

where it extends, however, to the southernmost part of Brazil; a few forms occur in North America, the genus reaching to Georgia and Tennessee.

GLANDINA has its headquarters in Mexico and Central America, extending not quite so far southward, and a little further northward, than *Helicina*; it is represented in the West-Indian Islands by the somewhat different groups of *Varicella* and *Oleacina*, s. str.

STREPTOSTYLA is almost peculiar to Southern Mexico and Central America, having one species only, so far as at present known, in the more northern parts of Mexico, viz. *S. novoleonis*, very few in the northern parts of South America, and some not very characteristic forms in the West-Indian Islands.

POLYGYRA is North American as well as Mexican, and does not extend southward beyond Honduras. In the West Indies it seems to be confined to the larger islands of Cuba and Jamaica (*P. paludosa*). In North America most of the species are restricted to the Southern United States, a few extending to the Cumberland subregion (Tennessee and Kentucky), one, *P. leporina*, to Illinois and Indiana.

ORTALICHUS is almost equally well represented in Mexico and Central America, the West Indies, and the northern part of South America, extending southward to about as far as the Amazon valley*. It is wanting in North America, except in the southern part of Florida, which belongs more properly to the West-Indian region.

OTOSTOMUS (= *Goniognathmus*, Crosse, nec *Bulimulus* = *Orthotomium*) is mainly South American, extending to Southern Brazil and the Argentine Republic (*O. papyraceus*); but it is also well represented in Central America and Mexico, becoming less numerous in species in the West-Indian Islands, and wanting altogether in the United States.

EUCALODIUM and CÆLOCENTRUM are peculiar to Central America or the southern parts of Mexico, but they do not extend south of Guatemala, and are therefore absent from the South-American continent.

HOLOSPIRA, with *Epirobia*, is also almost peculiar to Mexico and the northern half of Central America: *Holospira*, s. str., extends as far north as Texas and

* The Berlin Museum has received specimens of *O. phlogerus*, d'Orb., from Dr. von Steinen, from the upper affluents of the Rio Xingu, where they are used by the Bakairi Indians as ornaments; and also some of *O. pulchellus*, Spix, from the collector Rohde, from the banks of the Rio Mondego, in Matto Grosso.