Book of the Dead

Below is a museum and memorial to all those species that have fallen in the name of survival of the fittest. They are sorted by the round of their extinction, with the most recently extinct at the top. It also lists the time periods and significant events. Here is some fitting music to accompany your reading:
https://m.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLDiGQKA42GU2Ph71ZIirtDEwPS7LLa5Ak

ATROXIAN
(0my - 50my)
Stages

- Medusan: 0my - 3.3my (R.0 - R.10)
- Cartiligian: 3.3my - 6my (R.11 - R.18)
- Tyrannidean: 6my - 13.3my (R.19 - R. 40)
- Gnathian: 13.3my - 21.3my (R.41 - R.64)
- Fressian: 21.3my - 29my (R.65 - R.87)
- Cinisian: 29my - 32.7my (R.88 - R.98)
- Novaglacian: 32.7my - 41.7my (R.99 - R.125)
- Untrustolithic: 41.7my - 46my (R.126 - R.138)
- Gammavian: 46my - 50my (R.139 - R.149)

Events

- 48.7my - 50my (R.146 - R.149): A flood basalt eruption in the southeastern Uteenessa causes an anoxic event that wipes out 41% of species.
- 46my (R.139): A gamma ray burst causes the Gammavian Extinction, ending a quarter of all species.
- 41.7my (R.126): Seafloor spreading along the Gaia Ocean ridge increases, and volcanic activity heats up the planet. There are no polar climates. Several species are forced into extinction.
- 29my - 32.7my (R.88 - R.98) The Cinisian Flood Basalt event plays havoc with the climate, leading to several extinctions. Eventually, it stops and the worst of the carbon dioxide is absorbed. Polar climates reappear.
- 19my (R.57): An outbreak of Jellyfishmon's Disease decimates shallow sea populations.
- 18my (R.54) - 19my (R.57): The Gnathian Ice Age occurs.
- 10my (R.30): Tyrannidean Anoxic Event causes several extinctions.

R.148

Acidasomus asquama
Status: NT
Temporal Range: R.140 - Present (Gammavian Stage of the Atroxian)
Habitat: Lower Ocean

Distribution: Cosmopolitan
Niche: Benthic Filter-Feeder
Size: 6.5cm (length)
Nutritional Worth:
Predecessor: Pneumachasminia civita
Classification: Veroininae (sf), Kapnostidae (f), Polybranchomorpha (o), Eocardea (c), Bilateria (p)
Perception: Has an accurate sense of smell over 10s of metres.
Latest Mutations: Lose Scales
Info: With silica spines covering its body similar to an Earth urchin, it has no need for its scales, which it has lost. It is a invicible wanderer of the abyssal plain, filtering passing food.
Intelligence / Behaviour: Processes information and responds based on fixed behaviours. It knows to eat and avoid being harmed.
External Features: It has a cylindrical body with grey pigmentation covered in siliceous spicules. A thin skin layer dotted with olfactory receptors covers the body. It has a mouth.
Internal Features: Each cell has osmolytes. Four gill slits, containing gill rakers, sit each side of the head along with gill frills. Muscles on each side are attached to the body wall and the cartilage vertebrae. The gastrointestinal tract from the mouth, starting with the pharynx, stomach with digestive juices followed by intestines leading to the anus. A brain encased in the head connects to two nerve cords which branch into a network of nerves. It hosts both male and female gonads. The hemacoel cavity, open circulatory system has violet blood containing hemerythrin and anti-freeze proteins but there are blood vessels pumping to muscles only a dorsal vessel pumps blood to the head. Protonephridia, connected to hemacoel, expels waste through pores.
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Aspinatestus neontentaculus
Status: NT
Temporal Range: R.140 - Present (Untrustolithic)
Habitat: Lower Ocean, 500 - 800m
Distribution: Cosmopolitan
Niche: Pelagic Filter-Feeder
Size: 15cm (length)
Nutritional Worth:
Predecessor: Parateuthis piersonii
Classification: Aspinatestusinae (sf), Zestoskulusidae (f), Cylindrostraca (o), Eocardea (c), Bilateria (p)
Perception: Can hear noises within 10 metres, can smell odours within 10 metres, has upwards blurry binocular vision and blurry forwards vision.
Latest Mutations: Lose Vertebrae, Better Eyes, Bioluminescence on Tentacles
Info: This predator slowly moves through the deep, capturing unsuspecting little animals with its tentacles. It has true eyes, better to see the glimmers of bioluminescence with and it has its own bioluminescence on its tentacles now, which can be used to signal or entice prey. The eyes are large, which helps them pick up scant light in the twilight zone. Also, with the external support of a calcium carbonate shell, it has lost its vertebrae.
Intelligence / Behaviour: Processes information and responds based on fixed behaviours. It

knows to eat and avoid being harmed.
External Features: It has a cylindrical body covered by a straight calcite shell excreted by the mantle. Underneath, is a thin skin layer protected by rhomboidal, ganoid scales. A mouth containing small, keratin teeth, four tentacles with mechanoreceptors villi and nostrils sit on the head. Two large eyes face upwards whilst a large eye faces forwards. A hyponome is found on the rear.
Internal Features: Each cell has and osmolytes. Four gill slits sit each side of head as well as gill frills. Thalakelphix toxin is produced and secreted from tentacles. Muscles lining each side are attached to the body wall and the cartilage vertebrae. The gastrointestinal tract from the mouth starts with a pharynx, then has a stomach with digestive juices followed by intestines leading to the anus. A brain encased in the head connects to two nerve cords which branch into a network of nerves. It hosts both male and female gonads. The hemacoel cavity, open circulatory system has violet blood containing hemerythrin and anti-freeze proteins but there are blood vessels pumping to muscles only a dorsal vessel pumps blood to the head. The shell contains a phragmocone. Protonephridia, connected to hemacoel, expels waste through pores.
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Barmostoma circulus
Status: NT
Temporal Range: R.140 - Present (Gammavian Stage of the Atroxian)
Habitat: Temperate Shallows, Temperate Upper Ocean
Distribution: Southern Hemisphere
Niche: Predator
Size: 14cm (length)
Nutritional Worth:
Predecessor: Stellingus coetus
Classification: Barmostominae (sf), Thanostomidae (f), Mastoidura (so), Ouriformes ©, Bilateria (p)
Perception: Blurry vision with no depth perception on either side, can use electroreception up to ten metres away, can smell odours up to ten metres away.
Latest Mutations: Omnivorous = 3, Closed Circulatory System = 6, Genders = 2, Strong Tendrils = 5
Info: The larger predators have recently gone extinct, leaving a gap for a new type of predator to take over. This is one of the contestants, arisen from a rare Thanostomid survivor. It has a closed circulatory system strategically driven by small hearts which has given it a better stamina, especially as size increases. When chasing prey, it has a better chance of catching prey as tendrils around the mouth extend its reach and can grab fleeing prey. However, it has smaller gill pores rather than gills.
Anatomy: It has a mostly cylindrical body tapering to a whip-like tail with two sharp, poisonous spines and a ribbon of skin along the top and underside of the body. The skin has blue pigmentation. Electroreceptors make a line down each flank and just behind the front on each side are three gill pores. On each side of the head is an eye and the cartilage jaw contains two venomous fangs surrounded by conical teeth with sharp cusps. Strong jaw muscles power the jaw. Short but sturdy tendrils ring the mouth and these contain odour receptors.

The cartilage jaw is not connected to the cartilage backbone, which protects the two nerve cords as they branch out from the brain into a network of nerves. A duct from the mouth leads into a simple stomach that is positioned slightly deeper in the body. In the center of the body is a swim bladder. Blood vessels carry blood neatly around the body, pumped by a series of small hearts.
Behaviour: This species is capable of processing information gathered from sense receptors and using that to form a picture of its surroundings. It can then respond to stimuli. When mating, which they only do in Late Spring, they will return to the shallows.
Discoverer: Springblooms

