

The Throscidæ (or Trixagidæ), at the present time (1897), include about 160 described species from all parts. Of this number, forty-three species, belonging to four genera, are recorded by Dr. Horn from within our limits, one genus and eighteen species being characterized as new. One species is added in the Appendix. America north of Mexico has eighteen species and three genera of this family.

The Eucnemidæ is a widely distributed Family, with a total number of about 475 species and ninety genera (1890). Dr. Horn enumerates 108 species, belonging to thirty-two genera, from Central America, six genera and fifty-six species being treated as new. Two genera and five species (three new) are added in the Appendix. Some remarks on the geographical distribution of the American genera are given on p. 210. America north of Mexico has (Henshaw, 1895) fifty-seven species and twenty-three genera of this family. Most of the species are very rare in collections.

The Elateridæ, another very extensive Family of Coleoptera, is apparently not so numerous in species (taking the whole world) as the Buprestidæ, but includes a much greater number of genera; the disproportion in the numbers of the described species of the two Families is, however, illusory, and entirely due to the fact that the brilliantly coloured Buprestidæ are much greater favourites with collectors. The total number of species from all parts is given by Dr. Candèze (1891) as 3960, belonging to 238 genera. The number of species here enumerated from Central America is 531, 290 of which are described as new, these belonging to sixty-seven genera, with nine new. America north of Mexico has about 500 species (Henshaw, 1895), with fifty genera. This Family having been exhaustively monographed by Dr. E. Candèze, it was to be expected that most of the conspicuous forms would be known; nevertheless, amongst the smaller species a great deal had to be done. The genera most numerous in species within our limits are—*Ischiodontus* (45), *Agriotes* (39), *Chalcolepidius* (33), *Monocrepidius* (32), *Æolus* (30), *Anoplischius* and *Glyphonyx* (each 23), *Horistonotus* (20), *Hemicrepidius* (19), and *Pyrophorus* and *Anchastus* (each 16). Apart from these, the most characteristic are *Tomocephalus*, *Physorhinus*, *Hypodesis*, and *Psiloniscus*. *Oistus* and *Dodecactenus*, each containing two or three conspicuous species, are peculiar to Central America. *Semiotus*, *Pyrophorus*, *Pomachilius*, and *Cardiorhinus*, each containing a large number of species in Tropical South America (80, 85, 54, and 36 species respectively), are poorly represented within our limits (the numbers being 9, 16, 2, and 1), and *Cosmesus* (with 49 South-American species) is entirely absent. *Chalcolepidius*, the giants of the family in America, on the other hand, has its headquarters, as it