

and I have therefore been compelled to erect a new genus—and to name the species as well. The occasion seemed a fitting one to link the names of two of our pioneers in entomology, old and intimate friends since the science was young in this country, and friends of the writer in later years, Edward L. Græf, of Brooklyn, and Dr. John B. Smith, of New Jersey, under the appellation, *Grafia Smithii*, n. sp.

Genus *Grafia*, n. g.

Palpi long, slender, scaled; antennæ bipectinate to apex. Tongue obsolete. Front, thorax and abdomen narrow and smooth scaled. Legs long, slender, with two pairs of spurs on hind tibiæ, no hair pencil. Fore wings: twelve veins, three and four widely separate, six and seven very short-stemmed or separate, with fovea at base. Hind wings: three and four separate, six and seven long-stemmed, eight approximates cell only near base, where there is a small fovea.

The above characters are drawn from the male only, the female being unknown at present. When found she will undoubtedly prove wingless, as in *Coniodes* Hulst, next to which genus this should be placed. It differs as follows: vein five of fore wings normal, vein eight approximates cell only near base, and in the absence of spines on the abdomen—present in both sexes in *Coniodes*.

Type: *Grafia Smithii*, n. sp.—Expanse, 30 mm. Head rather prominent. Front somewhat retreating, rounded. Antennæ long, of a dusky brown, rather loosely bipectinate to apex, not so plumose as in *Coniodes*. Head, thorax and abdomen smooth-scaled, dusky brown, the patagiæ ending with long hair-like scales. All wings broad, the primaries slightly produced at apices, covered thickly with dusky-brown scales; with those are mingled, more or less abundantly, dingy, yellowish scales, and over all a heavy covering of long dusky hairs, appearing as if brushed smooth from base toward apex. Only basal and extradiscal lines are pictured, the former frequently absent, generally as a diffuse, broad, blackish shade, one-fourth out from base at costa, rounding sharply outward, thence with a slight basal incline, to inner margin. Extradiscal similar, sometimes a little blackish, especially at costa, where it starts one-fourth from apex, curving regularly outward to vein seven, thence parallel with outer margin, having a slight basal trend as it nears inner margin. This line is often only a series of blackish diffuse spots on veins. Discal dots are diffuse black, large on primaries, very small on secondaries, the latter being only slightly paler in colour than primaries, with a silken