*Article*

# A new species of *Ogyrides* - *Ogyrides zoyaesophiearum* (Caridea, Decapoda) from Pakistani marine waters

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**Abstract**
The caridean shrimp *Ogyrides zoyaesophiearum* sp. nov. is described from the Pakistan coast, specifically the eastern coast of the Arabian Sea. The new species is closely related to *O. saldanhae* Barnard. Earlier, in 2012, the present material was described as *O. saldanhae* Barnard from Pakistan, but a closer inspection indicates that it likely represents an undescribed species. *O. zoyaesophiearum* can be distinguished from its congeners by its five-segmented carpus of the second leg and two pairs of lateral spines on the telson.

**Keywords** new species; *Ogyrides*; Pakistan coast; Caridea; Decapoda.

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## 1 Introduction

The genus *Ogyrides* Stebbing, 1914, is the sole genus in the family Ogyrididae Holthuis. This genus is characterized by a very short rostrum, unusually elongate eyes, and a chelate first two pairs of legs. The carpus of the second leg is subdivided into four or five segments, and the telson is broad and obtusely pointed. The family is listed in the FAO catalogue of species of interest to fisheries (Holthuis, 1980).

The genus *Ogyrides* includes 13 species distributed along tropical and subtropical coasts worldwide (WoRMS). Six species are found in the Indian Ocean, including *Ogyrides mjoebergi* (Balss, 1921), *Ogyride sorientalis* (Stimpson, 1860), *Ogyrides saldanhae* Barnard, 1947, *Ogyrides sibogae* (De Man, 1910), *Ogyrides sindibadi* De Grave, Al-Kandari and Anker, 2020 from Kuwait, and *Ogyridesstriaticauda* Kemp, 1915 from India.

Previously, *O. orientalis* has been reported from Pakistan (Kazmi and Kazmi, 1969; Tirmizi, 1980), and a record of an uncertain species, *O. saldanhae*, was reported from the Sindh and Makran coasts (Kazmi and Kazmi, 2010). The present study describes *O. zoyaesophiearum* from the Pakistan coast as a new species and compares it with its sympatric congeners.

## 2 Taxonomy

### 2.1 Material

Size: 5-7 mm in total length

Localities: Gawadar and Port Qasim

Colour: Not recorded

### 2.2 Description

The carapace (Fig. 1A) is setose, with plumose setae along the lower margin. Three or four minute spines are present anteriorly on the middorsal ridge. The rostrum is short, triangular, and extends to the end of the antennular peduncle.

