

The cut only represents the ventral or under surface. When viewed from above you will find at the extreme anterior part of the head, between the mandibles and covering the mouth, the *Labrum*; a little behind this, at the sides just forward of the eyes, are inserted the *antennæ*. The *head* fits into the *thorax*, which extends to the *elytra*, or wing covers, which are sometimes entire (*Cychnus viduus*), sometimes the true wings beneath are entirely wanting (*Pterostichus permundus*). The small triangular piece at the centre and base of the *thorax* and *elytra* is the *scutel*, the characters of which are not used in the classification of this family. The sexual characteristics are of particular importance, and may usually be known by the greater dilatation of the anterior tarsi of the male. In many genera it is absolutely necessary to have the male to be positive; an instance in point is recorded, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil., page 392, Dec., 1868 (3). By reference to Le Conte's Classification you will find the family Carabidæ divided into sub-families, the last of which, *Harpalidæ*, the only one we shall now consider, contains the greater number of the species of *Carabidæ*. This sub-family is divided into tribes, these again into groups, two only of which, *Eurytrichi* and *Harpali*, containing most of the common summer beetles, will be now considered. In these forms we have the following plan of arrangement:—*Ligula* free at the apex, *Paraglossæ* distinct, *Elytra* rounded and sinuate at the tip, anterior and middle tarsi of the male usually broadly dilated,—Harpalini, tribe.

Anterior and middle tarsi of the male usually broadly dilated and covered beneath with a dense brush of hairs,—*Eurytrichi*. Group. Anterior and middle tarsi of the male usually strongly dilated, and covered beneath with two rows (one on each side) of bristles.—*Harpali*, Group. As I presupposed in the beginning that you were somewhat acquainted with the different forms of the Genera, you will not confound these with *Pterostichus*, which has in the male only three joints of the anterior tarsi dilated, or with *Chlœnius*, which has bright metallic species, usually pubescent, or with *Oodes*, which very much resembles *Harpalus* in form, but differs by having the eighth and ninth elytral striæ confluent and the ocellate punctures very near the margin; this genus is scarce, and not easily distinguished from a number of others, except by those who have had much experience. We will now take into consideration part of the genera embraced in these Groups, remembering, that where they run into one another you will often be puzzled, and must refer to the classification, where the whole subject is carefully elaborated. The Group *Harpali* contains a number of genera, one of which, *Gynandropus*, with but a single species common at the north, is .25 long, quite slender, shining black, thorax much narrower than the elytra, rounded before and behind, and decidedly convex; it resembles both *Pterostichus* and *Stenolophus*, but differs from all other species by the characters of the Group, and by having three rows of punctures on each elytron on the second, fifth and seventh striæ, and by the anterior tarsi having the last joint elongated and