

Occurrence in coastal waters and endogenous tidal swimming rhythms of late megalopae of the shore crab *Carcinus maenas*: implications for onshore recruitment

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ABSTRACT: Previous studies have shown that newly released zoea larvae of the shore crab *Carcinus maenas* (L.) exhibit ebb-phased tidal vertical migration rhythms of upward swimming associated with transport offshore in ebb tidal flows. This gives rise to the question as to how later larvae of the species return to the intertidal zone. Repeated surface plankton sampling in coastal waters revealed that megalopae, the last larval stage of the crab, swarmed in surface waters mainly during flood tides and particularly at night. It is likely that flood-phased upward swimming ensures onshore transport of the larvae. Employing an infra-red actography system, endogenous circatidal rhythms of swimming activity were detected in constant laboratory conditions in freshly collected megalopae from inshore waters. However, in such conditions, upward swimming occurred at the times of expected ebb, not flood. It is proposed that inshore flood transport of megalopae is driven primarily by exogenous factors, which result in swarming of pre-moult megalopae towards the upper intertidal zone where settlement of first stage juvenile crabs occurs. It is suggested that the ebb-phased endogenous circatidal rhythm of upward swimming is adaptive in reducing the risk of premature stranding of megalopae, permitting them to oscillate between the intertidal and near shore waters until moulting is imminent and a suitable substratum is encountered. Of megalopae collected in inshore coastal waters, and maintained in the laboratory at water temperatures close to those of the field, nearly 60% moulted in 2 d, 95% in 4 d and 100% in 7 d after collection. Since the average development time for *C. maenas* megalopae is reported to be 13 d, the data provide evidence that only late megalopae return to coastal areas.

KEY WORDS: *Carcinus maenas* · Megalopae · Metamorphosis · Flood tide transport · Circatidal swimming rhythms

INTRODUCTION

Many estuarine and coastal benthic invertebrates are known to release or disperse their planktonic larvae away from adult habitats (Strathmann 1982, Scheltema 1986, Boicourt 1987, Epifanio 1988a, b, Rothlisberg 1988), from which it follows that mechanisms of recruitment of later larvae or juveniles must occur. Recruitment by passive transport has been proposed (de Wolf 1974, Boicourt 1982, Stancyk & Feller 1986), but increasing evidence, particularly in decapod crus-

taceans, suggests that active behavioural participation of larvae occurs in the transport process (Rothlisberg 1982, 1988, Epifanio 1988a, b, McConaugha 1988, Rothlisberg et al. 1995). Typically, this has been observed to occur through ontogenetic changes of vertical distribution or complex rhythmic migrations which affect trajectories of transport in an environment of vertical current shear (Epifanio 1988a, b, McConaugha 1988, Rothlisberg 1988). For invertebrate larvae of limited swimming ability, such behaviour offers some control over the destination of horizontal transport.

In this context, recruitment into estuaries is better understood (Epifanio 1988a, b, McConaugha 1988). In the environment of net seaward water flows, a mecha-

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nism of 'selective tidal-stream transport', by which animals ascend in the water column on rising tides and descend to near bottom weak currents or on the bottom during falling tides, has been proposed for various animals, including fishes and their larvae (Harden Jones et al. 1978, Boehlert & Mundy 1988, Wippelhauser & McCleave 1988), as the mechanism of upstream transport. In invertebrate larvae, a similar behavioral mechanism is well documented in estuarine crab megalopae, which normally rise during nocturnal flood tides (Epifanio et al. 1984, Brookins & Epifanio 1985, Mense & Wenner 1989, Dittel & Epifanio 1990, Little & Epifanio 1991, De Vries et al. 1994, Olmi 1994, Queiroga et al. 1994). However, most of these observations were based on field surveys and the underlying behavioral control mechanisms remain unclear. Recently, following field observations of De Vries et al. (1994) that megalopae of the blue crab *Callinectes sapidus* and the fiddler crab *Uca* spp. peaked in abundance in an estuary at nocturnal flood tides, Tankersley & Forward (1994) studied swimming behaviour of these larvae in laboratory constant conditions. The results showed that megalopae of *Uca* spp. displayed endogenous circatidal swimming rhythms, but the phase of maximum swimming was not identical to that recorded in the field. In megalopae of *C. sapidus*, a circadian rather than a circatidal rhythm was exhibited. It was concluded that the circatidal swimming rhythm is the behavioural basis of flood-tide transport of the fiddler crab larvae but that for the blue crab, flood-tide upward swimming is probably driven by behavioural responses to exogenous cues.

Compared to estuaries, the recruitment processes in coastal waters are poorly understood, yet even for estuarine invertebrate larvae dispersed offshore, across-shelf transport to the vicinity of the estuarine mouth must be accomplished before re-invasion can occur (Boicourt 1987, Epifanio 1988b, Rothlisberg et al. 1995). Some species may depend on orientated swimming (Philips 1981, Cobb et al. 1989), but for most invertebrate larvae, this appears unlikely because of their limited swimming ability. Other proposed mechanisms include transport in wind-driven water movements (Johnson 1985, Johnson et al. 1986, Hobbs et al. 1992), by shoreward transport of surface slicks over tidally forced internal waves (Shanks 1983, 1985, 1988), by diel vertical migration-induced transport (Rothlisberg 1982, 1988) and by utilization of net landward near bottom flows (Epifanio 1988b, McConaughy 1988). However, although it has been reported in fishes (Arnold & Cook 1984, Rijnsdorp et al. 1985, Metcalfe et al. 1994, Castongnag & Gilbert 1995), so far no consideration appears to have been given to the possibility of selective tidal stream transport of invertebrate larvae in coastal waters. In many parts of continental

shelf, currents are dominated by the oscillatory motion of tides. There, efficient unidirectional transport could be induced by rhythmic vertical migrations that are phase-locked with tidal currents which are generally sheared in the vertical, with flow weaker close to the seabed because of friction (Hill 1991a, b, 1995).

