

shape bales which create water current passing over the gills. It is helpfull in respiration and manipulation of food.

Maxillae : — These are small thin leaf like structure coxa is partially divided while the basis of is bifurcated, endopodite is very small ~~the~~ while exopodite is large it is also helpfull in respiration and manipulation of food.

Thoracic Appendages : — There are 8-pair of thoracic appendages are present in the ^{Pericardium} which is differenci^{ated} into three pair of maxillipedes (food ~~zaw~~ jaw) and five pair of walking leg.

Abdominal Appendages : —

There are six pair of abdominal appendages out of which five pair of ~~s~~ are the swimming pleopods are swimmerets and use as pedals, while the six pair are uropods. having telson.

2) Antenna — The antenna lies one on either side just below the antennules. The protopodite is greatly swollen due to presence of an excretory organ which opens out side as a renal aperture or inner margin of coxa.

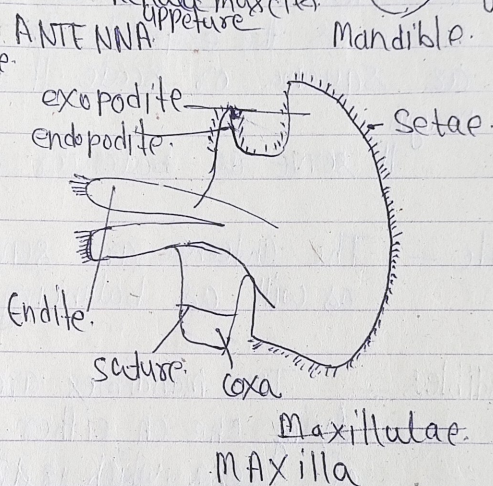
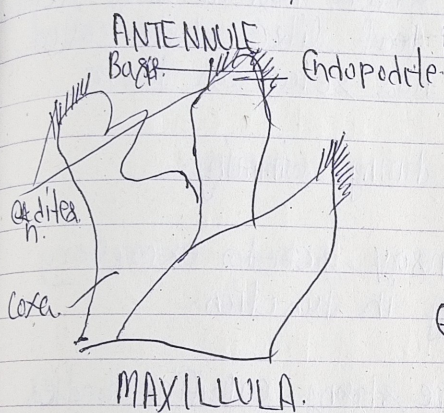
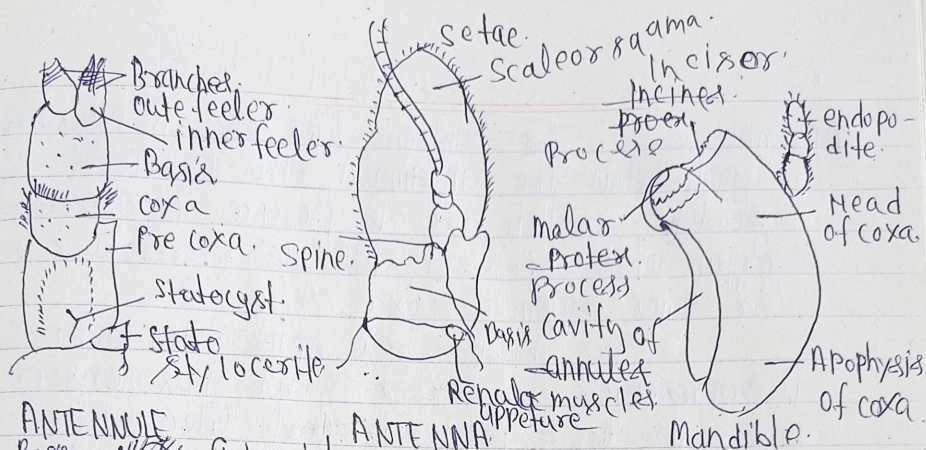
The basis bears spine. The endopodite is represented by feeler which has sensory setae where as the exopodite is leaf like plate called as squama or scale. It has setae on their margin.

It serves as balancer during swimming.

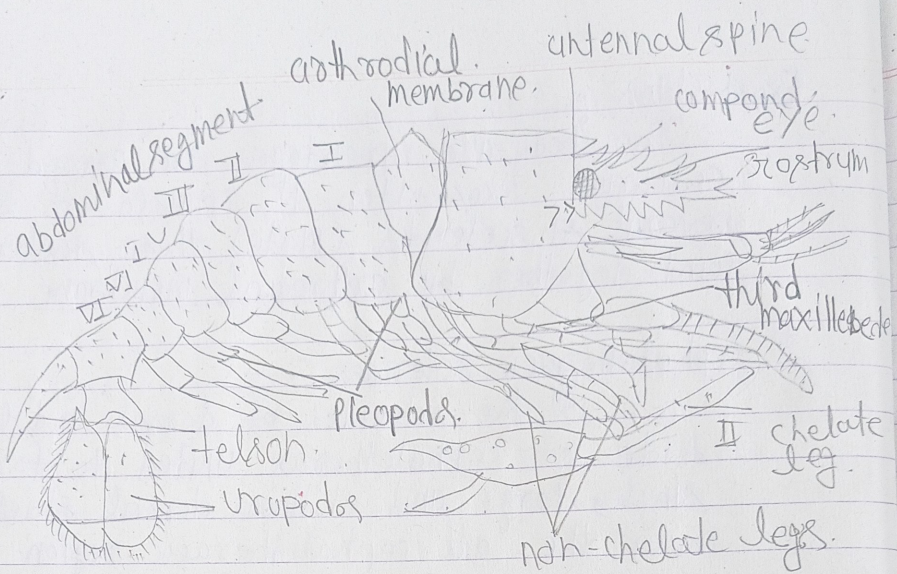
Note — The antenna are sensory, ~~secretory~~ excretory as well as balancing in function.

3) Mandibles — Two mandibles are strong calcified bodies lying one on either side of the mouth. It consists of coxa, which is differentiated into proximal triangular, hollow apophysis and distal solid head. Head consists of two processes molar and incisor. Incisor the proximal segment represents the basis while two distal segments represent endopodite and exopodite. It is absent in maxillatory in function.

4) Maxillulae — These are small, thin and leaf like appendages. The free border of coxa and basis is covered with spine where as the endopodite is small while exopodite forms fan.



Antennule :- The antennule are attached one on either side below the basis of eye stalk. The protopodite consist of three segment - precoxa, coxa, basis. Precoxa has an opening of statocyst and it bear basal spine called as styllocyste. Coxa is short cylinder and the basis is elongated without setae. It carries two long and jointed feeler the outer feeler is bifurcated the feeler consist of sensory setae and are tactile in function or nature.



Palaemon

^{mr} Appendages :- There are 19 pair of appendages are found in the prawn they are biramous type. Each consist of common base protopodite bearing two ramii or branches, inner endopodite and outer exopodite.

^{mr} Cephalic appendages :-

There are five pair of cephalic ~~ex~~ or head appendages are found in the cephalic region. These are antennules, antennae, ~~mal~~ mandibles, maxillulae, and maxillae. the antennules and antennae are pre oral where as mandibles, maxillulae and maxillae are post oral.