



DIVISION: SEA BEASTIES

Real aquatic taxa named for myths

Key Adaptations for Tournament:

Weaponry:

- *The teeth in their mouth was used for weapon because it had a rows of fangs and a point saber tooth.*

Defense:

- *Most likely its teeth and the ability to swim.*

Behavior:

- *N/A*

Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *Range: Chèvres, Belgium and Pakistan.*

Diet:

- *Based on the species teeth it was most likely carnivores*

Size:

- *Around a meter long.*

Summary:

- *This species would a be a good contender for the fact that its teeth was one of the strongest aspects.*

Saber-toothed Anchovy

(Monosmilus chureloides)

(ADD YOUR PICTURE HERE)

Midgardia Seastar

Midgardia xandaros

Largest seastar, live in VERY deep water
2000 feet (600 meters) deep

Can have up to 12 arms

Biome: Aquatic saltwater

CARNIVORE: POORLY STUDIED

LIKELY TERTIARY in Food Chain



Platyzilla

Obdurodon tharalkooschild

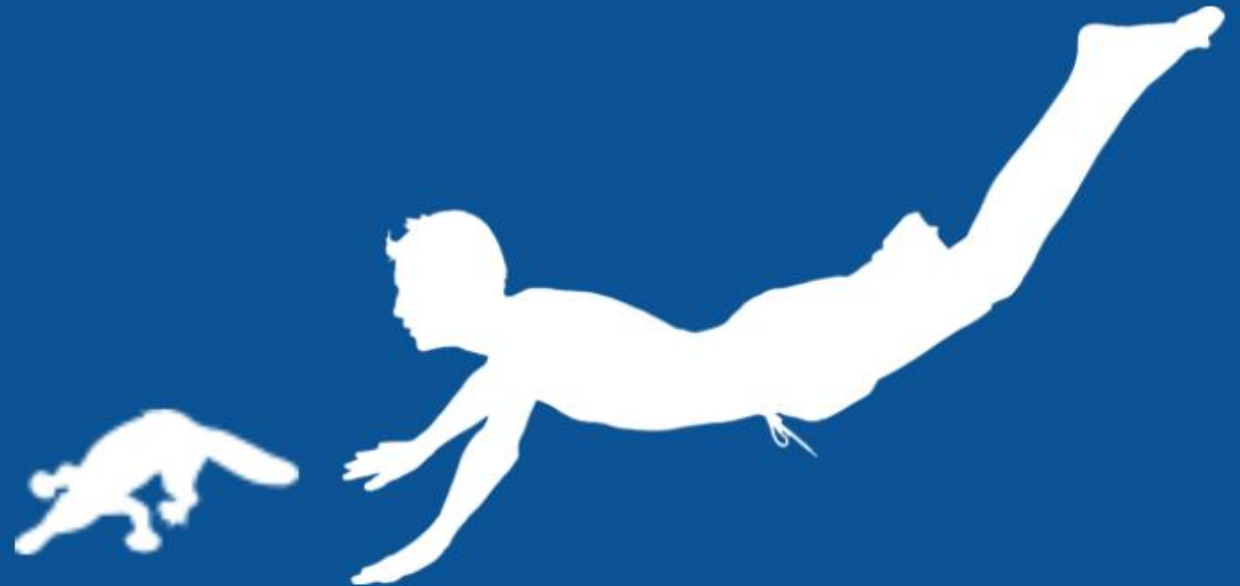
5-15 million years ago

Fully functional teeth, probably
venomous like the modern platypus

Biome: Aquatic freshwater

CARNIVORE: Turtles, small water
animals

TERTIARY in Food Chain



Key Adaptations for Tournament:

Weaponry:

- *Fang-like teeth to grab prey*

Defense:

- *Bioluminescence in its body, Camouflage, Small in size*

Behavior:

- *Can see in low light and has transparent teeth, can live in cold temperatures*

Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *Lives in the mesopelagic and bathypelagic waters of the world's oceans*

Diet:

- *Eats mostly other fish...feeds on plankton, algae, insects, squid, ect.*

Size:

