INTRODUCTION.

Upon examining this Table it will be found that the 181 species contained in it fall into five different categories, as regards their distribution, namely:

I. **Nearctic Species**, i.e. Central-American species also found north of Mexico .................. 48
II. **Neotropical Species**, i.e. Central-American species also found south of Panama ........... 65
III. **Neotsian Species**, i.e. Central-American species found north of Mexico and also south of Panama ................................................................. 17
IV. **Autochthonous Species**, i.e. species not yet known to occur except in Central America 47
V. **Introduced Species (Mures)** ................................................................. 4

\[ \text{Total: } 181 \]

We will now shortly consider each of these categories separately.

I. **Nearctic Species**.

The species belonging to this section of the Central-American Mammal-fauna have been divided by Alston into four categories, which serve to exhibit very clearly the gradual diminution of the Nearctic forms as we proceed southwards through Central America. These are set out in the subjoined Tables.

**Table II.**—*Nearctic Species found in the Northern States of Mexico, but not recorded from south of 25° N. lat.*

1. Antrozous pallidus.
2. Nycticeius crepuscularis.
3. Atalapha intermedia.
4. Vesperilio subulatus.
5. Taxidea americana.
6. Ursus horribilis.
7. — americanus.
8. Ovis cervina.
10. Cariacus macrocephalus.
11. Spermophilus alleni.
12. Cynomys ludovicianus.
13. Castor fiber.
15. Thomomys talpoides.
17. — fasciatus.

**Table III.**—*Nearctic Species found in Central and South Mexico, but not recorded from south of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.*

1. Vesperilio nitidus.
2. Felis rufa.
3. Canis lupus.
5. Sciurus arizonensis.
7. — mexicanus.
8. Hesperomys leucopus.
9. — aztecs.
11. — californicus.
12. — palustris.
13. Ochotodon humilis.
15. Dipodomys phillipsi.
16. Lepus sylvaticus.
17. — callotis.
18. — aquaticus.