

The rostrum is usually marked on each side by a more or less deep groove, which varies in length from a mere fovea to a long groove which gives lodgment in repose to the first joint of the antennæ; they are called *scrobes*.

The upper surface of the head is divided into regions, the back part being called the *occiput*, the middle the *vertex*, and the anterior portion the *front*; on each side of the head are the *eyes*.

The eyes of Coleoptera are very variable in form and shape, and are composed of aggregated small lenses; rarely they are entirely wanting; equally rarely accessory eyes are seen in the form of one or two simple lenses; they are situated between the compound eyes, on the posterior part of the vertex, and are called *ocelli*.

In the Cicindelidae and Carabidae, in addition to the ordinary pubescence, the head bears moderately long erect setæ arising from special punctures situated above and usually close to the eyes; from their position they are called *supra-orbital setæ*, and have been used as a means of subdividing the Harpalinae.

The under surface of the head in front is variably excavated, forming the mouth; the parts beneath the eyes and behind the mandibles, forming the lateral boundary of the mouth, are called the *genæ*; behind the mouth the region is called the throat or *gula*; the suture between the mentum and gula is called the *mental suture*; when the gular region is more or less prolonged at middle for the support of the mentum, this portion is called the *sub-mental peduncle*; from the opening of the mouth two sutures may usually be observed running backwards; these often coalesce at middle, but separate at each extremity; these are called the *gular sutures*. In the sub-order Rhynchophora there is but a single suture, the lateral members of the head having apparently coalesced at middle without any true gular piece between them.

ANTENNÆ.—The *antennæ* are articulated appendages which vary in form, insertion, and the number of joints. In the first or normal series of Coleoptera they are inserted in front of and more rarely between the eyes—usually under the side margin of the front. In the Rhynchophora the antennæ arise from some portion of the rostrum in any position from the margin of the eye to the tip of the beak. The number of joints varies, attaining