



DIVISION: OF MYTHS & MONSTERS

Real, terrestrial taxa named for myths

Key Adaptations for Tournament:

Weaponry:

- *Have talons that are comparable to a grizzly bears.*
- *Have incredible eyesight and hearing.*

Defense:

- *Have strong muscles on their feet that can exert a force comparable to a rottweiler bite.*
- *Have large wings that help it carry large prey and help it go to speeds up to 50 mph.*

Behavior:

- *Are “sit and wait” predators, perching on trees most of the time.*

Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *Found in tropical areas in Mexico, Central, and South America.*

Diet:

- *Are carnivores and feed on animals such as sloths, monkeys, anteaters, kinkajous, and iguanas.*

Size:

- *Are 2ft and 10 in – 3ft and 6 in in length and have a wingspan of 5 ft and 9 in – 7 ft and 4 in in length.*

Summary:

- *The Harpy Eagle is one of the largest birds, which is a big point in making it a good contender. Another point that makes the Harpy Eagle a good contender is its feet and claw power, which can crush bones. A third point that makes the Harpy Eagle a good contender is its wing power, which helps it maneuver with ease through trees.*

Harpy Eagle

(Harpia harpyja)



Greek, Harpies

Key Adaptations for Tournament:

Weaponry:

- These animals' fossils were found comprised largely complete skulls and jaws. Its name alone meant "the Egyptian Slicer" since its jaws were so largely powerful. And speaking of their strong jaws, they were also known to have strong legs that led the researchers to believe them to run at incredible speeds.

Defense:

- They had very developed ear canals that helped them to hear any predators around them. Plus, their strong leg muscles helped them to run away faster than many types mammals could.

Behavior:

- They were found to be pack animals that hunted as a group.

Geographic Range & Habitat:

- These creatures lived in the times when Egypt were very swampy, marsh like environment. Though later a Mediterranean sea split Africa from the Eurasian mainland's that led to a big change in climate and much needed adaptations for survival. Though to get more specific they also roamed North America, Europe, Asia, and Africa around 60 – 10 million years ago.

Diet:

- Though this animal did have meat slicing jaws filled with carnivorous power, they also have been found to have larger grinding surfaces on its teeth that allowed it to supplement its diet when needed. So, in summery, they are omnivorous. This same diversity in their diet is one of the reasons this animal was thought to have lived and concord for so long.

Size:

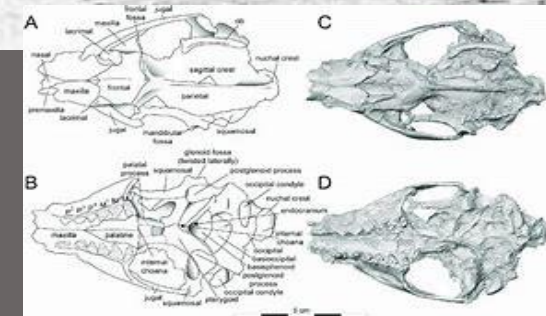
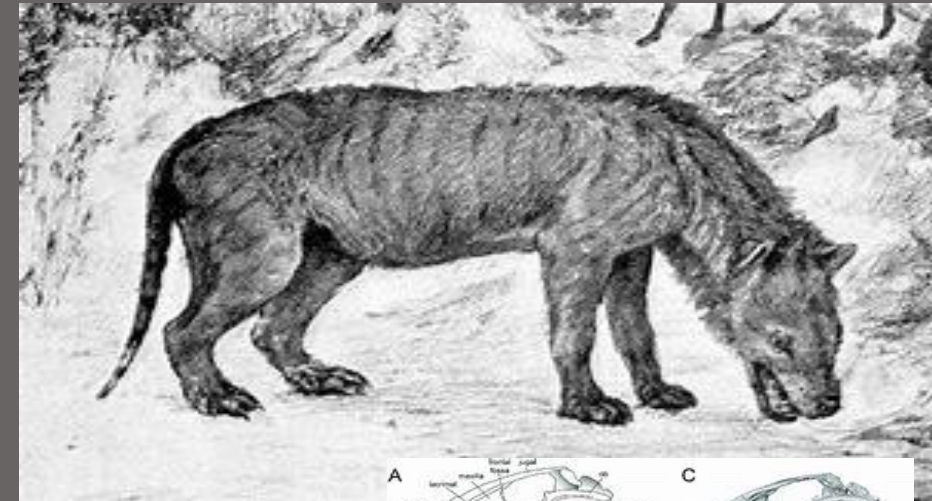
- They generally varied in sizes from as small as a skunk to as big as a rhino! They were an evolutionary side branch preceding the common house pets such as dogs and cats. They would probably have been around 2.5 lb.'s.

