

North-temperate genera, which together made a total of 93. Of these, 74 are confined to Mexico and Guatemala, and only 5 reach Panama. The essentially Neotropical forms from South America do not drop off in their range northward in a proportion at all similar to this; for of 137 South-American genera inhabiting the region (excluding those of wider distribution) no fewer than 71 reach Mexico and do not pass beyond; 16 others reach Guatemala only, and only 50 stop short at Nicaragua.

From this analysis I venture to think that the main conclusions arrived at on a similar examination of the Geodephaga are confirmed, viz.:—1, that the Central-American fauna is essentially Neotropical; 2, that the northern portion of the region (Mexico and Guatemala) is not an extension southward of the Neartic Province, but, 3, that it is a remarkably distinct subprovince of the Neotropical fauna.

The species here enumerated as inhabiting our region consist of:—Prionidæ 60, Cerambycidæ 531, Lamiidæ 682, making a total of 1273 species; of this number more than half are described as new, viz. Prionidæ 22, Cerambycidæ 245, Lamiidæ 375, making a total of 642 new species.

The total number of genera is 330; of this number 57 are described as new:—Prionidæ 0, Cerambycidæ 16, Lamiidæ 41. 493 species are figured on 25 plates. 27 distinct species are noticed as sp. —?, but not described, owing to want of sufficient material.

Mr. Champion paid a great deal of attention to these insects, both in Guatemala and in the State of Panama; he obtained altogether about 600 species. The late Mr. Belt met with 300 species in Nicaragua, chiefly in the limited district of Chontales.

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