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## Larval development of the land hermit crab *Coenobita violascens* Heller, 1862 (Decapoda, Anomura, Coenobitidae) described from laboratory-reared material

SAORI KATO<sup>1</sup>, KATSUYUKI HAMASAKI<sup>1,3</sup>, SHIGEKI DAN<sup>2</sup> & SHUICHI KITADA<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Graduate School of Marine Science and Technology, Tokyo University of Marine Science and Technology, Konan, Minato, Tokyo 108-8477, Japan

<sup>2</sup>Tamano Laboratory, National Research Institute of Fisheries and Environment of Inland Sea, Fisheries Research Agency, Chikko, Tamano, Okayama 706-0002, Japan

<sup>3</sup>Corresponding author. E-mail: hamak@kaiyodai.ac.jp

### Abstract

The zoeal and the megalopal stages of the land hermit crab *Coenobita violascens* Heller, 1862 are described and illustrated from laboratory-reared material, and compared with larvae of nine other described coenobitid species. The larvae developed through four planktonic zoeal stages to the megalopal stage. *Coenobita violascens* had characteristics of zoeal pleomeres and megalopal antennules typical of those found in other *Coenobita* species, excluding *C. brevimanus*.

**Key words:** terrestrial hermit crab, zoea, megalopa, morphology

### Introduction

The terrestrial hermit crabs belong to the family Coenobitidae Dana, 1851, which is composed of only two genera; the land hermit crab genus *Coenobita* Latreille, 1829, with 16 species (McLaughlin *et al.* 2010) and the coconut crab genus *Birgus* Leach, 1816, with only one species, *B. latro* (Linnaeus, 1767). The terrestrial hermit crabs mainly occur in subtropical and tropical coastal regions (Hartnoll 1988). *Coenobita* species and *B. latro* have been exploited as an ornamental animal (Nakasone 2001; Pavia 2006) and for human consumption (Brown & Fielder 1991), respectively.

Although adult coenobitid crabs are fully terrestrial, their eggs hatch into the sea and their larvae develop through several planktonic zoeal stages to the megalopal stage (Hartnoll 1988). After settlement, the megalopae recognize and co-opt gastropod shells. They then migrate onto land and metamorphose to the first crab stage (Reese 1968; Harvey 1992; Brodie 1999; Hamasaki *et al.* 2011). The morphology of zoeal and megalopal stages has been described and illustrated from laboratory-reared material for nine coenobitid species: *C. brevimanus* Dana, 1852 (Hamasaki *et al.* 2014), *C. cavipes* Stimpson, 1858 (Shokita & Yamashiro 1986; Nakasone 1988a), *C. clypeatus* (Fabricius, 1787) (Provenzano 1962), *C. compressus* H. Milne-Edwards, 1836 (Brodie & Harvey 2001), *C. purpureus* Stimpson, 1858 (Nakasone 1988a), *C. rugosus* H. Milne-Edwards, 1837 (Shokita & Yamashiro 1986; Nakasone 1988a), *C. scaevola* (Forskål, 1775) (Al-Aidaroos & Williamson 1989), *C. variabilis* McCulloch, 1909 (Harvey 1992) and *B. latro* (Linnaeus, 1767) (Reese & Kinzie 1968).

*Coenobita violascens* Heller, 1862 is widely distributed in the Indo-West Pacific (Nakasone 1988b), inhabiting the beach and vicinity, near mangroves (Nakasone 1988b; Hamasaki *et al.* pers. obs.), but little is known about its life history. We successfully reared larvae of this species from hatchling to juvenile crabs under laboratory conditions. The present study describes and illustrates the zoeal and megalopal stages of *C. violascens* from laboratory-reared material, and compares them with those of other coenobitid species.

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