Chelaeus chelaeus
Status: LC
Temporal Range: R.140 - Present (Gammavian Stage of the Atroxian)
Habitat: Lower Ocean, 1500 - 3000m
Distribution: Cosmopolitan
Niche: Benthic Filter-Feeder
Size: 3cm (length)
Nutritional Worth:
Predecessor: Chelaeus altumis
Classification: Schedocavourinae (sf), Squickidae (f), Tunicaphora (o), Violamata (c), Bilateria (p)
Perception: Can sense chemicals within 10s of metres and has blurry vision without depth perception above
Latest Mutations: Jointed Legs, Lose Teeth, Bigger
Info: This animal crawls across the abyssal plain at depths of between 1,500m and 3,000m. It has jointed legs, which have evolved for the second time in the Chelaeus genus, to ease its movement across the floor. A lack of teeth improve filtering ability.
Intelligence / Behaviour: Processes information and responds based on fixed behaviours. It knows to eat and avoid being harmed.
External Features: It has a cylindrical body with yellow pigmentation covered almost completely by a partial smooth chitin exoskeleton on upper half and a ventral fleshy membrane. Underneath the exoskeleton is has a thin skin layer. A toothless mouth, chemoreceptors and a single forwards facing pinhole eye are on the head. Three pairs of jointed, chitin-sheathed legs protrude from the side of the body and a fourth pair of shorter, thinner legs - chelae - exist at the front.
Internal Features: Each cell contains lysozymes in addition to enzymes and osmolytes. Three gill slits sit each side of head. Muscles down each side of the body are attached to the body wall. The gastrointestinal tract from mouth has a stomach with digestive juices followed by intestines leading to the anus. The brain encased in the head connects to two nerve cords which branch into a network of nerves, with a notochord running alongside. It has male gonads and female gonads in their corresponding sexes. The hemacoel cavity, open circulatory system has violet blood containing hemerythrin and anti-freeze proteins. Protonephridia, connected to hemacoel, expels waste through pores.
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Chelaeus edentulae
Status: LC
Temporal Range: R.140 - Present (Gammavian Stage of the Atroxian)
Habitat: Lower Ocean, 500 - 1500m
Distribution: Cosmopolitan
Niche: Benthic Filter-Feeder
Size: 2.5cm (length)
Nutritional Worth:
Predecessor: Chelaeus articulus
Classification: Schedocavourinae (sf), Squickidae (f), Tunicaphora (o), Violamata (c), Bilateria (p)
Perception: Can sense chemicals within 10s of metres and has blurry vision without depth perception above
Latest Mutations: Bigger
Info: This animal crawls across the ocean bottom at depths of between 500m and 1,500m. It has jointed legs to ease its movement across the floor. A lack of teeth improve filtering ability.
Intelligence / Behaviour: Processes information and responds based on fixed behaviours. It knows to eat and avoid being harmed.
External Features: It has a cylindrical body with yellow pigmentation covered almost completely by a partial smooth chitin exoskeleton on upper half and a ventral fleshy membrane. Underneath the exoskeleton is has a thin skin layer. A toothless mouth, chemoreceptors and a single forwards facing pinhole eye are on the head. Three pairs of jointed, chitin-sheathed legs protrude from the side of the body and a fourth pair of shorter, thinner legs - chelae - exist at the front.
Internal Features: Each cell contains lysozymes in addition to enzymes and osmolytes. Three gill slits sit each side of head. Muscles down each side of the body are attached to the body wall. The gastrointestinal tract from mouth has a stomach with digestive juices followed by intestines leading to the anus. The brain encased in the head connects to two nerve cords which branch into a network of nerves, with a notochord running alongside. It has male gonads and female gonads in their corresponding sexes. The hemacoel cavity, open circulatory system has violet blood containing hemerythrin and anti-freeze proteins. Protonephridia, connected to hemacoel, expels waste through pores.
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Edentulae nihilus
Status: LC
Temporal Range: R.145 - Present (Gammavian Stage of the Atroxian)
Habitat: Tropical Shallows, Temperate Shallows, Tropical Upper Ocean, Temperate Upper Ocean
Distribution: Cosmopolitan
Niche: Pelagic Filter-Feeder
Size: 11.5cm (length)
Nutritional Worth: (11.3 x 11.5 =) 130NP
Predecessor: Edentulae cornum
Classification: Skelechelusinae (sf), Brevicauda (so), Caudomorphii (c), Perception: Can

detect the presence of light above, can use electroreception up to ten metres away, can smell odours up to ten metres away.
Latest Mutations: Gill Rakers
Info: Edentulae cornum spends most of its time at depths of between 200 - 500m, in the twilight zone of the ocean. They only wander into shallower water at night. Large swarms congregate together when feeding. This Edentulae has a horn made of keratin, much like a rhino, on the face and at the rear. It can stab at predators with the front horn, and the back somewhat deters predators from attacking from behind. The front horn is slightly wider and flatter and can be used to scrape algae. It is a common filter-feeder in the middle of the ocean.
Intelligence / Behaviour: Processes information and responds based on fixed behaviours. It knows to eat and avoid being harmed. They stay in the dark and congregate when hungry. They have a unique bioluminescent flash pattern when ready to reproduce.
External Features: It has a tapering body with black pigmentation with oval pectoral ray-fins, a hump and two spines on the tail. It has a thin skin layer, containing a line of electroreceptors on flank and blue autogenic photophores dotting the body. A mouth, olfactory receptors and two forward facing cup eyes are on the face. A blue bioluminescent bulb on a rod protrudes from the chin. There is a keratin horn on the front and back, the front one flatter and wider.
Internal Features: Migmachordatix toxin is produced and secreted into the spines. Three gill slits sit each side of head, containing gill rakers. A network of vascular blood vessels circulates red blood containing hemoglobin. The muscles on each side are attached between the body wall and cartilage vertebrae. The mouth is supported by a cartilage jaw. The gastrointestinal tract from the mouth has a stomach with digestive juices followed by intestines leading to the anus. A brain encased in the head connects to two nerve cords which branch into a network of nerves. There is an oil-filled swim bladder in middle. It hosts both male and female gonads. Protonephridia, connected to hemacoel, expels waste through pores.
Discoverer: BlackInk

Elinopterus biggus
Status: NT
Temporal Range: R.140 - Present (Gammavian Stage of the Atroxian)
Habitat: Lower Ocean, 500 - 1500m
Distribution: Cosmopolitan
Niche: Predator
Size: 13.5cm (length)
Nutritional Worth:
Predecessor: Elinopterus carelli
Classification: Codowecoiinae (sf), Codowecoiidae (f), Probocephala (o), Cylindrea (c), Bilateria (p)
Perception: Has blurry binocular vision at the front and blurry vision at the side with no depth perception, can detect chemicals over 10 metres.
Latest Mutations: Bigger
Info: Elinopterus biggus is one of the top deep ocean predators and the largest Probocephalan up to this point. It looks a lot like a worm from Earth except with a sharp beak

on the front. The generally move through the water with gentle thrusting by its tail fins, endlessly searching the void for prey. When it spots prey, it can dart very quickly towards it with a burst from its hyponome and impale it.
Intelligence / Behaviour: Processes information and responds based on fixed behaviours. It knows to eat and avoid being harmed.
External Features: It has a cylindrical body with blue pigmentation and a proboscis. It has a thin skin layer. A sharp, keratin beak forms over the mouth and there are chemoreceptors on the proboscis. It has two pinhole eyes on the front of head and one also on each side. It ends in a fan-tail, above the hyponome at the rear.
Internal Features: Each cell contains lysozymes in addition to enzymes and osmolytes. Hydrostatic muscles surround the coelom. A network of vascular blood vessels circulates blue blood containing hemocyanin and anti-freeze proteins. The gastrointestinal tract from the mouth has a stomach with digestive juices followed by intestines leading to the anus. A brain encased in the head connects to two nerve cords which branch into a network of nerves. An oily swim bladder sits in the middle, not connected to the gut. It hosts both male and female gonads. The coelom in the middle contains a bitter fluid. Protonephridia, connected to hemacoel, expels waste through pores.
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Elinopterus robotrannicrexii
Status: CR
Temporal Range: R.140 - Present (Gammavian Stage of the Atroxian)
Habitat: Lower Ocean
Distribution: Cosmopolitan
Niche: Predator
Size: 9cm (length)
Nutritional Worth:
Predecessor: Elinopterus carelli
Classification: Codowecoiinae (sf), Codowecoiidae (f), Aquamusculida (o), Probocephala (c)
Perception: Has blurry binocular vision at the front and blurry vision at the side with no depth perception, can detect chemicals over 10 metres.
Latest Mutations: Better Eyes = 3, More Fins = 3, Larger Teeth = 3
Info: This Elinopterus is nearly identical to the last, except for a slightly different shape of caudal fin, being much straighter-edged and less rounded. It occupies the same niche as before; deep ocean predator of soft-bodied organisms.
Anatomy: It has a cylindrical body with a proboscis. The skin has blue pigmentation. There are two pinhole eyes at the front of the head also one on each side. A sharp keratin beak protrudes from the mouth at the end of the proboscis, which is also dotted with chemoreceptors. At the rear end is a fluke-like fan-tail and below it is a hyponome.

There are two nerve cords coming from the brain which branch out into a network of nerves. A duct from the mouth leads into a simple stomach. Hydrostatic muscles surrounding a coelom create a hydrostatic skeleton. In the center of the body is an oily swim bladder and a pool of bitter liquid. Blood vessels pump blood neatly around the body, which contains anti-freeze proteins. The body tolerates brackish and freshwater salinities.
Behaviour: This species is capable of processing information gathered from sense receptors

and using that to form a picture of its surroundings. It can then respond to stimuli.
Discoverer: Robotrannicrexii

Exoteraskulus superbus
Status: LC
Temporaral Range: R.140 - Present (Untrustolithic)
Habitat: Lower Ocean, 500 - 1500m
Distribution: Cosmopolitan
Niche: Predator
Size: 6cm (length)
Nutritional Worth: (65.5/10 X 6 =) 39.3NP
Predecessor: Syntenaestra torquemus
Classification: Synestraenterinae (sf), Codowecoiidae (f), Probocephala (o), Cylindrea (c), Bilateria (p)
Latest Mutations: Better Eyes, Bioluminescence
Info: The signature of this deep ocean predatory worm is the glow of its external gills, presumably to draw prey in. It has true eyes to perceive bioluminescence better.
Intelligence / Behaviour: Processes information and responds based on fixed behaviours. It knows to eat and avoid being harmed.
External Features: It has a cylindrical body with blue pigmentation and a proboscis. It has a thin skin layer. A sharp, keratin beak forms over the mouth and there are chemoreceptors on the proboscis. It has two eyes on the front of head and one also on each side, with olfactory receptors on the proboscis. It ends in a fan-tail, above the hyponome at the rear.
Internal Features: Each cell contains lysozymes in addition to enzymes and osmolytes. It has external, bioluminescent gill frills. Hydrostatic muscles surround the coelom. A network of vascular blood vessels circulates blue blood containing hemocyanin and anti-freeze proteins. The gastrointestinal tract from the mouth has a stomach with digestive juices followed by coiled intestines leading to the anus. A brain encased in the head connects to two nerve cords which branch into a network of nerves. An oily swim bladder sits in the middle, not connected to the gut. It hosts both male and female gonads. The coelom in the middle contains a bitter fluid. Protonephridia, connected to hemacoel, expels waste through pores.
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Gyrocephalus marespherus
Status: LC
Temporal Range: R.145 - Present (Gammavian Stage of the Atroxian)
Habitat: Temperate Upper Ocean
Distribution: Southern Hemisphere, 200 - 500m
Niche: Carnivore
Size: 9.1cm (length)
Nutritional Worth: (8.1 x 9.1 =) 74NP
Predecessor: Dolophonaskulus koopersi
Classification: Gyrocephalusinae (sf), Gyrocephalusidae (f), Tunicaphora (o), Violymphia (c)
Perception: Has blurry vision without depth perception above and can detect chemicals up to 10 metres away.