In the shore crab *Carcinus maenas* (L.), widely found on coasts and estuaries of northwestern Europe and northeastern America (Crothers 1968, Berril 1982), our previous studies have revealed that newly released zoea larvae exhibited tidal vertical migration rhythms of ascent during ebb tides in coastal waters which should lead to transport offshore in ebbing tidal flows (Zeng & Naylor 1996). A field investigation in a Portuguese estuary has also demonstrated that newly hatched *C. maenas* larvae were flushed seaward and that the megalopa was the stage of reinvasion (Queiroga et al. 1994). These observations raise the question as to how recruitment of *C. maenas* megalopae occurs on coasts. Field and laboratory studies were designed in the present study to investigate this question.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Field sampling. Repeated surface plankton samples were taken at 2 sites in the Menai Strait, North Wales, during June–August, 1994. Site 1 is located at Menai Bridge (53° 13' N, 04° 09' W) in the middle reaches of the Strait and Site 2 is at Traeth Malynog (53° 09' N, 04° 19' W), near the southwestern end of the Strait where high tides occur nearly 1 h earlier than at Site 1. The tides in the Strait are typically semidiurnal with a period of approximately 12.4 h and, at the sampling sites, slack water occurs about the time of high tide (Sherwin 1992; Admiralty Tide Tables 1994).

Samples were taken, using a small boat, by towing a surface plankton net of 50 cm diameter and 0.3 mm mesh size at a constant speed (approx. 2.5 knots) for 10 min, at a depth of no more than 1 m, at different stages of the tide. Sampling was normally conducted over a tidal cycle and the sampling intervals were generally no more than 2 h. At Site 1, a 24 h continuous hourly sampling programme was carried out.

Plankton samples were fixed in 4% formalin immediately upon collection. Following the descriptions of Rice & Ingle (1975), entire samples were searched for megalopae of *Carcinus maenas* and numbers counted in the laboratory.

Laboratory studies of megalopa tidal swimming rhythms. The field surveys revealed that *Carcinus maenas* megalopae aggregated in surface waters mainly at a late phase of nocturnal flood tides, normally within 2 h of high tide. Accordingly, the mega-

lopae for laboratory experiments were collected at such times either by manually towing the plankton net described above along the Menai Bridge pier or by towing from an engine-powered boat. To minimize possible damage to the larvae, the duration of each tow was limited to no more than 10 min. Samples were immediately transferred to the laboratory and the megalopae separated out and identified.

After sorting, larvae in batches of several hundreds (see figure legends) were placed in an actograph similar to that described by Hough & Naylor (1992b). This consisted of a chamber containing seawater and 2 sets of 4 infra-red transmitters and receivers in an array on each side of the chamber. The chamber was constructed of 6 mm transparent Perspex with interior dimensions of 40 cm high, 15 cm wide and 5 cm from front to back. Two sets of 4 infra-red transmitters and receivers, operating from front to back across the narrowest dimension of the chamber, were arranged so that one set of the transmitters and receivers was placed just below the water surface and the other just above the bottom. During the experiments, an event was recorded each time an infra-red light beam was interrupted by larvae swimming across it. All light channels were monitored by a BBC model B micro-computer and, every 15 min, the cumulative sum of beam interruptions in each channel was loaded to a cassette recorder. A header-tank with a tiny pipe of 1.0 mm diameter inner bore provided very slow clean seawater supply (approx. 150 ml h^{-1}) into one end of the chamber. An outflow pipe was placed at the other end, protected by a mesh panel of 0.3 mm aperture to prevent outflow of the larvae.

No more than 8 h elapsed between the collections and the start of an experiment. All experiments were carried out in constant darkness, allowing a 1 to 2 h acclimation period before recording began. Once an experiment started, the whole system was left undisturbed and larvae were not fed during the experiments. At the end of a trial, the numbers of surviving megalopae and newly moulted crabs were counted. During all experiments, water temperature was maintained at $16 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ and salinity varied between 32 and 34‰. Mean field seawater temperature and salinity normally varied between 13 and 18°C and between 31 and 34‰ respectively during the period of the experiments.

Records of the 4 channels in the top and bottom block of sensors were summed and plotted as 'swimming activity in top channels' and 'swimming activity in bottom channels' against elapsed time respectively. Data plots are of raw data and of periodogram analysis performed as described by Williams & Naylor (1978)

Time to moult of the megalopae. Proximity to moulting of freshly collected megalopae from inshore coastal waters was determined by recording the time to meta-

morphosis of several hundred of such larvae taken in tow nets. The larvae were collected at Sites 1 or 2 during July–August 1994. Collecting and sorting procedures were the same as for the swimming rhythm experiments described above. Megalopae were evenly allocated into several tanks, each containing 2.5 l of fresh seawater with *Artemia* nauplii added at random intervals as food. Some experiments were conducted under constant light and others in natural light/dark cycles, in water temperature of $16.5 \pm 0.5^\circ\text{C}$ (in natural light/dark cycles) or $18 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ (in constant light) and salinity of $32 \pm 1\text{‰}$.

