

**RESEARCH ARTICLE****RESEARCH ARTICLE**

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Organisms employ varying strategies to procure resources and defend themselves from competitors and potential predators. Decorating behavior, or attaching biotic and abiotic materials to the body, by majid crabs can potentially assist in this regard and may be influenced by factors such as algal substrate composition and social interactions among the crabs. To determine these potential functions and factors we created a baseline catalog of behaviors (ethogram) exhibited by the decorating crab *Microphrys bicornutus*. Decorating by this crab involved a complex set of behaviors that begins when a crab approaches an algal substrate, removes, then manipulates pieces resulting in the attachment of algae to specialized hooked setae on the exoskeleton of its body. In general, once decorated,

**DISCUSSION**

po . eriorl . o . he remaining por . ion of . he carapace and leg [15,16]. Decorating beha . ior b . majid crab ma . er . e e . eral f . nc . ion incl . ding pr . o . ec . ion [17-20], food a . rce [21,22] and in . encing in . ra . peci . c in . erac . ion [23,24], and ma . be in . enc . ed b . fac . or . ch a . algal . b . ra . e compo . i . ion [25] and oc . ial in . erac . ion among . he crab . *Microphrys bicornutus* i . a majid crab ideal for a . d ing f . nc . ional a . pec . of decora . ing a . i . i . omni . ora . (90% of die . i . compo . ed of . ege . a . ion) and a medi . m . hea . decora . or . ha . a . ache algae . o . i . e . o . kele . on [26,27]. he objec . i . e . of . hi . a . d . i . h . hi crab . peci . e . he . follo . ing:

- 1) Crea . e . e . hogram of beha . ior . e . hibi . ed b . crab . / . hen pre . en . ed . i . h . po . en . ial algal a . rce .
- 2) De . ermine if in . erac . ion . / . i . h . con . peci . c . / . ill . modif beha . ior a . ocia . ed . i . h . decora . ing .
- 3) De . ermine if di . eren . algal . peci . e . a . ec . crab decora . ing beha . ior .

*Microphrys bicornutus* pecimen . / . ere collec . ed from algal a . emblage fo . nd in hallo . / . / . a . er bank o . Ta . ernier Ke . and

Long Key in the Florida Keys a depth ranging from 0.5-3.0 m. Algal assemblage were composed of several species, including (*Halimeda* sp., *Laurencia* sp., *Acanthophora* sp., and *Dictyota* sp.). Algal assemblage of various species were collected using snorkeling equipment and transported back to shore using a cooling device. The preserved specimens of crab were transported. Once back on land, the algal assemblage were sorted, and crab were removed and placed in a cooler with natural seawater and a portable air supply. Algae found in assemblage were sorted and placed separate from the crab in a cooler with natural seawater and a portable air supply. Crab and algae were then transported to the laboratory at Florida Atlantic University. The hermit crab collection (time of transport between the collection site and FAU), crab and algae were separated. Transported to 37.9 L aquaria (with filtration and air supply) containing seawater (35 ppt salinity), and maintained at 27°C with a 12L:12D photoperiod. Crab were continually supplied with algae before and after arrival to the laboratory. Individual crab were observed only once for arrival. Algal assemblage were prepared for experimental trials. Prepared by combining pieces of algae (1-5 cm) on a lead weight. Clear monolayers attached to one end of the algal mass. The lead weight, embedding algae attached to rock.

A behavioral diagram of decorating and associated behavioral activities displayed by *M. bicornutus* crab was recorded. Specimens, crab were stripped of their decoration material (using forceps), weighed (after blotting dry), and individually placed in a rectangular aquarium (15.5 x 21.5 x 30 cm) containing an algal assemblage composed of *Halimeda* sp., *Dictyota* sp., *Acanthophora* sp., and *Laurencia* sp. After a 30 min acclimation period, behavioral activities and their duration were recorded for each crab observed for 1 h during the time period (i.e., when the laboratory lights were on). The minimum duration of each behavior recorded in all trials was 1 sec measured using a stopwatch.

Specific behavioral categories observed and documented for this study were defined as follows:

- Crab carry a piece of algae with the chelae and bring it to the mouth where the algae is then chewed and all or portion of the sample are consumed.

- Crab take material from the substrate using the chelae, and attach the material to hooked setae on the exoskeleton.

- Crab remain still.

- Crab pick up the algae using the chelae but do not carry, consume, or use the algae for decoration.

- Crab move on the substrate using the pereopods.

After 1h, crab were reweighed to quantify the amount of algae added to the exoskeleton. The following equation:

Weight of algae added to exoskeleton = Final weight of the crab - Initial weight of the crab

Additionally, algae added to the exoskeleton were removed, sorted by species, and weighed.

Kruskal-Wallis One Way ANOVA on Rank and a Mann-Whitney Rank Sum Test were used to analyze the data. Data were also collected and analyzed similarly for the following described below.


A range frequency of each behavior are summarized in Table 1. Paired crab penaeal signi can amount of time motionless when compared to all active behaviors ( $P < 0.001$ ; Mann-Whitney Rank Sum Test). There was no significant difference in the amount of time (i.e., duration) paired crab spent in each of the individual active (i.e., excluding motionless) behaviors ( $P = 0.232$ ; Kruskal-Wallis One Way ANOVA). Time spent on active, especially aggregative behaviors among conspecifics were also statistically similar ( $P = 0.845$ ; Mann-Whitney Rank Sum Test).