- *Up to 16 inches for a female and 2 inches for a male*

Summary:

- *It can camouflage well, looks scary, and can*

Black Dragonfish

(Idiacanthus atlanticus)



Widespread, Dragon

Key Adaptations for Tournament:

Weaponry:

- *Venomous spine*
- *Sharp teeth*

Defense:

- *They have very good hearing*

Behavior:

- *Not very confrontational*

Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *southern subtropical and temperate oceans*

Diet:

- *plankton, marine invertebrates, insects, algae, shrimp, squid, and insect larvae*

Size:

- *11 feet*

Summary:

- They have a venomous spine and very sharp teeth.

Black Dragonfish

(*Idiacanthus atlanticus*)



Key Adaptations for Tournament:

Weaponry:

- Mucus that the Vampire squid shoots at predators

Defense:

- The vampire squid has photophores on their body which light up and distract predators.

Behavior:

- The vampire squid flaps its large flaps around to move around the water in a manner that's like flying. Has a low metabolism which helps it retain food and not have to feed all the time

Geographic Range & Habitat:

- Tropical seas and can be found in areas 2,000 feet below the surface

Diet:

- Small crustaceans and food scraps that come down

Size:

- A vampire squid can reach the size of 1 foot

Summary:

- The vampire squid is a good contender because although it doesn't really harm predators, it has very distracting mechanisms such as lights and mucus which can ward off dangers easily. The vampire squid also retains a lot of energy so if a quick escape is needed then the vampire squid can escape easily.

Vampire Squid

(Vampyroteuthis infernalis)



Key Adaptations for Tournament:

Weaponry:

- *These organisms have retractile filaments which have small hairs to capture food.*

Defense:

- *These organisms can move fast which makes them able to escape enemy attacks. This organism can grow back arms if the arms are cut off.*

Behavior:

- *These creatures uses bioluminescent organs to distract predators and confused them.*

Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *Vampire squid live in the aphotic depths of the ocean where there is no light and very light oxygen. They live in at this depth all over the world.*

Diet:

- *They feed on remains of zooplankton and complete copepods, ostracods, amphipods, and isopods.*

Size:

- *These organisms can reach total lengths of around 30 cm (1ft).*

Summary:

- **The vampire squid must be respected. These creatures live deep in ocean with low oxygen lives which most organisms can not live without. The bioluminescent lighting on the squid helps make the squid escape plans possible. The speed is also something to note in which it moves 2 body lengths in 1 second! This organism can cause must damage but, can an get away if needed.**

Vampire Squid

(Vampyroteuthis infernalis)



Key Adaptations for Tournament:

Weaponry: Has large jaws capable of crushing shell (are MUCH larger than their body size and can basically crush anything that they catch), grasping arms, excellent vision,

Defense: Their ribs add strength while streamlining their shell along with while spines for a little more protection from both predators and mates. Though their shell (consisting of both the Phragmocone- a chamber in the shell that is used to create neutral buoyancy; and the body chamber) helps to also give them protection from their predators. The altering layers of aragonite and conchiolin help to reflect light and create any color of shell per ammonite. This giving an aspect of camouflage in the proper area. And finally, they were incredibly fast due to them being able to control the air pressure in their shells.

Behavior:

- Though varying in shape and sizes the ammonites adapted to have long, straight shells, while others had more helix- shaped shells. Though most of the time you could find these creatures to have coiled shells lined with rigorous chambers being separated with thin walls of septa. They consistently grew new shell materials as they aged with their bodies always remaining in its outer chambers. The walls build in each chamber helped to make sure the shell wouldn't be crushed. Such intricate sutures had the complexity of which varied tremendously in the species evolution. They also swam with jet like propulsion from what is believed to be their buoyancy being able to regulate the air pressure they emit.

Geographic Range & Habitat:

- The many chambers in their shells were likely to help them glide through the warm, shallow seas of which they lived in around 50- 250 m (164-820 ft). Though speaking geologically, they were found all over the world in a variety of marine sedimentary rocks from as early as the Devonian (415 MYA) to the late Cretaceous (65 MYA).

