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## BUTTERFLIES COMMON TO NORWAY AND ARCTIC NORTH AMERICA.\*

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In his "Fortegnelse over Norges Lepidoptera" (Christiania Videnskabs-Selskabs Forhandling for 1893, No. 13), I r. W. H. Schoyen, State Entomologist of Norway, has given us a list of 1267 species of Lepidoptera that inhabit his country, tabulated to show the Provinces in which they occur, and the exact latitude over which each species is known to be distributed. The interest which this list possesses for the American entomologist is in the number of species it contains that are common to both countries. As studies of this nature are of much interest to the student of geographical distribution, but unfortunately out of the reach of many, I here give a list of such species as occur with us, their distribution being given both in America, as far as I am able to do so, and in Norway according to the information contained in Dr. Schoyen's list.

It will aid us considerably in understanding the subject, to keep in mind an idea of the topography of Norway, stretching as it does from lat.  $58^{\circ}$  to  $71^{\circ}$ , and throughout this distance consisting of a narrow stretch of country lying between a mountain range and the Arctic Ocean. Northward from about  $62^{\circ} 30'$  the provinces extend from the sea inland to the mountains, but south of this a range of mountains extends through near the centre with provinces lying both to the east and to the west.

*Papilio machaon*, Linn. This is the only species of the genus included in the list, and occurs in all but six of the eighteen provinces of Norway, ranging from the extreme south at lat.  $58^{\circ} 10'$  to  $70^{\circ} 18'$ , the unoccupied area, however, being the central and the very extreme northern parts of the country. In North America, var. *Aliaska*, Scudder, is quite common in Alaska, from whence it extends eastward to Hudson Bay at about  $51^{\circ} 30'$ , though I find no proof of its holding this latitude to the

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