

Deep sea creature

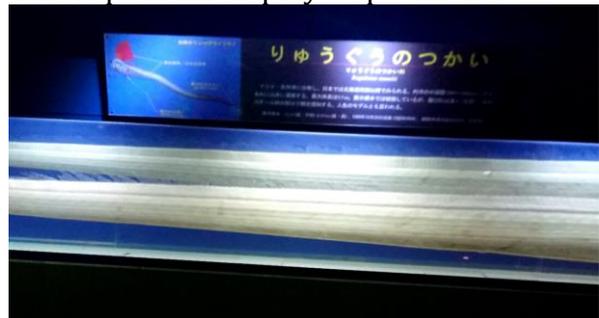
Deep sea is a dark cold world. The reason is that sunlight can't penetrate. Normal creatures don't live there because water pressure is very strong. However, deep sea fish evolution for don't lose hard environment. It is very interesting.

Making specimen is very hard work. The hardest work is using dangerous chemicals to melt fingerprints.



Oarfish

This picture is an Oarfish. This fish is thin and slender. It is the longest bony fish. The total length is about 3 meters and it is at most 11 meters. This fish eats plankton. It does not herd together. The ecology of Oarfish has not been investigated in detail. This Aquarium display 3 specimens.



This section of the Marine Science Museum English floor plan was made by member's names

Hiroki Yamaguchi
Yuto Hamasaki
Satoru Tsuji
Kaito Suzuki
Shogo Hara
Shun Ogino

Atlantic Football fish ecology
Male football fish are female parasites.

Atlantic Football fish lure the medium sized deep fishes hunt.



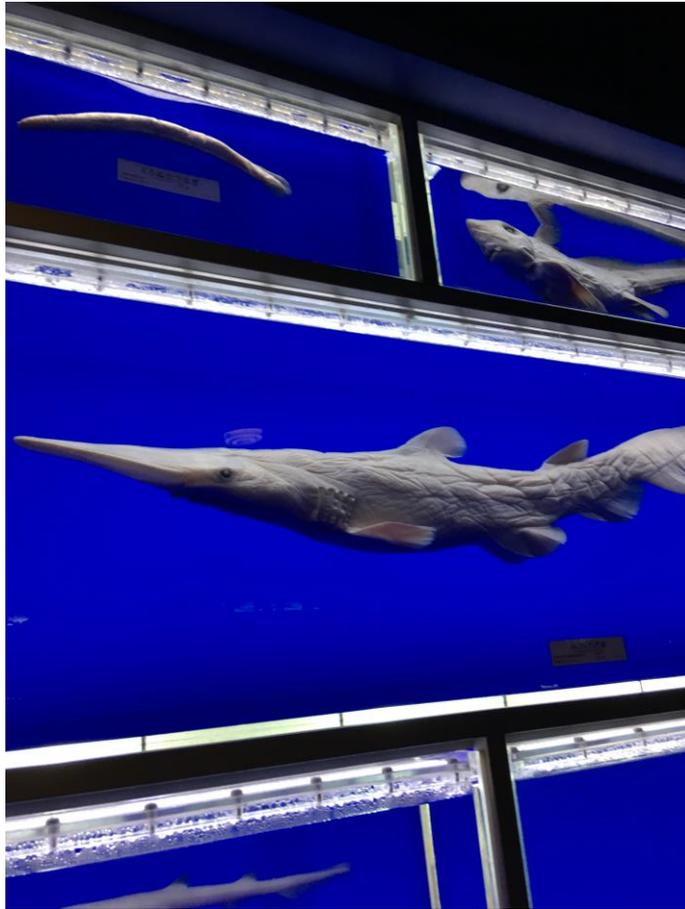
Friiled shark is a living fossil. It prospered primarily in the Paleozoic ere.

Friiled sharks have big liver. Friiled shark don't have swim bladder. But friiled sharks use liver instead of swim bladder.

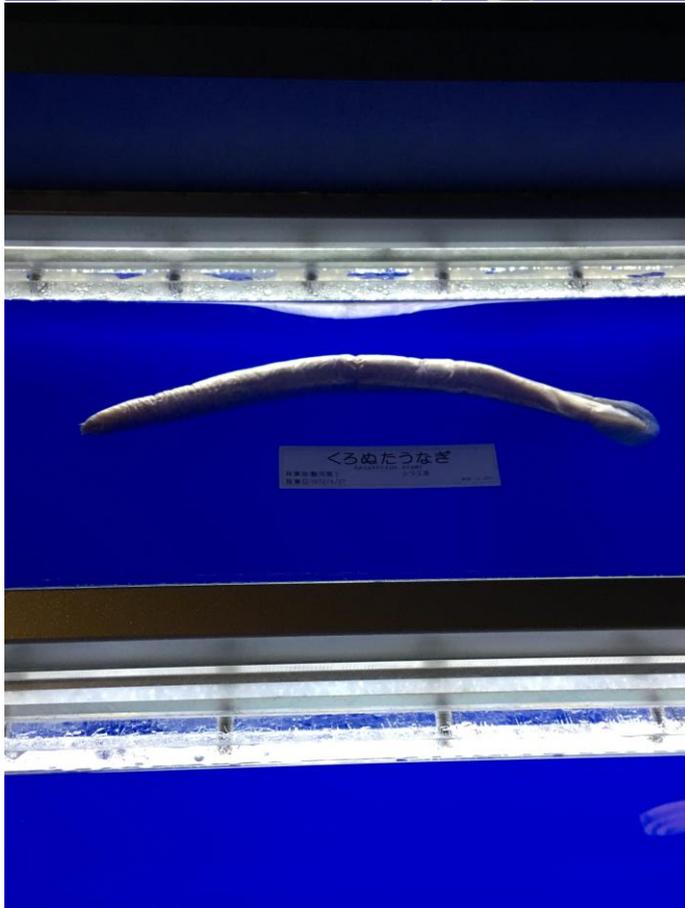
The fetus grows up in the parent's womb.

Female Friiled sharks are bigger than males.





Goblin shark is living fossil to. Japanese call "Mitsukurizame" or "Tenguzame". This sharks first discovery in Japan. Long nose is sensor for look for food. Goblin shark is famous for extend jaw.



Hagfish is eel like fish. Other called "slime eels"
Hagfish is protect self for use slime.
They don't have eye, jaw, and spine.

Website names and URLs where you researched some information

東海大学海洋科学博物館

[http://www.umi.muse-tokai.jp/#googtrans\(en|ja\)](http://www.umi.muse-tokai.jp/#googtrans(en|ja))