# The Living Fossil (Horseshoe crab)

Kamaruzzaman Yunus Akbar John Ahmed Jalal Khan Chowdhury Zaleha Kassim



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#### **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) <sub>35</sub>
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 ( <b>5410/19574)</b> 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 <b>4)</b> 333

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

#### **CHAPTER - 2**

### Limiting factors on the global distribution of horseshoe crabs Akbar John, B., Kamaruzzaman, B.Y.

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#### Abstract

There are at least four large-scale, global, environmental parameters that, spatially and temporally, set limits on the distribution of horseshoe crabs. Of these, continental geomorphology and temperature regimes are two major constraints on the wide spread distribution of horseshoe crabs. Basically, the continental shelves define the areas available to horseshoe crabs while low temperatures limit their northern most occurrences. Tidal types and benthic currents also play a role in the distribution of horseshoe crabs.

Key words: Horseshoe crabs, limiting factors, continental shelf, temperature regim, tidal influence

#### Introduction

Horseshoe crabs are marine chelicerate arthropod belong to the class merostomata. Despite their name, they are more closely related to spiders, ticks and scorpions than to crabs (Kamaruzzaman et al., 2011). There are four extant species of horseshoe crabs, Tachypleus tridentatus, Tachypleus gigas, Carcinoscorpius rotundicauda and Limulus polyphemus. Demographic data showed their global distribution pattern where Atlantic horseshoe crab (L. polyphemus) are most commonly found in Gulf of Mexico, Southeast Asian horseshoe crab (T. gigas) inhabits in the shores of the bay of Bengal particularly along the coast of Orissa (India) to Indo-China, North Vietnam, Borneo and Celepes), T. tridentatus (Northern shores of Japan up to South Vietnam and along the Western islands of the Philippines) and (Mangrove horseshoe crab) C. rotundicauda (Northern shores of the bay of Bengal to the Southern coast of the Philippines) where they inhabit in the continental shelf region within 47.7km upto 312km (Chatterji and