Summary:

- A fun fact is that researchers believe that these creatures possibly preyed on the monkey- like ancestors of humans, along with other mammals, due to distinctive teeth marks on the bones that were fund near any specimens. Knowing that these creatures could take on predators almost 5 times larger than they are, I would say that there is a pretty good chance for the possibility that this creature could take down even bigger creatures and win the battles. I mean the teeth alone shows its strength, but these beings have had multiple successful adaptation regarding diet and environment to where I also believe they could possibly adapt to a newer opponent threats.

Masractor nananubis

(*Masractor nananubis*)



Egyptian, Anubis

2

Key Adaptations for Tournament:

Weaponry:

- Like humans, the chimpanzees have hands that come with 4 fingers and opposable thumbs. These thumbs allow for the chimps to grasp, climb trees, groom one another, and even build tools to their advantages. They also have keen eyesight, hearing, and smell that help them to navigate their next prey item.

Defense:

- Chimpanzees' long arms surpass their legs length to help them climb and swing through the trees more efficiently (a.k.a forelimb- suspensory locomotion). This includes aspects of speed, agility, and overall aim for a targeted area. Chimpanzees are also known for their keen eyesight, hearing, and smell that helps them to be better predators, yet also helps them to avoid predators themselves.

Behavior:

- Chimpanzees aren't bipedal like how human are. They like to walk on their knuckles and feet, more so like quadrupeds. Their hind limb advantage helps to provide the most support in their body mass. There is also the adaptations of such large brains being relative to their body sizes. This gives the chimps outstanding intelligence that will help them to adapt with new skill sets and overall quality of living. And with this skill of learning, also comes the skills of community like structures for the chimps to join. The communities compete for rankings and overall lessons to be taught, but none the less they do come together to share survival tips to their young and overall fellow apes.

Geographic Range & Habitat:

- Though many populations live in the tropical rainforests, they can also be found in the more woodlands and or grassland climates from the areas of central to Western Africa.

Diet:

- Though they do most of their eating from fruits and plants, they do in fact have a varied diet that includes insects, eggs, nuts, ect. They have even been known to kill and eat other monkeys, small antelope, and even tortoises.

Size:

- On average, the male chimpanzee can weigh around 88-130 lbs. while the females on average weigh around 71- 100 lbs. Though in length they normally reach about 2.1- 3.1 ft on all fours for their adult lives. Overall size would be around 3- 5.5 feet tall.

Summary:

- In a general way, the chimpanzees have adapted to be more like humans than any other animal species. Their sheer intellect alone could win them a battle of survival with their uses of tools and a learning ability to counter act their predators' attacks. But then you even get to consider their sheer adaptative abilities of strength and immaculate senses that would prove efficient in any situation. Overall, these animals are quite overpowered with types of strategy and ability that not many other animals could account for. And as such is why I believe that these creatures could win in a few battles.

Chimpanzee

(*Pan troglodytes*)



Key Adaptations for Tournament:

Weaponry:

- *Opposable thumbs to better grasp tools and climb trees.*

Defense:

- *Long arms in proportion to their legs for swinging on branches. Keen eyesight, smell, and hearing to be aware of predators.*

Behavior:

- *Form highly social communities in order to survive. Quickly pass along important info by visual or vocal means.*

Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *Tropical rain forest, and lower and mountain forest in western and central Africa*

Diet:

- *Mostly seeds, fruit, leaves, bark, honey, flowers, and insects. Also hunt for animals like monkeys or small antelope.*

Size:

- *Four to 5.5 feet and weight of 70 to 130 pounds.*

Summary:

- *The chimpanzee is a very human like species. From the long arms to the opposable thumbs. They live in the rainforest and eat mostly seeds.*

Chimpanzee

(Pan troglodytes)



Key Adaptations for Tournament:

Weaponry:

- *Sharp and extremely venomous fangs, has a special heat organ to help aim its strike at prey.*

Defense:

- *Light brown body with dark brown triangles, which allows them to camouflage in their habitat. (Weaponry can also be used for defense)*

Behavior:

- *Normally calm unless they are provoked or in danger.*

Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *The tropical forests, wetlands, and marshes of Costa Rica*

Diet:

- *Small mammals, birds, and amphibians*

Size:

- *Anywhere from 1 ft - 4ft in length.*

Summary:

