

young. The Australian region (which includes also New Guinea, Celebes, and some islands just west) has also numerous Amphibians, more, says Wallace, than any other continent except South America, and but few Reptiles. It is also noted for its number of species of Pigeons, two fifths of all that are known being confined to it; for its Kingfishers, the fauna embracing three fourths of all kinds living; for Birds of Paradise, Lyre Birds (the Menurids), its many Parrots, those of the Australia-Malay area comprising 176 species; and under the Ostrich type, its Cassowaries (genus *Casuarius*) of 11 species, and Emeus (*Dromæus*) of 2 species.

New Zealand, which is also a part of the Australian region, has 2 Bats for its only Mammals; the Apteryx, among its Birds; a single Frog among Amphibians; a dozen Lizards; a Reptile of palæic characteristics, the Hatteria or Sphenodon, which has but 1 species (*S. punctatum*), the last of an otherwise extinct tribe, the Rhynchocephalidæ. It is very poor in Insects, having only 11 species of Butterflies, with about 300 Coleopters (Wallace). Besides these, there were, one or two centuries or farther back, the now extinct birds, *Dinornis*, *Palapteryx*, and many others of Ostrich-like character. On Chatham Island, 500 miles east of New Zealand, but within what may be called New Zealand seas, there have been found the remains of a flightless bird akin to those of New Zealand.

*The Oriental region, including India and eastward to southern Japan, with Sumatra, Java, Borneo, etc.* — This tropical region, directly north and northwest of the Australian, is wonderfully different from it. There are no Marsupials or Monotremes; but instead Mammals of other kinds, Man-apes, as the Orang-outang, and Lemurs, Lions, Tigers, Hyenas, Bears, Elephants, Rhinoceroses, Manis among Edentates, and among Reptiles, Crocodile and Gavials.

*The African or Ethiopian region, including the part of Africa south of the Atlas Mountains, with Madagascar and the Mascarene Islands.* — The Ethiopian region comprises in its fauna the Hippopotamus, Rhinoceros, Camelopard, Elephant, Lion, Hyena, a characteristic type, Hyrax, Horses (Zebras), the *Orycteropus* and Manis (Ant-eaters) among Edentates; the Hedgehog among Insectivores; Anthropoid Apes, as the Gorilla, besides other *Quadrumanæ* (all of which have 32 teeth, like Man), and also many Lemurs; but no Camels, or Bears, or Deer, or Oxen, or species of *Sus* (Pig). It has among its Birds two species of Ostrich of the genus *Struthio*.

Madagascar not long since had its *Æpyornis*, related to the *Dinornis* of New Zealand and the Mascarene Islands, the Dodo (*Didus ineptus*), and other birds now extinct. Madagascar is noted also for its Lemurs, of which there are 35 species.

*The South American or Neotropical region, comprising South America, the West Indies and Central America, and Mexico.* — The Neotropical region is remarkable for the number of peculiar families and genera. They embrace Monkeys with prehensile tails, that have a molar tooth more in each jaw than those of Africa; Tapirs; Llamas, Vicuña and Guanaco, of the Camel family; Dicotyles, or Peccary, among Wild Boars; Ant-eaters, Sloths, and Armadillos among Edentates; Marsupials, in which it is related to the Australian region. Among Birds, there are in America all the Humming Birds of the world, some 400 species in more than 100 genera, having a range from Patagonia to Sitka; Parrots, numbering 141 species; Toucans; the Rhea, of the Ostrich family — a family confined to the three southern continents, Australia, Africa, and South America; among Reptiles, Alligators, Crocodiles, and many Amphibians, being next to Australian in their number and variety; and among Fishes, the *Lepidosiren*, related to the *Dipnoi* of Africa and Australia.

Within this region the West India Islands are remarkable, like some of the Hawaiian Islands in the Pacific, for the number of their land-shells, numbering 608 species of Operculates and 737 of Inoperculates. The number of the former in South America is 151, of the latter 1251.