1877. *Oxycephalus*, Streets, Bulletin U.S. Nat. Mus., No. 7, p. 136.
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1879. ,, Claus, Die Gattungen und Arten der Platysceliden, pp. 43, 44.
1884. ,, Claus, Lehrbuch der Zoologie, trans. by Sedgwick, p. 455.
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1885. ? *Natalius*, Carus, Prodromus Faunæ Mediterraneæ, pars ii. p. 427.
1885. ? *Carcinornis*, Carus, Prodromus Faunæ Mediterraneæ, pars ii. p. 427.
1885. ? *Ornithorhamphus*, Carus, Prodromus Faunæ Mediterraneæ, pars ii. p. 428.
1886. *Oxycephalus*, Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 487.
1886. ,, Thomson and Chilton, Trans. New Zealand Inst., vol. xviii. p. 151.
1887. ,, Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bihang till K. Svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 35.
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For the original definition of the genus *Oxycephalus*, see Note on Milne-Edwards, 1830 (p. 143). For the definitions of *Orio*, see Note on Cocco, 1832 (p. 145), 1833 (p. 150), and compare Note on Prestandrea, 1833 (p. 152). For the account of *Ornithoramphus*, see Note on de Natale, 1850 (p. 239). For *Erpetoramphus* see Note on de Natale, 1850 (Appendix, p. 1623). For the definitions of *Natalius* and *Carcinornis*, see Note on Costa, 1864 (pp. 346, 347). For an independent definition of *Oxycephalus*, see also Note on Nicolet, 1849 (p. 232). For a short definition by Claus, see Note on Claus, 1879 (p. 493). Those who have access to the specimens on which the Italian authors mentioned in this synonymy founded their genera may be able to uphold some of those genera as distinct, or to show that they have anticipated some of the genera more recently instituted. Claus' fuller definition of *Oxycephalus* is to the following effect :—

"Body elongate, in the female sex having the peræon widened. Head outdrawn in a tolerably triangular rostrum, the base of which receives the anterior antennæ in a deep groove-like excavation of the ventral surface. From this a flat channel extends on the under-side of the head to the mouth-organs for the reception of the long zigzag folded second pair of antennæ. The anterior antennæ end with a short two- to three-jointed flagellum, and in the male are strongly swollen, weakly curved, and carry a thick brush of close-set olfactory filaments. The hinder antennæ of the male are five-jointed, folded zigzag and end with a short terminal joint, while in the female they are completely wanting. Mandibles powerful, with sharp tooth-like projecting cutting edge, attached to the rim of the tumidly prominent epistome. In the female without palp, in the male they carry one that is elongated rod-like, reaching to the anterior antennæ; its two distal joints lie angularly curved and form a sort of hook-like termination. Maxillæ were not found. The maxillipeds are represented by a three-leaved under-lip. The two short pairs of gnathopods are complexly chelate; uniformly is the chela of the first pair shorter, more compact, and armed with sharper edge to the finger-joint. The first joints