

OCEAN BINGO



ABALONE



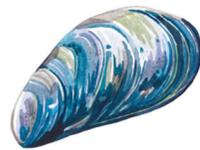
ATLANTIC PUFFIN



ATLANTIC SAILFISH



BIOLUMINESCENT OCTOPUS



BLUE MUSSEL



BLUE WHALE



BRAIN CORAL



CHESAPEAKE BLUE CRAB



CHRISTMAS TREE WORM



COMMON BOTTLENOSE DOLPHIN



COMMON CLOWNFISH



COMMON FANGTOOTH



COMMON TWO-BANDED SEABREAM



DUGONG



EMPEROR PENGUIN



EUROPEAN LOBSTER



EUROPEAN PILCHARD



FINLESS PORPOISE



FLYING FISH



GIANT CLAM



GIANT SQUID



GOBLIN SHARK



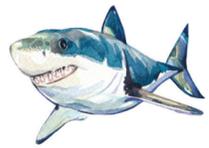
GOOSE BARNACLE



GORGONIAN



GREAT SCALLOP



GREAT WHITE SHARK



HARP SEAL



HERMIT CRAB



HORSESHOE CRAB



HUMPBACK WHALE



JAPANESE SPIDER CRAB



KILLER WHALE



KURUMA PRAWN



LEAFY SEADRAGON



LEATHERBACK SEA TURTLE



LION'S MANE JELLYFISH



MACARONI PENGUIN



MARINE IGUANA



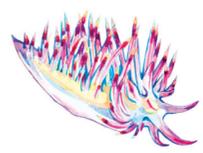
MORAY EEL



NARWHAL



NAUTILUS



NUDIBRANCH



PACIFIC BLUEFIN TUNA



PACIFIC SEAHORSE



POLAR BEAR



PORTUGUESE MAN O' WAR



PUFFERFISH



RED LIONFISH



RED SEA URCHIN



ROYAL STARFISH



SEA CUCUMBER



SEA LAMPREY



SEA OTTER



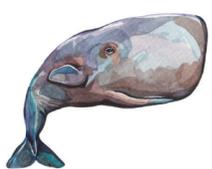
SOCKEYE SALMON



SOUTH AMERICAN SEA LION



SOUTHERN ELEPHANT SEAL



SPERM WHALE



SPOTTED EAGLE RAY



SWORDFISH



TIGER PISTOL SHRIMP



WALRUS



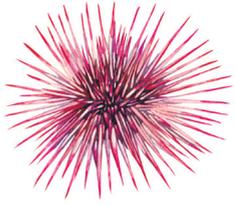
WANDERING ALBATROSS



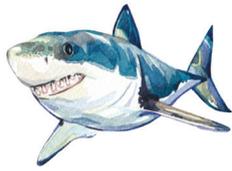
WHALE SHARK



YELLOW-BELLIED SEA SNAKE



RED SEA URCHIN



GREAT WHITE SHARK



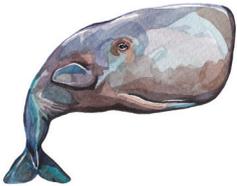
EMPEROR PENGUIN



MORAY EEL



YELLOW-BELLIED SEA SNAKE



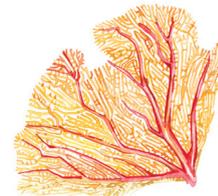
SPERM WHALE



GREAT SCALLOP



EUROPEAN LOBSTER



GORGONIAN



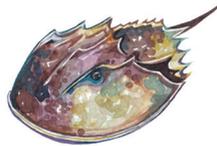
LEATHERBACK SEA TURTLE



BIOLUMINESCENT OCTOPUS



EUROPEAN PILCHARD



HORSESHOE CRAB



SEA LAMPREY



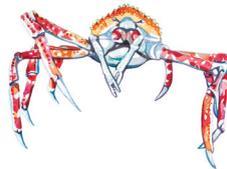
PORTUGUESE MAN O' WAR



SPOTTED EAGLE RAY



NAUTILUS



JAPANESE SPIDER CRAB



BRAIN CORAL



HERMIT CRAB



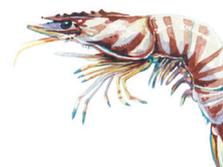
BLUE WHALE



COMMON TWO-BANDED SEABREAM



HARP SEAL



KURUMA PRAWN



LION'S MANE JELLYFISH



TIGER PISTOL SHRIMP



MACARONI PENGUIN



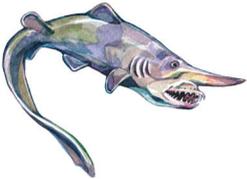
NARWHAL



COMMON TWO-BANDED SEABREAM



ATLANTIC PUFFIN



GOBLIN SHARK



EUROPEAN PILCHARD



MARINE IGUANA



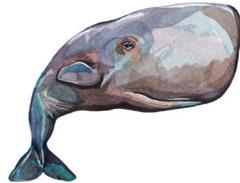
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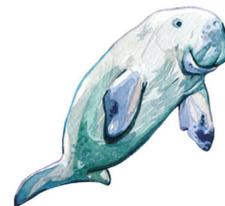
YELLOW-BELLIED SEA SNAKE



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COMMON
CLOWNFISH



EMPEROR PENGUIN



LION'S MANE JELLYFISH



BLUE MUSSEL – *Mytilus edulis*

