

TERRESTRIAL MOLLUSCA.—Geographical Distribution (*continued*).

	MEXICO.				GUATEMALA (with Tabasco, Chiapas, and Yucatan).					HONDURAS AND SALVADOR.		NICARAGUA.			COSTA RICA.			PANAMA.	
	N.W.	Centr.	S.W.	E.	Tabasco, Chiapas.	Yucatan.	N.	Centr. and E.	S.W.	W.	E.	W.	Centr. and E.	N.E.	W.	Centr.	E.	S. (W.)	N. (E.)
Holospira	2	5	2	4	1	1													
Epirobia	2	2	..	4	1											
Cylindrella	1									
Macroceramus	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	2		..	..	..	..	1			
Opeas	3	2	5	3	1	5	..	3	1		..	..	..	2	2	4	..	2
Subulina	1	2	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	1
Pseudosubulina	2	2	3	..	2	1	2										
Spiraxis	1	11	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2				
Tornaxis	1											
Leptinaria	2	1	..	3	1	2	..	4	..	1	1	7	6	8	..	1
Tornatellina	1							
Melaniella	1	
Cæcilianella	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oryzosoma	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pupa	2	2	1	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pupoides	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Succinea	1	6	1	4	1	1	2	3	3	..	..	1	1	..	2	1	1	1	
Xanthonyx, Cryptostrocon.. }	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1			
Ariolimax
Philomyces	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1			
Limacidae	2	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1		
Veronicella	1	1	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2					
Carychium	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1			

The chief zoo-geographical interest in the land and freshwater Mollusca of the region under investigation lies in the intermingling of the North and South-American forms within its limits (rather than in the endemic species), and the relationship of the fauna to that of the West-Indian Islands, and also of that of the two slopes, the Atlantic and the Pacific, the one to the other.

The most characteristic genera of land-shells inhabiting Mexico and Central America, or those including the greatest number of species, are *Helicina*, *Glandina*, *Streptostyla*, *Polygyra*, *Ortalichus*, *Otostomus*, *Eucalodium* (with the nearly allied *Cælocentrum*), and *Holospira* (including *Epirobia*). Each of these has a somewhat different distribution.

HELICINA is very rich in species in the West Indies, moderately so in South America,