Some Biological Characteristics of Tadpole Shrimp, *Triops cancriformis*, from Seasonal Pools of West Azarbaijan (Iran)

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**ABSTRACT**

The tadpole shrimp of genus *Triops* is a well-known living fossil whose fundamental morphology has been unchanged for 220 million years. We collected specimens of *Triops cancriformis* in temporary water bodies near the southern part of Urmia Lake (in the fall of 2005). Some biological characteristics of this *Triops* were investigated. The feeding regime of *T. cancriformis* was found to be related to the fauna and flora of the temporary pools. Invertebrates and animal detritus were found to constitute major part of the feeding regime. The existence of *Triops* cysts and particles in the gut also showed a certain degree of cannibalism. Morphological and histological investigations showed that the population of *T. cancriformis* was female and there was only one male among 400 samples collected. Observation of sperm among follicle ducts of a few samples indicated some degree of hermaphroditism, but the animal seemed to reproduce mainly through parthenogenesis. Fecundity, varying from 100 to 2500 cysts, was with a few exceptions related to the body size. The average cyst diameter was 400±85 µm.

**Key words**: Crustacean, Feeding Regime, Notostraca, Reproduction, Shrimp, Tadpole *Triops cancriformis*.

**INTRODUCTION**

Notostracans are freshwater crustaceans adapted to temporary water bodies (Su and Mulla, 2001). They are commonly called tadpole shrimps because of their superficial resemblance to frog larvae. They are recognizable by their large, horseshoe-shaped dorsal carapace (Martin and Boyce, 2005). They are benthic branchiopods which swim and feed ventral surface down, burrowing into the bottom sediments in search of detritus and a variety of small organisms (Scholnick and Snyder, 1996). Their feeding depends on their habitats. Being facultative detritus feeders or scavengers or predators, they eat algae, bacteria, protozoa, rotifers, earthworms, insects, fairy shrimps, frog eggs and also tadpoles (Cvetkovic-Milicic and Petrov, 1999). Tadpole shrimps are characterized by their wide fluctuations in population density. When their density becomes very high, they can barely find enough food, and they become very active in searching for food. Food shortage inhibits their development and reduces fecundity, while mortality increases as a result of cannibalistic behavior (Scholnick and Snyder, 1996).

The tadpole shrimp genus *Triops* is a well-known living fossil whose fundamental morphology has remained unchanged for 220 million years. While the order has wide geographical distribution, many species have a restricted local distribution (Suno-Uchi et al., 1997).

The ability of *Triops* to develop and grow quickly is crucial to its success (Davis and Madison, 1999). Fecundity is related to oxy-
gen tension and temperature and so small changes in temperature or oxygen dramatically change the total number of eggs laid in one season (Scholnick, 1995).

The females possess two ovisacs (brood pouches) on the 11th appendages. The two ovisacs hold an almost equal number of eggs. Eggs are laid randomly and not in clusters, although all the eggs in both brood pouches are released simultaneously (Seaman et al., 1991). The fecundity of *T. cancriciformis* is high; individuals may lay more than 1000 eggs (Fry and Mulla, 1996). Their eggs lie dormant in the soil and can survive as such for many years. They are resistant to severe drought and extreme temperatures (Takahashi, 1997). It has been suggested that the distribution of many branchiopods results from the transfer of resting eggs, either by birds, people or cattle and sheep. Most eggs hatch within a few days of being submerged, but some remain unhatched in the soil. This is an effective way for the shrimps to maintain their populations under unpredictable fluctuations in environmental conditions (Takahashi, 1997).

15 species of *Triops* have been reported in the world. *Triops cancriciformis* inhabits temporary pools and rice fields in Eurasia and Africa (Cesari et al., 2004; Cvtkovic-Milicic and Petrov, 1999). *T. cancriciformis* distribution in Europe has been reported by Zaffagnini and Trentini (1980). While the order has a wide geographical distribution, many of the species have a restricted local distribution (Takahashi, 1997).

*T. cancriciformis* populations reproduce gonochorically, hermaphroditically or even parthenogenetically (Zaffagnini and Trentini, 1980; Cesari et al., 2004). They comprise bisexual populations, with an equal male: female sex ratio or with a female bias, and unisexual populations, either hermaphroditic or parthenogenetic (Mintovani et al., 2004). The more northerly European populations are parthenogenetic, while incidents of gonochorism begin appearing towards the southern latitudes, with the northern African populations presenting both sexes and amphigonic reproduction (Zaffagnini and Trentini, 1980; Scanabissi et al., 2005).

