#### **Glossary:**



**Book Five: The Lost Princess** 

**bioluminescent plankton:** Dinoflagellates are tiny organisms that flash a bright light when disturbed.

**black dragonfish:** The female dragonfish is four times as big as the male.

**common sea fan:** Sea fans can grow large enough to make a comfortable bed for any mermaid!

**common sea squirt:** The sea squirt passes several quarts of water per hour through its body. It filters out plankton and leaves the water much cleaner.

**dolphins:** The common dolphin is very active and acrobatic. It can swim twenty- five miles per hour!

**eyelight fish:** This small fish has a large light organ under each eye that can be turned on and off using a black membrane like an eyelid.

**fry:** Small fish are called fry.

**hagfish:** The hagfish can produce enough slime to fill a bucket in just a few minutes! It has special slime pores on both sides of its body.

**herring:** This fish as a silvery body and forked tail.





#### **Glossary:**



**humpback whale:** Humpback whales grow to be fifty foot long and weigh up to thirty-three tons. They live in every ocean, except in the extreme north and south.

**Jenny Hanivers**: Fake mermaids were nicknamed Jenny Hanivers many years ago.

**lizardfish:** This fish loves deep water and has a mouth full of needle sharp teeth. Even its tongue has teeth!

manta ray: The manta is the biggest ray. It eats plankton and small fish. It is also known as the devil ray. They grow up to twenty-six feet across and can weigh four thousand pounds.



**mollusk:** This group of marine animals includes oysters, sea slugs, and octopuses.



**nautilus:** This living fossil uses jet propulsion to swim, forcing water out a tube to move in any direction.

**octopus:** The dumbo octopus likes deep water and eats worms and snails.



**oyster:** The Atlantic thorny oyster has a spiny shell to protect it from predators.

**sea slug:** The sea hare, a type of sea slug, releases purple or white ink into the water if someone bothers it.

**vampire squid:** This is the only squid that lives its entire life in deep water. If an enemy approaches, it flashes its light organs and ejects glowing mucus.



#### **Glossary:**



**Book Six: The Secret Sea Horse** 

Atlantic flyingfish: This fish can actually beat its tail to raise itself out

of the water.

**black lip oyster:** Pearl likes to eat this mollusk because she hopes to find a black pearl. Oysters have long been used as food. There are over 50,000 species of mollusks.

**cookiecutter shark:** This shark has glowing green bioluminescent lights on its belly.

**creeping comb jellies:** These jellies live on the bottom of the ocean and are more flattened than other jellies.

**eyelight fish**: This fish has a light organ under each eye. In real life, it is a bluegreen light that can be turned off and on by closing an eyelid like membrane.



### **Glossary:**



**fish eggs:** Fish eggs are called caviar and are considered a delicacy by some people.

green humphead parrotfish: This brightly colored fish's

teeth form a parrot-like beak!

**kelp:** Kelp is a kind of seaweed. One type of kelp is the sea palm, which has stalks with branches that look a bit like a mini palm tree.



**kelp anemone**: This anemone is unusual because it moves. It will drift or crawl onto seaweed to catch floating prey.



**lionfish:** In one quick movement, the lionfish stuns it's victims and swallows them.

**lizardfish:** The highfin lizardfish typically lives in the very deep ocean, where the water stays about thirty-nine degrees Fahrenheit.



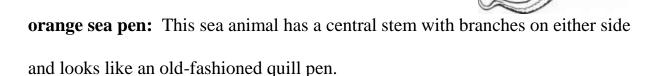
#### **Glossary:**



manta: The huge manta rays are sociable with divers and have been known to dance with them. In real life, they live near the surface of tropical waters.

**mother of pearl:** An oyster will sometimes produce a fine white layer inside it's shell to protect itself from an irritant. This layer is mother of pearl.

**octopus:** The giant octopus squirts a cloud of purple ink when it's scared.



passion flower feather star: This sea creature is related to a starfish, but has eighteen to twenty arms of different lengths, making it look like a red flower.



pearl: Pearls form in oysters when sand gets stuck inside their



#### **Glossary:**

shell. The oyster will coat the sand with a beautiful coat of nacre. Jewelry is often made out of pearls.

**pineapplefish:** Armor plates completely cover this fish. It glows orange during the day and blue-green at night.

**sablefish:** Sablefish is probably not the best source for food because it takes fourteen years to replace each fish.

sailor's eyeball: This seaweed with a strange name looks like a dark green marble.



**seaweed:** In shallow water, red and brown seaweeds provide shelter and food for sea animals.

slender snipe eel: This long, skinny eel has jaws that look

just like a bird's bill.

wolf-fish: This scary looking fish gets new teeth every year!





#### **Glossary:**



**Book Seven: Dream of the Blue Turtle** 

**cleaner wrasse-**This little silvery blue fish spends its whole life cleaning other fish, turtles, and sometimes even divers.

**clown fish-**If you have ever seen the movie, Finding Nemo, you know that Nemo was a clown fish. This brightly colored fish is able to live among anemones. Other fish are stung by the anemones tentacles, but not the clown fish.

eel-The ribbon eel is black with a yellow fin when it is young which changes to bright blue with a yellow snout and lower jaw as it gets older. Later, they turn yellow.

**gray heron-**This bird lives near water in Europe, Asia, Japan, Indonesia, Africa, and Madagascar.

**humpback whale-**Humpbacks are acrobats of the ocean, breeching (jumping out of the ocean) and slapping the water with



their tales.

**killer whale-**Killer whales, or orcas, are known for their black and white markings. They are the largest member of the dolphin family.

