to satisfy myself as to this and some other points, I have divided our subregion into five subdivisions, and then computed the number of species found in each of these subdivisions or provinces, and will now mention the results. The provinces adopted as most convenient for the purposes I had in view are as follows:—(1) North or extratropical Mexico, the line of the Tropic of Cancer being taken as its southern limit; (2) Tropical or South Mexico, including Yucatan, from which latter country we have received, however, very few Staphylinidæ; (3) Guatemala, including with it Honduras and British Honduras; (4) Nicaragua and Costa Rica; and (5) Panama—the limit between (4) and (5) being unknown, and perhaps only a question of collecting. I find that we have received from North Mexico 42, from Tropical Mexico 453, from Guatemala 726, from Nicaragua and Costa Rica 157, and from Panama 457 species. I find also that 34 of our species are known to occur in North America, and 97 in South America and the Antilles. I will briefly comment on each of these figures.

The 42 species from North Mexico are mostly new and peculiar to the province, but the number cannot represent more than one tenth of the species that actually exist there; so that we do not possess the data for forming an opinion as to the amount of endemicity of the province. This country is, for several reasons, of peculiar interest; and it is a matter of regret that the difficulties that must necessarily be encountered by a naturalist collecting there are so great that it must be long before even an approximately correct idea can be formed as to the true details of its insect-fauna. It will probably prove poor in Staphylinidæ when compared with our other provinces.

From Tropical or Southern Mexico we have as yet received 453 species of Staphylinidæ. This number is quite inadequate, and is due, no doubt, to the fact that the smaller insects of this family have been neglected by the collectors who have investigated the province. Keeping in view the large extent of South Mexico, and its great variety of surface, climate, and vegetation, it is clear to me that we are not yet acquainted with more than one fourth of its species of Staphylinidæ.

This conclusion is rendered still more certain when we consider the number already found in Guatemala. Although in my table of this province I included the species we have received from Honduras, yet these are so few that our total of 726 species may be treated as being found in political Guatemala, which, notwithstanding its small area, thus appears to be far the richest province of our region in Staphylinidæ; this, I believe, is actually not the case—the present predominance being due to Mr. Champion having been long stationed there, and to his having assiduously collected even the smallest and