

FIGURE 17.10

Megalopae of the infraorder Palinura

- A. Puerulus of *Scyllarus americanus* (family Scyllaridae), lateral view. Scale bar: 1.0 mm. (Reproduced with permission from Robertson, 1968b.)
- B. Puerulus of *Projasus* (family Palinuridae), lateral view. Scale bar: 10.0 mm. (Reproduced with permission from Webber and Booth, 1988.)
- C. Eryoneicus larva of polychelid lobster (family Polychelidae), lateral view. Scale bar: 10.0 mm. (Photograph by R. Meier, from a specimen in the collections of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County.)
- D. Same specimen as in C, dorsal view. Scale bar: 10.0 mm.

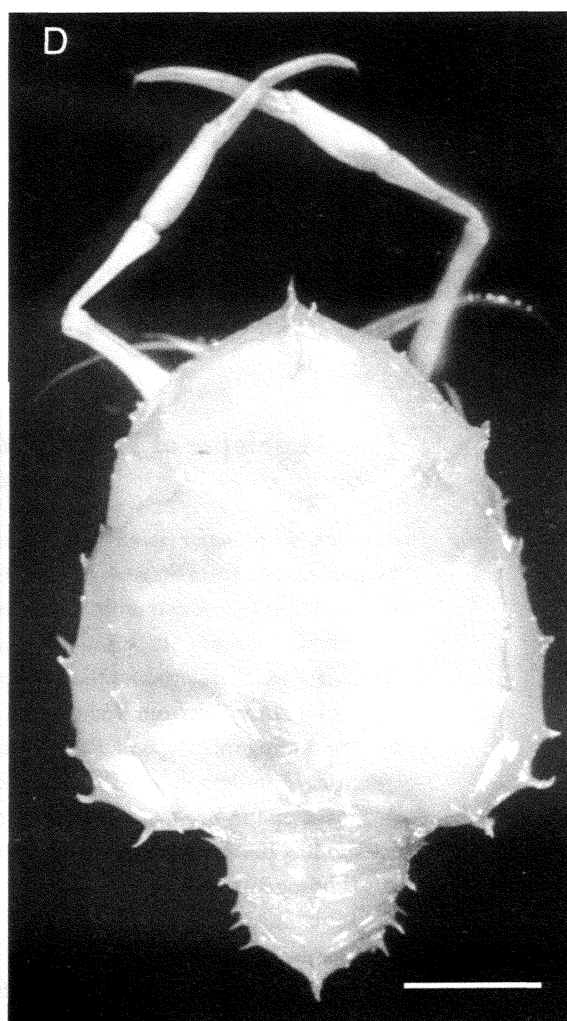
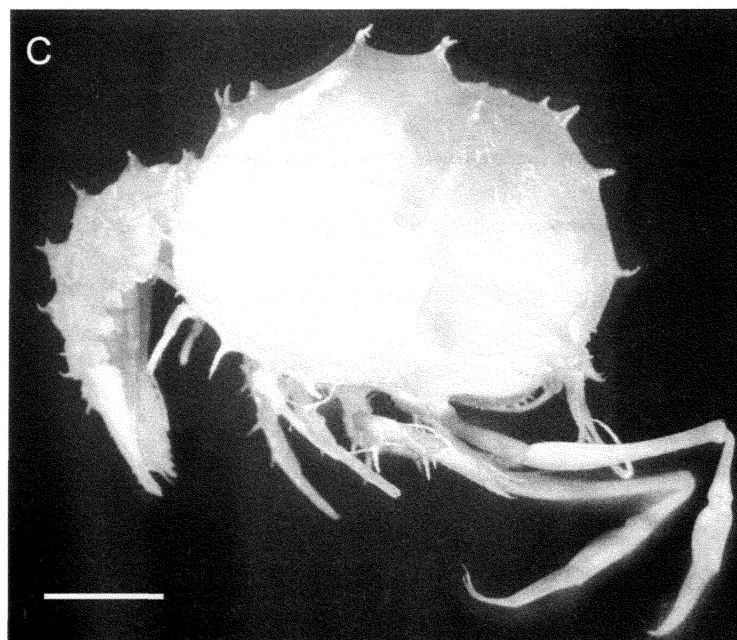
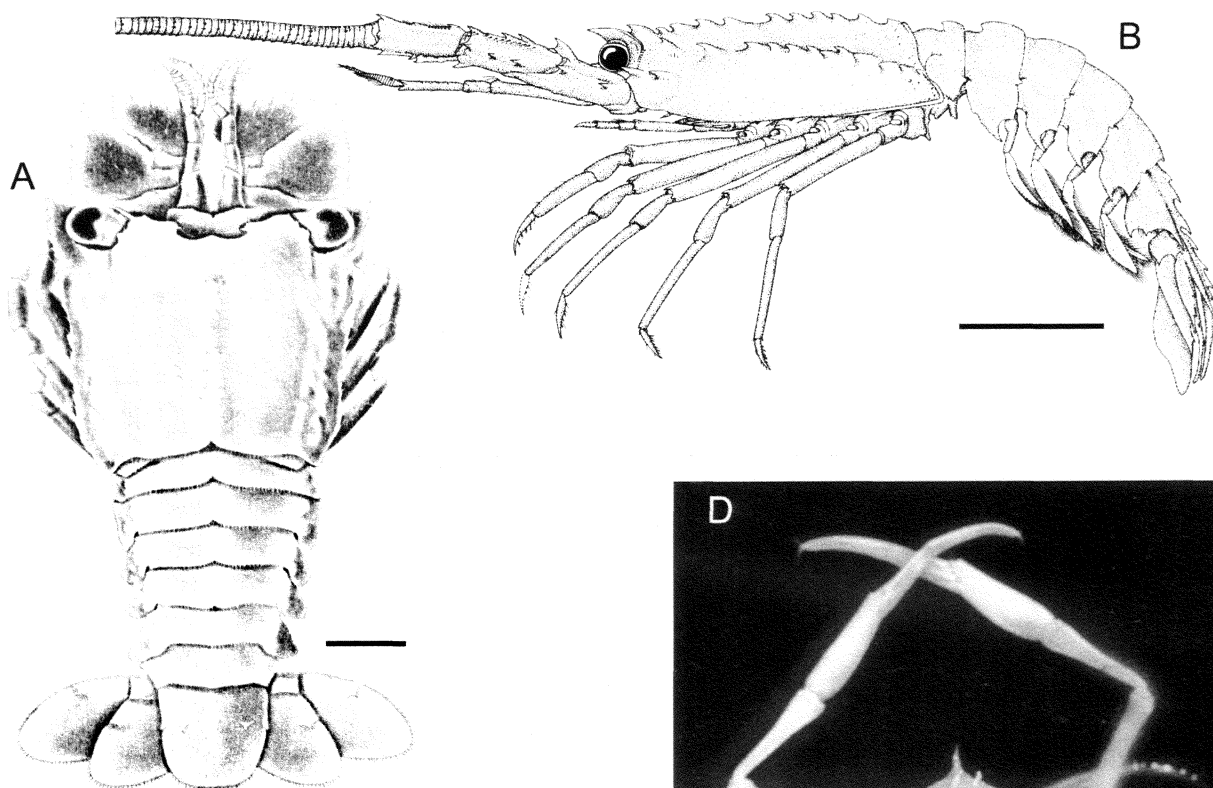


