

It is, I think, a significant fact that the Erotylidæ and Endomychidæ still prefer, or are almost always associated with, the highly nitrogenous pabulum afforded by fungi.

With regard to the distribution of these families so much is new that it has very greatly modified our earlier ideas, and so many new facts no doubt remain to be discovered that hasty generalizations must not be drawn. When Lacordaire wrote his Monograph of Erotylidæ, it was thought that the New World was very plainly the home of these beetles; but subsequent collections from the Eastern hemisphere showed that these regions were possibly as well stocked. The numerous species of this family brought to notice in the present work have tended to restore the apparent supremacy of the Western Continent, but I believe it will prove to be more apparent than real.

Taking the Languriides, Chapuis, in the 'Genera Coleopterorum,' notices two genera only; Crotch, in his 'Revision,' admits fifteen; and in my 'Classification,' published in 1887, I found it necessary to propose thirty-two, while two or three more have since been added. The number of genera enumerated in this volume from Central America is fourteen, while of the sixty-nine species recorded, fifty are treated as new. It is probable that an equal number of species exist in both hemispheres.

Of the true Erotylidæ (the Dacnides, Triplacides, and Erotylides) fifty-six genera are recognized by Crotch, and fifty-seven in the Munich Catalogue, with 1011 species (omitting *Helota* and *Orestia*, the last-mentioned being an ordinary member of the Phytophaga). Thirty-five genera are found in the New World, five only of which are common to both hemispheres; of these latter, *Euxestus*, *Dacne*, *Triplax*, and *Cyrtotriplax* (= *Tritoma*) are feeble forms whose relations are not yet well defined, and are, moreover, indicative of the northern regions of the globe. It is therefore to be observed that only one genus of well-ascertained position, viz. *Megalodacne*, is represented in both hemispheres. From the region under investigation we have recorded thirty-two genera and 213 species, nine genera and 104 species being treated as new. To compare the ascertained Fauna with that of the Old World it would be necessary to take into account a large number of new genera proposed by myself and others since the publication of the Munich Catalogue and of the Supplement to it. The only conclusion, I think, we can at present draw from these data is that while a very large number of new species remain to be discovered in all parts of the world, the predominance, both of genera and species, though not large, is in favour of the New World, and that the forms of this highly developed family of beetles are