

# Crustacean and Crustacean Culture

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- The Brachyura Linnaeus, 1758, is an infraorder of the order Decapoda Latreille, 1802. Decapoda is an incredibly diverse group and decapod taxonomy is an active field with researchers making constantly new discoveries (De Grave et al. 2009). According to De Grave et al. (2009) the order Decapoda contains 233 families, 2725 genera and 17, 635 species distributed worldwide, finding in any possible habitat. h living and fossil records.

- Ng et al. (2008) published “Systema Brachyurum”, a valuable catalogue on the extant brachyuran species, with invaluable notes on the taxonomically problematic taxa. According to Ng et al. (2008), Brachyura with 8616 species is the most species-rich infraorder within the Decapoda. Of this number, 6559 are extant, whereas 1781 are exclusively fossils, and 276 have bot

# Taxonomy

- Superkingdom: Eukaryota
- Kingdom: Animalia Animals
- Subkingdom: Metazoa
- Phylum: Arthropoda Anthropods
- Subphylum: Crustacea Crustaceans

- Class: Malacostraca Shrimps, Crabs, Lobsters
- Subclass: Eumalacostraca
- Superorder: Eucarida  
Order: Decapoda
- Suborder: Pleocyemata

- Infraorder: Brachyura True crabs
- Section: Eubrachyura
- Subsection: Heterotremata
- Superfamily: Portunoidea
- Family: Portunidae
- Subfamily: Portuninae
- Genus: Callinectes

- Carapace large, prominent, comprising of 5 cephalic and 3 thoracic somites, with lateral linea brachyura. Front prominent, usually separated from orbit. Eyes always with distinct stalk, eyestalk with two segments, situated in complete or sometimes incomplete orbits. First antennae (antennules) with three-segmented peduncle, with short flagella, longitudinally or transversely folded in distinct hiatus. Second antennae (antennae) with three-segmented peduncle, first segment (basal antennal segment) usually immovable, flagella short or long.











