

collected myself 679, a total which will be much augmented when the dense and lofty forests are partially cleared. Temperate North America must at present number about 700 described species, Crotch in his "Check List," published in 1874, having recorded 580, and a great number having since been added. Europe, including Russian Asia, as I gather from Ganglbauer's "Bestimmungs-Tabellen" (1884), yields 644 species.

With regard to the relations of the Longicorn fauna of our province to those of adjoining regions of America and other parts of the world, a comparison of the genera with which, in the present imperfect state of our knowledge of the distribution of species, we have to be content, gives similar results to those pointed out with regard to the Geodephaga, in the Introduction to the first volume of the Coleoptera of the present work. It proves even a stronger endemicity in the American, and especially the Tropical American, Longicorn fauna, than was shown in the case of the Geodephaga. The vast majority of the genera, 304 out of a total of 330, are seen to be exclusively American; 246, or more than two thirds, exclusively Neotropical; and 97 exclusively Central-American. The number of genera common to Central and Temperate North America is 84, which are composed of the following elements, viz.:—7 genera widely distributed both in the Western and Eastern Hemispheres; 16 North-temperate genera occurring in both Hemispheres; 32 American genera of pretty general distribution north and south, and 29 genera peculiar and common to North and Central America. The North-temperate genera occurring in the Central-American fauna (none of which passes into South America), viz. 16 out of 330, are thus seen to be relatively much fewer than in the Geodephaga, where the proportion is 16 to 154. The range southward into our region of these North-temperate forms is further extremely restricted, for out of the 16, no fewer than 14 stop short at Mexico, and the two found further south, viz. *Leptura* in Guatemala, and *Pachyta* in Costa Rica, are there represented only by very aberrant species.

The 29 genera common and peculiar to Temperate North America and Central America form an interesting feature in the fauna, few of them ranging widely beyond its northern limits. About half of them (15) have close Tropical American affinities, the other half (14) may be classed as Nearctic forms. Adding these 14 to the 16 North-temperate (Nearctic and Palæarctic) genera, we have 30 northern generic forms of Longicornia in the Central-American fauna which do not extend into South America; out of the 30, 27 stop short at Mexico, 2 reach no further south than Guatemala, and the 30th is an aberrant form isolated in Costa Rica. A similar result is shown if we trace the dispersion southward of the whole of what we may term the more northerly forms inhabiting Mexico, *i. e.* adding the exclusively Mexican to the