Latest Mutations: Swim Bladder, Round
Info: One of the strange fauna that occupies the mostly dark depths of the twilight zone below 200m is Gyrocephalus, a close relative of Dolophonaskulus. It hangs motionless in the water, luring in prey much like an anglerfish.
Intelligence / Behaviour: Processes information and responds based on fixed behaviours. It knows to eat and avoid being harmed. It keeps to darkness and tries to remain stationary.
External Features: It has a round body, except for the wide mouth, with sandy-brown pigmentation and dorsal and ventral fleshy membranes and two pectoral ray-fins under the body. It has a thin skin layer. A mouth with very sharp teeth, chemoreceptors and one upwards facing pinhole eye are on the head. A blue bacteriogenic bioluminescent lure protrudes from face.
Internal Features: Each cell contains lysozymes in addition to enzymes. Three gill slits sit each side of head. Muscles on each side are attached to the body wall. A wide cartilage jaw with air spaces supports the mouth. The gastrointestinal tract from the mouth has a stomach with digestive juices followed by intestines leading to the anus. A brain encased in the head connects to two nerve cords which branch into a network of nerves, with a notochord running alongside. It hosts both male and female gonads. There is a swim bladder in middle, not connected to gut. The hemacoel cavity, open circulatory system has violet blood containing hemerythrin and anti-freeze proteins. Protonephridia connected to hemacoel, expels waste through pores.
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Lampsichelus bathyus
Status: LC
Temporal Range: R.140 - Present (Gammavian Stage of the Atroxian)
Habitat: Lower Ocean, 1500 - 3000m
Distribution: Cosmopolitan
Niche: Carnivorous Filter-Feeder
Size: 11.5cm (length)
Nutritional Worth:
Predecessor: Lampsichelus paladarus
Classification: Skelechelusidae (f), Brevicauda (so), Caudomorphii (c), Bilateria (p)
Perception: Can smell odours within 10 metres, can sense the direction of light, can sense electrical signals within 10 metres.
Latest Mutations: Lose Teeth
Info: Cruising through the abyss at depths below 1500m, this pelagic filter feeder sustains itself mostly off of the meat that drifts down from animals at the surface. It simply swims forward with its now toothless mouth, and engulfs particle-rich water. It's not quite as effective as the smaller filter-feeders like Masticephalus, but they crucially cannot digest meat.
Intelligence / Behaviour: Processes information and responds based on fixed behaviours. It knows to eat and avoid being harmed.
External Features: It has a tapering body and black pigmentation with oval pectoral ray-fins, a hump and two spines on the tail. It has a thin skin layer, a line of electroreceptors on the flank and blue autogenic photophores across the whole body. A mouth, olfactory receptors and two forward facing cup eyes are on the face. A blue bioluminescent bulb on a rod

protrudes from the chin.
Internal Features: Each cell has osmolytes. Migmachordatix toxin is produced and secreted into the spines. Three gill slits sit each side of head. Muscles are along each side of the body and attached to the body wall and the cartilage vertebrae. The mouth is supported by a cartilage jaw. The gastrointestinal tract from the mouth has a stomach with digestive juices followed by intestines leading to the anus. A brain encased in the head connects to two nerve cords which branch into a network of nerves. An oil-filled swim bladder sits in the middle. It hosts male and female gonads. The hemacoel cavity, open circulatory system has red blood containing hemoglobin. Protonephridia, connected to hemacoel, expels waste through pores.
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Lampsichelus edentulae
Status: LC
Temporal Range: R.140 - Present (Gammavian Stage of the Atroxian)
Habitat: Lower Ocean, 500 - 1500m
Distribution: Cosmopolitan
Niche: Carnivorous Filter-Feeder
Size: 11.5cm (length)
Nutritional Worth:
Predecessor: Lampsichelus hippocratesii
Classification: Skelechelusidae (f), Brevicauda (so), Caudomorphii (c), Bilateria (p)
Perception: Can smell odours within 10 metres, can sense the direction of light, can sense electrical signals within 10 metres.
Latest Mutations: Lose Teeth
Info: Cruising through the twilight zone or the abyss at depths below 500m, this pelagic filter feeder sustains itself mostly off of the meat that drifts down from animals at the surface. It simply swims forward with its now toothless mouth, and engulfs particle-rich water. It's not quite as effective as the smaller filter-feeders like Masticephalus, but they crucially cannot digest meat.
Intelligence / Behaviour: Processes information and responds based on fixed behaviours. It knows to eat and avoid being harmed.
External Features: It has a tapering body and black pigmentation with oval pectoral ray-fins, a hump and two spines on the tail. It has a thin skin layer, a line of electroreceptors on the flank and blue autogenic photophores across the whole body. A mouth, olfactory receptors and two forward facing cup eyes are on the face. A blue bioluminescent bulb on a rod protrudes from the chin.
Internal Features: Each cell has osmolytes. Migmachordatix toxin is produced and secreted into the spines. Three gill slits sit each side of head. Muscles are along each side of the body and attached to the body wall and the cartilage vertebrae. The mouth is supported by a cartilage jaw. The gastrointestinal tract from the mouth has a stomach with digestive juices followed by intestines leading to the anus. A brain encased in the head connects to two nerve cords which branch into a network of nerves. An oil-filled swim bladder sits in the middle. It hosts male and female gonads. The hemacoel cavity, open circulatory system has red blood containing hemoglobin and phagocytes. Protonephridia, connected to hemacoel, expels waste through pores.

Discoverer: StealthStyle

Masticephalus szcylaki
Status: LC
Temporal Range: R.140 - Present (Gammavian Stage of the Atroxian)
Habitat: Lower Ocean, 1500 - 3000m
Distribution: Cosmopolitan
Niche: Pelagic Filter-Feeder
Size: 2.3cm (length)
Predecessor: Masticephalus multiminimacrura
Classification: Pictolexipotusine (sf), Squickidae (f), Tunicaphora (o), Cylindrea (c), Bilateria (p)
Perception: Can sense chemicals from 10s of metres away, has acute chemical sensing, and has blurry eyesight in one direction with no depth perception.
Latest Mutations: Improved chemoreception, Keep In Touch
Info: In the lower depths of the ocean, this Masticephalus species drifts on its umbrella and filters marine snow into its mouth with tendrils. They keep in touch with each other chemically, so as to be able to find a mate easier.
Intelligence / Behaviour: Processes information and responds based on fixed behaviours. It knows to eat and avoid being harmed. They remain fairly close to each other.
External Features: It has cylindrical body but with an umbrella-shaped top with yellow pigmentation and four fleshy membranes, each lined with thousands of cillia. It has a thin skin layer. A mouth contains small teeth with chemoreceptors around mouth and on surrounding tendrils, with a single pinhole eye.
Internal Features: Each cell contains lysozymes in addition to enzymes. Six gill slits line each side of the head. Muscles run down each side of the body. The gastrointestinal tract from the mouth has a stomach with digestive juices followed by intestines leading to the anus. A brain encased in head connects to one nerve cord which branches into a network of nerves, with a notochord running alongside. It hosts male and female gonads. The hemacoel cavity, open circulatory system has violet blood containing hemerythrin and anti-freeze proteins. Protonephridia, connected to hemacoel, expels waste through pores.
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Masticephalus yorkei
Status: LC
Temporal Range: R.140 - Present (Gammavian Stage of the Atroxian)
Habitat: Lower Ocean (500 - 1500m)
Distribution: Cosmopolitan
Niche: Pelagic Filter-Feeder
Size: 2.3cm (length)
Nutritional Worth:
Predecessor: Masticephalus scintillamus
Classification: Pictolexipotusine (sf), Squickidae (f), Tunicaphora (o), Cylindrea (c), Bilateria (p)
Perception: Can sense chemicals from 10s of metres away, and can has blurry eyesight in one direction with no depth perception.

Latest Mutations: Improve Chemoreceptors, Stay Together
Info: In the dark, these Masticephalus are reliant on their chemoreception to find food, which can now detect chemicals up to tens of metres away. They are also stay fairly close together, keeping in touch via their bioluminescent section at the bottom of the body.
Intelligence / Behaviour: Processes information and responds based on fixed behaviours. It knows to eat and avoid being harmed. They stay close to other members of the species.
External Features: It has a cylindrical body but with an umbrella-shaped top, containing yellow pigmentation and four fleshy membranes, each lined with thousands of cillia. Blue autogenic photophores dot the bottom part of the body. It has a thin skin layer . A mouth contains small teeth with chemoreceptors around the mouth. It has tendrils and a single pinhole eye on the head.
Internal Features: Each cell contains lysozymes in addition to enzymes and osmolytes. Six gill slits sit each side of head. Muscles line each side of the body. The gastrointestinal tract from the mouth has a stomach with digestive juices followed by intestines leading to the anus. A brain encased in the head connects to one nerve cord which branches into a network of nerves, a notochord running alongside. Male gonads are found only in males and female gonads only in females. The hemacoel cavity, open circulatory system has violet blood containing hemerythrin and anti-freeze proteins. Protonephridia, connected to hemacoel, expels waste through pores.
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Neothalakelphus aspinus
Status: LC
Temporal Range: R.140 - Present (Untrustolithic)
Habitat: Lower Ocean, 500 - 800m
Distribution: Cosmopolitan
Niche: Pelagic Filter-Feeder
Size: 8.5cm (length)
Nutritional Worth:
Predecessor: Thalakelphus narefaciemis
Classification: Zestoskulusinae (sf), Kapnostidae (f), Protocorda (o), Cylindrea (c), Bilateria (p)
Perception: Can hear noises within 10 metres, can smell odours within 10 metres, has upwards blurry binocular vision and blurry forwards vision.
Latest Mutations: Lose Vertebrae
Info: This ancestral animal continues to plough through the deep ocean, collecting food with its tentacles. Also, with the external support of a calcium carbonate shell, it has lost its vertebrae.
Intelligence / Behaviour: Processes information and responds based on fixed behaviours. It knows to eat and avoid being harmed.
External Features: It has a cylindrical body covered by a straight calcite shell excreted by the mantle. Underneath, is a thin skin layer protected by rhomboidal, ganoid scales. A mouth surrounded by four tentacles with mechanoreceptors villi and nostrils sit on the head. Two large pinhole eyes face upwards whilst a large eye faces forwards. A hyponome is found on the rear.
Internal Features: Each cell has and osmolytes. Four gill slits sit each side of head as well as

