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NOTES ON SOME OF THE COMMON SPECIES OF CARABIDÆ, FOUND IN TEMPERATE NORTH AMERICA.

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ARTICLE NO. II.

In my previous article upon this subject, I treated upon the classification and the particular distinguishing characters of the genus *Harpalus*; in this I wish to call attention to their specific differences, by noting those variations of form or structure which are so constant as to cause us to consider them as denoting distinct species. The general form of the beetles of this genus is oblong-oval, rather broad, thorax quadrate and in length from .30-1 inch, black piceous, shining. Our northern exceptions to this color are *H. viridiacneus*, Beauv., and *H. erraticus*, Say, the former being bright brassy green, the latter dark ferruginous or the colour of immaturity. The cut accompanying the previous article was of *Harpalus caliginosus*, Say, a beetle so well known that I shall describe it in detail, that you may better understand my ideas in describing others. I shall suppose that you have taken up this beetle without any previous knowledge of its name; you perceive it has the general form of the genus *Harpalus*. We now proceed to examine the anterior and middle tarsi, the four first joints of which are strongly dilated, consequently it is a male, beneath they have at the sides a few coarse short bristles (had they been covered with a dense brush of hair, we should have laid it aside as most likely belonging to the genus *Anisodactylus*), its length from the apex of labrum to the end of the elytra is .90 (.80-1.05 are the extremes of specimens in my collection), width .35. If we now had access to descriptions of the beetles of this genus, we should find only one of this length or near it, consequently without further trouble we should only have to see that it agreed with the specific description. This is the largest *Harpalus* we have, being one-half longer than any other, and if the generic characters are well worked up, it cannot be mistaken for any other. The head is black with a few scattered punctures, nearly obsolete, the frontal impressions between the antennæ are well marked, apex of labrum