina obtusirostris*, and several species of Desmids, notably *Staurastrum arctiscon*, were present in some numbers. There was a scarcity of smaller organisms.

*Loch Shechernich*.—The water was turbid from the abundance of life. The most conspicuous examples were *Diaptomus* (dark red, red and yellow, red and blue, or all blue), probably *D. Wierzejskii*, *Daphnia* (parrot-shaped head), *Bosmina* (very large, purple), *Notholca longispina*, and *Polyarthra*. *Asterionella* was of a smaller size than usual. Numbers of a small yellow water-mite were seen.

*Loch Auchenchapel*.—*Ceratium hirundinella* formed a "Wasserblut" in the loch at the time it was visited. Other common animals were *Bosmina obtusirostris*, *Daphnia lacustris* (small), *Diaptomus* (reddish), *Conochilus*.

*Loch of Lintriathen*.—The water was very clear, and organisms sparingly distributed. *Daphnia lacustris* (large) and *Diaptomus gracilis* (hyaline) were the only animals at all common.

*Loch Benachally*.—*Holopedium* was common on the surface, but not below. *Diaptomus gracilis* (brown, mostly immature) and *Daphnia lacustris* (large) were most abundant. *Bosmina* was scarce.

*Long Loch*.—Very few animals were present, the commonest being *Daphnia lacustris*, *Diaptomus gracilis* (hyaline), and *Conochilus*.

*Pitlyal Loch*—This differed from most lochs visited about the same time in the general scarcity of life, especially of Entomostraca. It was one of the few lochs in the system where *Bosmina cornuta* took the place of the common *B. obtusirostris*. There was a "Wasserblut" of a pale filamentous Alga. *Volvox* and several other Algæ occurred. Although in those various respects the biology approached the pond type, *Leptodora* was rather numerous.

*Forfar Loch*—The water was very turbid throughout, yet the fauna was mainly lacustrine, the commonest animal being *Cyclops strenuus*.