- *The pit viper will be a good contender in MMM. This is because of their strong weaponry and great defense. Their venomous bite can deal a great bit of damage to any organism, and its camouflage allows it to escape and blend in with its environment if necessary.*

Picado's jumping pitviper (*Atropoides picadoi*)



Key Adaptations for Tournament:

Weaponry:

- *Big Jaws of death to eat small prey*

Defense:

- *Poisonous, Camouflage, Small, Strong Bite*

Behavior:

- *Aggressive and eager to snap at anything.*

Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *Lives in the Woodlands of Madagascar*

Diet:

- *Feeds on insects and small animals*

Size:

- *About a foot and a half long and weighs about 10 lbs*

Summary:

- *This frog is poisonous, has a strong bite, and is small and able to camouflage.*

Devil Frog

(Beelzebufo ampinga)



Key Adaptations for Tournament:

Weaponry:

- *They have extremely long canine teeth that can be used for self defense.*

Defense:

- *Long arms, Can Climb Trees*

Behavior:

- *They Spend much of their time on the ground, but they can climb and sleep on trees to hide from predators. They live in troops that can include 200 individuals.*

Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *Lives in Africa... Their habitat is dense and costal tropical forest.*

Diet:

- *Omnivores: Feeds on fruit, roots, reptiles, amphibians, and insects.*

Size:

- *The largest monkeys in the world. They are about 3ft tall and their weight ranges from 25 to 82 lbs.*

Summary:

- *Will be a good contender because it is the largest monkey, has a good weaponry, and can climb trees.*

Sphinx Monkey

(Mandrillus sphinx)



Key Adaptations for Tournament:

Weaponry:

- *Batrachotoxin into their feathers and skin to defend themselves against predators*

Defense:

- *Batrachotoxin into their feathers and skin to defend themselves against predators*

Behavior:

- *Batrachotoxin into their feathers and skin to defend themselves against predators*

Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *Only found in New Guinea and Papua New Guinea. Ifrits inhabit montane rainforest of New Guinea. They live in altitude ranges of 1,000-4,000 meters*

Diet:

- *Insects, including beetles, and occasionally soft fruit*

Size:

- *6.3-6.7 inches long (16-17 cm)*

Summary:

- *The toxin within their feathers allow them to scare away predators*

Blue-capped ifrit

(Ifrita kowaldi)



Arabic, Djinn/Spirit

Key Adaptations for Tournament:

Weaponry:

- *Quick speed and sharp teeth with a short jaw*

Defense:

- *Ability to remain hidden even in close proximity to predators*

Behavior:

- *Tend to live in colonies (strength in numbers), cave dwellers*

Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *Found in the Northern and Western regions of Australia. They have been found in both arid and rainforest habitats, but only in dark secluded areas (caves, tunnels).*

Diet:

- *Carnivorous, feeds on: large insects, reptiles, frogs, small mammals, other bats, and birds*

Size:

- *Ghost bats range from 130 to 170 g, are around 127.50 mm in length, and have an average wingspan of 500 mm.*

Summary:

- *The Ghost Bat is incredibly nimble with sharp teeth. The Ghost Bat is also very skilled in hiding. With these abilities, the Ghost Bat would be able to launch a very effective stealth attack.*

Ghost Bat

(Macroderma gigas)



Key Adaptations for Tournament:

Weaponry:

- *Short sticky tongue and spikes on its back.*

Defense:

- *Slow, jerky, “laggy” walk to confuse predators, can change colors to blend into environment, pretend head on the back of its neck, and has spikes all over its back.*

Behavior:

- *A very slow and jerky animal. They are calm and very defensive.*

Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *Lives in the dry sand and scrub of Australia*

Diet:

- *Feed on a strict diet of black ants*

Size:

- *About 8 inches in length and >10 lbs*

Summary:

- *The thorny devil is a fantastic contender for MMM. While having very few weaponry mechanics, they have a lot of defense to make up for it. With its “laggy” walk to confuse predators, “pretend” head, its color changing abilities, and its spikes, this animal makes for a great contestant.*

Thorny Devil

(Moloch horridus)



Multi-Origin, Devil/Demon

Key Adaptations for Tournament:

Weaponry:

- *When it feels threatened, it can spray blood from it's eye. This blood taste and smells foul.*

Defense:

- *Has a hard and spiked shell of scales covering most of its body.*

Behavior:

- *It often stands still to avoid predators. But when spotted they may play dead.*

Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *Great Sandy Desert interior of Australia and Southern and Western parts of Australia. They live in the arid scrubland and desert.*

