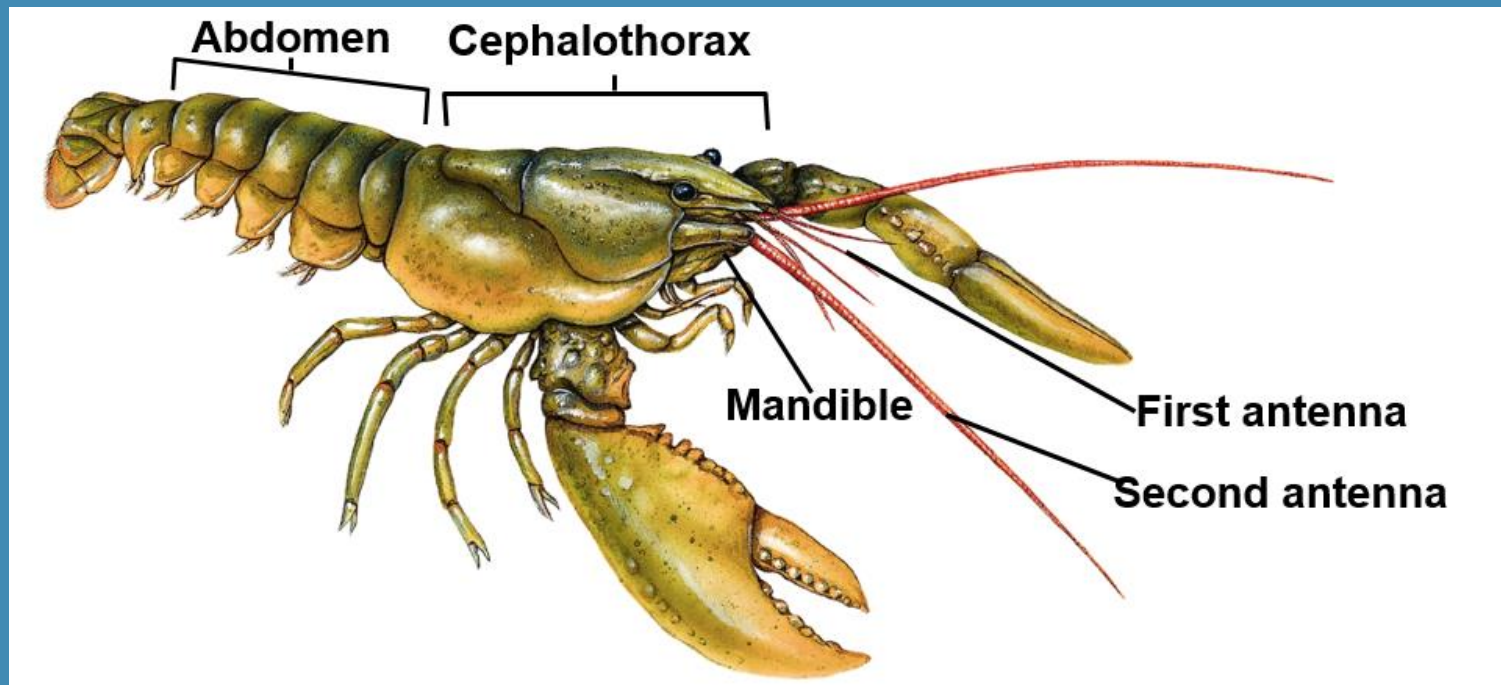


CRUSTACEANS

- Crustaceans are primarily aquatic.
- This subphylum includes crabs, shrimps, lobsters, crayfishes, and barnacles.

