

ca-05-2020

Dr. Rakesh Kumar, Assistant professor
and head, D.K. College Durgam, Dist.
Punjab, Paper (275.A)

Ques:-

Salpa ke life cycle ka chitra
Sabit varnan kary.

Ans:- A salp (plural Salps) or
Salpa (plural Salpae or Salpae)
is a barrel-shaped, planktic
tunicate. It moves by contracting,
thus pumping water through
its gelatinous body one of
the most efficient examples
of jet propulsion in the animal
kingdom. The salp starts de
pumped water through its internal
feeding filters feeding on
phytoplankton.

Life history:-

Slugs have a complex life cycle, with an obligatory alternation of generations. Both asexual and sexual phases of the life cycle exist together in the same - they look quite different, but both are mostly transparent tubular, gelatinous animals that are typically between 1 and 2 cm (or and 8-9 in) tall. The solitary life history phase, also known as an eozoid, is a single barrel-shaped animal that reproduces asexually by producing a chain of tens to hundreds of individuals which are released from the parent at a small size.

The Chain of Slugs is the aggregate portion

of the life cycle. The aggregate individuals are also known as blastozoids. They remain attached together while swimming and feeding and each individual grows in size. Each blastozoid in the chain reproduces sexually (the blastozoids are sequential hermaphrodites, first maturing as females, and are fertilized by male gametes produced by older chains) with a young embryo attached to the body wall of the parent. The growing zooids are eventually released from the parent parents blastozoids and then continue to feed and grow as the solitary asexual phase, thus closing the life cycle of Salpe. The alternation of generations allows for a fast generation time, not with both solitary individuals

The male *Sacculina* 'lana' looks for a virgin female *Sacculina* on the underside of a crab. He then implants his cells into a pocket in the female's body called the "testis" where male cells produce spermatozoa to fertilize eggs. Parasitic *Sacculina* destroys a crab's gonads, rendering the crab permanently infertile.

When a female *Sacculina* is implanted in a male crab, it interferes with the crab's hormonal balance. This sterilizes it and changes that of a female crab by widening and flattening its abdomen among other things. The female *Sacculina* then forces the crab

body to release hormones, causing it to act like a female Crab, even to the point of performing female mating dances. If the parasite is removed from the host, female Crabs will normally regenerate new one ovarian tissue, while males usually develops complete or partial ovaries instead of testes.

Although all energy otherwise expended on reproduction is directed to the Sarcopod, the Crab develops a nurturing behavior typical of a normal female Crab. The natural hatching process of a Crab. The natural hatching process of a Crab consists of the female floating high back and forming a brood pouch on its abdomen and releasing the fertilized eggs in the water through a bubbling motion.