**leatherback turtle**-Leatherback turtle backs are flexible and rubbery, unlike all other sea turtles that have hard, bony shells.

manta ray-The manta ray is the largest ray, but usually harmless to people. The southern stingray's venom causes severe pain.



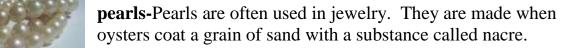
#### **Glossary:**



mauve stinger jellyfish-This stinging jellyfish makes a light show when its mucus (snot) glows.

**mollusks-**This group of marine animals includes oysters, octopuses, and sea slugs.

**mother of pearl-**Mother of Pearl is the hard inner layer of the shell of a pearl oyster.



**porcupine fish-**When this fish is scared, it pumps water into its body and looks like a prickly soccer ball.

**sea grapes-**This is a type of seaweed that has round sacs that look very much like grapes.

**sea lettuce-**Animals and humans alike eat this plant that grows on seashores and in shallow waters.



seal-The common seal, or harbor seal, lives in the North Pacific and north Atlantic.



**seaweed-**Spectacular seaweed usually grows in very deep water. This type of seaweed is purple-blue when it is young.

**shark-**The sandtiger shark looks very scary with its sharp teeth, but it is actually while peaceful and is often used in

aquariums.

**shell-**If you find a spiral shell on the beach, it is probably a slug or snail shell. The shell is for protection of their soft bodies.



#### **Glossary:**

**shrimp and krill-**Shrimps are relatives of crabs and lobsters.



starfish-Most starfish are bottom dwellers. While most starfish have five arms, there is a seven-arm starfish too.

**tube sponge-**This sponge is usually pinkish violet and often grows as bunches of tubes that are joined at the bottom.

#### **Book Eight: Hidden Treasure in Trident City**

**acorn barnacle**: The adult acorn barnacles fixes itself to one spot using a cement-like substance.

**Australian giant cuttlefish**: The Australian giant cuttlefish is the largest of the one hundred cuttlefish. It grows up to five feet and resembles an octopus.

**bioluminescent plankton:** This tiny organism makes bright flashes of light. In large groups, they make glowing seas.

**blackdragon**: The Pacific blackdragon is a creepy bottom dweller with dagger-sharp teeth and glowing photospores on its belly.

**bootlace worm**: This very skinny worm is one of the longest animals known. It can get up to 33 feet long. Most people can't throw a ball that far.



#### **Glossary:**

coffinfish: This fish looks more like a pink balloon than a coffin!

**common blackdevil:** This deep sea fish has a glowing lure and long sharp teeth.

**common fangtooth**: The huge spike-like teeth of this fish give it a most scary look!

**creeping comb jelly**: The creeping comb jelly is a bottom-dweller and lives on the orange sea star.



**conch**: This is a common name for the large spiral shell of a sea snail.

**dead man's fingers**: This soft coral does look a bit like stubby fingers!

**Devonshire cup coral:** This cup-shaped coral attaches to a rock or shipwreck.

**dogfish:** The piked dogfish is actually a shark. It is very slow growing and can live to be one hundred years old.

**goblin shark:** The goblin shark should be called the unicorn shark because of its pointed snout.

**jellyfish**: The Moon jellyfish can be found in almost every part of the ocean. It is shaped like a small saucer with fine tentacles, like fringe, hanging from it. The upside –down jellyfish is often mistaken for being dead. Some jellyfish actually glow!





#### **Glossary:**

**jewel anemones:** Jewel anemones sometimes live on underwater cliffs and create a beautiful display when grouped together. They can be almost any color, but often appear as yellow and pink.

**kelp:** Sea otters often live in undersea kelp forests.

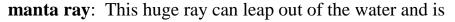


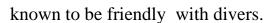
**killer whale:** This is the largest member of the dolphin family.

**lanternfish**: The spotted lanternfish is a small fish that can put on a fabulous light display from the photospores along its

sides and belly.

**lizardfish:** The reef lizardfish darts out from its perch on rocks or corals to seize a fish for dinner. Its large mouth lets it swallow quite large fish.







**mollusks:** This group of marine animals includes oysters, sea slugs, and octopuses.

**mother of pearl**: Mother of pearl, or nacre, is the inside layer of pearl oysters.

**octopus**: The blue-ringed Octopus lives in the tropical Pacific and Indian Oceans. Its spit can kill a human!



**pearl**: Pearls are actually formed inside an oyster!



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#### **Glossary:**

**peanut worm:** This bottom-living creature looks more like a sausage than a peanut.

**sawfish:** The endangered smalltooth sawfish is a ray with a long, flat sawlike snout.

**sea apple:** The sea apple has a red and purple body and is often used in aquariums because it is so colorful.

**sea cucumbers:** This animal crawls along the bottom of the sea, sucking up sediment as it moves along.

**sea pen**: The slender sea pen grows on the bottom of sheltered sea lochs near Scotland and Norway. They resemble a feather in appearance.

sea slug: The bright color and bad taste of the Chromodorid sea slug protects it from predators.

**seaweed**: Seaweed is used for food, cosmetics, and medicine, fertilizer, and even in beer!



**shark**: The whale shark is the largest fish in the world. Its mouth is so big, a human could fit inside. Luckily, it only eats plankton and small fish.

**vampire squids**: These squids live at the bottom of the ocean and have light organs on the tips of their arms.

white zoanthid: White zoanthids love to cover rocks, wrecks, and even worm tubes.



#### **Glossary:**



**whales**: The blue whale is probably the biggest animal that has ever lived. Its call is louder than the sound a jet airplane makes when it takes off! (It is not a fish.)