gill frills. Thalakelphix toxin is produced and secreted from tentacles. Muscles lining each side are attached to the body wall. The gastrointestinal tract from the mouth starts with a pharynx, then has a stomach with digestive juices followed by intestines leading to the anus. A brain encased in the head connects to two nerve cords which branch into a network of nerves. It hosts both male and female gonads. The hemacoel cavity, open circulatory system has violet blood containing hemerythrin and anti-freeze proteins but there are blood vessels pumping to muscles only a dorsal vessel pumps blood to the head. The shell contains a phragmocone. Protonephridia, connected to hemacoel, expels waste through pores.
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Paralectrophorous electricus
Status: CR
Temporal Range: R.140 - Present (Gammavian Stage of the Atroxian)
Habitat: Temperate Shallows, Temperate Upper Ocean
Distribution: Northern Hemisphere
Niche: Predator
Size: 20cm (length)
Nutritional Worth:
Predecessor: Soundwavia vorei
Classification: Soundwavinae (sf), Thanostomidae (f), Flagracauda (so), Caudomorphii (c)
Perception: Blurry vision with no depth perception on either side, can use electroreception up to tens of metres away.
Latest Mutations: No Cannibalism = 4, Genders = 6, Better Electroreception = 6
Info: In case of stunningly similar convergent evolution, Paralectrophorous evolved soon after its relative, Sanelectrophorus, disappeared occupying almost exactly the same niche and with the same electrical organs that allow it to give small shocks to other animals and to have a greater awareness of its environment. It is not clear why this happened but they have been proven to be different genera based on small differences like in the brain - Paralectrophorous has more neurons than its relatives. Amazingly, it also has another similarity - genders. Unlike its slightly earlier cousin, Paralectrophorous can switch between male and female at will. Unfortunately, since the Gammavian Extinction, there just isn't enough food to sustain an adult Paralectrophorous.
Anatomy: It has a mostly cylindrical body tapering to a whip-like tail with two sharp, poisonous spines. It has two triangular pectoral ray fins and a dorsal fin. The skin has blue pigmentation. Electroreceptors make a line down each flank and just behind the front on each side are three gill slits. On each side of the head is a pinhole eye and the cartilage jaw contains two venomous fangs surrounded by simpler teeth.

The cartilage jaw is not connected to the cartilage backbone, which protects the two nerve cords as they branch out from the brain into a network of nerves. A duct from the mouth leads into a simple stomach. In the center of the body is a swim bladder, connected to the gut. The main electric organ stretches across the ventral portion of the body, mirrored by the Hunter's organ at the bottom and the Sach's organ towards the rear; all three contain electrocytes. A large cavity, the hemacoel, dominates the inside of the body, where the blood diffuses into the organs.
Behaviour: This species is capable of processing information gathered from sense receptors

and using that to form a picture of its surroundings. It can then respond to stimuli. They will not eat members of the same species.
Discoverer: Soundwave

Platognathus insidious
Status: LC
Temporal Range: R.140 - Present (Gammavian Stage of the Atroxian)
Habitat: Lower Ocean, 500 - 1500m
Distribution: Cosmopolitan
Niche: Predator
Size: 5.2cm (length)
Nutritional Worth:
Predecessor: Dolophonaskulus rhinocerosai
Classification: Megalognathusinae (sf), Squickidae (f), Tunicaphora (o), Cylindrea (c), Bilateria (p)
Perception: Has clear vision without depth perception above and can detect chemicals up to 10 metres away.
Latest Mutations: Sexes, Eye
Info: The success of this specialised, deep sea ambush hunter is increased by its true eyes, which helps it perceive the glow of bioluminescent prey approaching its trap. Having males and females also increases its evolutionary drive.
Intelligence / Behaviour: Processes information and responds based on fixed behaviours. It knows to eat and avoid being harmed. They only live in the dark and try to keep stationary. They will try to burrow.
External Features: It has a cylindrical body, except for the wide mouth, with sandy-brown pigmentation and with dorsal and ventral fleshy membranes and two pectoral ray-fins under the body. It has a thin skin layer. A mouth with very sharp teeth, chemoreceptors and one upwards facing pinhole eye are on the head. A blue bacteriogenic bioluminescent lure protrudes from face as does a keratin horn and a gland that secretes food-like chemicals.
Internal Features: Each cell contains lysozymes in addition to enzymes. Three gill slits sit each side of the head. Muscles on each side of the body are attached to the body wall. A wide cartilage jaw with air spaces, supports the mouth. The gastrointestinal tract from the mouth has a stomach with digestive juices followed by intestines leading to the anus. The brain encased in the head connects to two nerve cords which branch into a network of nerves, with the notochord running alongside. It hosts male and female gonads in their respective sexes. The hemacoel cavity, open circulatory system has violet blood containing hemerythrin and anti-freeze proteins. Protonephridia, connected to hemacoel, expels waste through pores.
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Pneumachasminia civita
Status: LC
Temporal Range: R.134 - Present (Untrustolithic)
Habitat: Lower Ocean, 500-1500m
Distribution: Cosmopolitan
Niche: Benthic Filter-Feeder

Size: 6.5cm (length)
Nutritional Worth:
Predecessor: Pneumachasminia linibranchius
Classification: Veroininae (sf), Kapnostidae (f), Protocorda (o), Cylindrea (c), Bilateria (p)
Perception: Has an accurate sense of smell over 10s of metres.
Latest Mutations: High Pressure Tolerance, Quite Low Salinity, Move Toward Others of the Species
Info: With this species, Pneumachasminia have now spread to the deep ocean, where they occur in as much abundance as they do in the shallows. These Pneumachasminia are especially adapted to the high pressure and salinity difference. They also cope with the isolation of the deep by keeping together where possible.
Anatomy: They grey, tubular body is covered, with a few exceptional spots, by siliceous spicules, almost like an Earth sea urchin. These spicules are fairly brittle and contain no venom. In the small gaps between the spicules are olfactory receptors, and another gap is also provided for the four gills and the gill frill. Small, densely spaced gill rakers cover the gills slits. Heat-proof scales fill in the gaps. A gut leads from the mouth to the anus, pumped at the throat by a pharynx. The body is nourished by a semi-open circulatory system, where most of it consists of hemacoel chambers around organs - the difference is that the muscles have a capillary webbing. There is also a tiny, box-shaped heart. A small brain sends information along a pair of nerve cords and rung of nerves that serves as a nervous system. The length of the body is supported by cartilage vertebrae. The larvae is much simpler.
Behaviour: This species is capable of processing information gathered from sense receptors and using that to form a picture of its surroundings. It can then respond to stimuli. It also has basic reasoning.
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Schedocavoura edentulae
Status: LC
Temporal Range: R.140 - Present (Gammavian Stage of the Atroxian)
Habitat: Lower Ocean, 3000 - 6000m
Distribution: Cosmopolitan
Niche: Benthic Filter-Feeder
Size: 3cm (length)
Nutritional Worth:
Predecessor: Schedocavoura reevis
Classification: Schedocavourinae (sf), Squickidae (f), Tunicaphora (o), Cylindrea (c), Bilateria (p)
Perception: Can sense chemicals within 10s of metres and has blurry vision without depth perception above
Latest Mutations: Jointed Legs, Lose Teeth, Stay Together
Info: This animal crawls across the abyssal plain at depths of between 3,000m and 6,000m. It has jointed legs, which have evolved for the third time in the Schedocavourine genera, to ease its movement across the floor. A lack of teeth improve filtering ability.
Intelligence / Behaviour: Processes information and responds based on fixed behaviours. It knows to eat and avoid being harmed. They stay together.
External Features: It has a cylindrical body with yellow pigmentation covered almost

completely by a partial smooth chitin exoskeleton on upper half and a ventral fleshy membrane. Underneath the exoskeleton is has a thin skin layer. A toothless mouth, chemoreceptors and a single forwards facing pinhole eye are on the head. Three pairs of jointed, chitin-sheathed legs protrude from the side of the body.
Internal Features: Each cell contains lysozymes in addition to enzymes and osmolytes. Three gill slits sit each side of head. Muscles down each side of the body are attached to the body wall. The gastrointestinal tract from mouth has a stomach with digestive juices followed by intestines leading to the anus. The brain encased in the head connects to two nerve cords which branch into a network of nerves, with a notochord running alongside. It has male gonads and female gonads in their corresponding sexes. The hemacoel cavity, open circulatory system has violet blood containing hemerythrin and anti-freeze proteins. Protonephridia, connected to hemacoel, expels waste through pores.
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Soundwavia vorei
Status: NT
Timespan: R.76 - Present
Habitat: Temperate Shallows, Temperate Upper Ocean
Distribution: Northern Hemisphere
Niche: Predator
Nutritional Value: 132
Size: 19cm (length)
Predecessor: Thanostoma aquaprinceps
Classification: Makouridae, Makouridea, Caudaria
Latest Mutations: Swim Bladder = 4, Increase Size = 3, Flippers = 5
Info: Although it tends to live around shallow seas where prey is larger, this relatively efficient swimmer can also hunt at the surface of the open ocean. It is quicker, more agile and can control its buoyancy, being able to hunt down the most fleeting of prey. It has become the dominant predator in the entire northern hemisphere, driving Thanostoma aquaprinceps into extinction. It requires air at the surface to inflate its swim bladder.
Description: It has a blue, tapering body, lined with electroreceptors and three gills on each side, ending in a long whip-tail complete with venomous spikes. Two large pinhole eyes, that the animal is able to swivel slightly for increased range of sight, sit on the side of the head and it's mouth is full of small teeth, with a pair of venomous fangs embedded in its cartilage jaw. Supported by rays of cartilage, it has a pair of pectoral flippers, as well as a dorsal fin on the back. An open circulatory system bathes the organs in hemacoel, and the body is controlled by ganglia. Down the back are cartilage vertebrae. In the gut, was a primitive stomach with the ability to digest multicellular matter. It has a swim bladder connected to the gut.
Previous Mutations: Extra-Efficient Muscles, Electroreceptors, Open Circulatory System, Whip Tail, Three Gill Slits, Cartilage Vertebrae, Digestive Carnivorous Bacteria, Two Poisonous Spikes on Tail, Dentine Teeth, Venomous Canines, Blue, Pinhole Eyes, Cartilage Jaw
Discoverer: Soundwave

