

brown and white being interlaced in about equal proportions. If anything, the white predominates from the outer edge of the band to base; in 2 of the 5, while the band is thus outlined, all the rest of the wing to hind margin is white flecked with fine streaks or dusted.

The 3 ♀ are yellow above, two of them with less white below than any of the males; the other has the macular surface and no band. Of the two, one has the area from base to outer side of the band evenly reticulated brown and white, and the other is macular over the same area; so that in neither is there an inner side to the band. Wherever in both sexes there is an approach to a band, it is very unlike the dark band usually seen in this genus. In all the *Varuna*, also, there are distinct white points on both hind margins on under side, and I find nothing of this in *Uhleri*.

Mr. Morrison writes: "This *Chionobas* was taken in Dacotah Terr., on my way to Montana, in May. It was found on the plains, elevation about 1,200 feet, and in all about 100 specimens were taken. All the *Uhleri* I have taken were in mountains, never at less than 5,000 feet elevation, and from that to 11,000 feet, and only in July and August."

Mr. A. G. Butler, Cat. of Satyridæ in B. Mus. Col., 1868, gave *Chionobas* (*Oeneis*) *Tarpeia*, Esper., Eu. Schmett., pl. 83, as belonging to Arctic America. It has occurred to me that the form I call *Varuna* might be that which Mr. Butler had in view. Esper's figure represents a species shaped, colored above, and ocellated after the manner of *Uhleri*, but I should not take the under side to be that of any of the American forms. But the figures are too coarsely done to enable small differences to be distinguished. The butterfly *Tarpeia* I have not seen.

ANCYLOXYPHA LENA.

Male.—Expands 1.1 inch.

Upper side dark brown, glossy; primaries have three small white spots, with traces of a fourth, in an oblique bar from costa, at four fifths the distance from base to apex; a small spot in cell near outer end; and three minute spots in median and submedian interspaces, two being in the latter, these about three fifths the distance from base to hind margin. Secondaries immaculate. Fringes concolored.

Under side of primaries dark brown, grayish at base and over apical area, more particularly when seen obliquely. Secondaries gray-brown, caused by a uniform sprinkling of whitish scales over the brown surface;