FIGURE 17.II

**Megalopae of Thalassinidea and Anomura (A–C) and settlement by
hermit crab megalopae (D–G)**

- A. *Callichirus major* (family Callianassidae), dorsal view. Scale bar: 0.5 mm. (Reproduced with permission from Strasser and Felder, 1999.)
- B. *Lepidopa benedicti* (family Albuneidae), dorsal view. Scale bar: 1.0 mm. (Reproduced with permission from Stuck and Truesdale, 1986.)
- C. *Allopetrolisthes angulosus* (family Porcellanidae), dorsal view. Scale bar: 0.5 mm. (Reproduced with permission from Wehrtmann et al., 1996.)
- D. Swimming megalopa of *Pagurus brevidactylus* (family Paguridae), lateral view. Scale bar: 1.0 mm. (Photograph by A.W. Harvey.)
- E. Megalopa *P. brevidactylus* walking on the substrate, dorsal view. Megalopae commonly make a gradual transition from being primarily pelagic to primarily benthic. Scale bar: 1.0 mm. (Photograph by A.W. Harvey.)
- F. Initial investigation of a gastropod shell by a megalopa *P. brevidactylus*. Shells are essential to post-larval survival in most hermit crabs. Scale bar: 0.5 mm. (Photograph by A.W. Harvey.)
- G. Megalopa of *Coenobita variabilis* (family Coenobitidae), occupying a gastropod shell. Scale bar: 1.0 mm. (Photograph by A.W. Harvey.)
- H. Delayed metamorphosis of megalopae in the absence of required post-larval cues. Two same-age siblings of *Clibanarius longitarsus* (family Diogenidae), 6 weeks after becoming megalopae. The large specimen on the right received a gastropod shell 5 weeks earlier, metamorphosed a week later, and is a sixth stage juvenile. The small specimen on the left has not received a shell, and is still a swimming megalopa. Scale bar: 1.0 mm. (Photograph by A.W. Harvey.)