Vermoides bathyus

Status: LC
Temporal Range: R.140 - Present (Gammavian Stage of the Atroxian)
Habitat: Lower Ocean, 500 - 1500m
Distribution: Cosmopolitan
Niche: Sediment Filter-Feeder
Size: 7cm (length)
Nutritional Worth:
Predecessor: Vermoides validus
Classification: Vermoidesinae (sf), Codowecoiidae (f), Probocephala (o), Cylindrea (c), Bilateria (p)
Perception: Blurry vision with no depth perception on either side, binocular blurry vision to the front, can use chemoreception up to ten metres away.
Latest Mutations: High Pressure Osmolytes
Info: The sediment of the deep ocean is peppered with Vermoides bathyus.
Intelligence / Behaviour: Processes information and responds based on fixed behaviours. It knows to eat and avoid being harmed. Ingests sediment to bury itself.
External Features: It has a cylindrical body with blue pigmentation and a proboscis. The thin skin layer is covered in setae. A mouth and chemoreceptors sit on the proboscis. There are two pinhole eyes on the front of the head, as well as one also on each side. There is a hyponome at rear.
Internal Features: Each cell contains lysozymes in addition to enzymes. Hydrostatic muscles surround the hemacoel. A network of vascular blood vessels circulates blue blood containing hemocyanin, bitter fluid and anti-freeze proteins. It is pumped by several small hearts. The gastrointestinal tract from the mouth has a stomach with digestive juices followed by intestines leading to the anus. A brain encased in the head connects to two nerve cords which branch into a network of nerves. It hosts both male and female gonads. Protonephridia, connected to hemacoel, expels waste through pores.
Discoverer: StealthStyle

R.147

Kirkrokinakor kzaxyiyasosay
Status: CR
Temporal Range: R.144 - Present (Gammavian Stage of the Atroxian)
Habitat: Temperate Shallows, Temperate Upper Ocean
Distribution: Southern Hemisphere
Niche: Predator
Size: 12.8cm (length)
Nutritional Worth: (9.9 x 12.8 =) 127NP
Predecessor: Kirkrokinakor zaxkrzi
Classification: Kirkrokinakorinae (sf), Thanostomidae (f), Flagracauda (so), Caudomorphii (c)
Perception: Decent vision with no depth perception on either side.
Latest Mutations: Spatial Awareness = 6, Hearing = 4, Spines = 5
Info: The main visible characteristic of this species is that it has a back lined with thin spikes, made of the same material as the toxic tail spines. They are not toxic, but sharp and the dorsal fin has to be

made higher to accommodate this. This provides some protection from predators, although it's has few; its most useful at protecting the young. It has other adaptions, such as the ability to hear given by the cilia along the flank. This helps it track down moving prey, especially in the shallows. Furthermore, it has amazing spacial awareness, helping it to better launch attacks on its prey.
Intelligence / Behaviour: Processes information and responds based on fixed behaviours. It knows to eat and avoid being harmed. When mating, which they only do in Late Spring, they will return to the shallows.
External Features: It has a tapering body with blue pigmentation, lined with high dorsal and ventral membranes and two spines on a whip-tail. A multitude of thin spines cover all over the dorsal portion of the body. It also has pectoral ray-fins that can be fitted into a groove. The thin skin layer has a line of acoustical cilia on the flank. The mouth is surrounded by odour receptors and contains conical teeth with sharp cusps and fangs. It has two pinhole eyes on the side of the face.
Internal Features: Migmachordatix toxin is produced and secreted into the tail spines. Three gill slits sit each side of head. The muscles on each side are attached between the body wall and the cartilage vertebrae. The mouth is supported by a muscular cartilage jaw. The gastrointestinal tract from the mouth has a stomach with digestive juices followed by intestines leading to the anus. A brain, with an added lobe for spatial awareness, encased in the head connects to two nerve cords which branch into a network of nerves. A swim bladder is in the middle. It hosts both male and female gonads. It has a hemacoel cavity - an open circulatory system - that has red blood containing hemoglobin, although a dorsal vessel pumps blood to the head. Protonephridia collects and expels waste through pores.
Discoverer: Biologicah

R.146

Achmarhynchus aladarii
Status:
Temporal Range: R.140 - Present (Gammavian Stage of the Atroxian)
Habitat: Lower Ocean, 1500 - 3000m
Distribution: Cosmopolitan
Niche: Predator
Size: 7.5cm (length)
Nutritional Worth:
Predecessor: Elinopterus oceanus
Classification: Codowecoiinae (sf), Codowecoiidae (f), Probocephala (o), Cylindrea (c), Bilateria (p)
Perception: Has clear binocular vision at the front and blurry vision at the side with no depth perception, can detect chemicals over 10 metres.
Latest Mutations: Better Eyes, Bigger Eyes, Bigger
Info: Unlike this predecessors, Achmarhynchus has large true eyes, which help it spot the flash of bioluminescence from its prey, although no sunlight can reach this far down. It's also bigger, to help tackle larger prey.
Intelligence / Behaviour: Processes information and responds based on fixed behaviours. It knows to eat and avoid being harmed.
External Features: It has a cylindrical body with blue pigmentation and a proboscis. It has a thin skin layer. A sharp, keratin beak forms over the mouth and there are chemoreceptors on the proboscis. It

has two large eyes on the front of head and one also on each side. It ends in a fan-tail, above the hyponome at the rear.
Internal Features: Each cell contains lysozymes in addition to enzymes and osmolytes. Hydrostatic muscles surround the coelom. A network of vascular blood vessels circulates blue blood containing hemocyanin and anti-freeze proteins. The gastrointestinal tract from the mouth has a stomach with digestive juices followed by intestines leading to the anus. A brain encased in the head connects to two nerve cords which branch into a network of nerves. An oily swim bladder sits in the middle, not connected to the gut. It hosts both male and female gonads. The coelom in the middle contains a bitter fluid. Protonephridia, connected to hemacoel, expels waste through pores.
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Arthraspis avermis
Status:
Temporal Range: R.140 - Present (Gammavian Stage of the Atroxian)
Habitat: Temperate Shallows, Temperate Upper Ocean
Distribution: Southern Hemisphere
Niche: Predator
Size: 9cm (length)
Nutritional Worth:
Predecessor: Periphractax vertobranchium
Classification: Arthraspisinae (sf), Codowecoiidae (f), Probocephala (o), Cylindrea (c), Bilateria (p)
Perception: Has blurry vision without depth perception to the side but binocular blurry vision to the front, and can sense chemicals up to tens of metres away.
Latest Mutations: Segmentation, Lose Hydrostatic Skeleton
Info: The body of Arthraspis is split into three sections; the head, the body, and the tail - each composed of repeating segments. Apart from creating an efficient split between the organs of the body, it also has created visible joints in the chitinous exoskeleton, so Arthraspis is much more flexible than its ancestors. The chitin in these joints is narrower and weaker. With an exoskeleton, there is no need for it to also have a hydrostatic skeleton, which it has now lost, although it has retained some internal muscles that are attached to the exoskeleton. It commonly hunts worms in the temperate ocean in the Southern Hemisphere - but can take other prey if it's the right size - impaling it's victims on its extra long upper rostrum.
Intelligence / Behaviour: Processes information and responds based on fixed behaviours. It knows to eat and avoid being harmed.
External Features: It has a cylindrical body with blue pigmentation, a proboscis, jointed chitin exoskeleton and steering arms made of chitin. Under the exoskeleton is a thin skin layer. There is a sharp, keratin beak with very long upper rostrum over the mouth and chemoreceptors on the proboscis. Two pinhole eyes sit on the front of head, with one also on each side. Spiracles open behind the head. The body ends in a chitinous fan-tail, above a hyponome.
Internal Features: Each cell contains lysozymes in addition to enzymes. Muscles are attached to the exoskeleton. The gastrointestinal tract from the mouth has a stomach with digestive juices followed by intestines leading to the anus. The brain encased in head connects to two nerve cords which branch into a network of nerves. There is a swim bladder in the middle, not connected to gut. They host male and female gonads. The hemacoel cavity, open circulatory system has blue blood containing hemocyanin, bitter fluid and anti-freeze proteins - the spiracles link to hemacoel.

Protonephridia, connected to hemacoel, expels waste through pores.
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Diocibus melioconcoctus
Status: LC
Temporal Range: R.140 - Present (Gammavian Stage of the Atroxian)
Habitat: Tropical Rainforest, Tropical Monsoon Forest, Savannah, Hot Steppe, Subtropical Desert, Chaparral, Temperate Forest, Taiga Estuaries
Distribution: Tartarus Brackish and Freshwater
Niche: Predator
Size: 7.5cm (length)
Nutritional Worth:
Predecessor: Pensaspidus aquadulciensis
Classification: Pensaspidusinae (sf), Roharasridae (f), Aquamusculida (o), Probocephala (c)
Perception: Blurry vision with no depth perception on either side, blurry front vision with depth perception.
Latest Mutations: Omnivore = 4, Better Digestive System = 5, Closed Circulatory System = 5
Info: Since the extinction of the Archaiapasarines, the freshwater niches have opened up. This species now flourishes throughout the rivers and lakes Tartarus, feeding on weak, smaller members of the species, small filter-feeders in estuaries and by scraping algae. Their intestines have become tightly coiled to create more surface area for nutrient absorption and the stomach has muscles to churn food. They also have closed circulatory systems.
Anatomy: It has a cylindrical body with a proboscis and a chitinous exoskeleton on the upper half. The skin, including the exoskeleton has blue pigmentation. Just behind the head there is a spiracle on each side. There are two pinhole eyes at the front of the head also one on each side. The exoskeleton also covers some of the face and it has pincer-like mandibles made of chitin over the mouth at the end of the proboscis. At the rear end is a fan-tail protected by chitin and below it is a hyponome.

