

described, had lost the head and the third uropod; in both specimens the third and fifth pairs of peræopods were imperfect.

The specific name alludes to the bizarre configuration of the head and the odd combination of the long and slender gnathopods with the broad hinder peræopods.

Family ŒDICERIDÆ, G. O. Sars, 1882.

In 1865 Lilljeborg established the Oedicerina as sixth subfamily of the Gammaridæ, distinguishing it from the other subfamilies as having, "Antennæ superiores flagello appendiculari carentes. Oculi compositi. Pedes trunci (thoracici) 7:mi paris antecedentibus multo longiores, segmento ultimo (ungue) longo, recto et stiliformi." To it he assigned the new genus *Oediceropsis*, together with *Oedicerus*, Krøyer, *Monoculodes*, Stimpson, and *Krøyeria*, Spence Bate. In 1870 Boeck made the Oedicerinæ the tenth subfamily of the Gammaridæ, placing in it *Oedicerus*, *Acanthostepheia*, *Monoculodes*, *Halimедon*, *Pontocrates*, *Aceros*, *Halicreion*, *Oediceropsis*, *Paramphithoë*. In 1872-6 he still placed this subfamily among the Gammaridæ,<sup>1</sup> with the same definition as before, but excluding the genus *Paramphithoë* as having been previously enrolled by a mistake. Nevertheless *Pleustes*, Spence Bate, which Boeck here adopts in preference to *Paramphithoë*, Bruzelius, took its place as the ninth genus of the Oedicerinæ (p. 299). But later on (p. 496) Boeck explains that this was only an error passed on from the earlier to the later work. In 1882 Sars changed the subfamily into a family, with the name Oediceridæ, placing in it the same genera as Boeck had done, with the exception of *Acanthostepheia*, which did not happen to be included in the Norwegian fauna. In J. S. Schneider's preliminary revision of the Norwegian Oediceridæ, the same limits are adopted for the family, though Schneider suggests that a new genus should be formed for some specimens which he refers with much hesitation to *Halimедon saussurei*, Boeck. All the genera above named, with the exception of *Aceros*, are included along with several others in the subfamily Phoxina, Spence Bate, by Gerstaecker in 1886, *Halimедon* being made a synonym of *Monoculodes*, and *Acanthostepheia* of *Oedicerus*.

Boeck gave the following definition of the Oedicerinæ:—

"*Upper Lip* apically insinuate.

"*Mandibles* very robust, apically broad, more or less dentate; the accessory plate also more or less dentate; the spine-row with the spines simple but strong; the molar tubercle not very large; the palp long, three-jointed.

"The *Lower Lip* broad; the inner lobes large.

<sup>1</sup> On page 74 of Boeck's great work the Oedicerinæ are the fourth subfamily of the Gammaridæ, in front of the Epimerinæ; on p. 254 they follow the Epimerinæ as fifth subfamily, being numbered as "Subfamilia VI.," owing to the accidental interposition of the Iphimedina in front of them.