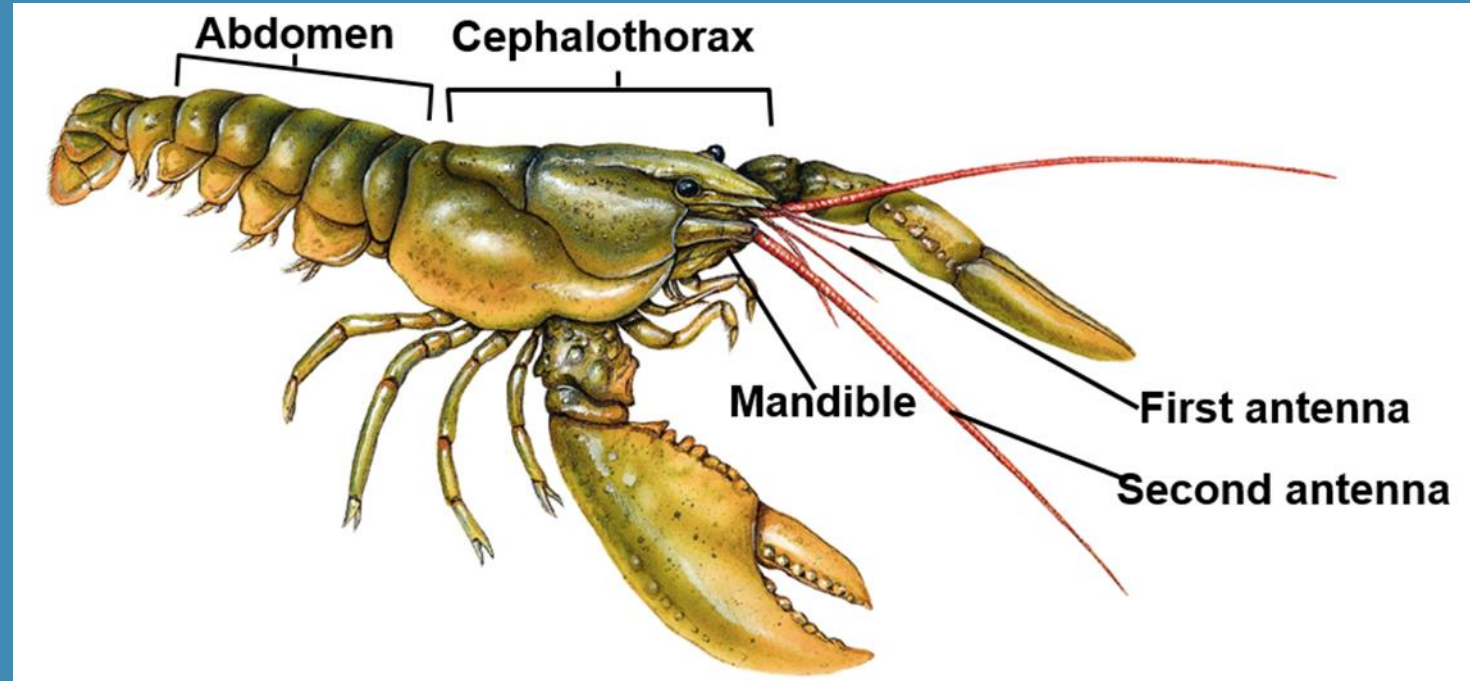




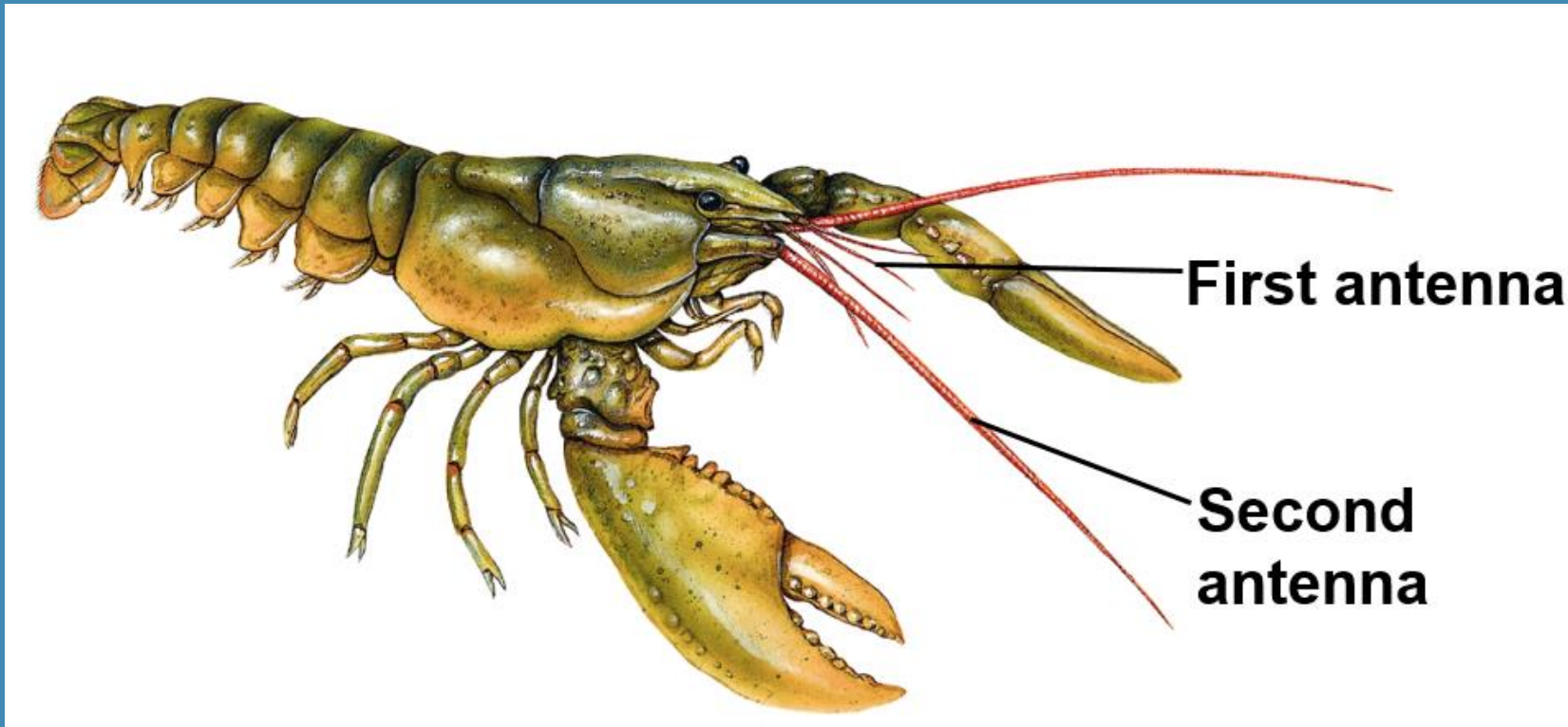
- Crustaceans typically have
 - two pairs of antennae
 - two or three body sections
 - Chewing mouthparts called mandibles.