There are two nerve cords coming from the brain which branch out into a network of nerves. A duct from the mouth leads into a stomach and long, coiled intestines. In the center of the body is a swim bladder. Blood vessels pump blood neatly around the body, which contains anti-freeze proteins. The body tolerates brackish and freshwater salinities.
Behaviour: This species is capable of processing information gathered from sense receptors and using that to form a picture of its surroundings. It can then respond to stimuli.
Discoverer: Jellyfishmon

Edentulae cornum
Status: LC
Temporal Range: R.140 - Present (Gammavian Stage of the Atroxian)
Habitat: Tropical Shallows, Temperate Shallows, Tropical Upper Ocean, Temperate Upper Ocean
Distribution: Cosmopolitan
Niche: Pelagic Filter-Feeder
Size: 11.5cm (length)
Nutritional Worth:
Predecessor: Edentulae edentulae

Classification: Skelechelusinae (sf), Brevicauda (so), Caudomorphii (c), Perception: Can detect the presence of light above, can use electroreception up to ten metres away, can smell odours up to ten metres away.
Latest Mutations: Better Brain = 5, Add Algae-Eating Bacteria = 3, Rhino Horn = 5, Caudal Fin = 3
Info: Edentulae cornum spends most of its time at depths of between 200 - 500m, in the twilight zone of the ocean. They only wander into shallower water at night. Large swarms congregate together when feeding. This Edentulae has a horn made of keratin, much like a rhino, on the face and at the rear. It can stab at predators with the front horn, and the back somewhat deters predators from attacking from behind. The front horn is slightly wider and flatter and can be used to scrape algae. It is a common filter-feeder in the middle of the ocean.
Anatomy: It has a teardrop-shaped body with a pair of poisonous spines on the rear-end, and with oval pectoral ray-fins and a hump on its back. A keratin horn protrudes from both the face, slightly wider and flatter, and the rear. The skin has black pigmentation and dotted all over with tiny light blue bioluminescent spots. Electroreceptors make a line down each flank and just behind the front on each side are three gill slits. At the front are a pair of forward-facing cup eyes, olfactory receptors and a toothless mouth supported by a cartilage jaw. A cartilage rod with a bioluminescent bulb on the end protrudes from the chin. A muscle hinges the base.

The cartilage backbone, which protects the two nerve cords as they branch out from the brain into a network of nerves. A duct from the mouth leads into a simple stomach. In the center of the body is an oily swim bladder. Blood vessels pump blood neatly around the body.
Behaviour: This species is capable of processing information gathered from sense receptors and using that to form a picture of its surroundings. It can then respond to stimuli. They congregate together when hungry and flash rapidly to signal that they are ready to mate. They also only live in the dark.
Discoverer: BlackInk

Edentulae edentulae*
Status: EN
Temporal Range: R.126 - Present (Untrustolithic)
Habitat: Tropical Shallows, Tropical Upper Ocean, Temperate Upper Ocean
Distribution: Cosmopolitan
Niche: Pelagic Filter-Feeder
Size: 11.5cm (length)
Nutritional Worth: (65/10 X 11.5 =) 74.8NP
Predecessor: Lampsichelus paladarus
Classification: Skelechelusinae (sf), Brevicauda (so), Caudomorphii (c), Bilateria (p)
Perception: Can detect the presence of light above, can use electroreception up to ten metres away, can smell odours up to ten metres away.
Latest Mutations: Serrated teeth in upper jaw = 2, Closed circulatory system = 5, Improved Gut = 4, Kidneys = 3
Info: The mouth of Edentulae is completely toothless, making it more suited to filtering than its predecessors. It has a closed circulatory system, with vessels carrying red blood throughout the body that increases the animals, oxygen distribution among other things,

giving it better stamina. Furthermore, it's intestine is not shrunken and small like its predecessors but about the same size as the gut of species before that development. Edentulae is a pelagic filter-feeder, found quite commonly across much of the shallow oceanic areas.
Anatomy: All over the black body tapering to a short, spiked tail are light blue bioluminescent spots, as well as a line of electroreceptors and three gills on each side. The two spikes are venomous. At the front, above the cartilage-jawed, toothless mouth are olfactory receptors and facing forwards are a pair of cup eyes. A cartilage barbel protrudes out and down from the lower jaw, and has a light blue bioluminescent bulb and a hinging muscle at its base. A pair of oval fins, supported by rays of cartilage are attached vertically just behind the gills and there is a fatty hump on the back. Inside, a closed circulatory system pumps red blood around the body. All the muscles contin a vacuoles. A gut runs from the mouth and features a stomach of carnivorous digestive bacteria in the middle. There is also a liver, which is filled with oils. The body has cartilage vertebrae running down the back and is controlled by two nerve cords and a rung of nerves. The tiny brain in the head controls this.
Behaviour: This species is capable of processing information gathered from sense receptors and using that to form a picture of its surroundings. It can then respond to stimuli. It also has basic reasoning.
Discoverer: BlackInk

Lepirhamphos ubivermis

Status: LC

Timespan: R.107 - Present

Habitat: Temperate Shallows, Temperate Deep Ocean, Polar Shallows, Polar Deep Ocean

Distribution: Cosmopolitan

Niche: Benthic Filter-Feeder

Size: 7cm (length)

Predecessor: Euskulus wickhami

Classification: Codowecoidae, Codowecoidea, Aquamusculidia

Latest Mutations: Remove Beak

Info: This species lives a very simple life on the seabed, filtering up detritus particles. It is quite common and widespread.

Description: It has a blue, worm-like body of a hydrostatic skeleton, with a proboscis, covered in chemoreceptors. It has four pinhole eyes, two at the front and one on each side. At the end of the body is a hyponome. It has a pool of bitter chemicals inside and a stomach of carnivorous digestive enzymes in the gut. It has an open circulatory system and a basic nervous system. It has a larval form.

Discoverer: StealthStyle

Neoparateuthis neoparateuthis
Status: NT
Temporal Range: R.140 - Present (Untrustolithic)
Habitat: Lower Ocean, 500 - 800m
Distribution: Cosmopolitan
Niche: Carnivore
Size: 10cm (length)
Nutritional Worth:
Predecessor: Parateuthis venator
Classification: Zestoskulusinae (sf), Kapnostidae (f), Protocorda (o), Cylindrea (c), Bilateria (p)
Perception: Can hear noises within 10 metres, can smell odours within 10 metres, has upwards blurry binocular vision and blurry forwards vision.
Latest Mutations: Lose Vertebrae, Longer Tentacles, Touch Receptors on Tentacles
Info: This predator slowly moves through the deep, capturing unsuspecting little animals with its tentacles. It has longer tentacles than before, and these a especially sensitive to touch, to know when something runs into them. Also, with the external support of a calcium carbonate shell, it has lost its vertebrae.
Intelligence / Behaviour: Processes information and responds based on fixed behaviours. It knows to eat and avoid being harmed.
External Features: It has a cylindrical body covered by a straight calcite shell excreted by the mantle. Underneath, is a thin skin layer protected by rhomboidal, ganoid scales. A mouth containing small, keratin teeth, four long tentacles - covered in touch receptors - with mechanoreceptors villi and nostrils sit on the head. Two large pinhole eyes face upwards whilst a large eye faces forwards. A hyponome is found on the rear.
Internal Features: Each cell has and osmolytes. Four gill slits sit each side of head as well as gill frills. Thalakelphix toxin is produced and secreted from tentacles. Muscles lining each side are attached to the body wall. The gastrointestinal tract from the mouth starts with a pharynx, then has a stomach with digestive juices followed by intestines leading to the anus. A brain encased in the head connects to two nerve cords which branch into a network of nerves. It hosts both male and female gonads. The hemacoel cavity, open circulatory system has violet blood containing hemerythrin and anti-freeze proteins but there are blood vessels pumping to muscles only a dorsal vessel pumps blood to the head. The shell contains a phragmocone. Protonephridia, connected to hemacoel, expels waste through pores.
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Pensaspidus aquadulciensis
Status: EN
Temporal Range: R.127 - Present (Novaglacian)
Habitat: Tropical Rainforest, Tropical Monsoon Forest, Savannah, Hot Steppe, Subtropical Desert, Chaparral, Temperate Forest, Taiga Estuaries
Distribution: Tartarus
Niche: Predator
Size: 7.5cm (length)
Nutritional Worth: (69.5/10 X 7.5 =) 52.1NP
Predecessor: Pensaspidus jellyfishmonii

