The Living Fossil (Horseshoe crab)

Kamaruzzaman Yunus Akbar John Ahmed Jalal Khan Chowdhury Zaleha Kassim



IIUM PRESS

INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY MALAYSIA

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Published by: IIUM Press International Islamic University Malaysia

First Edition, 2011 CHUM Press, HUM

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Perpustakaan Negara Malaysia Cataloguing-in-Publication Data

Kamaruzzaman Yunus

The Living Fossil (Horseshoe crab)
Kamaruzzaman Yunus
Include index
Bibliography: p.
ISBN

ISBN: 978-967-418-042-3

Member of Majlis Penerbitan Ilmiah Malaysia – MAPIM (Malaysian Scholarly Publishing Council)

Printed by:
IRCM PRINTING SDN.BHD.
No. 1, Jalan Industri Batu Caves 1/3
Taman Perindustrian Batu Caves
Batu Caves Centre Point
68100 Batu Caves
Selangor Darul Ehsan

Table of Contents

Chapte	ers Titles	Page No
1.	Global distribution and Taxonomy of extant horseshoe crabs	(5410/18557)
	Limiting factors on the global distribution of horseshoe crabs.	(= 1.5 / 10 = FA)
3.	Site selection and nesting behaviour of horseshoe crabs with spanning polyphemus	•
	Distribution of horseshoe crabs at their nesting grounds, East of Malaysia	
5.	Hydrology of horseshoe crab nesting ground at Pahang coast -	Part 1 (3575/18563) ₃₅
6.	Hydrology of horseshoe crab nesting ground at Pahang coast -	Part 2 (3575/18566) 47
	Physicochemical parameters relationship at the horseshoe crab grounds of Pahang coast, Malaysia	•
	Macrobenthic diversity at the Horseshoc Crab nesting ground, Pahang, Malaysia – Part 1	
	Macrobenthic diversity at the Horseshoe Crab nesting ground, Pahang, Malaysia – Part 2	
10.	Macrobenthic diversity at the Horseshoe Crab nesting ground, Pahang, Malaysia – Part 1	Pekan station,
	Macrobenthic diversity at the Horseshoe Crab nesting ground, Pahang, Malaysia – Part 2	
12.	Influence of physicochemical parameters on the macrobenthic abundance in horseshoe crab nesting grounds, East coast of Pe	diversity and (5410/19574) ninsular Malaysia127
	In-vitro study on the effect of salinity on the hatching success of the Horseshoe crab eggs	•
	Effects of salinity on the early growth of Tachypleus gigas larv	

15. Sediment characteristics of horseshoe crabs nesting Pahang, Malaysia	
16. Sediment Profiling of the Estuarine Nesting Grou	
East Peninsular Malaysia	165
17. Bioaccumulation of some essential metal concent horseshoe crabs (<i>Tachypleus gigas</i>)	•
18. Cu and Cd Bioaccumulation in Malaysian Horses	shoe Crab (5410 / 19595)
19. Metal concentration in horseshoe crab nesting gro	
Pahang coast, Malaysia	(5410/18586) 193
20. Bionomics of Malaysian horseshoe crabs <i>Tachyp</i>	leus gigas (54 - 1 19778 203
21. Feeding Ecology of Mangrove horseshoe crab Co	arcinoscorpius rotundicauda213
22. Emerging interest on DNA barcoding technology high-tech biodiversity studies using COI gene as	• •
23. Can DNA barcode accurately delineate living fos and its different developmental stages?	
24. Revision on the molecular phylogeny of horsesho	
25. Revision on the molecular phylogeny of horsesho	pe crabs - Part 2. (54:0/19720) 267
26. Genetic Diversity of <i>Tachypleus gigas</i> Population peninsular Malaysia	
27. Does continental drift influence in the genetic var horseshoe crab population?	(3575/19727) 287
28. Evolution of horseshoe crabs – paleontological ar	(3575/19731) and Molecular viewpoint297
29. Factors involving in the clot formation of horsesh	oc crab blood (5410/19711)307
30. Methods for bacterial endotoxin quantification in	
horseshoe crab blood studies	(5410/19740) 317
horseshoe crab blood studies	(5410/19144) ian Horseshoe crab blood325
32. Characterization of <i>Tachypleus</i> Amebocyte Lysat	te (TAL) (3575/1975 4) 333

33. Environmental and Pharmaceutical applications of Amebocy	tes Lysate	
(LAL/TAL) from Horseshoe crabs	(5410/1 9751)	343
34. Tachypleus gigas mortality due biomedical bleeding process		
35. Conservation measures on horseshoe crab population – A glo	obal view <i>(5410/19759</i>	2 .359
Glossarv		.369

CHAPTER - 28

Evolution of horseshoe crabs – paleontological and Molecular viewpoint ¹Rudkin, D.M., ²Young, G.A., ³Akbar John, B., ³Jalal, K.C.A.

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Abstract

Horseshoe crabs are unique group of animals remarkably retaining their genetic makeup virtually unchanged for the past 150 million years. The first fossil record of the basic xiphosurid horseshoe crab body plan has been extended back to the Late Ordovician Period, about 445 million years ago. Horseshoe crab body fossils are exceptionally rare and are found mostly in shallow coastal and marginal marine Konservat-Lagerstätten deposits. Their irregular occurrences document their diversity during post-Cambrian period with a morphological and taxonomic peak in the Late Paleozoic Era. They have undergone minor secondary radiation during the Triassic Period. Overall, the rarity of fossil xiphosurids reflects both taphonomic biases inherent in the unusual conditions required for preservation of their non-biomineralized exoskeletons and complex ecological factors related to a long-term association with shallow marginal aquatic habitats. Recent studies on their molecular phylogeny have speculated that the evolution of horseshoe crab might probably from ancient aquatic insects.

Key words: horseshoe crabs, evolution, xiphosurids, living fossil, fossil records.

Introduction

Horseshoe crabs are one of the remarkable group of animal attracted the attention of evolutionary biologists and paleontologists to discover their origin and adaptability over millions of years. Their genetic makeup has virtually unchanged since Ordovician Period (445 million years ago)