TYPICAL CRUSTACEAN

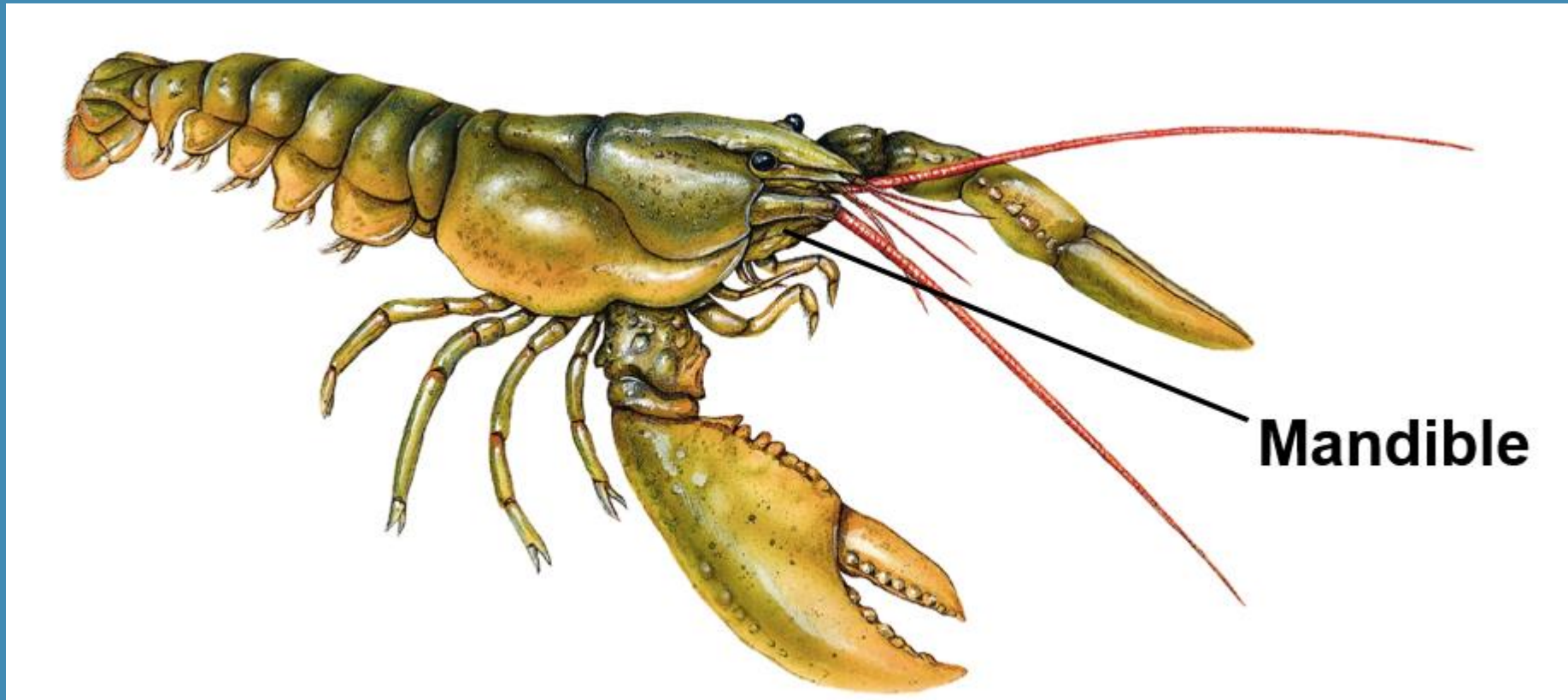
- Body is divided into a cephalothorax
 - Fusion of head and thorax
 - Thorax is behind the head and houses the internal organs
- Abdomen
 - Posterior part of body



