

are not so heavy as in *Leto*: the apical region is clearer, the three or four brown spots so conspicuous in *Leto* being here wanting or but faintly indicated. The outer belt on the secondaries presents the same clean-cut character as in the male, owing to the absence of the brown shadings to its inner and outer sides.

Types.—1 ♂ and 2 ♀s in my collection, from Glenwood Springs, Colo.

This species stands intermediate between *Leto* and *Cybele*. The locality has been thoroughly worked for several years and no typical *Leto* taken there. I have *Leto* from Utah, California, Nevada, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, and British Columbia, and they are uniform in their points of difference from the form here described.

*Melitæa Gillettii*, n. sp.

♂ expands 1½ inches; head and thorax black; abdomen black above, beneath yellowish-white; palpi and legs dark red; antennæ fuscous; club yellow; wings, ground colour black, markings dull red and white, veins black. Primaries above show a wide margin of the ground colour, in which are two rows of spots; the margin red, very faint, scarcely discernible except towards apex; the second row is white, small and not very prominent; the third row is red, the spots are large, quadrate and completely fill the intercellular spaces, thus giving the appearance of a broad red band cut by the black veins; the fourth row is rather irregular, white and joined opposite the cell by a demi-row from costa; two red and two white spots in cell; two white spots and one red in subcellular space; basal area rather obscured with black.

Secondaries above have the four outer rows as on primaries, the marginal red row even fainter, two red and one white spot in cell and a white subcellular spot. The under surface shows but little of the black ground colour, it being reduced to the veins and lines between the rows of spots, which are all rather quadrate in shape, filling the intercellular spaces, thus giving a well-marked, banded appearance. The marginal band is red and is followed by the white, red, and white bands as on upper surface. The cellular and subcellular spots on primaries same as above, only larger and more distinct. On basal area of secondaries there are four white spots, separated by an irregular shaped red area, the result of a fusion of the red spots.

Described from seven ♂s taken in Yellowstone Park, Wyoming, July 18.