Diet:

- They were Carnivores that basically ate anything that they could catch. This ranged with plankton, small fish, mollusks, and even other cephalopods.
- **Size:** *The females are generally 25%-400% larger than the males, who are on average under around 9 inches or 23 centimeters. But they did have an incredible range of sizes, making them be as small as an inch to as large as 9ft!*

Summary: First appearing as a small straight shelled cephalopod more than 400 million years ago, these creatures covered what is now Europe. Though in the middle of the Devonian (380 million years ago) they began to develop into diverse shapes, then went onto colonies most of the world's seas. But they were met with the Great Permian extinction event (exterminated around 90% of all living species) along with the later ending of the Cretaceous Period (65 MYA) which fully extinguished their species along with the reign of the dinosaurs on earth. And due to their rapid growth cycles and overcoming of such tragedies, they were labeled as one of the most successful animals that ever lived. This, along with the protection given from their shells, beaks, and tentacles are my reasons for why I believe this is an incredible animal. They are incredibly speedy and persistent to defend from their predators and overall have the skills to keep on in any marine battle.

Ammonite

(*Didymoceras nebrascense*)



Egyptian,
Amun

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Key Adaptations for Tournament:

Weaponry:

- *Strong Claws*

Defense:

- *Sturdy exoskeleton*
- *Color for camouflaging*

Behavior:

- *Yeti crabs tend to hide under objects.*

Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *Ranges in the southern Hemisphere near Antarctica*
- *Occupies the ocean floor near hydrothermal vents*

Diet:

- *Bacteria, Mussels*

Size:

- *Weighs 2-5 lbs., 6 inches in length*

Summary:

- *The yeti crab has a protective shell and strong arms great for defending. Their color and size is also fit for hiding.*

Yeti Crab

(Kiwa hirsuta)



Himalayan Yeti, Kiwa Maori
Guardian

Key Adaptations for Tournament:

Weaponry:

- *N/A*

Defense:

- *Has body armor capable of keeping them alive in deep ocean conditions.*

Behavior:

- *Are mostly sedentary and move around when making their food*

Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *Live near hydrothermal vents at the bottom of the ocean around Antarctica*

Diet:

- *Ocean bacteria*

Size:

- *Are between 1 in – 6 in in length*

Summary:

- *The yeti crab is a good contender because of its ability to survive deep ocean conditions. Another reason that makes the yeti crab a good contender is they grow bacteria on their arms and then eat it.*

Yeti Crab

(Kiwa hirsuta)



Key Adaptations for Tournament:

Weaponry:

- N/A

Defense:

- *The hydrothermal vents warm water make it a hotspot for bacteria, which attracts many food for the species.*

Behavior:

- *The fish can swim through pressure of 3,250. The fish can survive down there because they have had many years to adapt.*

Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *Deep-sea hydrothermal vent communities of the East Pacific*

Diet:

- *Amphipods, copepods, and snail (feeds on anything alive but tends to go for smaller species)*

Size:

- *2 meters long*

Summary:

- *This species is great in deep sea water and they are associated with hydrothermal vents and cold seeps*

Pink Vent Fish

(Thermarces cerberus)



Key Adaptations for Tournament:

Weaponry:

- *Long body and ability to camouflage in its habitat.*

Defense:

- *Live in an environment that not many species can survive in.*

Behavior:

- *Live at depths of 7,500 ft where they are top of the food chain.*

Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *Live around the hydrothermal vents. The Midnight zone. Found in the Gulf of California.*

Diet:

- *Molluscs like amphipods and limpets.*

Size:

- *Tiny in size but lengthy in width.*

Summary:

- *A newly discovered species, the pink vent fish has a long, lengthy body good for camouflaging. They live in the depths of the ocean.*

Pink Vent Fish

(Thermarces cerberus)



Greek, Cerberus

Lathe Acteon (Snail)

Acteon tornatilis

Shell for protection

Biome: Aquatic saltwater

OMNIVORE: Algae, polychaete (sea worms)