Although some scattered networks on this organism—under its general name “*Apus*”—have been traced to fish culture ponds in Iran (Kheirandish, 1975; Kohnehshahni and Takami, 1974), no specific work on its identification and biological characteristics, particularly feeding and reproduction, have been conducted. In this work, therefore, efforts are concentrated towards precise identification, and study of the feeding and reproductive biology of this organisms in seasonal ponds of West Azerbaijan Province.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Animals**

The first adult specimens of *T. cancriciformis* were collected in the Fall of 2003 from vernal pools of West Azerbaijan Province in Iran (Figure 1A) (Khodabandeh et al., 2008). For biological studies 400 specimens (length = 2.5 cm) were collected during the Spring and Fall of 2005. 95 specimens were fixed for 24 hours in Bouin’s fixative and alcohol 70% separately for feeding regime and reproduction studies.

**Feeding Regime**

Study of the feeding regime was accomplished by investigating the gut contents of 50 specimens under the microscope using Rose Bengal staining and histological methods. The *Triops* gut was separated by scalpel under a stereo microscope, and its contents were preserved in alcohol 70% and then studied under a light microscope. Rose Bengal (0.5 g in 500 cc distilled water) was added to the contents of the gut to distinguish the vegetal or animal origins of the food.

For classic histological studies, the animals were fixed for 24 hours in Bouin’s fixative. The specimens were then fully dehydrated in a graded ethanol series and embedded in paraffin. Sections (5µm) were cut on a mi-
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Reproduction

Morphological observation and a histological method were used for sex differentiation and identification of reproductive system structure. Fecondity was determined by counting the cysts in the ovisacs and gonads of 45 specimens. Biometry of the cysts was accomplished by light microscope with a micrometer. The diameters of 12 cysts from each specimen were measured, and the average, maximum and minimum diameter was calculated.

RESULTS

Triops cancriformis is reported from throughout the southern Palaearctic region, and from vernal pools of West Azerbaijan Province in Iran (Khodabandeh et al., 2008). Morphologically the material is a mixture of specimens bearing the carapace caudal spine arrangements of both T. c. cancriformis and T. c. simplex subspecies, casting doubts as to the validity of the subspecific designations. Specimens appeared with the filling of ditches and vernal pools by rain and irrigation. They were also found in almost drained out ditches (Figure 1B). During the course of sampling the pond had conductivity values ranging between 450-860 µS cm⁻¹ (22°C) and a pH ranging from 7.5 and 8.5. The highest population of T. cancriformis occurred in ponds that had little aquatic vegetation but supported other invertebrates (cladocerans, hemipterans, coleopterans) and had relatively high conductivity (860 µS cm⁻¹) (Figure 1C).

Morphological investigation shows that the body (total length= 2-5 cm) consists of a head and a trunk mostly covered by a large (length ≥1-2 cm) dorsal carapace (Figures 1D-F). The anterior dorsal portion of the carapace is equipped with a relatively unique optical arrangement (Figure 1E). The trunk consists of a thorax bearing appendages and an abdomen without them. The oral region of the cephalon possesses specific appendages including antennules, antennae, maxillae and mandibles that are covered by a labrum and used for food handling. The anterior portion of the thorax consists of 11 segments, each bearing a pair of appendages (thoracopods) (Figure 1F). The 11th appendages of females form ovisacs (brood pouches) (Figure 1F). The many appendages posterior to the 11th move the spent feeding and respiratory current away from the body. The proximal portion of the abdomen possesses 65 pairs of fine hair-like appendages that beat in a rhythmic fashion to assist in movement and food channeling. The distal portion of the abdomen terminates in a prominent telson and subsequently branches into two large caudal furca (Figures 1D-F).

Stereo microscopic studies revealed that the gut of T. cancriformis was filled with microscopic vegetable, animal, and unknown particles (Figures 2A-H). Invertebrates and animal detritus were found to constitute a major part of the T. cancriformis feeding regime. The existence of Triops cysts and Triops particles in the guts also showed some degree of cannibalism (Figures 2H and 2D). Application of Rose Bengal showed that the vegetal detritus did not have any color and animal detritus were pink color (not shown). Histological studies showed that in the stained sections the vegetal detritus was stained green by Methyl Green and animal detritus was stained red by Fuchsin (Figures 3A-C). The gut of Triops in the pool with flora and without flora was more green and red, respectively (Figure 3A).