Since metamorphosis of megalopae of *Carcinus maenas* is known to occur with circatidal rhythmicity at the expected times of high tides (Zeng et al. in press), the tanks were checked for newly metamorphosed first stage crabs at times of expected low water every 24 h. On each occasion, all exuviae, newly moulted crabs and dead megalopae were removed.

RESULTS

Megalopa abundance in coastal surface waters

Figs. 1A–E show abundance of megalopae of *Carcinus maenas* in surface plankton tows over tidal cycles of different phasing at Sites 1 and 2 during June–August 1994. The results demonstrate that in general, the megalopae were most abundant near the surface during the later stage of flood tides. This occurred over tidal cycles sampled during the night (Fig. 1C–E) and also during the morning at times when both of the local semilunar flood tides happen to occur during daylight on long summer days (Fig. 1A, B). However, in 1 series of samples obtained over 2 tidal cycles, megalopa abundance was much greater during the nocturnal flood tide than during the daytime one (Fig. 1E), indicative of diel periodicity imposed upon the tidal pattern. This tide-related pattern of megalopa abundance at the surface is summarized in Fig. 2, a pooled data plot, normalized around the times of high water.

Endogenous tidal swimming rhythms in megalopae

Circatidal rhythms of swimming activity were apparent in all experiments using freshly collected megalopae of *Carcinus maenas* kept in constant laboratory conditions. Peaks of swimming activity recurred at approximately 12.4 h intervals in records of both top and bottom sets of recording channels in any one trial (Figs. 3A, 4A & 5A show examples) and periodogram analysis confirmed that the rhythms in all experiments were circatidal (Figs. 3B, 4B & 5B). In all experiments,

