have disappeared since no specimens have been found in recent years. *P. vulgaris* is a northern species, and as such it might be expected to disappear in the course of a gradual climatic amelioration. It was, therefore, very exciting to find this species existing in southern Saskatchewan where it has probably survived for some 10,000 years and now may be considered a post-glacial relict.

Pinguicula vulgaris is a small plant found in wet meadows and bogs. It may appear similar to a violet because the corolla is a rich purple color and is two-lipped, the upper lip with two parts and the lower lip with three lobes. The corolla lobes are delicately veined and the lower lobes are covered with white hairs. The corolla terminates in a long straight spur. The flowers appear in May to July on erect stalks or scapes (5-15 cm. tall) growing from the center of a basal rosette of 3 to 7 yellowish-green leaves.

The basal leaves are broadly oval or elliptic and obtuse. Each leaf may be slightly hollowed like a trough, with the upper surface covered by many hair-like stalked glands. The tip of each gland is moist with a sticky substance which is fatal to any small insect alighting on the leaf. The contact of the insect's body stimulates the glands to secrete extra mucilaginous material causing the insect to become permanently trapped in this "living fly paper".

Sometimes the leaf margin curls over the victim thus aiding in its capture. The body of the insect is acted upon by an acid digestive juice and the soluble nitrogenous material is absorbed by the leaf. Not only insects but pollen grains and bits of vegetable matter falling on the leaf are also absorbed. The digestive action of the Butterwort leaf has been used for centuries by the Laplanders in making a junket-like food out of milk which has been poured over the leaves (Hylander, 1944).

The viscid or greasy appearance of the leaves is responsible for the name *Pinguicula*, derived from the Latin adjective "pinguis" meaning "somewhat fat" (Fernald, 1950).

It would be interesting to know if this plant occurs in other localities, and we would like to correspond with readers who may know of its occurrence.

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Corrections on Butterfly Determinations

by **Ronald Hooper,** Punnichy

My brother Donald and I have had articles in the **Blue Jay** describing some of the species of butterflies in our collection. After sending most of our collection away and having it checked by professional lepidopterists, we find that we had made some errors in determinations which we should like to correct.

In the **Blue Jay** of March, 1953, my brother mentioned some of the butterflies we had taken at Somme, Saskatchewan. Here are the corrections that should be made for the species mentioned in that article:

Chariclea Fritillary should read **Purple Lesser Fritillary**

Afra Blue should read **Silvery Blue**

Clouded Sulphur should be deleted

Western Sulphur should read **Giant Sulphur**

Pale Swallowtail should read **Tiger Swallowtail**

Northern Dusky-wing should read **Northern Cloudy-wing**

Sleepy Dusky-wing should read **Dreamy Dusky-wing**

Accius Skipper should be deleted

In the **Blue Jay** for September, 1960, we mentioned some of the species of butterflies that we caught in the Cypress Hills. The following species should be deleted: **Chalcedon Checkerspot, Baird's Swallowtail, Creus Marble, Palaeno Sulphur, Nastes Sulphur, Juvenal's Dusky-wing, Acmon Blue.**

In the future, when we report on butterflies collected, we shall name only those species determined by experts.