Classification: Roharasrinae (sf), Codowecoiidae (f), Probocephala (o), Cylindrea (c), Bilateria (p)
Perception: Blurry vision with no depth perception on either side, blurry front vision with depth perception.
Latest Mutations: Brackish Tolerance, Freshwater Tolerance
Info: Seeking refuge from ocean predators, this Pensaspidus species has moved into the relatively calm waters of the estuaries, where there is ample prey and no predators to face. They live only in estuaries due to that being where their prey is, but they can tolerate freshwater too.
Anatomy: The top of the blue, cylindrical body is protected by a tough exoskeleton made out of chitin, which has extended to form a pair of mandibles around the mouth at the end of a proboscis. Some of the armour has also formed a fan-shaped tail protruding from the rear, which can be moved up and down by muscle and a muscular siphon at the rear propels out water. The armour behind the head contains a spiracle on each side, allowing oxygen through it. There are four pinhole eyes below the armour, but none of them look up; two are at the front, and two are on the sides. Inside their body, they have a simple gut leading to an anus, a stomach containing digestive carnivorous bacteria, a nerve network and small bunch of ganglia, and an open circulatory system filled with blue-green hemacoel. There is also a swim bladder, unconnected to the gut. Anti-freeze proteins flow through the hemacoel. The body is adapted to brackish and freshwater.
Behaviour: This species is capable of processing information gathered from sense receptors and using that to form a picture of its surroundings. It can then respond to stimuli. It also has basic reasoning.
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Petrochelus fludipellisensis
Status: EN
Temporal Range: R.134 - Present (Untrustolithic)
Habitat: Temperate Shallows, Temperate Deep Ocean
Distribution: Southern Temperate Uteenessa
Niche: Predator
Size: 12.8cm
Predecessor: Stellingus vitta
Classification: Thanostominae (sf), Thanostomidae (f), Flagracauda (so), Caudomorphii (c)
Latest Mutations: Catch Collagen
Info: While its stronger jawed cousins focus on crunching Roharasrines, this Thanostomine has focused on the small animals that live in gaps in rocks. It can detach the collagen fibres in its skin to make it's body wall fluid, and fit into pretty much any gap to go after its prey. It can also be useful to escape predation.
Anatomy: With a long, blue tapering body, skirted by a ribbon on the top and underside, ending in a spiked whip-like tail, this species has the typical shape of a Caudarid. It has a cartilage jaw and two venomous canines surrounded by rather primitive teeth. Each side of its head has a swivelling pinhole eye. It also has three gill slits, and a line of electroreceptors running down its body. The skin contains catch collagen. Internally, a gut leads to a stomach containing carnivorous digestive bacteria and cartilage vertebrae runs down the spine. It has a swim bladder, centrally located in its body.
Behaviour: This species is capable of processing information gathered from sense receptors and using that to form a picture of its surroundings. It can then respond to stimuli. It also has basic reasoning.
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Spinoskulus acanthus
Status: EN
Temporal Range: R.126 - Present (Untrustolithic)
Habitat: Temperate Shallows, Polar Shallows, Temperate Upper Ocean, Polar Upper Ocean
Distribution: Cosmopolitan
Niche: Benthic Predator
Size: 7cm (length)
Nutritional Worth:
Predecessor: Euskulus wickhami
Classification: Codowecoiinae (sf), Codowecoiidae (f), Probocephala (o), Cylindrea (c), Bilateria (p)
Perception: Blurry vision with no depth perception on either side, binocular blurry vision to the front, can use chemoreception up to ten metres away.
Latest Mutations: Spines
Info: There are lots of predators about that like to prey on soft proto-worms crawling about on top of the sediment. In response, slightly backwards pointing spines made of chitin have erupted out the back to deter predators.
Anatomy: It has a blue, worm-like body of a hydrostatic skeleton, with a proboscis, covered in chemoreceptors, and a very sharp beak. It has four pinhole eyes, two at the front and one on each side. On the back are chitinous spines. At the end of the body is a hyponome. It has a pool of bitter chemicals inside, a swim bladder and a stomach of carnivorous digestive enzymes in the gut. It has an open circulatory system and a basic nervous system.
Behaviour: This species is capable of processing information gathered from sense receptors and using that to form a picture of its surroundings. It can then respond to stimuli. It also has basic reasoning.
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Stellingus coetus
Status: EN
Temporal Range: R.134 - Present (Untrustolithic)
Habitat: Temperate Shallows, Temperate Upper Ocean
Distribution: Southern Hemisphere
Niche: Predator
Size: 12.8cm (length)
Nutritional Worth:
Predecessor: Stellingus acridon
Classification: Thanostominae (sf), Thanostomidae (f), Flagracauda (so), Caudomorphii (c), Bilateria (p)
Perception: Blurry vision with no depth perception on either side, can use electroreception up to ten metres away.
Latest Mutations: Move to shallows to mate, Mate in Late Spring
Info: There is no real physical difference with this species compared to its predecessor, but there is a in behaviour. They will gather along the shallows to mate in Late Spring, and this increases rate of reproduction across the species.
Anatomy: With a long, blue tapering body, skirted by a ribbon on the top and underside, ending in a spiked whip-like tail, this species has the typical shape of a Caudarid. It has a cartilage jaw and two venomous canines surrounded by conical teeth with sharp cusps. Strong jaw muscles power the jaw. Each side of its head has a swivelling pinhole eye. It also has three gill slits, and a line of

electroreceptors running down its body. Internally, a gut leads to a stomach containing carnivorous digestive bacteria and cartilage vertebrae runs down the spine. It has a swim bladder, centrally located in its body.
Behaviour: This species is capable of processing information gathered from sense receptors and using that to form a picture of its surroundings. It can then respond to stimuli. It also has basic reasoning. When mating, which they only do in Late Spring, they will return to the shallows.
Discoverer: StealthStyle

R.144

Kirkrokinakor zaxkrzi
Status: NT
Temporal Range: R.140 - Present (Gammavian Stage of the Atroxian)
Habitat: Temperate Shallows, Temperate Upper Ocean
Distribution: Southern Hemisphere
Niche: Predator
Size: 12.8cm (length)
Nutritional Worth:
Predecessor: Stellingus coetus
Classification: Kirkrokinakorinae (sf), Thanostomidae (f), Flagracauda (so), Caudomorphii (c)
Perception: Decent vision with no depth perception on either side.
Latest Mutations: Better Eyes = 5, Hearing = 2, Fins = 6, Better Musculature = 5
Info: This species is an active hunter with decent eyes to spot prey, a range of fins include pectoral fins and a ribbon along the top and underside of the body, and a more muscular physique. However, it cannot hunt at night or in any poor visibility because unlike every other Caudomorph that has existed up to now, it has no electroreceptors. It is dependent entirely on sight. When threatened, they can lock the rays of their pectoral fins so they make themselves difficult to dislodge from hiding places.
Anatomy: It has a mostly cylindrical body tapering to a whip-like tail with two sharp, poisonous spines and a ribbon of skin along the top and underside of the body. A pair of pectoral fins can be retracted into a groove on the flank but can also be locked. The skin has blue pigmentation. Just behind the front on each side are three gill slits. On each side of the head is an eye and the cartilage jaw contains two venomous fangs surrounded by conical teeth with sharp cusps. Strong jaw muscles power the jaw.

The cartilage jaw is not connected to the cartilage backbone, which protects the two nerve cords as they branch out from the brain into a network of nerves. A duct from the mouth leads into a simple stomach. In the center of the body is a swim bladder. It has quite a lot of muscles.
Behaviour: This species is capable of processing information gathered from sense receptors and using that to form a picture of its surroundings. It can then respond to stimuli. When mating, which they only do in Late Spring, they will return to the shallows.
Discoverer: Biologicah

R.140

Chelaeus altumis
Status: LC
Temporal Range: R.118 - Present (Novaglacian)
Habitat: Tropical Deep Ocean, Temperate Deep Ocean, Polar Deep Ocean
Distribution: Cosmopolitan, 1000 - 3000m
Niche: Benthic Filter-Feeder
Size: 2.5cm (length)
Nutritional Worth: (55/10 X 2.5 =) 13.8NP
Predecessor: Schedocavoura reevis
Classification: Schedocavourinae (sf), Squickidae (f), Tunicaphora (o), Cylindrea (c), Bilateria (p)
Perception: Can sense chemicals within 10s of metres and has blurry vision without depth perception above
Latest Mutations: Chelae
Info: Whereas Schedocavoura was rather inefficient at filtering for food because of their teeth, Chelaeus altumis has an extra pair of arms at the front that are emoployed as chelae - used to help moved food into the mouth. Therefore, it is a better feeder and has outcompeted its predecessor. It lives only on the ocean floor below 1000m.
Anatomy: The yellow, tubular body has a fleshy membrane running along the underside but a chitinous shield on the back. Three pairs of chitin-sheathed legs protrude from the side of the body and a fourth pair of shorter, thinner legs - chelae - exist at the front. It has a single pinhole eye with a lens, facing forwards. Chemoreceptors sit by the mouth with three gill slits at the back of the head and it has tiny teeth in its round mouth. Its mouth has a primitive gut leading straight to the anus. At the front of its nervous system, is a tiny brain. An open circulatory system bathes organs and muscles in hemacoel; this contains anti-freeze proteins to stop bodily fluids from freezing. It's back is supported by a notochord.
Behaviour: This species is capable of processing information gathered from sense receptors and using that to form a picture of its surroundings. It can then respond to stimuli. It also has basic reasoning.
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Chelaeus articulus
Status: LC
Temporal Range: R.127 - Present (Untrustolithic)
Habitat: Lower Ocean
Distribution: Cosmopolitan
Niche: Benthic Filter-Feeder
Size: 2.5cm (length)
Nutritional Worth: (55/10 X 2.5 =) 13.8NP
Predecessor: Cheleaus altumis
Classification: Schedocavourinae (sf), Squickidae (f), Tunicaphora (o), Violymphia (c), Bilateria (p)
Perception: Can sense chemicals within 10s of metres and has blurry vision without depth perception above
Latest Mutations: Jointed Legs
Info: The exoskeleton covering the legs has become jointed, forming segments of

