

American genera of Meloidæ are altogether absent from the Central-American fauna, the more temperate northern regions furnishing a greater diversity of generic types. The Mexican species have been twice monographed by Dr. E. Dugès, but this author appears to have been entirely unacquainted with many of the Mexican forms. One genus (*Leonia*) is known only as yet from Mexico; this, however, is a very close ally of the North-American *Hornia*. Seven genera are common to North, Central, and South America, and eight to North and Central America.

From the foregoing summary it will be seen—(1) that the Mexican and Central-American Heteromorous fauna, except as regards those genera containing apterous species living upon the ground (*Asida*, *Elæodes*, *Argoporis*, &c.) and some winged Cistelidæ (*Hymenorus* &c.), has little to do with that of temperate North America; (2) that a considerable number of genera are endemic in Mexico; (3) that the fauna of Central America south of Mexico partakes largely of that of Tropical South America. These conclusions nearly coincide with Mr. Bates's remarks, 'Biologia Centrali-Americana,' Coleoptera, V. p. v, on the geographical distribution of the Longicornia of the same region. To further illustrate the distribution of the Heteromorous genera known only as yet from within the limits of Mexico and Central America, the following 'Table' is added:—

	Mexico.	British Honduras.	Guatemala &c.	Nicaragua.	Costa Rica.	Panama.	Of wider distribution in Central America.	Total.
Tenebrionidæ	17	1	2	1	2	3	15	41
Cistelidæ	7	....	2	....	....	1	3	13
Othniidæ . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nilionidæ . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Monommidæ . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lagriidæ . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	3
Melandryidæ	2	....	....	....	....	1	4	7
Pythidæ . . . . .	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	3
Edemeridæ . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4
Xylophilidæ	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Anthicidæ . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mordellidæ	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	2
Rhipidophoridæ . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Meloidæ	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	29	1	5	1	2	7	30	75

The material examined consists chiefly of the extensive Mexican collections of M. A. Sallé and Herr Höge, and the large number of specimens obtained by myself
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