

# Breeding Biology of shellfish

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### Breeding Biology of *Penaeus*monodon

underdeveloped, underdeveloped

Stage II, developing stage

Stage III, nearly ripe stage

Stage IV, ripe stage

## Development Octobre 1 Development

male and female crab mate, many female decapod crabs can store the male sperm until her eggs are ready to be released.

When the eggs are released, the stored sperm flows over them and they become fertilised.

The female crab holds the fertilised eggs in a big spongy mass between its abdominal flap and the body.

keep the eggs healthy, the female crab continually "waves" water over the eggs with the pleopods.



reproductive organs (gonads) are simple.
Reproduction via an unfertilized gamete (parthenogenesis) is also found among gastropods of the subclass Prosobranchia.

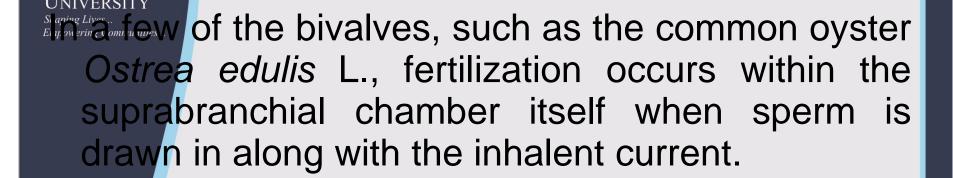


#### **CLASS BIVALVIA**

ority of bivalves are dioecious (two sexes).

Their two gonads are very closely situated next to each other and they encompass the intestinal loops.

A few bivalves such as the Cockles (Cardiidae), Poromyidae, a few of the oysters and scallops (Pectinidae), some of the fresh water clams Sphaeriidae and Unionidae are hermaphroditic (one sex).



The fertilized eggs then develop in the gill filaments.

#### CLASS CEPHALOPODA – (ceph-a-lo-poda)

sexes), and fertilization is internal.

In some species, males can be distinguished by the modified sucker discs found at the tips of his longer two tentacles.

The pelagic Cephalopod family Argonautidae, commonly know as the paper nautilus, have a remarkable adaptation for egg deposition.