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Question:- Larval formation of Crustance ka chitra bnatay hua Vistar Say varnan karey.

Ans:- Introduction:-

The animals belonging to Class Crustance Shows both direct and development. in the direct development, the egg hatches into young one resembling adult in general structure. progressive growth and differentiation transforms the young one into adult.

Whereas Indirect development includes larval stages which later become adults. These larval stages are bec different from the adult in form and structure. The larval stages achieve adulthood through the process of metamorphosis. The following is the detailed explanation of each of the larval forms of crustaceans.

Nauplius larva:-

→ It is the first larvae hatched from egg in most of the Crustaceans.

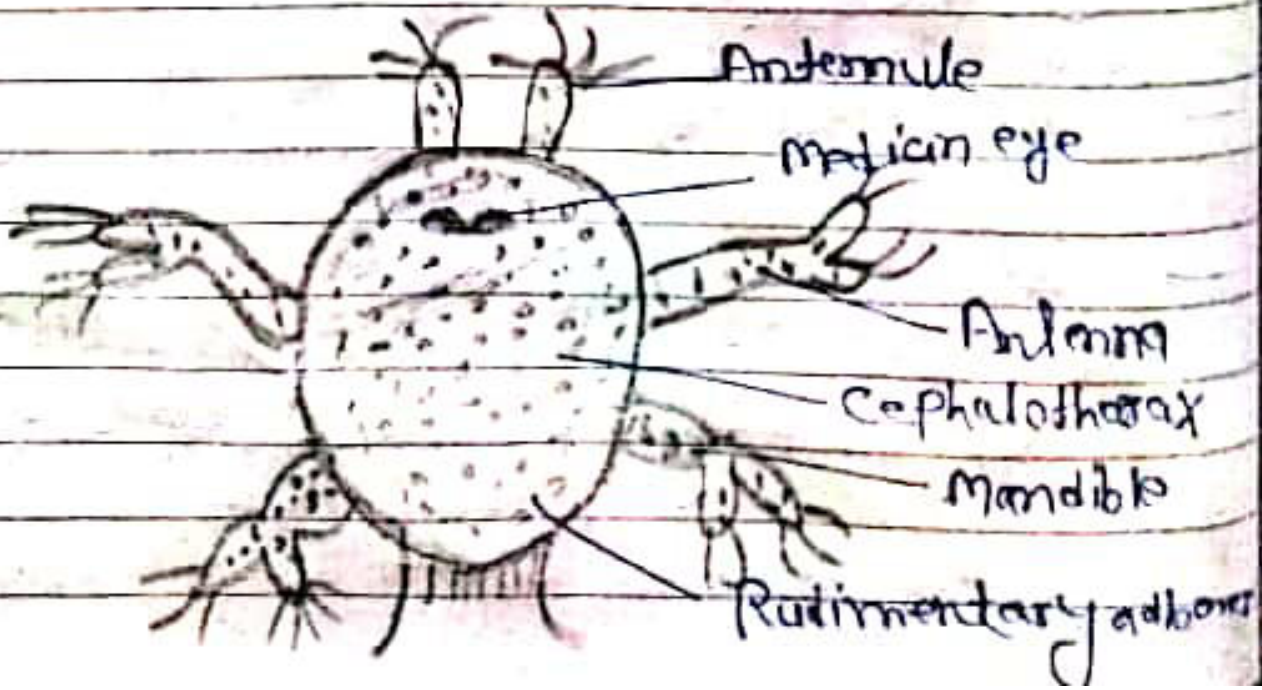
→ It is a free swimming larvae.

→ It is minute and microscopic.

→ The ~~to~~ body ~~and microscopic~~

→ The body has indistinct regions like a simple median eye also called as nauplius eye, three pair of jointed appendages (uniramous antennule, biramous antenna and mandible)

→ In some forms naplius larva develops straight away into adult but in many other Crustacean forms it gives rise to other Intermediate larval forms like metanaplius, protozoea, zoea, cypris, mysis, megalopa, phyllosoma, Alima.



Metnauplius larva:-

→ it is the larva of Apus.

→ it is the second larval stage which developes from the nauplius larva.

→ The body has an anterior oval cephalothorax an abdomen terminating in a Crucial fork provided with setae.

→ The anterior end has a pair of frontal sense organs.

→ The larvae has three pair of appendages the rudiments of 3 pairs of appendages, which later become the maxillae and pairs of maxillipedes of the adults.

→ Dorsal shield of the head grows back to form carapace.

Metanauplius larva of Apus.