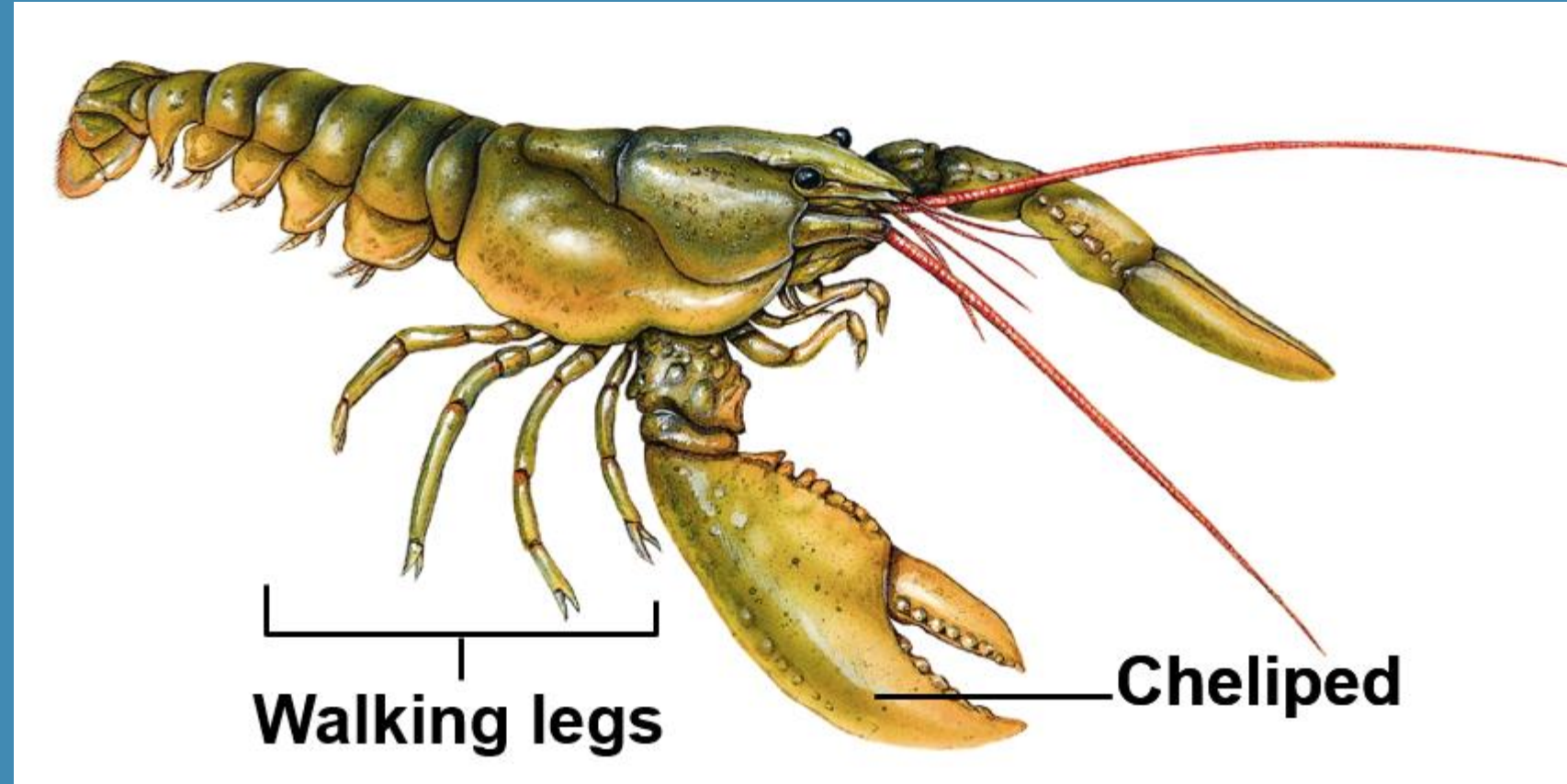
- In a crustacean, the first two pairs of appendages are antennae.