TERTIARY in Food Chain



Key Adaptations for Tournament:

Weaponry:

- *(Could not find)*

Defense:

- *Hides in coral reefs*

Behavior:

- *It inhabits small crevices of complex rocky reefs*

Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *Southwest Atlantic: Brazil*

Diet:

- *(enter what the organism feeds on)*

Size:

- *6.0 cm male; 5.7 cm female*

Summary:

- *The Aphrodite Anthias can hide from predators in coral reefs.*

Aphrodite Anthias

(Tosanoides aphrodite)



Key Adaptations for Tournament:

Weaponry:

- *They're said to be very aggressive*

Defense:

- *Couldn't find any*

Behavior:

- *Sifts through silt to find food*

Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *Amazon river basin in Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia*
- *main river channels, smaller tributaries and floodplain lakes*

Diet:

- *cladocerans, ostracods, and insect larvae*

Size:

- *150 – 185 mm*

Summary:

- *The Demon Eartheater is an aggressive fish that searches for food by sifting through silt to eat. It is also very thin*

Demon Eartheater Cichlid

(Satanoperca jurupari)



Key Adaptations for Tournament:

Weaponry:

- *Uses his mouth as his weaponry and feeding tool*

Defense:

- *The animal uses his small size to move swiftly and escape.*

Behavior:

- *The fish is very peaceful*

Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *(Lives in the amazon Basin and in other places in south america)*

Diet:

- *The diet is flake food, Frozen brine shrimp, Mysis shrimp, blood worms, tubifex worms, krill.*

Size:

- *(The size of the fish is about 18.5 centimeters)*

Summary:

- *My fish will be a good contender because my fish can maneuver quickly and get away really fast.*

Demon Eartheater Cichlid (*Satanoperca jurupari*)



Key Adaptations for Tournament:

Weaponry:

- *The creature uses its long twisting arms to capture prey and defense itself.*

Defense:

- *The Basket Star has a unique ability to regenerate the arms that are damage during an attack.*

Behavior:

- *These creatures use their abilities to move around and capture their prey using only their arms.*

Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *The basket star lives in the deep ocean because of the cold temperature. These creatures love the cold.*

Diet:

- *Basket stars mostly feed on zooplankton and uses it mouth which is in the center of the organism.*

Size:

- *These organisms can reach up to 11 pounds, 70cm long arms and 14cm diameter!*

Summary:

- *Basket star love when organisms try to attack because it can regenerate. This guy is powerful. Extremely long arms with hooks at the ends to capture prey. If you harm this guy, he will regenerate his arm to and move away. This organism is unique. You should never mess around with it because you just will not win.*

Basket Star

(Gorgonocephalus eucnemis)



Key Adaptations for Tournament:

Weaponry:

- It receives venom from its prey (ex. Portuguese Man o' War) inside of the slug's body, and it makes the venom the more potent as well as mixes it with other previously injected venom. And if necessary, it will sting its foes with the venom via its cerata. And the sting could go as far as being deadly. It also has a tooth like scraper known as a radula. And with this radula, comes a very strong jaw and denticles that allow it to clamp down on the larger prey while it tears away at its flesh.

Defense:

- The blue and grey colors on its body can create a phenomenon known as counter shading (basically a camouflage with the water). This makes the animals above and or below it not able to see said creature. And when consuming prey, this creature also consumes the nematocysts. The nematocysts are capsular organelle present in all the cnidarians and as such their consumption allows the blue Glaucus to not get stung. Instead, its body can process the stingers without setting them off. Only to be moved from its digestive track into its own spines for defense.

Behavior:

- One of their main adaptations is that they have an air bubble in their stomach that allows them to keep afloat. It is necessary to allow it to keep on its surface to help adapt with its counter shading ability's. The counter shading ability is also why the animal instinctively lies on its back. This also leads them to lay their eggs on floating objects so that the baby slugs egg sacks don't fall to the bottom of the ocean.

