

means plentiful here, only very few examples having been met with each season, and these for the most part on the roadside. During the present exceptional season (1919), I have only seen it once, on Aug. 7.

THE ACADIAN HAIR-STREAK, *Strymon acadica* Edw. Prior to the present year (1919) this was the only hair-streak I had met with at Hatley. I first found it in 1914 on the roadside, about two miles to the south of the village, but only in very limited numbers. From that date onwards I lost sight of it until July of the present year (1919), when I found it again in the same locality, but in rather increased numbers.

THE STRIPED HAIR-STREAK, *Strymon liparops* Bdv. and Lec. This is generally considered a somewhat rare little butterfly wherever it occurs, which remark is certainly true of it at Hatley, for I have never seen it until the present season (1919), and then only in two or three places, along the same roadside that the Acadian Hair-streak frequented. The two species were flying together, from about July 9-14 in about equal limited numbers.

THE WANDERER, *Feniseca tarquinius* Fabr. This apparently is another rare little butterfly here, for I have only come across two specimens of it so far, one on June 8, 1917, and the other on May 25, 1918. Only one species of the genus is known. While it is true that almost all the larvae of lepidoptera subsist upon vegetable food, nevertheless there are exceptions, one of which is the present species, whose slug-like larvae feed upon the woolly aphid of the alder.

THE SPRING AZURE, *Lycaenopsis pseudargiolus* form *marginata* Edw. Prior to the spring of 1919, I had only come across the form *marginata*, of this very polymorphic species, although Gosse in "The Canadian Naturalist," 1840, p. 123, speaks of it as *Polyommatus lucia*, by which it might be assumed he refers to the form *lucia* Kirby, and was unacquainted with *marginata*. Both *lucia* and *marginata* are winter forms, coming from chrysalids which have lived through the winter and are the first to appear in early spring. As already indicated, I have found *marginata* to be by far the commonest form, two examples only of *lucia* having been taken in May of the present year, 1919.

THE BLACK SKIPPER (*Thymele brizo*?) This name was used by Gosse on page 184 of his work. The reference may possibly be referable to the Sleepy Dusky-wing (*Thanaos brizo* Bdv. and Lec.), although the note of interrogation might allow of its being placed under *Thanaos icelus* Lint. (The Dreamy Dusk-wing), which latter I have found to be not uncommon here, whereas *brizo* is out of its habitat.

THE ARCTIC SKIPPER, *Carterocephalus palaemon* Pall. This little skipper, which is totally unlike any other species in the fauna, is described by Gosse in "The Canadian Naturalist," 1840, p. 219, as very rare near Compton, and I had held a similar view regarding it at Hatley, until June 4, 1918, when I first came across it in an open space in the centre of a little swampy wood, about a mile or rather more, to the north of the village. Later on I found it in some marshy ground, adjoining the meadow road to the east of the village, and in several other places as well. It seems strange I should never have come across it before, unless the above year was an exceptional one for the species, which I think it must have been, seeing that I have failed to come across it again during the present season (1919), (which might be described as a "skipper" year), when all the other members of the family have been unusually abundant.

THE LONG-DASH, *Polites mystic* Scud. So far I am unable to say very much about this skipper, having only come across it for the first time during the present season (1919). In point of numbers, however, it was nothing to be compared with those of the smaller members of the genus, such as the Yellow-spot and Tawney-edged skippers, besides which its distribution seemed much more restricted.

THE DUN SKIPPER, *Euphyes vestris* Bdv. This is another skipper whose presence was undetected until the present year, and looking to the general difficulty of capture, and identification in the field, I think this family probably offers more scope for additions to the Hatley list, than any other. As with the Long-dash, I am unable to say very much about its status, except that its distribution was more restricted, and numbers even less, than those of the former.

Possibly the remark in my paper on the Orchids of Hatley (OTTAWA NATURALIST, Vol. XXXII, 1919, No. 8, pp. 144-147) that the possibilities of the place had only been touched upon, so far as regards those lovely flowers, may apply equally well here to the butterflies, and that before long others will be found able and willing to extend the following list, the nomenclature of which is the same as that used by Barnes and McDunnough in their Check List of the Lepidoptera of Boreal America.

#### LIST OF THE BUTTERFLIES OF HATLEY, 1919.

##### PAPILIONIDAE.

- \*The Black Swallow-tail, *Papilio polyxenes* Fabr.
- The Tiger Swallow-tail, *Papilio glaucus canadensis* R. and J.

##### PIERIDAE.

- The Grey-veined White, *Pieris napi* Linn.
- \*The Cabbage Butterfly, *Pieris rapae* Linn.
- The Clouded Sulphur, *Euryma philodice* Godt.