

ductum acutum, incurvatum. Oculi parvi." The type species, *Acanthonotus cristatus*, is described and figured. The generic name being preoccupied, is changed by Boeck to *Acanthonotozoma*.

The new genus *Acanthosoma* (Owen, MS.), is thus defined:—Antennæ inæquales, superiores dimidio breviores, articulo ultimo e plurimis segmentis efformato, articulis tertiis et secundis superiorum æqualibus. Pedes 4-antici, monodactyli, filiformes, articulo ultimo primi paris unguiculato. Rostrum productum acutum, undulatum. Oculi parvi."

This generic definition was sharply criticised by Krøyer, who transferred the type species, *Acanthosoma hystrix*, to *Amphithoë*. Bruzelius made it a species of his genus *Paramphithoë*. Boeck regards it as identical with *Oniscus cuspidatus*, Lepechin, and as Owen's generic name was preoccupied, he calls it *Acanthozone cuspidata*. E. J. Miers would retain it as a distinct species, *Acanthozone hystrix*, Owen. The *Acanthozone hystrix* of Buchholz is, I think, clearly a distinct species, as Miers points out, and may receive the name *Acanthozone buchholzi* in honour of its describer. Owen, in speaking of the rostrum of his species, says, "this part is white, curved over the head, and directed forwards." The description by Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal., p. 147, corrects this statement, saying, "Cephalon furnished with a minute rostrum. First segment of the pereion having a large central dorsal tooth projecting upwards and forwards on the anterior margin." Buchholz supposes that Krøyer, Bruzelius, and Boeck, have only had young examples to examine, and would so account for the differences between their specimens and his, but Owen says expressly "Plate B, fig. 4, represents a large-sized specimen of the *Acanthosoma Hystrix*," so that to him, at least, Buchholz's argument will not apply.

1829—GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, F. E.
1844.

Iconographie du Règne Animal de G. Cuvier, ou représentation d'après nature de l'une des espèces les plus remarquables et souvent non encore figurées, de chaque genre d'animaux. Avec un texte descriptif mis au courant de la science. Ouvrage pouvant servir d'Atlas à tous les traités de zoologie. Par M. F. E. Guérin-Méneville. Tome II. Planches des Animaux invertébrés. Tome III. Texte explicatif. A Paris, 1829—1844.

[This work was published in *livraisons* between 1829 and 1844. The Plates containing Amphipoda probably all belong to the early part of 1836. An advertisement in the "Quarante-cinquième livraison. Crustacés. Pl. 35.," says, "La 46° et dernière livraison se composera du Texte descriptif de l'Iconographie et paraîtra fin mars 1838," but the promise was not, it appears, fulfilled till the end of 1843. The specific names, however, being given on the Plates, will carry the date 1836.]

In the third order of Crustacea, les Amphipodes "genre CREVETTE (GAMMARUS. Fab.)" stands alone, with various sub-genera. In the description of Pl. 25, fig. 4 is referred to *Phronima atlantica*, Guérin, 1836. Branchial vesicles are shown as attached to the third, fourth and fifth pereopods. The observation follows, "Nous avons une autre espèce, prise dans l'Océan qui baigne les côtes de l'Amérique, assez loin de l'embouchure de la Plata. Elle ressemble à la précédente, mais la main de la cinquième paire de pattes est beaucoup plus longue et plus grêle, peu renflée vers l'extrémité, avec la griffe simple, mais fortement renflée au milieu et une forte dent au côté interne de la pointe opposée de cette griffe. Cette troisième espèce a, comme on le voit, beaucoup de ressemblance avec la *Phr. sedentaria*, mais elle s'en distingue facilement par l'absence de dent au milieu interne du doigt mobile. Nous lui avons donné le nom de *Phronima solitaria*."