Diet:

- *Small insects such as ants and termites.*

Size:

- *Average is 19-22 cm*

Summary:

- *Has a unique defensive adaptation. Can survive long periods of time without water.*

Thorny Devil

(Moloch horridus)



Key Adaptations for Tournament:

Weaponry:

- *Brussels Griffon is not capable of attacking other animals very well at all.*

Defense:

- *Brussels Griffon will usually attempt to escape danger, most often by using its small size to an advantage and running away. If they cannot escape, they will do their best to defend themselves, although they do not have a plethora of options to do so.*

Behavior:

- *Brussels Griffon likes to have a lot of contact with other animals, specifically humans and other dogs. They bark when they feel threatened or see an unfamiliar animal.*

Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *Although Brussels Griffon lives in most parts of the world due to adoption from pet owners, it was originally bred in Belgium. The breed gets its name from the capital city of Belgium, Brussels.*

Diet:

- *Brussels Griffon is carnivorous and feeds typically on the meat of small poultry such as duck, or young livestock such as lamb. They have also been bred to eat vegetables and grains.*

Size:

- *Brussels Griffon is a breed of toy dog, they are small animals.*

Summary:

- *Although the Brussels Griffon doesn't have the best defense strategies, its small size makes it easy for it to escape in a dangerous situation. They are favored among humans for their domestic traits, meaning they will likely be bred through artificial means.*

Brussels Griffon*

(*Canis familiaris*)



Key Adaptations for Tournament:

Weaponry:

- *They assert their dominance by narrowing its eyes at a submissive squirrel, and the submissive squirrel will run away.*

Defense:

- *These squirrels are very territorial so they will mark areas .3 to 1.26ha in size by ,mouth wiping, urinating, and anal dragging.*

Behavior:

- *During matin the female first initiates it by emitting a rattle call. The male will then produce a low-pitched nasal murmur and chase the female.*

Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *Their habitats are subtropical or tropical moist montane forest, subtropical or tropical dry shrubland, and subtropical or tropical dry lowland grasses.*

Diet:

- *They are mostly vegetarian consuming many plants, seeds, berries, flowers, and some arthropods.*

Size:

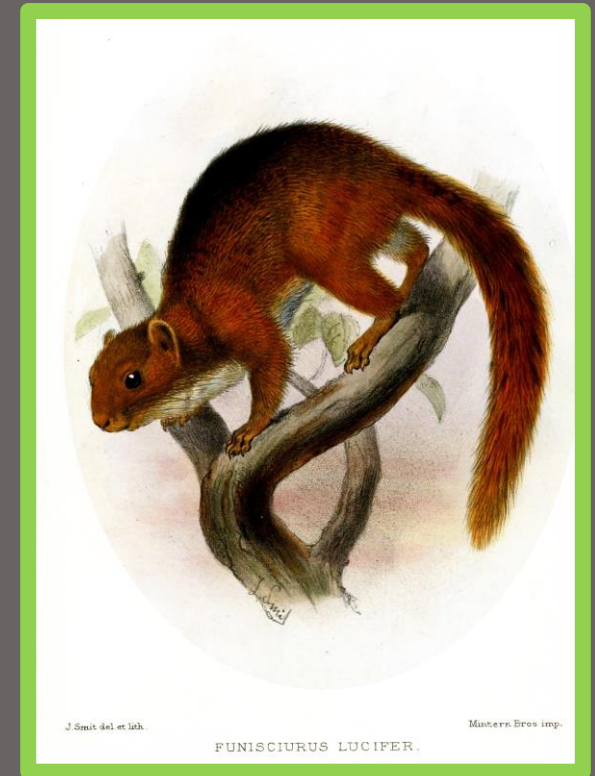
- *In Adults their length is 9.6in and their mass is 1.5 lbs.*

Summary:

- *The Black and Red Bush Squirrel s are great at defending their territory in their habitat. They also are small creatures, so they are able to hide better hide and camouflage from predators.*

Black And Red Bush Squirrel

(Paraxerus lucifer)



Judeo-Christian, Lucifer



Fire Salamander

Salamandra salamandra

Toxic, able to spray its toxin at predators

Biome: Temperate Forests

CARNIVORE: Insects, worms, larvae

TERTIARY in Food Chain



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Key Adaptations for Tournament:

Weaponry:

- *Flight/glide capability*

Defense:

- *Flap under chin used for intimidation tactic*

Behavior:

- Travels alone and are territorial; has flight/glide capabilities, but primarily uses it as a means of travel, not to escape predators.

Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *Found in tropical rainforests in Southern India and Southeast Asia. Their habitats are usually rainforests and tropical areas with a lot of trees.*

Diet:

- *Small ants and termites*

Size:

- *Length of male: 195 mm ; Length of female: 212 mm*

Summary:

- *Since the Flying Dragon Lizard is relatively weaponless and vulnerable, it will have to use a passive attack style in which the lizard jumps from tree to tree avoiding the opponent. Because the lizard is nimble, it may be able to outlast the opponent.*

Flying Dragon Lizard

(*Draco volans*)



Key Adaptations for Tournament:

Weaponry:

- No weaponry. Fleas rather than fights.

Defense:

- Flying dragon lizards start to show off their wings when they feel threatened in order to make them seem bigger than they actually are.

Behavior:

- The flying dragon lizard has flaps of skin under their arms which are used to glide through the air, and they use their legs to steer themselves.

Geographic Range & Habitat:

- Southeast Asia and Southern India

Diet:

- Diet consists of bugs like ants and termites, but can eat other bugs depending on size

Size:

- 8 inches long

Summary:

- The Flying dragon lizard would be a good contestant because the wings on their bodies allow them to escape harmful situations with ease. Flying dragon lizards are very accurate with flying and landing so escaping a predator would be very easy.

Flying Dragon Lizard

(Draco volans)



Key Adaptations for Tournament:

Weaponry:

- *Biting with venom that prevents blood clotting.*
- *The only Bat Species with 22 Teeth*
- *Potentially Rabies (Not Common)*

Defense:

- *Flight*
- *Foul-Smelling Scent Glands*
- *Large Brains In Comparison to other Bats*

Behavior:

- *Nocturnal*
- *Very Social, lives in Colonies*

Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *Central and South America*
- *Lives in Caves and Hunts in Wet Forests*

Diet:

- *Foraged Fruit*

Size:

- *3.3 Inches in Length on Avg*
- *1.12-1.70 Ounces in Weight*

Summary:

- Defense is very good for this mammal due to its ability to fly, hide, plan, and execute stealth. Its bite is very deadly due to its saliva preventing blood clotting, and the possibility of rabies, although rare, is a one-hit instant kill.

White-Winged Vampire Bat

(Diaemus youngi)



European Folklore,
Vampire

Key Adaptations for Tournament:

Weaponry:

- *Teeth and claws*

Defense:

- *camouflage*

Behavior:

- *Docile unless provoked, more likely to run away than fight.*

Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *Throughout tropical South America. They prefer open habitats, but will travel deeper into forage in dry deciduous or evergreen forests.*

Diet:

- *Fruits and insects*

Size:

- *75-85 mm*

Summary:

- *Are capable of echolocation, which may allow them to find food more easily and avoid predators*

White-Winged Vampire Bat

(Diaemus youngi)



Key Adaptations for Tournament:

Weaponry:

- *My wasp can alter behavior different species*

Defense:

- *Control minds and then escape by flying away*

Behavior:

- *Aggressive and will attack if it feels uncomfortable*

Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *the midwestern, southcentral and southeastern United States. Lives in the galls and oaks*

Diet:

- *Feeds of other wasp like a parasite*

Size:

- *millimetre to slightly over two millimetres*

Summary:

- *My contender will win because he can control minds and is very aggressive*

Crypt-keeper Wasp

(Euderus set)



Key Adaptations for Tournament:

Weaponry:

- Goliath beetles have 6 claws, one for each leg. They also have powerful mandibles that can crush their prey and are capable of drawing blood from larger organisms.

Defense:

- Their thoracic shields, located near the top of their bodies, are their main defensive mechanism. Their horns can also be used to deflect potential predators.

Behavior:

- Despite having ample weaponry to crush any smaller insects for prey, goliath beetles mainly feed on tree sap on fruit. As such, they are often found on trees, using their claws to climb them.

Geographic Range & Habitat:

- Goliath beetles are often found in equatorial forests, primarily in Africa. Countries include Nigeria, Uganda, and Kenya.

Diet:

- Goliath beetles often feed on tree sap and soft tree fruit, such as bananas and oranges

Size:

- Goliath beetles are amongst the largest insects known to man, with males reaching 11 cm in length and females reaching 7 cm.

Summary:

- Goliath beetles have immense power, very durable defense, and ample movement via their wings. They should be able to wrestle with any other contender, and no opponent is coming up without some scars.

Goliath beetle

(Goliathus goliatus)

