**Objectives**

- To define arthropods.
- Examine and become familiar with marine arthropods — namely crustaceans.
  - Isopods
  - Decapods
  - Copepods
  - Krill
  - Barnacles
- To be introduced to crustacean life history patterns i.e. reproduction.

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**Phylum Arthropoda**

*Subphylum Crustacea*

- Arthropods are the jointed appendage animals.
- Have an exoskeleton.
- Crustaceans, for the most part, have remained in marine and freshwater environments.
- Typically have branched appendages that are extensively specialized for feeding and locomotion.
- Small crustaceans exchange gases through the cuticle; larger crustaceans have gills.

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**Most crustaceans have separate males and females**

*Isopods* include terrestrial, freshwater, and marine species.
- Some deep sea forms.
- Pill bugs are a well known group of terrestrial isopods.
Decapods
Relatively large crustaceans and include lobsters, crabs, crayfish, and shrimp. Feature 10 legs/appendages

Molting – to grow

Developmental Stages

Reproduction – females carry egg pouches – easy to I.D.
Juvenile form called “zoe”

Copepods – important zooplankton.

Turn plant material into animal tissue.

Planktonic crustaceans include many species of **copepods**, which are among the most numerous of all animals.

Larval form called a “nauplius.”
Barnacles

Mostly sessile crustaceans

They have a cuticle that is hardened into a shell.

Cement for life.
Hermaphroditic.
Feed by feet raking the water: “Cirri”

Acorn Barnacles

Figure 33.39c

Decorator Crab – *Oregonia gracilis*

Smithsonian.com
Mole crab (usually in intertidal)

Follows the tide in and out.

Largest Crab –
Japanese Spider Crab

Lobster – One of the most successful of fisheries.

Recap-
Relevancy?

Why should we know about Custaceans?