

A polymorphic insect and very abundant throughout the United States and Central America, often occurring gregariously on the flowers of various trees and shrubs. The sexual characters are similar to those of *R. pulchellus*. The numerous forms described by Chevrolat (the types of which I have seen) are connected by intermediate examples and they cannot be maintained as distinct; he, apparently, was unacquainted with the wholly black variety. It may be observed that the two black spots along the sides of the prothorax are always placed at some distance inwards from the margin and are never longitudinally confluent, and that the disc is without definite transverse impression, characters separating *R. 13-punctatus*, in all its varieties, from *R. deltoides*, *R. cariniventris*, &c. The var. *femoralis*, abundant in Mexico and Guatemala, is one of the most striking forms. Say states that the present species is found on the wild cotton or milkweed (*Asclepias* sp.); and Riley<sup>26</sup> says that he has bred it from the "cocklebur."

For convenience of reference, the various forms may be grouped under sixteen headings, thus:—

1. Rufous above, the prothorax with five, and each elytron with four, spots; legs black. [*R. 13-punctatus*, auct.]—United States, ? N. Mexico.
2. As in 1, but with the two subapical spots on the elytra united into a common, large transverse patch, and the two near the middle of the suture also more or less coalescent. [*R. pulchellus*, Riley, nec Gyll.] (Fig. 21, 21 a, ♀.)—United States, Mexico (Coahuila).
3. As in 1, but with the subapical markings on the elytra obliterated and the other three spots (the one near the middle of the suture usually excepted) small or inconspicuous. [*R. elegans*, Chevr.] (Fig. 22, 22 a, ♂.)—Mexico, Guatemala, Costa Rica.
4. As in 1, but with the two spots near the middle of the elytra coalescent, often extending along the suture to the base or connected posteriorly with the common (subconical, oblong, or transverse) subapical patch. [*R. corniculatus*, Chevr.; *interpunctatus*, Sallé coll.] (Fig. 23.)—Mexico, Guatemala.
5. As in 4, but with the black markings larger, those on the elytra sometimes coalescent or condensed behind into a curved subapical fascia. [*R. graphicus*, Dugès, in litt.; *venustus*, Mus. Brit.] (Fig. 24.)—Mexico, Costa Rica.
6. As in 4, but with the femora and tibiae partly red.—Mexico.
7. As in 5, but with the black markings at the base of the prothorax coalescent. [*R. implicatus*, Gyll.\*, nec Chevr.]—Mexico, Costa Rica.
8. As in 4, but with the ferruginous markings on each elytron reduced to a posteriorly abbreviated median vitta. [*R. vittatipennis*, var. n.] (Fig. 25.)—Panama.
9. As in 5, but with the black markings on the elytra condensed into a very large, elongate-subtriangular, common patch extending from a little below the scutellum to the apex and

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\* The "type" of this insect communicated by Dr. Sjöstedt is evidently *R. saucius*, Gyll.; it bears no locality-label. *R. implicatus*, Chevr. = *R. deltoides*, Chevr.