

confluent on primaries, and a submarginal row of yellow, usually very small on primaries; on same wings a third row of large yellow spots, and a fourth row red, or sometimes red partly replaced by yellow; around the end of cell and to lower median nervule a yellow row, sometimes obsolete below cell, the remainder appearing to branch from fourth row; in the cell four spots, red and yellow alternately from the arc, and a yellow patch below cell. On secondaries the third row is of large red spots, the fourth of large yellow; a red stripe along upper side of cell and at end; two yellow spots in cell and another below; fringes blackish at the ends of the nervules, white in the interspaces.

On under side the spots are repeated, enlarged, nearly concealing the black ground on both wings; and on primaries are as distinctly defined as on secondaries, the red bright; the spots of common marginal row confluent, of the submarginal large, crescent; the red spots of third row on secondaries have each a slight yellow edging except on the posterior side; next comes a black line, and a row of narrow red spots entirely across wing as in *Rubicunda*, separated by a black line from the dorsal row of yellow spots; thence to base red, with four yellow confluent spots crossing the area from costa to submedian, and a fifth at outer end of cell.

FEMALE.—Expands 2.7 to 1.8 inch.

Like the male on both surfaces.

The preparatory stages of this species were described by me in CAN. ENT., vol. xvii., p. 156, 1885, as of *M. Rubicunda*, H. Edw., but a better acquaintance with both forms makes it certain that they are distinct species, though closely allied. *Taylori* is considerably the smaller, more constant to one type, the spots of under side not light yellow, as in *Rubicunda*, but either white or white with a mere tint of yellow. *Rubicunda* is a very variable species in all its markings.

I have named this *Melitæa* for the Rev. Geo. W. Taylor, of Victoria, by whose kind aid very much knowledge has been gained of Vancouver butterflies. I received larvæ from Mr. James Fletcher, Sept., 1884, sent him by Mr. Taylor.

These were in hibernation, lived through the winter, were fed on *Chelone glabræ*, the plant of *M. Phaeton*, and some of them pupated and gave butterflies. I related in the paper spoken of that one larva, soon after waking in spring of 1885, became lethargic, and on 23rd May I returned it to the ice box. On 6th July, I brought it to my room, but