

scattered, reddish-brown scales in the middle, gray ones at the sides. Abdomen as in the ♀. Legs banded as in the ♀, but the pale basal bands more of a yellow hue.

Fork-cells very small; first submarginal a little longer and much narrower than the second posterior, its base a little the nearer the apex of the wing, its stem a little longer than the cell; stem of the second posterior cell also longer than the cell; posterior cross-vein about one and a half times its own length distant from the mid.

Fore and mid unguis unequal, both uniserrated, the larger mid unguis rather straighter than the much-curved fore one; hind unguis equal, prominently uniserrated. Basal lobes of genitalia very hairy, claspers narrow, thin, terminating in a longish spine.

*Length*.—4.5 to 5 mm.

*Habitat*.—Pecos Canon, New Mexico, U. S. A.

*Time of capture*.—June 16th to 29th.

*Observations*.—A very abundant species, according to Dr. Grabham, caught after sunset. It varies very much in size, the smallest specimen being 4 mm, the largest 5.5 mm. The ♂ has evidently a variable adornment on the thorax and is peculiar in having the hind unguis uniserrated.

The species can easily be told from any other *Grabhamia* with banded legs by the basally-banded abdomen and last hind tarsal being black and the white-scaled sub costal and first long vein. *G. dorsalis*, which it most nearly approaches, has the abdomen and thorax with different adornment and the legs basally and apically banded, not basally as in this species. The type is in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.).

The *larva*.—Head deep chestnut brown, eyes black, reniform, pale around; antennæ pale testaceous at the base, dark at the apex, terminating in two small spines and a third larger flattish pointed one, paler in colour; there is also a long lateral spine about half way down the antenna; mouth whorls bright golden-yellow; thorax and abdomen pale brown with a double darker dorsal line, the front of the thorax with four tufts of black hairs in the middle in front, then two separate hairs and then another tuft on each side, two pairs of long lateral tufts, the first pair with two single black bristles just behind them and a little more centrally placed; the first two abdominal segments with large lateral tufts, remainder with small ones; siphon short and thick, deep brown, about as long as the penultimate and antepenultimate segments; a few