

three plants have ever been found together, although scattered over a wide area, but this year a new station was discovered on the eastern shore of Lake Massawippi, where clusters of from ten to twenty plants were found in full bloom, thus making a most charming picture. The other much rarer member of this family the Small Round-leaved Orchis, *Orchis rotundifolia*, and one of the three new species discovered this season will be dealt with hereafter in an annotated list as before. The opinion expressed in my first paper "The Ottawa Naturalist," Vol. XXXII, 1919, No. 8, p. 145, regarding the Large Yellow Lady's Slipper, *C. parviflorum* var. *pubescens*, has not matured, and I can now safely say that over the ground I have ranged, it is by far the rarest of the two Yellow Lady's Slippers. Two new stations were discovered for the Showy Lady's Slipper, *C. hirsutum*, and on its old ground it was just as abundant as last year, but only one plant was seen having three blooms. Perhaps one of the pleasantest thrills experienced, was the finding on June 26 of a new station near Barnston for the Pink Lady's Slipper or Moccasin Flower, *C. aculea*, where the species was in great profusion, and amongst the lovely pink blooms were innumerable snowy white ones forming a delicious contrast.

Of the *Habenarias* one new station was found for the Northern White Orchis, *H. dilatata*, where the plants were exceptionally fine, but no examples of the var. *media* were met with, although a special search was made for them. Three plants only of the Large Round-leaved Orchis, *Habenaria orbiculata*, were found in bloom, the height of these respectively being 38, 33, and 25.50 cm., much below those of *macrophylla* already given, whilst the length of the spurs did not exceed 2.50 cm. Of the two species *orbiculata* seems to be the rarer, although only five plants of *macrophylla* were actually found in bloom, still the number of flowerless ones of the latter, greatly exceeded those of the former. *H. Hookeri* one of the new species will be dealt with hereafter in the same manner as *O. rotundifolia*. The most interesting member of the family, however, was *x H. Andrewsii*, which was discovered here last year, and of which I have had the good fortune to find several more examples this season, but these it is hoped to make the subject of a separate paper later on. The ground on which I found my Large Purple Fringed Orchis, *Habenaria fimbriata*, last year, has since been trampled out of all recognition by a herd of young stock, and not a single plant could be found, but I located a few elsewhere. With regard to this species and *H. psycodes* much uncertainty appears to exist regarding the precise point where the one leaves off, and the other begins. In this connection I have seen plants with lips 1.8 cm. in width, whose height and size of leaves,

however, would hardly come up to some people's idea of *fimbriata*. The Grass Pink, *Calopogon pulchellus*, of which only four examples were found last year, was I am glad to say much more in evidence this season, the little station producing twenty-two plants which were still in bloom when I visited it on August 1. I had previously, however, on July 10, found a much larger station for it near Beebe, some fifteen miles away. It was at this station that I also came across the Rose Pogonia, *Pogonia ophioglossoides*, growing in company with *Calopogon*, but as this forms one of the three new species, it will be dealt with hereafter in the same manner as the others. In the Magdalen Islands *Calopogon* grows as thickly as grass so Bro. Marie Victorin tells me, but only attains a height of five inches!, an instance no doubt of habitat and environment similar to that of *Spiranthes Romanzoffiana* to be mentioned later on.

*Arethusa* or the Indian Pink, *Arethusa bulbosa*, may be said to have been one of the surprises of the season, two new stations having been found for it, in one of which it was in the utmost profusion, one almost white bloom appearing very conspicuous amongst the rest.

The Wide-leaved Ladies' Tresses, *Spiranthes lucida*, still holds its own as the rarest member of this family in these parts, in fact it is the rarest orchid here, only the one specimen mentioned in my first paper having so far been found, and out of the 33 species enumerated it is the only one I have failed to find again this season. In point of numbers the Slender Ladies' Tresses, *S. gracilis*, ran it very fine last season, for only three plants of that species could be found but this year I am glad to say some half-dozen more were located on the same ground. As illustrating the difference that environment can make in the growth of a species, a colony of the Hooded Ladies' Tresses, *Spiranthes Romanzoffiana*, growing on very dry ground could only attain an average height of 8 cm., as against 29 cm., the average of that of another colony growing on very wet ground. Of the Rattlesnake Plantains it is just possible that four plants I came across in fruit on September 3 may eventually turn out to be Menzies Rattlesnake Plantain, *Epipactis decipiens*. Certainly their spikes seemed more one-sided and denser than is usual with *tesselata*, and the locality was a new one, but outward appearances are often deceptive, and I think for this reason it will be best to leave the matter in abeyance for the present, and wait until next year, when it is hoped the plants may still be in existence, and will flower again. The Lesser Rattlesnake Plantain, *E. repens* var. *ophioides*, and *E. tessellata* were scarcer I thought than usual. In "Rhodora," Vol. XIX, 1917, p. 38, there is a short note by Mr. H.