

on account of the connection of the anterior and fourth spots, resulting from this very development, the present variety can only be said to have ten spots instead of twelve. Another variety of which, not having met with it, I have not before spoken, is recorded by Mr. W. H. Harrington in a previous number of this periodical (CAN. ENT. xiv., 8). It is one "having only two spots (the anterior one on each elytron)." This must certainly be an interesting and widely deviating form.

As might be supposed, there are many gradations between these varieties, undoubtedly the result of promiscuous unions. In some the fourth spot, in others the connecting line, and in others still the basal and antero-basal spots are so decidedly defective that the varieties can not be determined by merely observing the outside of the elytra. In all such cases the difficulty can be easily overcome by opening the elytra and holding the insect up to the light, the under side toward you, when it will instantly be apparent what parts are not green on the outside, and the merest marking of a lighter color be detected with certainty. The two elytra are almost always alike in this respect, though sometimes one will have a faint, broken trace of a thread, while the other has none. We may notice that the spots in *sex-guttata* are arranged after nearly the same pattern as in *vulgaris*; and that where in the latter a marking becomes slight and very narrowed, it is often entirely erased in the former, the tendency of the markings in *sex-guttata* being to become more rounded and not lengthened out. Thus the curved marking at the extremity of the elytron in *vulgaris* becomes two in this species, as is likewise the case with the curved basal marking.

The appended table shows the relative number of individuals of each variety out of 49 specimens taken this summer. It will be noticed that the greater number belong to the second variety, the one with the rudimental fourth spot. Of the eighth variety I have met with none this year, but have taken several within a few years past. As the season is too far advanced now for taking the species, further observations on this interesting relation in number between the varieties must be deferred until next summer. Were it not for this, I should have endeavored to make these observations more exact by examining a much larger number of specimens before publishing the present article. However, this may serve the purpose of a foundation for further investigations on the subject.