

to the south-east of the village I found seven blooms, but although I often visited the spot in after years I never found any more, and it was not until June 6, 1918, that I came across it again in a wood a mile to the north-west of the village, one solitary bloom, however, being all that I could find, and it was over. One of the village school children had previously shown me a bloom on June 1 that he had found in a wood not so very far from Compton, and he said there were a few more. From this it looks as though the species is fairly well distributed, but nowhere very plentiful.

*Habenaria bracteata* (Willdenow) Robert Brown. It was only in May of last year (1918) from the 20th to the 27th, that I came across this green orchid (of which I do not know the exact vernacular name) in a wood one mile to the north-east of the village, and then only a few blooms were discovered. However, I do not suppose it is particularly rare, but may be somewhat local seeing that I have not noticed it in previous years. Many of the *Habenarias*, however, are inconspicuous and can be easily overlooked.

*Habenaria hyperborea* (Linnæus) Robert Brown. This is another *Habenaria* of which I have no exact vernacular name, but it is a very common and widely distributed one here, as well as being very variable both as regards its height and size of flowers, etc. My dates for fresh blooms range from May 31 to July 1 at all events, if not much later. It seems to favour cold, wet and boggy woods principally.

NORTHERN WHITE ORCHIS, *Habenaria dilatata* (Pursh) Gray. There is only one bog about a mile to the north-east of the village where I have found this species, but there it grows in profusion as already stated in the account of *C. hirsutum*. My dates for fresh blooms range from June 21 to July 17.

SMALL NORTHERN BOG ORCHIS, *Habenaria obtusata* (Pursh) Richards. This little orchid with its cluster of greenish-white flowers is very common and well distributed, at least in the long range of woods lying to the north-west of the village, where in the cool mossy parts one can hardly avoid crushing it under foot. In 1918, the single leaf was just appearing on May 4, the blooms on June 17, and they lasted until July 11, or perhaps a little later.

SMALL PURPLE FRINGED ORCHIS, *Habenaria pycnodes* (Linnæus) Swartz. Probably this is the commonest and most widely distributed of all the orchids to be found here. Damp meadows, swamps and even roadsides are all equally likely places to find this species from about July 19 to well into August.

ARETHUSA, INDIAN PINK, *Arethusa bulbosa* Linnæus. This very lovely magenta pink orchid named after Arethusa, one of the nymphs who attended the goddess Diana, grows in profusion in the quaking bog about a mile to the north-east of the

village as already stated, and this is the only locality I know of where it is to be found. I have noted it in bloom from June 21 to July 17, and also that it seems to prefer the little mossy hummocks in the bog, which keep it out of the water, whereas *H. dilatata* is found in the grass and moss at a lower level and in the very wettest places.

WIDE-LEAFED LADIES' TRESSES, *Spiranthes lucida* (H. H. Eaton) Ames. If numbers count for anything then this rather insignificant little orchid with its yellowish lip is my rarest find, for I have only located one solitary example so far, on July 20, 1918, on a moist bank in the vicinity of the famous bog to the north-east of the village.

NODDING LADIES' TRESSES, *Spiranthes cernua* (Linnæus) Richard. In striking contrast to the above this species can be found almost anywhere not only in very wet situations, but also in comparatively, if not entirely dry ones. The perfume from a number of spikes is very noticeable and pleasant. My dates for fresh blooms extend from August 17 up to as late as October 17.

*Spiranthes Romanzoffiana* Chamisso. I have no specific vernacular name for this species of Ladies' Tresses, but its scientific one is high sounding enough for anything. It is well distributed, but not quite so abundant as *S. cernua*, appearing somewhat earlier however, my earliest date this year (1918) being July 24.

LESSER RATTLESNAKE PLANTAIN, *Epipactis repens* var. *ophioides* (Fernald) A. A. Eaton. The rosette of snake-like marked leaves forming the base of this orchid is certainly its most striking feature, and not the somewhat inconspicuous spike of greenish-white flowers. I have found it in some half a dozen localities in the woods to the north-west and south-west of the village, but never in any of those on the eastern side, with one exception, and that was several miles from Hatley, on the wooded slopes of Barnston Pinnacle. Although I first found it in 1915 by means of its leaves, it was not until August 1, 1918, that I came across it in bloom.

*Listera convallarioides* (Swartz) Torrey. I have no specific vernacular name for this Twayblade, which, however, is a common enough species, at least in the woods to the north-west of the village, growing side by side with *H. obtusata*. I first found it in bloom on June 27 of the present year (1918) and it lasted until about July 11 or perhaps a little later.

CORAL ROOT, *Corallorrhiza trifida* Chatelain. This is one of those inconspicuous little plants which if you are an orchid enthusiast it is advisable not to show to your friends for fear of some very sarcastic remarks. I only found it in one wood to the north-east, and in two others to the north-west of the village this year (1918), between May 20 and