Morphological sex determination showed that most of the population of Triops were female and there was only one male among 400 collected samples. The paired gonads extend almost the entire length of the trunk on either side of the gut in females (Figure 3E). These gonads were filled by numerous oocytes and cysts that occupied the body.
cavity together with the gut (Figure 3E). Each gonad consists of a germarium at the tip of several follicles whose ducts join the longitudinal oviduct and, at the end, leading to the ovisac (Figure 3D). Each follicle consists of an oocyte and three nurse cells (Figures 3D and 3F). The follicle duct wall is a single layer of closely packed cells lying on the basal lamina (Figures 3F and 3G). Follicle duct cells on average are 32 µm high and 10 µm wide (Figure 3H). They possess rather short, scattered microvilli. The elliptical nucleus was nearly central. The cytoplasm of the follicle duct cells seem to secrete eggshell material (Figure 3H). At the end of vitellogenesis the oocytes descend to the follicle duct, then the ripe oocytes pass along the follicle ducts and enter the longi-

Figure 1. Map of Iran Star showing collection location: (1A) Sampling ditches and vernal pools; (1B and 1C) Triops cancriciformis; (1D) Dorsal; (1E) Ventral, (1F) View of Triops cancriciformis. Abbreviations: A= Abdomen; C= Carapace; CE= Compound eyes; F= Furea; FG= Food groove; F-th= First thoracopod; Ov= Ovisac, Th= Thoracopods. Scale bars: 1 C (15 cm); 1 D, 1 E and 1 F (1 cm). Arrows (samples).
Biology of *Triops cancriformis* is described in detail. The number of follicles and oocytes depended on the size and habitat of *Triops*, and were different even in two gonads of the same *Triops*. Some samples did not have any cysts in their ovisacs, but their gonads were full of cysts. In their ovisacs were brownish, spherical and separated cysts. In their gonads some cysts were milk-white in color and others were brown. The cysts were present in a tubular and complicated reproductive system on either side of the gut, which at the end were carried in two ovisacs (Figure 3D). Fecundity, that with a few exceptions was found to be related to the body size, varied from 100 to 2500; the average cyst diameter was 400±85 µm.

In the follicle ducts of a few females several sperm cells and also degenerated spermatozoa were observed (Figures not shown).

**Figure 2.** (2A-C) Some vegetal particles, (2D and 2E) Animal particles and cysts from *Triops cancriformis* gut.
DISCUSSION

Adult *Triops* (length 2-5 cm) were used for biological studies. The gut of *T. cancriciformis* was filled with small invertebrate and microscopic vegetal and unknown particles. Their feeding regime was found to be related to the fauna and flora of the temporary pools. The vegetal or animal origin of the detritus depended on the abundance of floral and faunal forms in the pools. Invertebrate
Biology of *Triops canciformis* is parthenogenetic with rudimentary hermaproditism. There was only one male among the females (Tietze and Mulla, 1989). As a biological control against mosquitoes, this species was found to be a predator of mosquito larvae (*Culex quinquefasciatus*) and is currently being considered as a biological control against mosquitoes (Tietze and Mulla, 1989).

In the laboratory, early instar mosquito larvae were consumed. In a more detailed study in the laboratory, this species was found to be a predator of mosquito larvae (*Culex quinquefasciatus*) and is currently being considered as a biological control against mosquitoes (Tietze and Mulla, 1989).

Our investigation showed that the population of *Triops* were almost exclusively female and there was only one male among 400 collected samples. Observation of sperm among the follicle ducts of a few females indicated some degree of hermaphroditism, but the demonstration of a high amount of degenerated spermatocytes in the gonads of hermaphroditic specimens is contrary to hermaphroditic reproduction and the animals seemed to reproduce mainly through parthenogenesis. The presence of male *T. canciformis* had already been reported in Hungary (Abonyi, 1926), in Yugoslavia (Petrov and Cvetkovic, 1996 and 1999) and in Austria (Scana bissi et al., 2005). Trentini and Sca nabissi (1982) have suggested that the sex ratio of *T. canciformis* in Italy is heavily biased in favor of the females, which display testicular lobes scattered along their follicle ducts. Such populations have been considered to be hermaphroditic by some authors, while other authors consider them to be parthenogenetic with rudimentary hermaphroditism. Whenever testicular lobes are present, they lie along some female gonadal tubules and their number varies throughout the population. In addition, the activity of the testicular vesicles is obviously low when compared with those of the bisexual populations. They have never seen sperm cells in their specimens, which leads them to exclude any possibility of self-fertilization. Also, an ultrastructural analysis of the gonad of males of *T. canciformis* in Austria has shown a truly functional structure presenting morphofunctional characteristics typical of normal gametic development and maturation (Scana bissi et al., 2005). In *T. canciformis* Engelmann et al. (1997) found signs of sperm degeneration.