Edible bivalve of temperate north Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Clusters together on rocks in intertidal areas, individuals attached to one another by sticky protein strands called byssal threads. Seafood staple in cuisines worldwide.



BLUE WHALE – *Balaenoptera musculus*

The largest animal ever known, weighing more than 170 tonnes (190 tons). Its tongue alone weighs as much as an elephant. Feeds by sieving plankton through baleen plates in mouth. Hunted close to extinction during the twentieth century.



BRAIN CORAL – *Mussidae* family

Named for the rounded shape and grooved, brainlike surface. Found on shallow tropical reefs worldwide. Each coral head comprises thousands of living polyps, which extend their tentacles at night to catch food. May live 900 years.



CHESAPEAKE BLUE CRAB – *Callinectes sapidus*

Edible crab found in western Atlantic, from Cape Cod to Argentina. An important commercial species, especially at Chesapeake Bay, Maryland, USA. Each female releases up to 2 million eggs during spawning. Only the male has blue claws.



CHRISTMAS TREE WORM – *Spirobranchus giganteus*

Found on coral reefs from the Caribbean to the Indo-Pacific. Embeds itself in living corals, secreting a protective tube around its soft body. Named for its two colourful feathery crowns, each comprising multiple tentacles for filtering food from the current.



COMMON BOTTLENOSE DOLPHIN – *Tursiops truncatus*

The best-known dolphin, kept in aquariums and even trained for use in mine location. Highly intelligent. Hunts in pods of 15–30, occasionally much more, using click sounds to locate fish by echolocation.



COMMON CLOWNFISH – *Amphiprion ocellaris*

Colourful reef fish known from the film *Finding Nemo*. Hides from predators among the stinging tentacles of sea anemones – a special mucus on its skin protects it from stings – and, in turn, it rids the anemone of harmful parasites.



COMMON FANGTOOTH – *Anoplogaster cornuta*

Prominent fangs are proportionally the largest of any fish, though it measures just 16–18cm (6½–7in). Lives at depths of up to 5,000m (16,000ft) – deeper than any other fish. Moves to surface waters after dark to feed by starlight.



COMMON TWO-BANDED SEABREAM – *Diplodus vulgaris*

Medium-sized fish common in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean. Found in large shoals. Steals food from other species that dig in sandy sea beds. A delicious edible fish, popular in fish soups.



DUGONG – *Dugong dugon*

More closely related to elephants than to other sea mammals. Herbivorous, grazing on sea grass along shallow coasts from East Africa to the western Pacific. Differs from the similar manatees in its forked, dolphin-like tail.



