

States species like *B. cinereus*, *B. exilipes*, and *B. berlandieri*, if really distinct ;” and in a subsequent letter to me he says that he suspects that intermediate links between it and the more northern forms may yet be discovered. None such, however, are yet known, and in the meantime the validity of the species must be recognized.

2. *Blarina mexicana*.

Blarina mexicana, Baird, MS.

Blarina (*Soriciscus*) *mexicana*, Coues, Bull. U.S. Geol. & Geogr. Surv. iii. p. 652 (1877, descr. orig.)¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*de Oca*, U.S. Nat. Mus.¹).

Nothing is known of this Shrew beyond Dr. Coues's description of his type. He remarks that the species combines the dental characters of his subgenus *Soriciscus* with the external appearance of *Blarina* proper, “resembling *B. talpoides* in its uniform blackish colour, though it is still darker as well as much smaller”¹.

Order IV. CARNIVORA.

All the five New-World families of land Carnivora, Felidæ, Canidæ, Procyonidæ, Mustelidæ, and Ursidæ, are found in Central America, although the latter only just crosses the northern boundary. The great majority of the genera are common to both the Neotropical and Nearctic Regions ; but three (*Nasua*, *Cercoleptes*, and *Galictis*) belong essentially to the former, two (*Mephitis* and *Taxidea*) to the latter, while two others (*Bassaris* and *Bassaricyon*) are peculiar to the subregion. The species also are nearly evenly balanced between the two faunas ; so that in this order we have no such marked preponderance of Neotropical affinities as we have found in those hitherto under consideration.

Fam. I. FELIDÆ.

1. FELIS.

Felis, Linnæus, Syst. Nat. i. p. 60 (1766).

In the New World the almost cosmopolitan genus *Felis* is widely distributed throughout both the Neotropical and Nearctic Regions ; but, with the exception of the Lynxes, the Cats are rather characteristic of the former than the latter, several of the species being peculiar to the southern fauna, while others only advance a short way beyond its northern boundary. The seven species which have been found in the Central-American subregion may be thus characterized :—