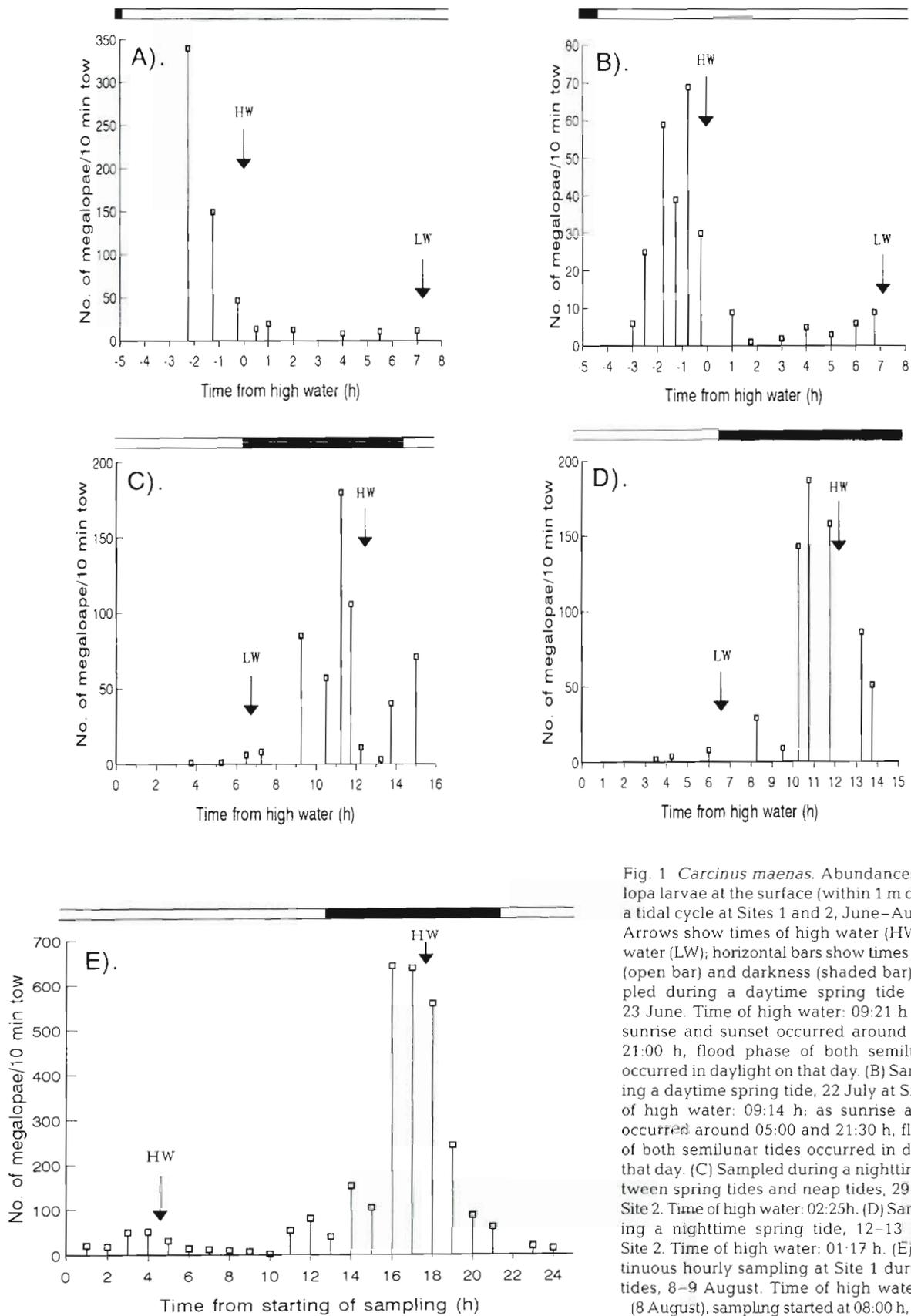


Fig. 1 *Carcinus maenas*. Abundances of megalopa larvae at the surface (within 1 m depth) over a tidal cycle at Sites 1 and 2, June–August 1994. Arrows show times of high water (HW) and low water (LW); horizontal bars show times of daylight (open bar) and darkness (shaded bar). (A) Sampled during a daytime spring tide at Site 2, 23 June. Time of high water: 09:21 h (GMT); as sunrise and sunset occurred around 04:30 and 21:00 h, flood phase of both semilunar tides occurred in daylight on that day. (B) Sampled during a daytime spring tide, 22 July at Site 2. Time of high water: 09:14 h; as sunrise and sunset occurred around 05:00 and 21:30 h, flood phase of both semilunar tides occurred in daylight on that day. (C) Sampled during a nighttime spring tide between spring tides and neap tides, 29–30 July at Site 2. Time of high water: 02:25h. (D) Sampled during a nighttime spring tide, 12–13 August at Site 2. Time of high water: 01:17 h. (E) 24 h continuous hourly sampling at Site 1 during spring tides, 8–9 August. Time of high water: 11:30 h (8 August), sampling started at 08:00 h, 8 August

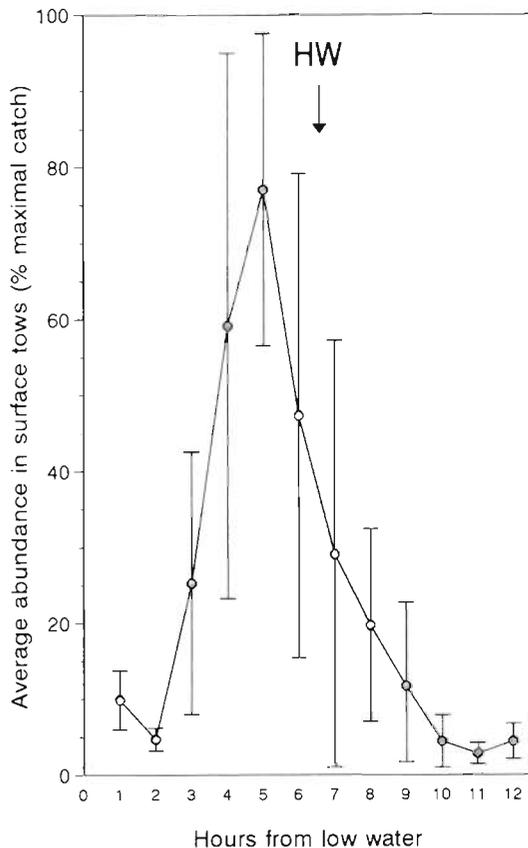


Fig. 2. *Carcinus maenas*. Average abundance of megalopa larvae near the surface (within 1 m) in relation to the tidal cycle. Error bars indicate \pm SD. HW: high water. All data from Fig. 1 were pooled regardless of time and date of the collection and spring/neap cycle. Because of variations in absolute numbers of larvae caught in different samples, all data have been transformed to relative values by dividing by the maximum abundance recorded during respective sampling periods before pooling. Samples were rounded up to the nearest hour

peaks and troughs in surface and bottom records coincided in phase and both records were near zero during inactive phases, suggesting that larvae were settled on the floor of the test chamber when not swimming upwards. In all cases, peak swimming occurred just after the expected time of high tide, with upward swimming beginning at or before expected high tide in the early peaks of records (Figs. 3A–5A). There was no evidence of circadian modulation of the circatidal rhythm in the raw data of any trial. Experiments were usually terminated after 5 or 6 tidal cycles, by which time normally more than half of the megalopae had metamorphosed to the first crab stage (see below).

Time to moult of the megalopae from coastal waters. Monitoring the time to metamorphosis of freshly collected megalopae from inshore water revealed that all of them were at a late stage in the

moult cycle. Observations were made on 5 batches of megalopae collected during July and August 1994 from Sites 1 and 2 at temperatures close to those of field. Pooled data for nearly 2000 larvae in these 5 batches monitored in the laboratory show that moulting peaked on the second day after collection and on average, nearly 60% metamorphosed in 2 d, 97% in 4 d and 100% in 7 d after collection (Fig. 6). Overall survival rates to the first crab stage were generally more than 90% in these experiments.

DISCUSSION

Present field samples demonstrate that megalopa larvae of the shore crab *Carcinus maenas* occur most abundantly in near-shore surface waters during the flood tide period. One set of samples during 2 successive high tides showed that the nocturnal flood tide catches were much greater than the daytime ones, confirming preliminary observations used to establish optimal timing for the collection of large numbers of megalopae for the laboratory experiments. However, daytime catches can also be high if the flood phase of both semilunar tides occurred during daylight on long summer days (Fig. 1A, B). Such megalopae, freshly collected from near-shore waters, were clearly mostly within 2 or 3 d of metamorphosis to the first crab stage irrespective of the time during the recruitment season (Fig. 6). So, since the normal development time for *C. maenas* megalopae is reported to be 13 d at a temperature (18°C) (Dawirs 1985) close to or higher than those at which present observations were made, it is evident that megalopae of *C. maenas* in nearshore coastal waters were not developing locally but were recruited from offshore. The arrival in the near-shore zone of megalopae about to metamorphose to the first crab stage is clearly ordered in space and time, consistent with the knowledge that small *C. maenas* up to 35 mm carapace width are particularly abundant in the high intertidal on rocky shores (Hunter & Naylor 1993, Warman et al. 1993). Moreover, we have additional unpublished field data which show that the first stage crabs of carapace width around 2 mm occurred most abundantly, at densities of up to several hundred m^{-2} , at the level of high water neap tides in the study area. Hence, since newly released *C. maenas* zoeae appear to utilize tidal vertical migration rhythms to exploit tidal ebb currents for dispersal (Zeng & Naylor 1996), it is appropriate to consider whether late megalopae exploit flood tide currents on their return to the intertidal zone. The present field results suggest that this may be so. No doubt, as coastal tidal currents normally have both cross-shelf and along-shore components, the tidal vertical migration rhythms will also lead to advection of

