

usually ebracteate, and so can be distinguished with tolerable certainty from the other two, on whose scapes there are always bracts.

Rose Pogonia, *Pogonia ophioglossoides* (L.) Ker. This delicately coloured orchid although known to have been found in the large swamp near Beebe as already mentioned, was not in bloom when we visited it on June 24, but I was fortunate to secure it on my second visit on July 10, although even then it could hardly be said to be fully out, although its

companion *Calopogon pulchellus* apparently was. Both these species were found principally on the outskirts of the little bog at the far end of the swamp where the Small Cranberry, *Vaccinium Oxy-coccus*, grew in profusion. Of *Pogonia*, only about a dozen or more plants were in bloom, whilst of *Calopogon*, there were probably about three times as many, so the station apparently is not a large one for either species.

### FURTHER NOTES ON THE RHOPALOCERA OR BUTTERFLIES OF HATLEY, STANSTEAD COUNTY, QUEBEC, 1920.

BY H. MOUSLEY.

After a storm there usually comes a calm, and so after a year of plenty there usually follows one of scarcity, at least I have generally found it so with the butterflies, and this year has certainly proved no exception to the rule.

Reverting for a moment to my previous paper in "THE CANADIAN FIELD-NATURALIST," Vol. XXXIV, 1920, No. 1, pp. 7-10, it will be found that the species there recorded for Hatley numbered forty-five. To this total can now be added another three, the Mountain Silver-spot (*Argynnis atlantis*), the Brown Elfin (*Incisalia augustus*), and the Coral Hairstreak (*Strymon titus*) which latter I find has been taken by Mr. George A. Moore at North Hatley. See "A Preliminary List of the Insects of the Province of Quebec," A. F. Winn, 1912, p. 15.

At first sight this result may appear a very poor one, but in reality it is about as much as can now be expected in any one season, the time having arrived (the same as with the orchids) when it is going to be a matter of much difficulty to add to one's laurels, the final goal having been about reached in both cases. As regards the Mountain Silver-spot it could without doubt have been added to my list long ago had not other interests taken up all my time, and prevented me from paying more attention to the genus *Argynnis*, a difficult one, and of which *atlantis* is a member. It occurred in some numbers near Mount Orford about eighteen miles to the northwest of Hatley during the present season (1920) so Mr. Winn tells me, and to whom I am indebted for specimens, which enabled me to see that a few examples I had placed on one side as doubtful *aphrodite* were in reality *atlantis*. The little Brown Elfin I first came across on June 8, when visiting the great Brulé Bog near Waterville, some thousand acres in extent, and judging from its worn condition on that

date, it must have been on the wing for about a fortnight. The next time it was met with was on June 20, when visiting another small bog (for the first time) two miles to the north of the village, and then again four days later it was found in a large swamp near Beebe, a village some fifteen miles to the southwest of Hatley, so that this little Hairstreak seems fairly well distributed wherever bogs are in evidence, its larvae feeding on sheep laurel and blueberry, which are usually found in such places. In the first named locality it was in great profusion principally on the edges of the woods bordering the bog, but in the other two it was not nearly so plentiful, probably owing to the much later date and its being nearly over.

Returning to the subject of the general scarcity of butterflies, the only species that could compare in point of numbers with former years were the two large Fritillaries, *Argynnis cybele* and *A. aphrodite*, and these literally swarmed again, in fact, I have never known a season in which they did not. Several of the small skippers were in goodly numbers as well as the Spring Azure, more examples of the form *lucia* being seen than previously. The Arctic skipper, *Carterocephalus palaemon*, was located again in small numbers, not only at Hatley, but also in the large swamp near Beebe already referred to. The Black Swallow-tail, *Papilio polyxenes*, regained its normal position, but the Monarch, *Danaus archippus*, again failed to put in an appearance, although ten examples of its counterpart the Viceroy, *Basilarchia archippus*, were seen at various times between June 12 and August 28, quite an unprecedented number. The little Wanderer, *Feniseca tarquinius*, kept up its apparent record for rareness, only one example being seen on June 14. Of the genus *Pogonia* which was so plentiful last year, very few ex