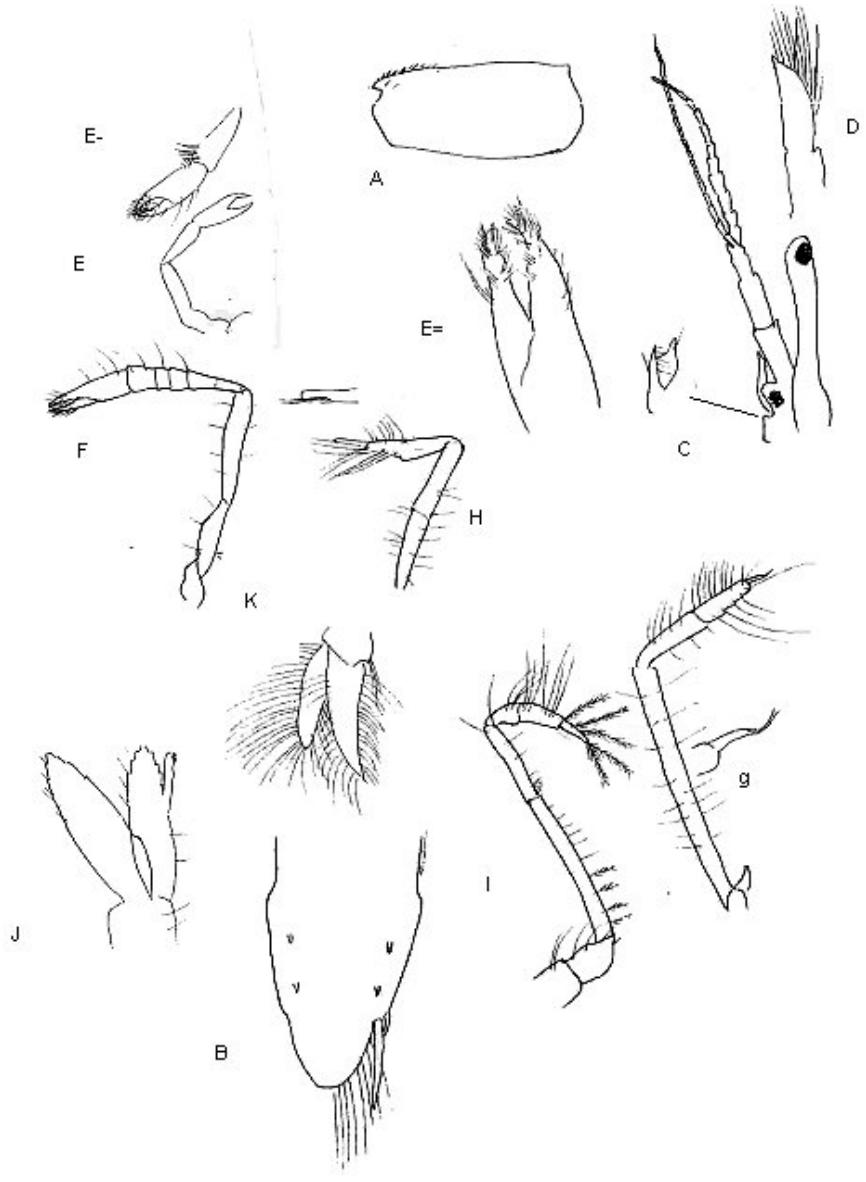


**Fig. 1** *Ogyrides zoyasophiearum*. A- Carapace, lateral view; B-Telson, dorsal view; C- Eye and antennule; D- Antennal scale; E-I First to fifth legs; J- Pleopod; K- Uropod

The telson (Fig. 1B) is sub triangular, with two pairs of spinules in the mid-length on the dorsal surface, a small triangular projection midway on the lateral margins, and two pairs of spines in a notch in the distal half

of the lateral margin. The outer spine is very long and surpasses the apex of the telson.

The antennal spine is absent (Fig. 1D). The antennal scale is narrow and tapers toward a distinct distolateral tooth, with a slightly concave outer margin. The inner margin is obliquely beveled off from the apical point. The stylocerite (Fig. 1C) ends in two slender spines, the inner being shorter, and the spines do not surpass the first segment of the antennular peduncle.

The second antennular article is approximately twice as long as the third article. The eyes (Fig. 1C) are long and thickened at both extremities, shorter than the antennular peduncle, with a small, well-pigmented, slightly dilated cornea.

The legs are thin. The first leg (Fig. 1E) has a chela with fingers shorter than the palm, armed with setules (Fig. 1E"). The carpus is slightly longer than the chela. The carpus of the second leg (Fig. 1F) is divided into four segments. The third leg (Fig. 1G) has a single strong spine on the lower margin of the merus. The dactyli(Fig. 1H) of the third and fourth legs are thin, plate-like, elongate, and narrower in the fourth leg than the that of the third leg. The third leg ends in a setule, while the fourth ends in an unguis and two setules.

The fifth leg is long and slender, unevenly setose. The ischium is longer than the merus, and the carpus is shorter than the propodus, broadened distally. The propodus is slightly longer than the dactylus and provided with long setae. The dactylus of the fifth leg (Fig. 1I) is ensiform and covered with long, spaced plumose setae. The endopod of the first pleopod (Fig. 1J) is shorter and more slender than the exopod. Both the endopod and exopod of the uropods (Fig. 1K) are long and broad.

**2.3 Etymology**

The new species is named after the author's granddaughters, Zoya and Sophie, in recognition of their love, deep affection, and pride, which they express and which the author feels for them.

**2.4 Distribution**

The species is known only from the type locality.

## 3 Discussion

*Ogyrides zoyaesophiearum* is morphologically similar to the South African species *O. saldanhae* Barnard. In *O. saldanhae*, the antennal scale lacks a distinct distolateral tooth, whereas in *O. zoyaesophiearum*, the scale is lanceolate and features a distinct tooth. The new species can be distinguished from its Indian Ocean congeners by the shape of the scaphocerite, which is distally expanded with the distolateral tooth reaching beyond the scale, similar to *O. sindibadi* De Grave, Al-Kandari& Anker.

The rostrum of *O. zoyaesophiearum* is acutely triangular, extending beyond the inferior orbital angle, unlike that of *O. saldanhae* Barnard, where the rostrum is obtuse and shorter. The carpal articles of the second leg in *O. zoyaesophiearum* are five joint lets, and the dactylus of the third leg is approximately one-third the length of the propodus, a feature shared with *O. striaticauda* Kemp. The inner spine of the lateral pair of spines of the telson in *O. zoyaesophiearum* surpasses the tip of the telson, distinguishing it from that of *O. orientalis* (Stimpson).

The inner pair of lateral spines on the telson in *O. zoyaesophiearum* is similar in length to that of *O. sindibadi* De Grave, Al-Kandari and Anker, where it measures about 1.6 times the length of the lateral pair. The telson's distal marginin *O. zoyaesophiearum* is weakly protruding and convex, like that found in *O. sindibadi* De Grave, Al-Kandari and Anker.

## 4 Conclusion

Despite extensive taxonomic confusion within the genus *Ogyrides*, this study reports a new species, *O.*

*zoyaesophiearum*, from Pakistan, which differs from all other known species in the genus in several morphological features. It is likely that additional species of *Ogyrides* remain to be described.

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