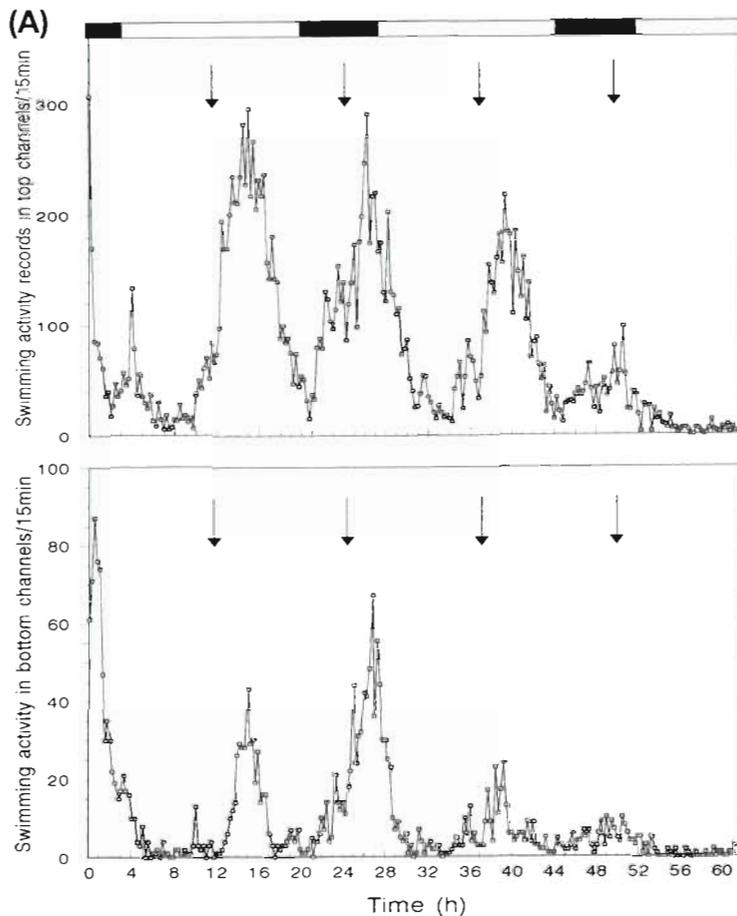
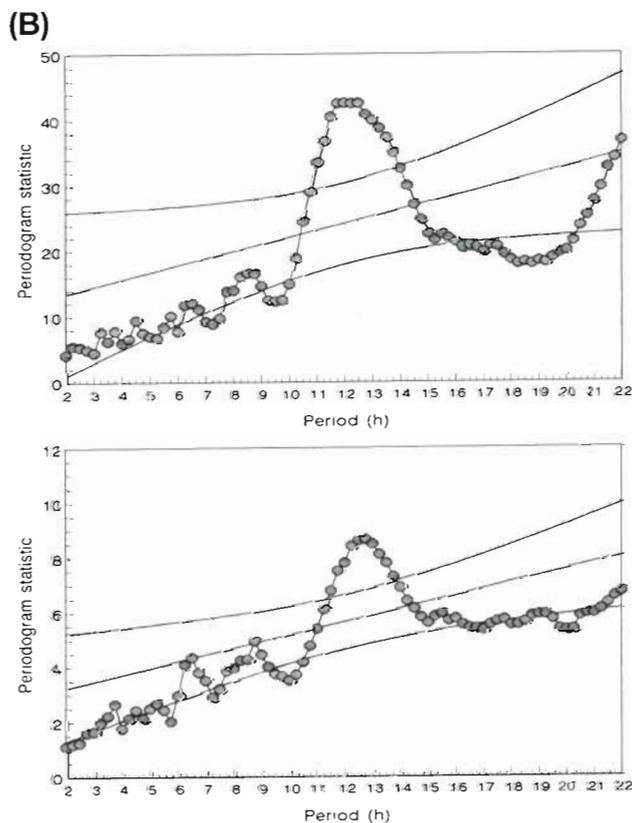


Fig. 3. *Carcinus maenas*. (A) Swimming activity records of field-caught megalopa larvae showing tidal rhythms of swimming in constant laboratory conditions. Upper and lower parts of graph represent record at surface and bottom layer of a vertical chamber respectively. Arrows show times of expected high tides at collection site. Horizontal bar shows times of expected daylight (open bar) and darkness (shaded bar) in the field. Experiment started at 01:00 h (GMT), 11 July 1994, 2 h after collection and with an initial number of 430 freshly collected megalopa larvae. Larvae were collected by towing a plankton net along the Menai Bridge pier during nocturnal flood tides. Totals of 134 megalopae and 176 first stage crabs survived when the experiment stopped. (B) Periodogram analysis of the data presented in (A). Upper and lower parts of the graph represent, as periodogram statistic, results of swimming activity records at top and bottom channels, respectively. 95% confidence limits are derived after randomization of original data



larvae along-shore. To some extent, the along-shore ebb transport of first zoea larvae (Zeng & Naylor 1996) will be compensated for by along-shore flood transport of megalopae as reported here. In any case, along-shore transport may not be critical for this ubiquitous species on the coasts of northwestern Europe. However, further study of the effects of along-shore transport and of the occurrence and behaviour of intermediate zoea stages would be worthwhile.

