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Burrow structure and life-history characteristics of the mud shrimp, *Upogebia major*

The mud shrimp *Upogebia major* is a common species on muddy tidal flats in Japan. In this presentation, we report the burrow structure and life-history of the mud shrimp of Tokyo Bay. The burrow was Y-shaped and the depth exceeded 2 m below the sediment surface. Mud shrimp burrows provide habitat for small organisms such as phoronid worm. Pelagic larvae of the mud shrimp started to hatch in late winter and settled in mid spring. Females deposited their first eggs in the third winter, they lived for at least several years. The deep burrows provide refuge from predators and physical stress, allowing the shrimps to survive for a long time. The mud shrimp supplies oxygen-rich water to their deep burrow, and exerts a large influence on the structure and metabolism of the tidal flat benthic community.