Geographic Range & Habitat:

- Living throughout the world's oceans, this slug mostly goes for the more temperate and tropical waters. Most of the common places these guys live in are the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans. They like to glide their ways through the currents in the waters and sometimes even like to travel to the sand on the bottom.

Diet:

- Their diets consist of mainly Portuguese Man o' War's and hydrozoans. And since they flow along the current, they may find a jelly fish like creature every now and then to eat. In cases where the slugs can't find any food at all, they will not hesitate to eat one another. Therefore, they are considered carnivores.

Size:

- On average they are only about 3 centimeters long. Being a hermaphrodite it generally doesn't have any hormonal balance that defines shape based off the male or female since they are all both types.

Summary:

- I believe that these slugs would be perfect in defending their title due to their poisonous touch. Generally, they are good at camouflage and riding against the currents, but you can't beat the fact that they can't be poisoned yet are deadly to the touch. Just because they are a little small, doesn't mean they can't pack a punch!!

Blue Glaucus

(*Glaucus atlanticus*)



Greek,
Glaucus

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Key Adaptations for Tournament:

Weaponry:

- *Has tentacles that give a venomous sting that contains neurotoxins*

Defense:

- *The anemone spreads the tentacles around and spreads them in a way to defend its lower body.*

Behavior:

- *Some are free swimming; others stay in place. Generally, they stay in place and wait for food to come to them.*

Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *Are often found worldwide throughout the ocean.*

Diet:

- *Fish*

Size:

- *Around 30-35 mm as an adult.*

Summary:

- *The presence of neurotoxins might be useful? Also, most animals will leave anything that stings alone.*

Tube Anemone

(Arachnanthus lilith)

(ADD YOUR PICTURE HERE)

Mesopotamia "Lilith"
translation from the Burney
Relief

Key Adaptations for Tournament:

Weaponry:

- The tube anemone possesses multiple long tentacles it uses for mobility and entangling its prey.

Defense:

- The tube anemone camouflages with its environment on the sandy ocean floor.

Behavior:

- The tube anemone sits on the ocean floor surrounded by its sandy environment waiting for unsuspecting prey.

Geographic Range & Habitat:

- The only known location of this organism is on the ocean depths of the Red Sea.

Diet:

- Due to the recent discovery of this organism, it is unknown what it feeds on. However, based on its size and weaponry, it can be speculated that it feeds on small fish that it can entrap.

Size:

- The tube anemone is relatively small, with a size of only 4.2 cm.

Summary:

- A modern master of disguise, the tube anemone is impossible to see before its too late. While not being an up-front fighter, any opponents of it need to watch their step, lest they meet a quick death.

Tube Anemone

(*Arachnanthus lilith*)



Mesopotamia "Lilith"
translation from the Burney
Relief

Key Adaptations for Tournament:

Weaponry:

- Tentacles that can sting prey to paralyze or kill

Defense:

- The hydra protects itself by using its tentacles that have neurotoxins that can harm or paralyze prey.

Behavior:

- Attaches to solid surfaces and reaches out tentacles waiting for prey to come by and touch the tentacles.

Geographic Range & Habitat:

- Fresh water environments. Most commonly lakes and streams

Diet:

- Worms, small crustaceans, larval fish, and insect larvae

Size:

- 10mm to 30mm

Summary:

- The Hydra is a good contender because they have neurotoxins that can paralyze predators and prey which can be very useful. The small nature of the Hydra will make it very hard to detect also.

Hydra

(*Hydra vulgaris*)



Key Adaptations for Tournament:

Weaponry:

- *These organisms have mouths and eat their prey.*

Defense:

- *These creatures move very fast due to their small size.*

Behavior:

- They move around and try to survive

Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *Found in the deep water of the Earth's oceans.*

Diet:

- *They feed on microscopic animals and larva*

Size:

- *Are about 0.031-0.039 inches in size. (Small!)*

Summary:

- Planktonic copepods are smaller but, fast creatures. They are out run lot of organisms. These organisms also have the unique ability to sense predators so, they can get moving.

Planktonic Copepod

(Cyclops bicuspidatus)