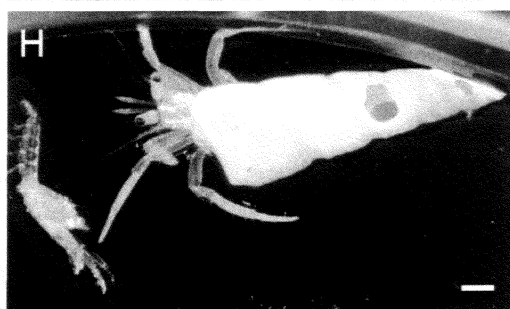
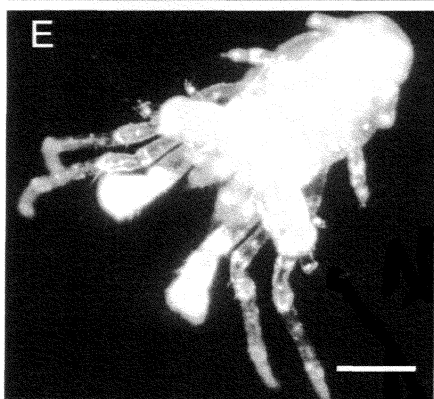
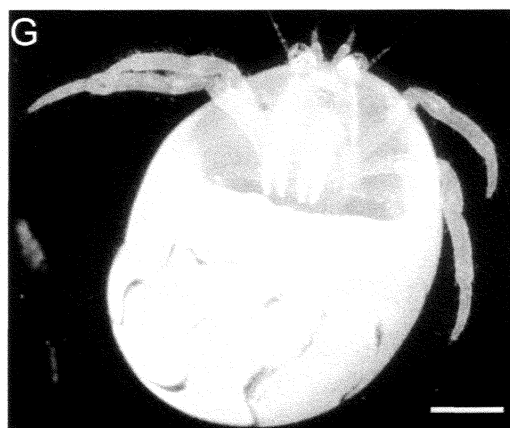
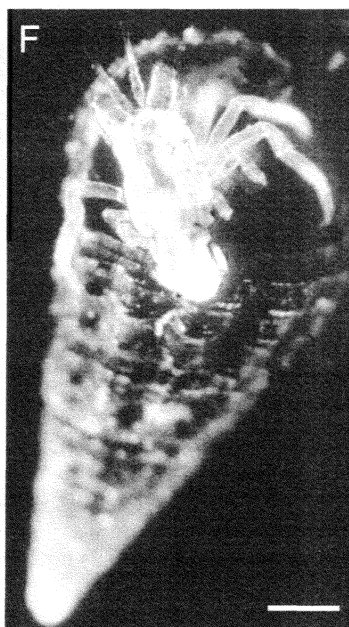
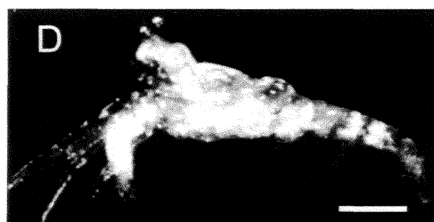
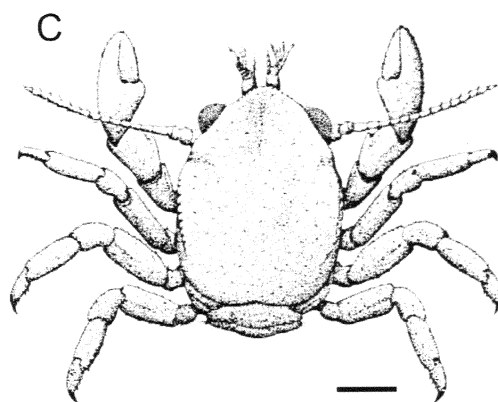
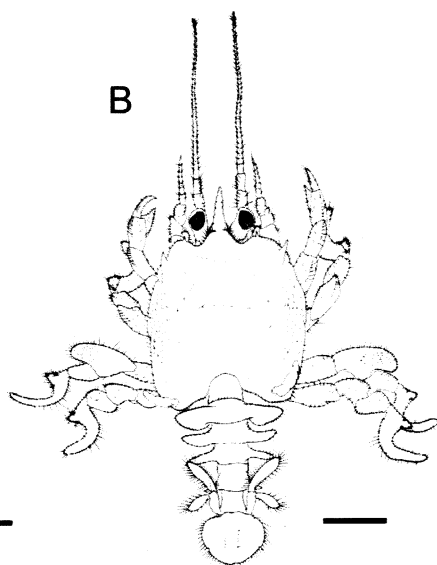
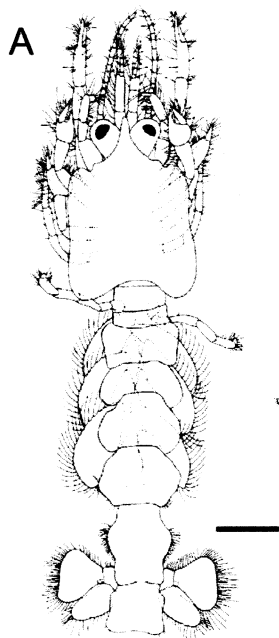


FIGURE 17.12

Megalopae of brachyuran crabs

- A. *Dromia wilsoni* (Dromiidae), dorsal view. Scale bar: 0.25 mm. (Reproduced with permission from Wear and Fielder, 1985.)
- B. *Cancer novaezelandiae* (Cancridae), dorsal view. Scale bar: 0.5 mm. (Reproduced with permission from Wear and Fielder, 1985.)
- C and D. *Menippe adina* (family Xanthidae), in dorsal (C) and lateral (D) view. Scale bar: 0.5 mm. (Reproduced with permission from Martin et al., 1985.)
- E. *Paramola petterdi* (family Homolidae), lateral view. Scale bar: 2.0 mm. (Reproduced with permission from Wear and Fielder, 1985.)
- F. *Sesarma guttatum* (family Grapsidae.) Scale bar: 0.2 mm. (Reproduced with permission from Pereyra Lago, 1993.)
- G. *Pisa* sp. (family Majidae.) Scale bar: 0.5 mm. (Photograph by Jocelyne Martin/IFREMER.)

