

11. HONDURAS.

Helicina rhynchostoma, *H. denticulata*, *H. sanguinea*, *H. dysoni*, *H. lirata*, *H. antoni*,
H. diaphana, *H. exigua*.

12. SALVADOR.

None recorded hitherto.

13. WESTERN NICARAGUA, Pacific slope.

None recorded hitherto.

14. EASTERN NICARAGUA, valley of the great lake and Caribbean slope.

Helicina amœna, *H. rostrata*, *H. denticulata*, *H. tenuis*, *H. dysoni*.

15. COSTA RICA and the STATE OF PANAMA, Pacific slope.

Helicina amœna, var.

16. COSTA RICA, Caribbean slope.

? *Helicina funcki*, *H. tenuis*, *H. flavida*, var. *beatrice*, ? *H. lirata*.

The present state of our knowledge permits us to come to the following probable conclusions:—

The regions drained into the Caribbean Sea are much richer in species than those of the Pacific slope, not only because they are also much more extensive, but also because they are more favoured by a moist climate.

The more northern part of Mexico has few really peculiar species.

Several species extend along the Caribbean side, from the State of Vera Cruz to Guatemala (*Helicina fragilis*, *H. oweniana*, *Schasicheila pannucea*); some even to Nicaragua and Costa Rica (*Helicina amœna*, *H. tenuis*, *H. flavida*, *H. lirata*); *Helicina dysoni* from Belize to Nicaragua.

Helicina punctisulcata is peculiar to the Western slope of Central Mexico.

Helicina ghiesbreghti extends from Central Mexico (territory of the Laguna de Chapala) along the west coast (Chiapas?) to Guatemala, but does not seem to extend to the Caribbean side.

On the contrary, *Helicina amœna*, *H. tenuis*, *H. lirata*, and *Schasicheila pannucea* seem to be common both to the Caribbean and Pacific shores, chiefly within Guatemala.

Helicina rhynchostoma and *H. funcki* extend from Honduras and Costa Rica through the Isthmus of Panama to Colombia, *H. lirata* even from Vera Cruz to Venezuela. But no species is common to the continent of Mexico or Central America and the Caribbean islands (cf. *H. flavida*?).

The genus *Schasicheila* is limited to Eastern Mexico and Guatemala; *Proserpina*, on the contrary, is common to Eastern Mexico, the Caribbean islands, and Venezuela, and may therefore yet be found in the more southern parts of Central America.