EMPEROR PENGUIN – *Aptenodytes forsteri*

Largest penguin, weighing up to 45kg (100lb). Breeds on the Antarctic ice shelf during winter, when temperatures fall to -50°C (-58°F). Males incubate the single egg on their warm feet under a fold of belly fat.



EUROPEAN LOBSTER – *Homarus gammarus*

Large crustacean found in the eastern Atlantic, Black Sea and Mediterranean Sea, weighing up to 6kg (13lb). Turns red during cooking due to release of pigment astaxanthin. The larger claw, usually the left, is the ‘crusher’; the other, with sharper edges, is the ‘cutter’.



HORSESHOE CRAB – *Limulidae* family

More closely related to spiders than crustaceans, despite crablike appearance. *Limulidae* family evolved more than 450 million years ago. Adults swim upside down. Females sometimes come ashore while laying eggs in shallows.



HUMPBACK WHALE – *Megaptera novaeangliae*

Most widespread of the great whales, with distinctive long flippers. Black-and-white tail markings are unique to each individual. Playful, frequently breaching and tail-slapping. Hunts cooperatively by blowing bubbles to corral small fish into bait balls, then swallowing them.



JAPANESE SPIDER CRAB – *Macrocheira kaempferi*

Maximum leg span of up to 5.5m (18ft) is the longest of any arthropod. Inhabits undersea vents to depths of 600m (1,970ft). Adorns shell with sponges as camouflage. A delicacy in Japan.



KILLER WHALE – *Orcinus orca*

Largest member of the dolphin family. Intelligent, sociable predator that hunts cooperatively. Prey ranges from fish to seals and may even include adult whales. No threat to humans in the wild, despite name.



KURUMA PRAWN – *Marsupenaeus japonicus*

Also known as Japanese tiger prawn. Large species, found in the Indo-West Pacific. Has also colonized Mediterranean through the Suez Canal. Important in fisheries: more than 38,000 tonnes (42,000 tons) harvested in shrimp farms annually.



LEAFY SEADRAGON – *Phycodurus eques*

Large seahorse of southern Australia. Leaf-shaped adornments provide camouflage among drifting seaweed; slow movements, propelled by transparent, undulating fins, enhance the effect. Sucks up plankton through long snout. State emblem of South Australia.



LEATHERBACK SEA TURTLE – *Dermochelys coriacea*

Largest sea turtle, weighing up to 700kg (1,540lb). Differs from other turtles in having a leathery, ridged carapace instead of bony scutes (plates). Can dive more than 1,000m (4,000ft). Genus has changed little over 100 million years.



LION'S MANE JELLYFISH – *Cyanea capillata*

Largest known jellyfish species: bell measures up to 2.3m (7ft 6in) across. Inhabits cold northern waters. Varies in colour from orange to crimson. Uses long stinging tentacles to capture and eat small fish and other jellyfish.



MACARONI PENGUIN – *Eudyptes chrysolophus*

Most numerous penguin, with global population exceeding 18 million. Lives in huge colonies on sub-Antarctic islands. Named for golden head plumes, 'macaroni' being eighteenth-century English slang for an overdressed gentleman.



MARINE IGUANA – *Amblyrhynchus cristatus*

Large lizard found on the Galapagos Islands. The only lizard species that forages in the sea. Adult males dive to graze on algae underwater. Females and young feed among rocks in the intertidal zone.



MORAY EEL – *Muraenidae* family

Snakelike fish that lurks in crevices on tropical reefs. Ambushes prey, using sharp teeth and a second set of jaws that extend from the throat. Giant moray, the largest species, weighs up to 30kg (66lb).



NARWHAL – *Monodon monoceros*

Medium-sized toothed whale found only in the Arctic, where it hunts bottom-dwelling fish beneath the pack ice. The long tusk is an enlarged canine tooth. It serves in sexual selection and for stunning prey with sideways sweeps.