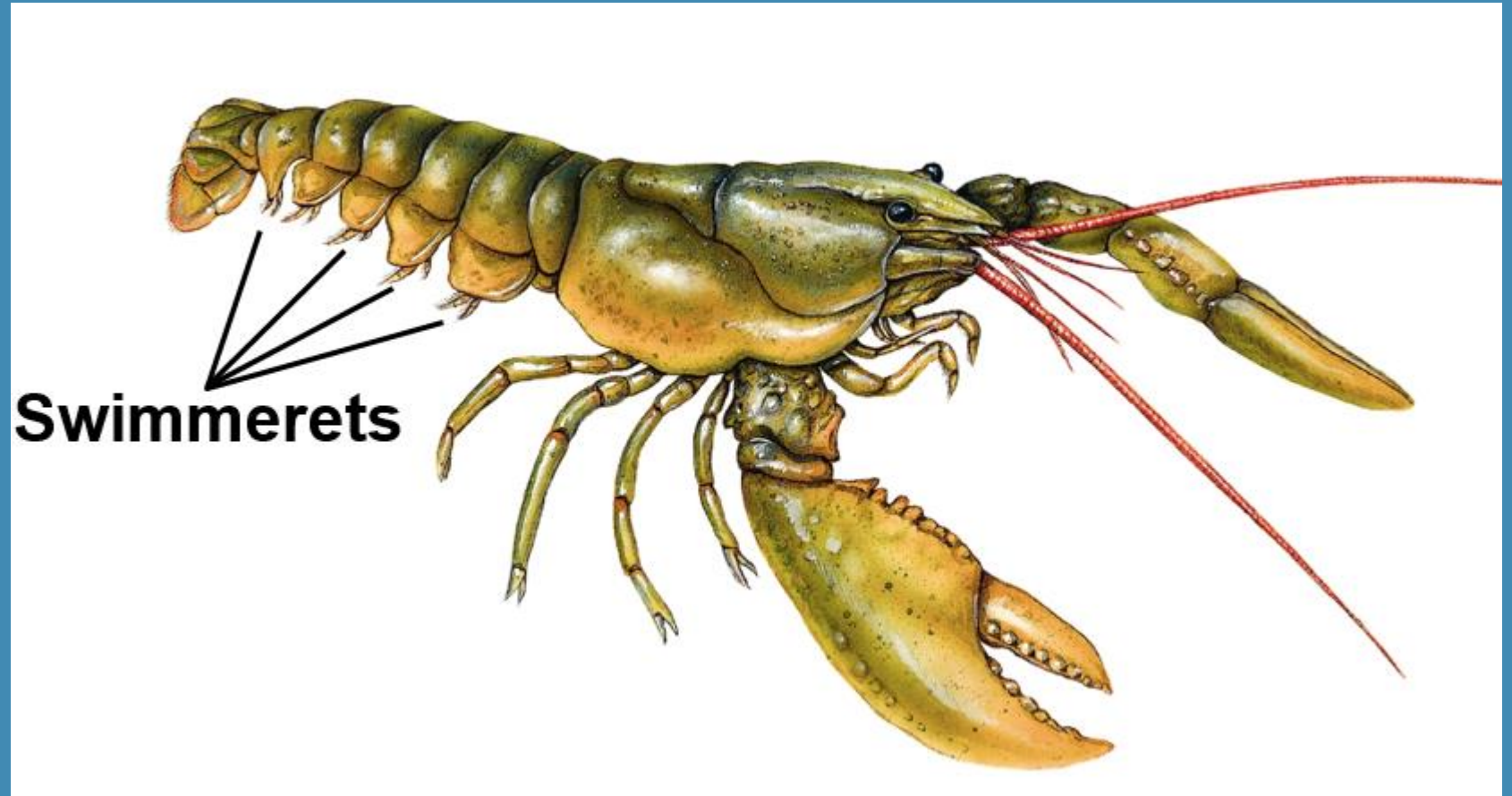
- The third pair of appendages are the mandibles.
 - A mandible is a mouthpart adapted for biting and grinding food.