There was also no significant difference in the amount of time crab spent in feeding, mating, and picking when paired with a conspecific or isolated crab ( $P = 0.050$ ; Paired t-test). Crab with conspecific did, however, have a significant decrease in the amount of time spent foraging compared to isolated crab ( $P = 0.048$ ; Paired t-test). Paired crab and isolated crab statistically spent the same amount of time motionless ( $P = 0.519$ ; Paired t-test). Finally, statistically, time spent on active, especially aggregative behaviors among conspecifics were similar ( $P = 0.845$ ; Mann-Whitney Rank Sum Test).

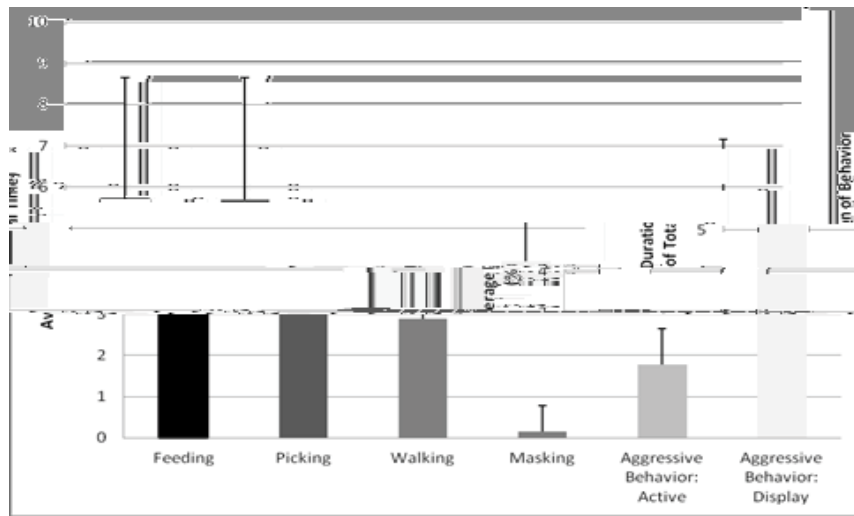
The 5 non-aggregative, behavioral activities documented in the previous section were observed here for individual crab given access to single-species algal mound consisting of one each of the following four algal species: *Acanthophora* sp., *Dictyota* sp., *Halimeda* sp., and *Laurencia* sp. A range frequency (i.e., number of times occurred) of each behavior are summarized in Table 2 for crab with each of the four algae. There were no significant changes in the frequency of picking, mating, foraging, and remaining motionless by the crab with the single-species algal mound ( $P = 0.050$ ; Kruskal-Wallis One Way Analysis of Variance). However, crab did feed a significant lower

frequency when with *Halimeda* species relative compared to other 3 species ( $P < 0.05$ ; Mann-Whitney Rank Sum Test).

Crab penaeal signi can amount of time motionless with all single-species algal mound ( $P = 0.050$ ; t-test/Mann-Whitney Rank Sum Test). When comparing all active behaviors exhibited within a single-species algal mound, there was no significant difference in the amount of time crab spent in each of the behavioral activities for *Acanthophora* sp., *Dictyota* sp., and *Laurencia* sp. ( $P = 0.050$ ; Kruskal-Wallis One Way Analysis of Variance). A statistically significant difference was detected with *Halimeda* sp. ( $P = 0.001$ ; Kruskal-Wallis One Way Analysis of Variance). Specifically, crab spent less time in feeding, mating, and picking than foraging ( $P = 0.050$ ; Mann-Whitney Rank Sum Test).

Crab also showed a significant decrease in activity (and concomitant increase in inactivity) with the single-species algal mound composed of *Halimeda* sp. when compared to a control (i.e., 4 species mixed algal mound used in previous trial with individual crab) (from 66% to 94%;  $P = 0.006$ ; Mann-Whitney Rank Sum Test). Crab did not show a significant difference in the amount of each individual algal species used for decoration ( $P = 0.050$ ; Friedman Repeated Measures Analysis of Variance on Rank).

Animal decoration has been looked at primarily from the standpoint of using his strategy for camouflage, with the typical assumption of defense against predators, etc. However, the defocusing on the effects of social interaction and species of decorating material on the specific behaviors involved in decorating are rare. Such focus on the potential effects is especially important given the decorating material may additionally serve as a significant source of food for the animal. It is especially true for crab in the



Histograms represent the average durations of behavioral acts (4 observed in previous trials, excluding motionless, and 2 additional behaviors of



Histograms represent average durations of behavioral acts by crabs during 1 h observation periods with an algal mound constructed with one of the following four algal species: *Acanthophora* sp., *Dictyota* sp., *Halimeda* sp., and *Laurencia* sp. Thus, behaviors were observed for crabs in 4 different trials (n=10 crabs per algal species). Error bars represent the standard error. Motionless activity, which occurred typically over 70% of the time, was not included in the figures. The only significant differences (indicated by different letters above the histograms) in behaviors by crabs occurred with *Halimeda* sp. where feeding, masking, and

In general, majid and many decapod are more ac i e noc. rnall .  
Cama age among dec

26. Getty T, Hazlett BA (1978) Decoration behavior in *Microphrys bicornutus* (Latreille, 1825) (Decapoda, Brachyura). *Crustaceana* 34: 105-108.
27. Kilar JA, Lou RM (1986) The subtleties of camouflage and dietary preference