

through which it gives admission to the sea, I found the commoner fucoids of our sea-coasts streaming in great luxuriance in the tideway, from the stones and rocks of the bottom. I marked, among the others, the two species of kelp-weed, so well known to our Scotch kelp-burners, — *Fucus nodosus* and *Fucus vesiculosus*, — flourishing in their uncurtailed proportions; and the not inelegant *Halidrys siliquosa*, or “tree in the sea,” presenting its amplest spread of pod and frond. A little farther in, *Halidrys* and *Fucus nodosus* disappear, and *Fucus vesiculosus* becomes greatly stunted, and no longer exhibits its characteristic double rows of bladders. But for mile after mile it continues to exist, blent with some of the hardier confervæ, until at length it becomes as dwarfish and nearly as slim of frond as the confervæ themselves; and it is only by tracing it through the intermediate forms that we succeed in convincing ourselves that, in the brown stunted tufts of from one to three inches in length, which continue to fringe the middle reaches of the lake, we have in reality the well-known *Fucus* before us. Rushes, flags, and aquatic grasses may now be seen standing in diminutive tufts out of the water; and a terrestrial vegetation at least continues to exist, though it can scarce be said to thrive, on banks covered by the tide at full. The lacustrine flora increases, both in extent and luxuriance, as that of the sea diminishes; and in the upper reaches we fail to detect all trace of marine plants: the algæ, so luxuriant of growth along the straits of this “miniature Mediterranean,” altogether cease; and a semi-aquatic vegetation attains, in turn, to the state of fullest development any where permitted by the temperature of this northern locality. A memoir descriptive of the Loch of Stennis, and its productions, animal and vegetable, such as old Gilbert White of Selborne could have produced.