Dr. Horn believes that the Cicindelinæ have been more thoroughly collected than almost any other group of beetles, and estimates that the number of species still unknown does not exceed twenty or twenty-five per cent. of those now described. The Palæarctic region has long since been about exhausted, new species are scarcely to be expected from North America, while Mexico, Central America, western South America, South Africa, as well as most of the islands of the Pacific, Indian and Atlantic Oceans have nearly ceased to yield novelties. The majority of new things must come from China, India, the Philippines, Dutch Borneo, New Guinea, tropical Africa and Australia, Madagascar and Brazil. In this connection it must not be forgotten that the author's conception of a species does not coincide with that of some descriptive entomologists, and forms which appear to be more or less worthy of names will undoubtedly still come to hand in numbers.

The tiger beetles are regarded as forming a subfamily of Carabida, under the name Cicindelinæ-a reduction in rank, which seems undoubtediy warranted in view of the evidence presented. After a sketch of the history of their classification, the author presents the arrangement developed by his own researches, separating them into two great phyla, according to the structure of the metepisterna; these divide again into five tribes, with several minor groups, as follows:

A. Alakosternal phylum. II. Collyrini.

I. Ctenostomini.

(III. Cicindelini.

1. Theratina. 2. Prothymina. Dromicina.

Odontochilina. 4. Cicindelina.

B. Platysternal phylum.

IV. Megacephalini.

1. Megacephalina. 2. Omina. Platychilina.

V. Mantichorini.

Of these, only III and IV are represented in North America by the Cicindelina, Megacephalina and Omina-our genera being Cicindela (including Dromochorus), Megacephala (Tetracha), Omus and Amblychila.