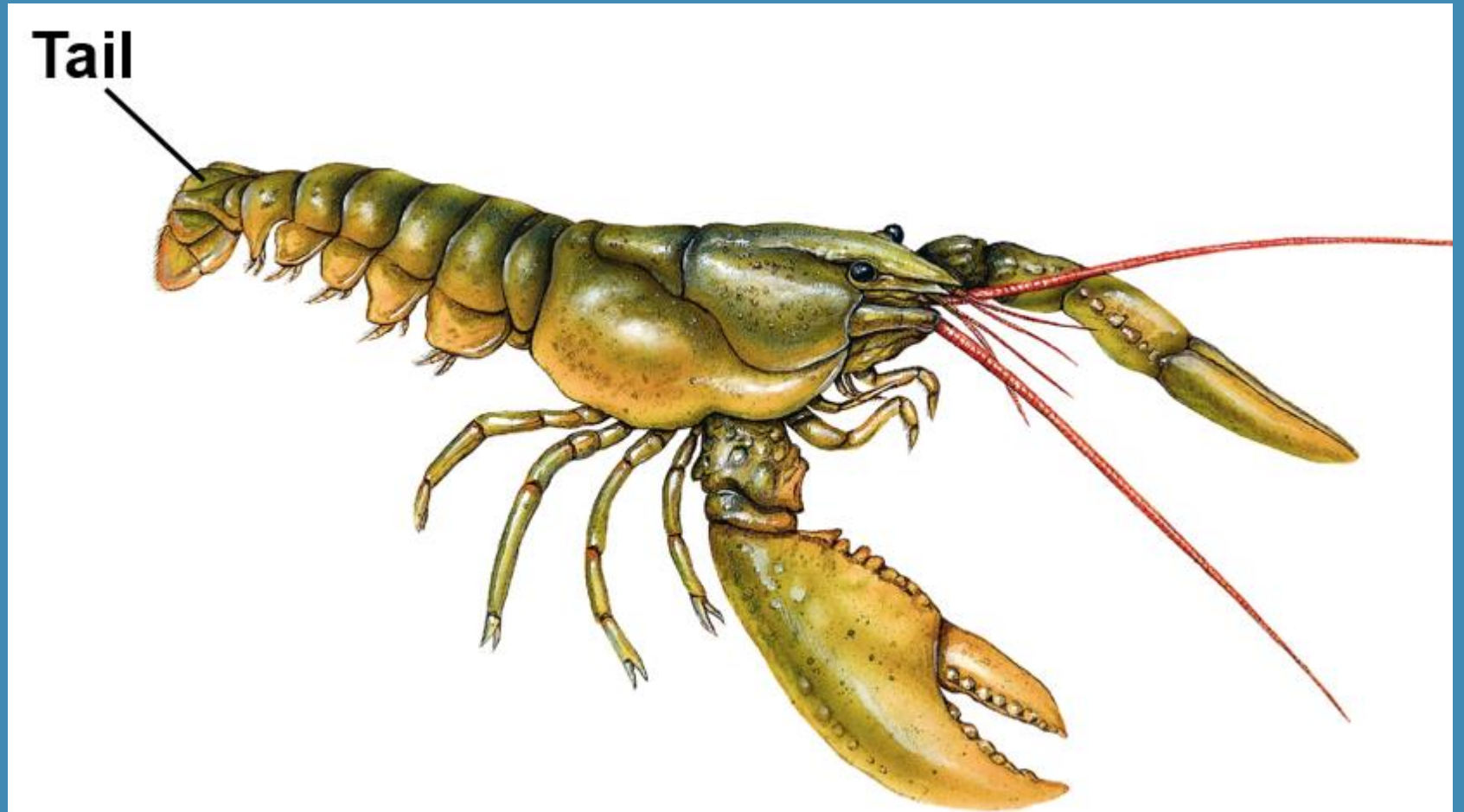
- Decapods have five pairs of legs.
- In crayfishes, the first pair of legs, called chelipeds, have large claws that catch, pick up, crush, and cut food.



- Along the abdomen are several pairs of swimmerets, which are flipperlike appendages used for swimming.



- The final abdominal segment is fused with a pair of paddlelike appendages to form a large, flat tail.



BARNACLES

- Sessile
- Lost abdominal segments
- Do not use mandibles
- Use appendages to capture and draw food particles into their mouth

