

*Synchaeta pectinata*.—Lochs Oich and Uanagan.

*Anopus testudo*.—Lochs Ness and Uanagan.

*Triarthra longisetata*.—In five lochs on the east side of the basin; apparently a cold-water species.

*Gastropus stylifer*.—Loch Ness and five lochs to the east, and Loch Aslaich to the west.

*Sarcodina*.—*Clathrulina* was not seen except in the lochs of the Great Glen. *Nebela bicornis*, West, though found in Loch Ness, was not got in the plankton, but while dredging in the shallow water of Inchnacardoch bay.

*Loch Ness*.—Loch Ness was made the subject of a more thorough, though still far from exhaustive, biological investigation than any other Scottish loch. A very large proportion of all the lacustrine organisms known in Scotland have been found in this loch.

The great majority of the species in all the larger groups—Crustacea, Rotifera, Sarcodina—have been got in Loch Ness, the only large group not very fully represented being the desmids. Some of the small groups have hardly been studied, except in Loch Ness, and it is the only loch the abyssal fauna of which is fairly well known.

To give any detailed account of the hundreds of species found in the loch would traverse too much the same ground as the general report on the Biology of the Scottish Lochs. There will therefore be given here simply an epitome of the biology, and a comparison with the other lochs in the Ness basin.

*The Plankton*.—The plankton is the average plankton of Scottish lakes, with a very small admixture of the more local species. It is very poor in species, and always very small in quantity. No approach to "flowering" of the water has been noted. The greatest quantity was collected in late autumn, 1903, during the night, when a considerable migration from the deeper water to the surface evidently took place, as the quantity collected during the preceding day was much less. The plankton varies little throughout the year, a fact probably correlated with the low annual range of temperature, which is less than 20°·0 Fahr., while the upper limit of about 60°·0 is rarely touched.

About half the species of Crustacea remain all the year round, those which are absent in winter being *Bythotrephes*, *Polyphemus*, *Leptodora*, and *Diaphanosoma*. *Holopedium* was noted by Mr. Scourfield, but was never found during the systematic investigation afterwards. *Diaptomus laticeps*, Sars, appears to persist all the year round, and was found carrying eggs in March, when the temperature is at its lowest. *Clathrulina* was generally present, and *Volvox* occasionally.

There is a great contrast between Loch Ness and Loch Lochy in the relative abundance of the phytoplankton. Loch Lochy is very rich,