In a Portuguese estuary, it has also been shown that newly released zoea larvae of *Carcinus maenas* are flushed seaward and that megalopae, the re-invasive stage, were abundant in the estuarine water column mainly during nocturnal flood tides (Queiroga et al. 1994). Clearly, flood-phased tidal upward swimming could account for the increased numbers of megalopae observed near the surface of inshore waters on late flood tides in the present study and serve as the mechanisms for both coastal and estuarine recruitment of this crab. However, though experimental evidence in the present study certainly demonstrates the occurrence of an endogenous circatidal rhythm of upward swimming in *C. maenas* megalopae, the phase of this in the labora-

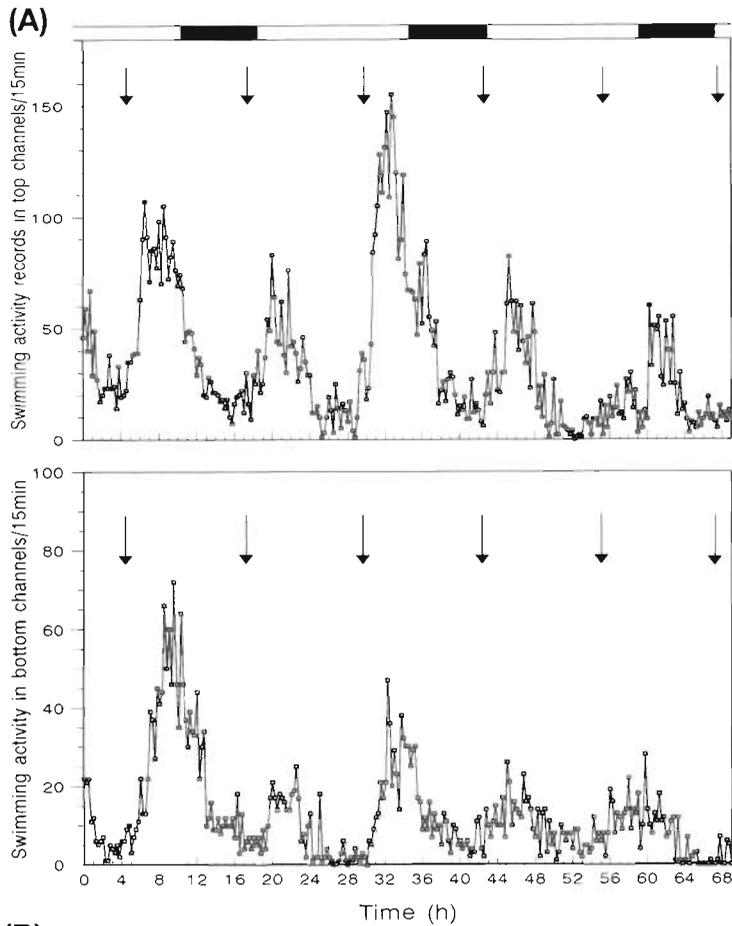
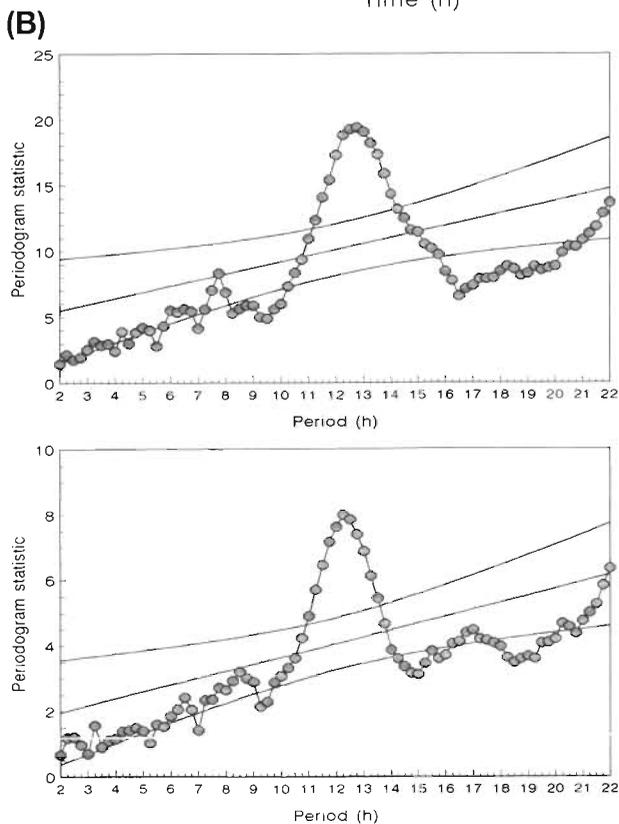


Fig. 4. *Carcinus maenas*. (A) Swimming activity records of field-caught megalopa larvae showing circatidal rhythms of swimming in constant laboratory conditions. Experiment started at 09:00 h, 30 July 1994 with an initial number of 250 freshly collected megalopa larvae, collected from Site 2 during flood tide after spring tides. Due to water fouling, only 63 megalopae and crabs survived when the experiment stopped, among which 19 were first crabs. (B) Periodogram analysis of the data presented in (A). Symbols and further details as in Fig. 3



tory does not coincide with observed behaviour in the field. Moreover, though there is evidence of diel rhythmicity in the field-catch data, the laboratory-recorded rhythmicity appears mainly circatidal. Hence if the ebb phase of the laboratory-recorded rhythm reflects behaviour in the field, which is a reasonable assumption unless and until demonstrated otherwise, then it seems unlikely that the endogenous rhythm plays a significant part in onshore transport of *C. maenas* megalopae. Therefore, the most reasonable conclusion on present evidence is that flood-tide upward swimming by megalopae returning inshore is driven primarily by exogenous factors.

