Pea crab

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The **pea crab**, *Pinnotheres pisum*, is a small crab in the family Pinnotheridae that lives as a parasite in oysters, clams, mussels, and other species of bivalves.^[2]

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Description

Pea crabs are small crustaceans about the size of a pea or dime, with a "smooth dorsal surface of the carapace, or upper exoskeleton". [3] The exoskeleton of males is hard and circular and has eyes and antennae extending from their fronts, and the chelipeds are more robust in males than in females, which have more elongated chelipeds. [3] The bodies of the female pea crabs are often translucent and show the inner organs and gonads as yellow and red, with the males being a "more yellowish-grey with patches of brown". [3]

Ecology



A pea crab (yellow in color) has fallen out of the clam that this sea otter is eating, and has landed on the sea otter's neck (in Moss Landing, California)

The relationship between the pea crab and its host is one of parasitism, rather than commensalism, since the host may be harmed by the crab's feeding activities.^[4] The pea crab solely relies on its host for food, safety, and oxygen.^[5]

Pea crabs have a variety of hosts, the most important of which are mollusks. The pea crab lives in the mantle cavity of these hosts. [3][4] Other hosts, in

addition to oysters, include sea urchins and sand dollars.^[4] Pinnotheres

Pea crab



Pinnotheres pisum ♂

Scientific classification

Kingdom: Animalia

Phylum: Arthropoda

Subphylum: Crustacea

Class: Malacostraca

Order: Decapoda

Infraorder: Brachyura

Family: Pinnotheridae

Genus: Pinnotheres

Species: *P. pisum*

Binomial name

Pinnotheres pisum

(Linnaeus, 1767) [1]

Synonyms

Pinnotheres cranchii Leach, 1815 Pinnotheres latreilli Leach, 1815 Pinnotheres modiolae Costa, 1840 Pinnotheres modioli Leach, 1814 Pinnotheres mytilii Leach, 1814 Pinnotheres mytilorum Leach, 1814 Pinnotheres varians Leach, 1815 can be found inside sand dollars, in the rectum of sea cucumbers,^[4] in the tubes of parchment worms, in the burrows of mud shrimp, or in the gills of sea squirts.^[5]

Little is known about the pea crab's feeding habits,^[5] but in the related oyster crab (*Zaops ostreus*), larval stages feed on plankton brought in by the oyster, while adults feed by taking the food that is a part of the oyster's diet, as well as what is not.^[6] The feeding process can be harmful to the crab's host when it feeds on the mucous strings that help carry the food to the host's mouth.^[5]

Mating

A male pea crab will rub the edge of a shellfish containing a female pea crab for hours until the shellfish opens and allows the male pea crab to enter.^[7]

Etymology

Pinnotheres is Greek for "guard of Pinna" and pisum is Latin for a pea, in reference to the shape of the crab. [3]

References

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Categories: Pinnotheroidea | Crabs of the Atlantic Ocean | Parasitic crustaceans | Animals described in 1767

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