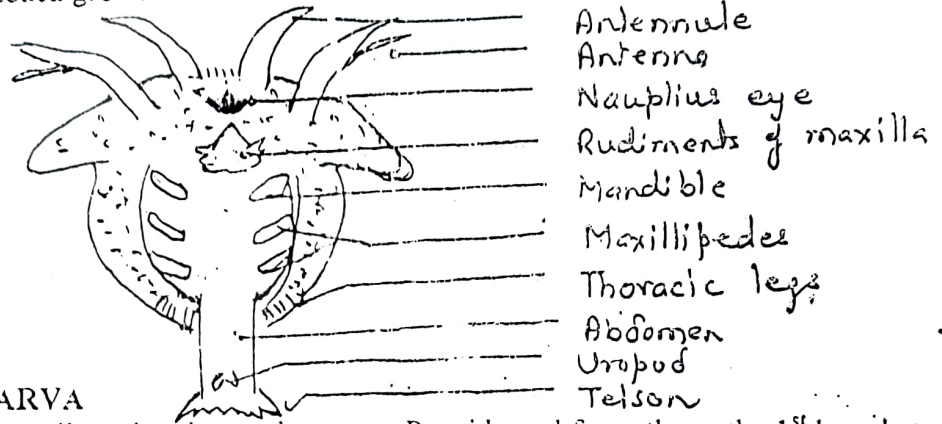


### PROTOZOAEA LARVA

1. In case of marine prawns (e.g., - Penaeus) and few other decapods, the nauplius larva by moulting and growth changes into the Protozoaea larva.
2. Body is divisible into a broad segmented Cephalothorax, covered with a small carapace and a cylindrical abdomen.
3. Abdomen is unsegmented, without appendages and terminates into a forked telson.
4. Single median nauplius eye and appendages like antennules, antennae, 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> maxillipedes are present.
5. Protozoaea grows to become the Zoea larva.

Fig: -  
Protozoaea larva  
of  
Euphausia



### D. ZOEAE LARVA

1. In almost all marine decapods, except Penaeids and few others, the 1<sup>st</sup> larval stage is called the Zoea larva.
2. It has a broad Cephalothorax and a curved abdomen with forked telson.
3. Cephalothorax remains covered from outside by a helmet-like carapace, bearing 2 long spines, 2 lateral spines and a paired, stalked compound eyes.
4. Besides 3 pairs of appendages, rudiments of thoracic appendages are also found.

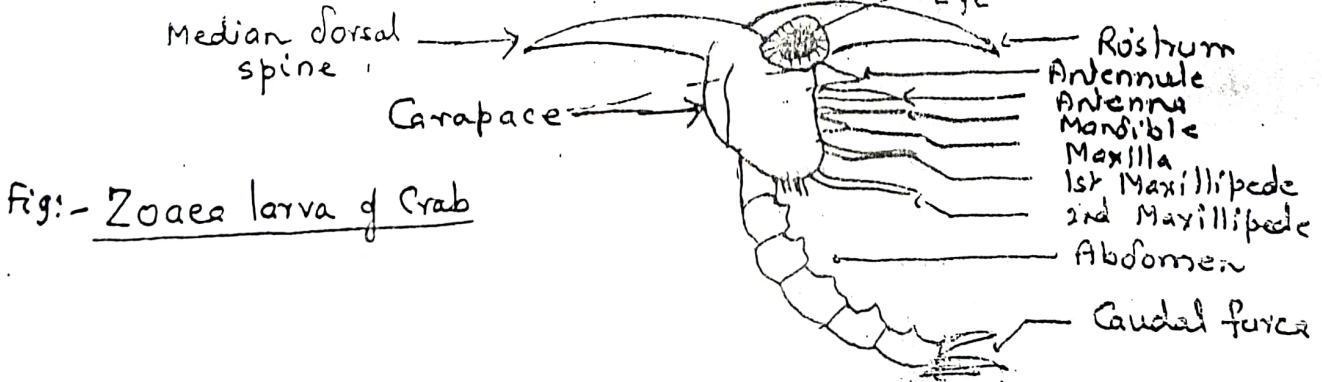


Fig: - Zoea larva of Crab