A feature of the tidal swimming rhythms of *Carcinus maenas* first stage zoeae recorded in the laboratory is that the peaks of the records were always reciprocal when comparing abundance at the top and bottom of the test chamber (Zeng & Naylor 1996, in press a, b). In contrast, in late megalopae, peaks were identically phased and the records were always near zero in both top and bottom channels during the inactive phase. This suggests that whilst zoea larvae were rhythmically moving up and down in the water column while remaining planktonic, late megalopae settled on the bottom during their inactive phase and only dispersed

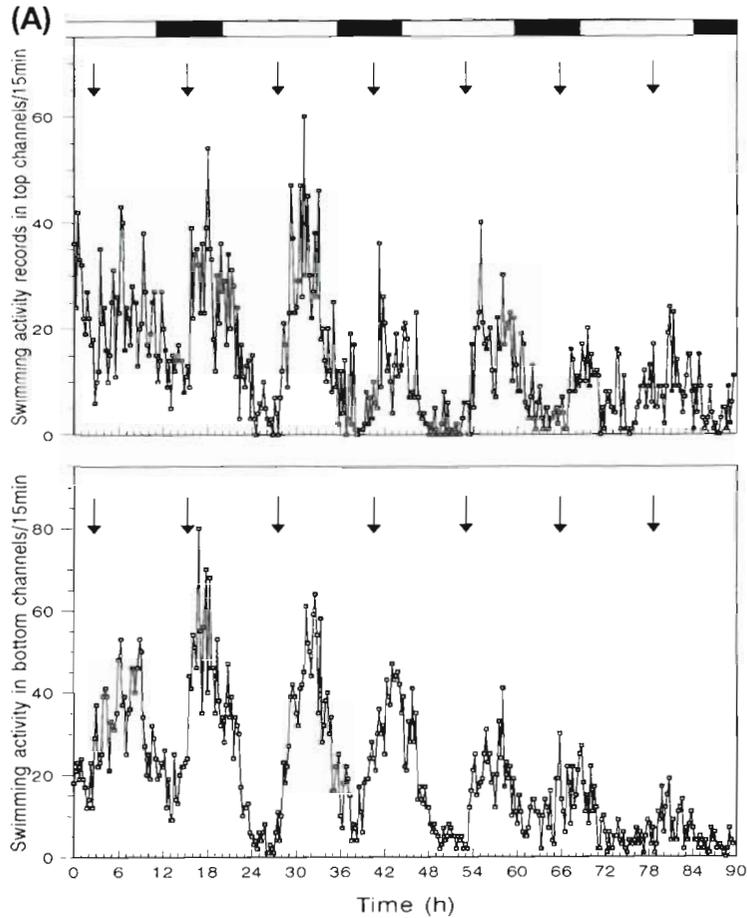
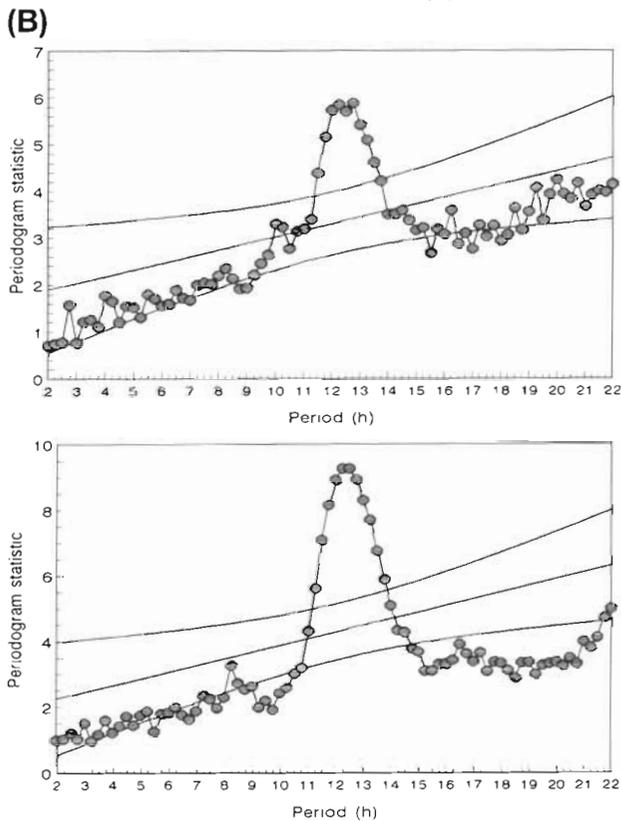


Fig. 5. *Carcinus maenas*. (A) Swimming activity records of field-caught megalopa larvae showing circatidal rhythms of swimming in constant laboratory conditions. Experiment started at 08:00 h, 9 August 1994 with an initial number of 260 freshly collected megalopa larvae, collected from Site 1 during nocturnal flood tide at spring tide. When the experiment stopped, 65 megalopae, 123 first stage crabs had survived. (B) Periodogram analysis of the data presented in (A). Symbols and further details as in Fig. 3



upward during the active phase, as was confirmed by intermittent observations using dim red light during the course of the experiments. Such behaviour may be a characteristic feature of late megalopae of crabs, as suggested also for species which exhibit rhythmic flood-phased swimming to achieve upstream migration in estuaries (Olm 1994, Queiroga et al. 1994). Possibly therefore flood-tide upward swimming by *C. maenas* megalopae in the present study is initiated by exogenous responses to factors such as increasing hydrostatic pressure which is known to induce swimming in these larvae (Knight-Jones & Qasim 1967). Discrepancies between the phasing of rhythmic swimming in the field and in the laboratory have also been reported in megalopae of the estuarine crab *Uca* spp., for which it has been suggested that exogenous factors, such as light, may override or suppress the expression of an endogenous tidal rhythm in the field (Tankersley & Forward 1994, Tankersley et al. 1995). Day/night light cycles also appear to influence upward swimming of *C. maenas* megalopae in the sea in the present study. However, if flood-tide upward swimming by returning megalopae of *C. maenas* is driven exogenously and if the ebb-phase of the endogenous rhythms of upward swimming is not a laboratory arti-

