

were taken during the latter part of July and early in August, at an elevation of nine to ten thousand feet above the sea.

This species is local and I believe extremely rare in most parts of its habitat. In a very thorough exploration of the mountain crests about Summit I found none; I camped for two days on Freel's Peak for the express purpose of hunting this species, my father assisting me in the search; although it seemed a favorable locality, but five specimens were taken, all males. On the grassy northern slope of Tallac Mountain, however, we were more successful, and by returning thither and again camping, a good series of specimens was obtained.

Chrysophanus Editha, n. sp.

Group of *Xanthoides* and *Dione*. Expands $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{3}$ inches.

Male fuscous above, narrowly edged with black along the outer margin, and with black discal bar; the usual spots show through very faintly on the upper side. Hind wings fuscous, with similar black edge, and within this a row of four or five black spots near the anal angle. The two nearest this angle are surrounded by an irregular ochraceous line. Under side of fore wings gray inclining to fuscous, cinereous on the disc, with the black spots as in allied species. Hind wings below gray-fuscous clouded with white. A rather broad band of gray-fuscous occupies the outer margin; this band is crenated inwardly and cut by a fulvous line which begins on the abdominal margin, extends out on the submedian and last branch of median nervules, thus leaving a white, black-pupilled half-ocellus at anal angle, a large gray-fuscous crescent in the next interspace, and next to this a white, black-pupilled ocellus; in this respect the present species resembles *Xanthoides* and differs from *Dione*, which has much more fulvous. At the inner edge of the gray-fuscous band the white clouding is condensed into a continuous line of broad lunules, and at the inner border of this is the row of spots always found in this genus; these spots are quite large, pale gray-fuscous, edged with black and surrounded by white; the discal bar is usually confluent with the dot within the cell, so as to form an irregular horse-shoe mark.

Fringes of all the wings composed of scales of two lengths, the upper and shorter set being nearly black, the lower ones white; sometimes the black scales are a little longer in certain places, thus making the fringe seem white cut with black.