

In Guatemala Messrs. Godman and Salvin tell me that the *Tepescuinte* is “a common species in the neighbourhood of Coban, where it gives good sport to the native hunters, who keep dogs for their pursuit—curs, it is true, of every shape, colour, and size, but valued by their owners for their powers of scent, their perseverance, and their sagacity. A *Tepescuinte*, when found, is either run by the dogs within shot of the hunter, or to ground, whence it is smoked out and either killed or started on a fresh run. Traps are often set in the forest for them, formed like a hole, the upper part being a heavy log weighted with stones, and kept up by some slight contrivance easily brushed away by the animal in its hurry to escape from the dogs. In the valley of the Rio Negro, or Chisoy, *Cælogenys paca* is apparently very abundant; for in an Indian rancho on the banks of the river, on the road below San Cristobal, we found dozens of their singular skulls strung about the walls of the hut”.

Passing further to the northward, we find that Vera Cruz is given by Dr. Dugès as a locality for the *Paca*³, this being the only record, so far as I am aware, of its existence in Mexico.

Suborder II. DUPLICIDENTATA.

The small but well-marked suborder of the double-toothed Rodents consists of only two families, the Lagomyidæ and the Leporidæ. Both are found in the Nearctic Region; but only the latter is represented, and that very poorly, in South America. As will be seen presently, several species of Hare are found in the northern portion of our sub-region, but only two go so far south as Costa Rica.

Fam. I. LEPORIDÆ.

1. LEPUS.

Lepus, Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. i. p. 77 (1766).

The Hares form a very natural family, too clearly defined and well known to require to be characterized, and too homogeneous to be broken up into separate genera. They are principally represented in our fauna by Nearctic types. Of nine well-ascertained North-American species, *four* range well into Central America, a *fifth* species appears to be peculiar to the subregion, and a *sixth* is also found in Colombia. With the exception of a closely allied Brazilian form, the latter is the only Hare yet discovered on the South-American continent.

Mr. J. A. Allen's recent reviews of the North-American Leporidæ* have been based

* Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. xvii. pp. 430–436 (1875); Mon. N.-Am. Rodent. pp. 265–378 (1877).