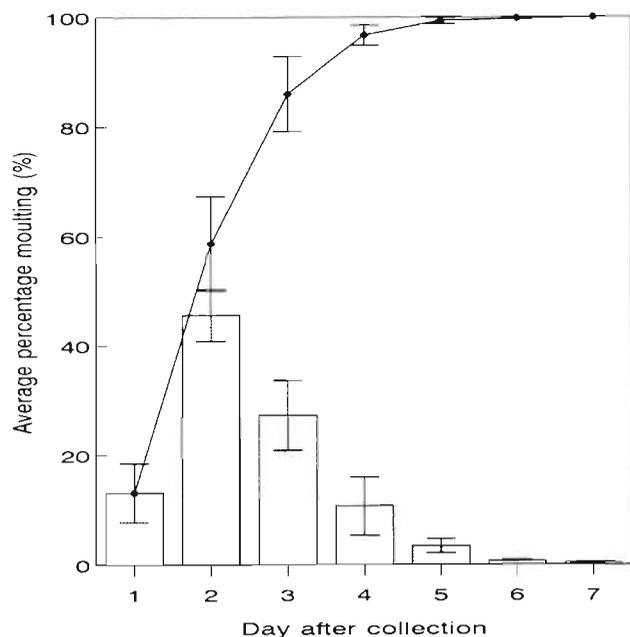


Fig. 6. *Carcinus maenas*. Average daily and cumulative percentage moulting of freshly collected megalopae from coastal waters in the laboratory. Bar: average daily percentage moulting. Line: average cumulative percentage moulting. Error bars indicate SD. Data were pooled from 5 sets of trials conducted during July–August 1994, involving nearly 2000 megalopae collected from Sites 1 and 2. All trials were conducted at constant water temperatures of 16.5 or 18°C, under natural light/dark cycle or constant light. Survival rates to first crab stage were normally more than 90%

fact, then an adaptive explanation for the phase of the endogenous rhythm must be sought.

Notwithstanding the advantages of flood-tide swimming in bringing *Carcinus maenas* megalopae inshore, such swimming would also put them at considerable risk of premature stranding intertidally if metamorphosis was not imminent. In contrast to open coastal waters, in the surf zone megalopae of *C. maenas* were found to be abundant in the water column also during ebbing tides (Colman & Segrove 1955). Persistent swimming during the ebb tide under endogenous control would have a strong selective advantage in preventing premature stranding of megalopae, as has been proposed for the amphipod *Corophium volutator* (Morgan 1965), the brown shrimp *Crangon crangon* (Al-Adhub & Naylor 1975), the isopod *Eurydice pulchra* (Alheit & Naylor 1976) and the mysid *Neomysis integer* (Hough & Naylor 1992a). Thus, exogenously induced flood-tide swimming observed in the field coupled with high tide moulting to the first crab stage (Zeng et al. in press) would ensure that late megalopae of *C. maenas* metamorphosed high up the shore in their 'preferred' zone. In contrast, megalopae not yet

close to moulting to the first crab stage would rely on the ebb-phased endogenous swimming rhythms of circatidal periodicity to avoid premature stranding when close inshore. Recent studies (Zeng et al. in press) showing that megalopae collected from the water's edge are clearly further advanced in their moulting cycle (about 70% metamorphosed during next high tide after collection) compared to those collected just farther offshore (Fig. 6) offer support for such an hypothesis. Oscillatory behaviour which reduces the risk of premature stranding would also increase the likelihood of settlement of newly metamorphosed juvenile *C. maenas* on their preferred substrata of mussel clumps and gravels on the shore (Thiel & Darnedde 1994, C. Zeng & P. Abello pers. obs.). In this context it is noteworthy that when towing a 2-compartment net in the surf zone, *C. maenas* megalopae were found to be twice as numerous towards the surface as near the bottom (Colman & Segrove 1955). Pertinently these authors also concluded that the distribution of *C. maenas* megalopae in surf plankton called for 'remarkable powers of swimming and of orientation on the part of these animals'.

Further studies are required of the rhythmic behaviour of early megalopae of *Carcinus maenas* from the open sea, particularly to establish whether or not they exhibit persistent circatidal rhythms. Such rhythms are understandably readily cued in the intertidal zone where later megalopae metamorphose, but the entrainment of any circatidal rhythms in early megalopae offshore would require elucidation. The recent discovery of semitidal rise and fall of the tidal turbulence field (Simpson et al. unpubl.) would provide one route for study, particularly since turbulence has been shown to entrain circatidal swimming rhythms in newly released zoea larvae of the crab (Zeng & Naylor 1994, in press b), as well as in the intertidal isopods *Excirolana chiltoni* (Enright 1965) and *Eurydice pulchra* (Jones & Naylor 1970, Reid & Naylor 1986).

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