We observed that the female reproductive apparatus consisted of two gonads lying ventrolaterally in the haemocoel and filling the body cavity along with the gut. Each female gonad consists of a germarium at the tip of several follicles whose ducts join the longitudinal oviduct. These results are in agreement with the results of previous studies (Trentini and Scana bissi, 1978 and 1982).

The ovarian follicles consisted of an oocyte and three nurse cells. These oocyte follicles were surrounded by a thin layer of follicle cells. The oocytes were initially smaller than nurse cells. The cytoplasm of oocytes was filled with differently sized yolk globules that were surrounded by membranes of the endoplasmic reticulum. The nurse cells had yolk globules too and they were characterized by slightly darker cytoplasm. This was also in agreement with the results of previous studies (Trentini and Scana bissi, 1978 and 1982; Engelmann et al., 1997).

The follicle duct wall is a single layer of closely packed cells lying on the basal lamina. The oocyte has no coating at the beginning of its descent but pushes the shell material towards the end of the tubules into the oviduct where it accumulates. The egg covering begins to form as the egg passes through this material before entering the longitudinal oviduct or uterus. The egg coating is uniform and becomes the definitive eggshell only after a vacuolization takes place within it. It is already reported that, when the eggs are finally deposited in the
ovigerous pockets, they display the characteristic shell structure (Trentini and Scababissi, 1978 and 1982; Tommasini et al., 1989).

In our study fecundity was, with a few exceptions, related to the body size and means that the larger specimens have more cysts; fecundity varied from 100 to 2500 cysts. Fry and Mulla (1996) reported that the fecundity of T. cancritermis was high; individuals may lay more than 1000 eggs. Scholnick (1995) found a positive linear relationship between the number of eggs and wet mass for T. longicaudatus; Seaman et al. (1991) have also reported a similar relationship between carapace length and fecundity for T. granarius. Su and Mulla (2001) have reported a positive correlation between any two parameters of growth (CL at Death), longevity and egg production. Longer surviving T. newbryi with a larger body size at death produced more eggs during their lifetime. This relationship is also true for other branchiopod species. We observed that the average cyst diameter in the ovisacs of T. cancritermis was not significantly different. Cyst diameter was not found to be related body size. Some of the cysts in the gonads were milky-white and the others brown. Previous investigations have shown that T. granarius has two types of eggs, one drought resistant, the other not (Seaman et al., 1991). Trentini and Scababissi (1982) have found that the cyst shell of T. cancritermis is subdivided into two layers: an outer uniform and compact one about 3 µm thick (cortex) and an inner alveolar layer which is about 25 µm thick. The chitinous embryonic cuticle lies deep to it.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This study was supported by Tarbiat Modares University, Iran. Dr. Christopher Rogers from Laboratory of Invertebrate Ecologist/Taxonomist (Woodland, CA, USA) is thanked for the specimen’s identification.

REFERENCES


مطالعه و خصوصیات زنگی میگوی بچه وزوجی، در *Triops cancriciformis* در آبگیرهای فصلی استان آذربایجان غربی

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چکیده

میگوی بچه وزوجی جنس *Triops* فصل زندگی شناخته شده است که در طول ۲۴۰ میلیون سال گذشته تغییرات اساسی ریخت شناسی انگشته است. در پایان سال ۲۰۰۵، نمونه‌هایی از گونه آراپیا این جنس در آهی استخرهای فصلی واقع در پنج جنوبی دریاچه ارومیه جمع‌آوری گردیده و بررسی شده. در این مطالعه، بررسی روزانه یافته‌ها مورد فراوان مطرح و مورد بررسی قرار گرفته‌اند. مجموعه زننی موجود در استخرهای فصلی بوده و به‌طور گسترده به بهره‌وری جانوری بیشتر اثر می‌باشد. وجود سیستم‌ها و خرده‌های ته مربوط به هم‌نوعان در ساختار گوارش نمونه‌ای بررسی می‌شده که حالت هم‌جنس خوایی در آنها بود. بررسی‌های بافت‌شناسی و ریخت شناسی نشان داد که بالغ افراد جمعیت ماده بوده و نخواهد ۴۰۰ نمونه گرفته شده نمی‌باشد. مشاهده‌ای از پیشنهادهای فولیکولی برخی از نمونه‌ها نشانگر دورانی بودن آنها بود، اما به نظر می‌رسد که روش عملیه تولید مثل آنها یک رژیم باشد، چرا که بیش از ۲۱۰-

متوسط قطر سیستم‌ها ۴۰۰ میکرو اکتاو و می‌باشد.