Female.—Expands 1.5 inch.

Similar to the male, the basal areas black, but the spots still more diffused.

Under side as in the male, but there is a little more yellow at apex, and in the interspaces along hind margin are streaks of yellow. Secondaries intense red from base nearly to the rounded spots, and the edge there is fringed with clear white scales next costa, and white mixed with bluish or slate-colored on posterior half; these dark scales edge the nervules nearly to margin; the extra-discal area is same red, but over a yellow ground, the yellow no where distinctly appearing; the round spots and the submarginal lunules same red as the base; the silvery line as in male.

From 1 ♂ taken at Cape Thompson, North-west America, July 19, 1881, and 1 ♀ taken at Kotzebue Sound, July 14th, 1881, by Mr. E. W. Nelson, of the U. S. Signal Service.

These examples differing markedly from any Argynnis in my collection, I sent the male to Mr. A. G. Butler for determination. Mr. Butler replied: "It differs from *Chariclea* in the redder coloration, and much heavier markings on the upper surface; the basal area is blacker, the spots and stripes much thicker. Below, the markings are altogether darker than in *Chariclea* of Europe. Your example agrees perfectly with a specimen (in Br. Mus. Col.), labelled Nova Zembla, and with two of the Grinnell Land series, included under Mr. McLachlan's varieties of *Chariclea*. It is in my opinion worthy of a distinct name."

I take pleasure in naming the species after Mr. Butler.

ARGYNNIS EURYNOME Edw.

VAR. ERINNA.

Upper side in both sexes like the type form; on under side secondaries much covered with dark ferruginous, and sometimes even the belt between the outer rows of silver spots is more or less densely covered with same. In one ♀, except for a paler shade in the interspaces (but still ferruginous) on the area of this belt, the entire wing would be solid ferruginous, very little mottled with yellow buff on basal part of the disk. One male is nearly as dark. Others, of both sexes, are more or less mottled with yellow buff, and the belt is of that color, clear. There is an absence of green (olive) in all examples under view. If it were not that among these are some exactly like examples from Colorado, without green, I should consider the present as a distinct species. I have 12 ♂, 4 ♀ from