a crab, and, like zoea, it has come to be used in a sense much wider than generic. Here again there is no more justification and much more practical difficulty in applying the name to the Brachyura rather than to the whole of the Eucarida. Again it is the oldest name for any larva in the phase under consideration. The older name *Grimothea* Fabricius, 1793 (fide Gurney, 1942) has sometimes been applied to the megalopa stage of some Galatheidae, but it is more strictly applicable to a pelagic juvenile phase, distinct from the megalopa.

Use of the names zoea and megalopa in the broad sense advocated here does not, of course, preclude the use of such terms as ‘protozoea’, ‘typical brachyuran zoea’ and ‘phyllosoma’ for particular types of zoea or of ‘glaucothoe’, ‘puerulus’ etc. for particular types of megalopa.

If we define a larva as a young form which is morphologically distinct from the mature adult, then we may adopt the following definitions of the post-embryonic phases in the development of the Decapoda and Euphausiacea:

**nauplius:** larva with first three pairs of cephalic appendages setose and functional, other appendages absent or rudimentary;

**zoea:** larva with natatory exopods on some or all of thoracic appendages, pleopods absent or rudimentary;

**megalopa:** larva with setose natatory pleopods on some or all of abdominal somites 1-5;

**juvenile:** young form, usually small and sexually immature, showing general resemblance to adult.

**REFERENCES**


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**EUPASIPHAE GILESII (WOOD-MASON, 1892) FROM THE NORTHERN ARABIAN SEA (DECAPODA, CARIDEA)**

BY

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_Eupasiphae gilesii_ was figured by Wood-Mason in 1892 as *Parapasiphae Gilesii*. It was later described by Wood-Mason & Alcock (1893) and Alcock (1901). The species is the type of the subgenus _Eupasiphae_ Wood-Mason & Alcock (1893), which was raised to the rank of a full genus by Holthuis (1955).
The specimen on which the present paper is based was kindly placed at my disposal by Dr. S. M. Haq, Reader, Zoology Department, University of Karachi. Dr. L. B. Holthuis of the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, the Netherlands, provided me with the necessary references.

Fig. 1. *Eupasiphae gilesii* (Wood-Mason). A, lateral view of carapace (scale a = 5 mm); B, lateral view of abdominal segments 3-5 (scale b = 3 mm); C, right eye (scale c = 2 mm).

**Eupasiphae gilesii** (Wood-Mason, 1892)

*Parapasiphaë Gilesei* Wood-Mason, 1892: pl. 3 fig. 8; De Man, 1920: 3; Calman, 1939: 187; Holthuis, 1955: 36.

*Parapasiphaë (Eupasiphaë) Gilesei* - Wood-Mason & Alcock, 1893: 166.

*Parapasiphaeae (Eupasiphaeae) gilesii* - Alcock & Anderson, 1894: 158.


**Material.** - Northern Arabian Sea, 24°02′N 64°25′E; 0-1500 m; S.M. Haq. - 1 ♂.

**Measurements.** — Carapace length without rostrum, 24.5 mm, with rostrum 29 mm. Total length 79 mm.

**Description.** — The surface of the body is smooth, soft and leathery. The carapace (fig. 1 A) is armed with a sub-orbital and an antennal spine. The antennal spine is slightly larger than the sub-orbital one. Both spines are continued backwards as a low ridge. The position of the hepatic spine is marked by a depression. The rostrum is short, pointed and slightly curved upwards. The upper margin