exoskeleton that can bend and support the leg in different positions, rather than being awkwardly straight. This increases ease of movement.
Anatomy: The yellow, tubular body has a fleshy membrane running along the underside but a chitinous shield on the back. Three pairs of jointed, chitin-sheathed legs protrude from the side of the body and a fourth pair of shorter, thinner legs - chelae - exist at the front. It has a single pinhole eye with a lens, facing forwards. Chemoreceptors sit by the mouth with three gill slits at the back of the head and it has tiny teeth in its round mouth. Its mouth has a primitive gut leading straight to the anus. At the front of its nervous system, is a tiny brain. An open circulatory system bathes organs and muscles in hemacoel; this contains anti-freeze proteins to stop bodily fluids from freezing. It's back is supported by a notochord.
Behaviour: This species is capable of processing information gathered from sense receptors and using that to form a picture of its surroundings. It can then respond to stimuli. It also has basic reasoning.
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Dolophonaskulus rhinocerosai
Status: NT
Temporal Range: R.116 - Present (Novaglacian)
Habitat: Tropical Deep Ocean, Temperate Deep Ocean, Polar Deep Ocean
Distribution: Cosmopolitan
Niche: Predator
Size: 5.2cm (length)
Nutritional Worth:
Predecessor: Dolophonaskulus attenboroughei
Classification: Megalognathusinae (sf), Squickidae (f), Tunicaphora (o), Cylindrea (c), Bilateria (p)
Perception: Has blurry vision without depth perception above and can detect chemicals up to 10 metres away.
Latest Mutations: Chemicals, Horn, Burrowing
Info: In the darkness of the deep ocean, Dolophonaskulus rhinocerosai is an excellent trap setter. It lures benthic animals from far away with the scent of chemicals released by their marine snow food, and once they are close they are further attracted to the blue lure shining in the pitch black. Partially buried in the sediment, the predator will then snap down on its unsuspecting prey with quick reactions and a wide jaw of sharp teeth. If it accidentally attracts something too large, it has a horn on its had that it can use to drive the animal away. It's only problem is that it's prey are become more covered by hard parts, tough to bite into.
Anatomy: It has a small, sandy-brown, cylindrical body and disproportionately large jaw with air spaces, housing very sharp, cutting teeth. A keratin horn sits on the centre of the head. It has three gills and a pinhole eye with lens facing upwards. Also along the head are chemoreceptor cells and it can also release chemicals into the water. Along the back and underside of the body is a fleshy membrane and there is a pair of small fins. On the front of the face, just above the mouth is a light-emitting organ, fuelled by the symbiotic relationship with luminescent bacteria. It has a slightly denser brain than usual. The gut leads to the stomach, which contains digestive bacteria primed for a carnivorous diet. The organs are bathed in the hemacoel-filled chambers of an open circulatory system, and anti-freeze proteins keep the hemacoel from freezing. The body is supported by a notochord and weak

muscles.
Behaviour: This species is capable of processing information gathered from sense receptors and using that to form a picture of its surroundings. It can then respond to stimuli. It also has basic reasoning. If it detects light, it will head towards darkness. It remains stationary unless it is in danger, until it detects prey, and will partially bury itself in sediment.
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Elinopterus carelli
Status: NT
Temporal Range: R.114 - Present (Novaglacian)
Habitat: Tropical Deep Ocean (Below Thermocline), Temperate Deep Ocean, Polar Deep Ocean (above 3000m)
Distribution: Cosmopolitan
Niche: Predator
Size: 9cm (length)
Nutritional Worth:
Predecessor: Elinopterus oceanus
Classification: Codowecoiinae (sf), Codowecoiidae (f), Probocephala (o), Cylindrea (c), Bilateria (p)
Perception: Has blurry binocular vision at the front and blurry vision at the side with no depth perception, can detect chemicals over 10 metres.
Latest Mutations: Bigger
Info: Elinopterus carelli is one of the top predators and the largest of the deep ocean. It looks a lot like a worm from Earth except with a sharp beak on the front. The generally move through the water with gentle thrusting by its tail fins, endlessly searching the void for prey. When it spots prey, it can dart very quickly towards it with a burst from its hyponome and impale it.
Anatomy: It has a blue, long worm-like body of a hydrostatic skeleton, with a proboscis, covered in chemoreceptors, and a very sharp beak. It has four pinhole eyes, two at the front and one on each side. At the end of the body is a pair of fins and a hyponome. It has a pool of bitter chemicals inside, a liver of lipids and a stomach of carnivorous digestive enzymes in the gut. It has a closed circulatory system and a basic nervous system.
Behaviour: This species is capable of processing information gathered from sense receptors and using that to form a picture of its surroundings. It can then respond to stimuli. It also has basic reasoning.
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Elinopterus oceanus
Status: NT
Timespan: R.98 - Present
Habitat: Temperate & Polar Deep Ocean, Tropical Deep Ocean (Below 750m)
Distribution: Cosmopolitan
Niche: Predator
Size: 6cm (length)
Predecessor: Elinopterus filoni
Classification: Codowecoidae, Codowecoidea, Aquamusculidia
Latest Mutations: Lose Swim Bladder, Lipids, Closed Circulatory System

Info: This species wriggles through the deep ocean, hunting jellyfish. It is the first Aquamusculid to evolve a closed circulatory system, which gives it an improvement in stamina.
Description: It has a blue, long worm-like body of a hydrostatic skeleton, with a proboscis, covered in chemoreceptors, and a very sharp beak. It has four pinhole eyes, two at the front and one on each side. At the end of the body is a pair of fins and a hyponome. It has a pool of bitter chemicals inside, a liver of lipids and a stomach of carnivorous digestive enzymes in the gut. It has a closed circulatory system and a basic nervous system.
Previous Mutations: Bitter Chemicals, Chemoreceptors, Proboscis, Hydrostatic Muscle, Sharp Beak, Digestive Carnivorous Enzymes, Blue Pigmentation, Open Circulatory System, Anti-Freeze Proteins, Hyponome, Hydrostatic Skeleton, Pinhole Eyes, Fins, Swim Bladder
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Lampsichelus hippocratesii
Status: NT
Temporal Range: R.114 - Present (Novaglacian)
Habitat: Tropical Deep Ocean, Temperate Deep Ocean (above 3000m)
Distribution: Cosmopolitan
Niche: Carnivorous Filter-Feeder
Size: 11.5cm (length)
Nutritional Worth:
Predecessor: Lampsichelus paladarus
Classification: Skelechelusidae (f), Brevicauda (so), Caudomorphii (c), Bilateria (p)
Perception: Can smell odours within 10 metres, can sense the direction of light, can sense electrical signals within 10 metres.
Latest Mutations: Innate Immune System
Info: Cruising through the twilight zone or the abyss at depths below 1000m, this pelagic filter feeder sustains itself mostly off of the meat that drifts down from animals at the surface. It has emerged during a disease epidemic, and this pressure has produced a simple immune system. It is innate and so has a very broad, immediate and non-specific response to detecting pathogens. It now produces phagocytes that engulf the pathogens.
Anatomy: All over the black body tapering to a short, spiked tail are light blue bioluminescent spots, as well as a line of electroreceptors and three gills on each side. The two spikes are venomous. At the front, above the cartilage jawed mouth are olfactory receptors and facing forwards are a pair of cup eyes. The jaw contains very simple, shapeless teeth but only on the lower jaw. A cartilage barbel protrudes out and down from the lower jaw, and has a light blue bioluminescent bulb and a hinging muscle at its base. A pair of oval fins, supported by rays of cartilage are attached vertically just behind the gills and there is a fatty hump on the back. Inside, the organs are bathed in hemolymph by an open circulatory system. All the muscles contain a vacuoles. It's digestive system is proportionately very small and narrow, which consists of the stomach and gut. There is also a liver, which is filled with oils. The body has cartilage vertebrae running down the back and is controlled by two nerve cords and a rung of nerves. The tiny brain in the head controls this. The body now produces phagocytes.
Behaviour: This species is capable of processing information gathered from sense receptors and using

that to form a picture of its surroundings. It can then respond to stimuli. It also has basic reasoning.
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Lampsichelus paladarus
Status: NT
Timespan: R.91 - Present
Habitat: Mid Ocean, Deep Ocean
Distribution: Non-polar Ocean, Below the thermocline
Niche: Carnivorous Filter-Feeder
Nutritional Value: 73
Size: 11.5cm (length)
Predecessor: Asteridermus mutatiogenus
Classification: Achmachelusidae, Tyrannidea, Caudaria
Latest Mutations: Intestine = 1, Serrated Teeth = 2, Hanging Lure = 5, Oily Liver = 4
Info: In the darkness of the abyss, Lampsichelus is the most well-lit of all animals, able to put on quite a light show; as well as the numerous bioluminescent spots on its body that act as one, there is a bulb on the end of a barbel protruding from the jaw that also produces light - this is controlled independently of the others, and can be flicked up and down to be more enticing. However, rather than use it to catch prey, the lights for this species are more useful in terms of finding another individual for mating. This is because there is stiff competition for prey, such as Thanostoma altium, and so it is largely restricted to filtering flesh from marine snow. The most significant obstacle to being a predator is that it has lost the teeth in the upper jaw, probably as a result of continual filter-feeding. Unlike its predecessors, it can control its own buoyancy now with an oil-filled liver, although it has a shrunken digestive system, making digestion less efficient.
Description: All over the black body tapering to a short, spiked tail are light blue bioluminescent spots, as well as a line of electroreceptors and three gills on each side. The two spikes are venomous. At the front, above the cartilage jawed mouth are olfactory receptors and facing forwards are a pair of cup eyes. The jaw contains very simple, shapeless teeth but only on the lower jaw. A cartilage barbel protrudes out and down from the lower jaw, and has a light blue bioluminescent bulb and a hinging muscle at its base. A pair of oval fins, supported by rays of cartilage are attached vertically just behind the gills and there is a fatty hump on the back. Inside, the organs are bathed in hemolymph by an open circulatory system. All the muscles contain a vacuoles. It's digestive system is proportionately very small and narrow, which consists of the stomach and gut. There is also a liver, which is filled with oils. The body has cartilage vertebrae running down the back and is controlled by two nerve cords and a rung of nerves. The tiny brain in the head controls this.
Previous Mutations: Extra-Efficient Muscles, Electroreceptors, Open Circulatory System, Tail, Three Gill Slits, Cartilage Vertebrae, Digestive Carnivorous Bacteria, Two Poisonous Spikes on Tail, Dentine Teeth, Cup Eyes, Jaw, Fins (two vertical near head), Hump, Bioluminescent Lights, Olfaction, Temperate and Tropical Tolerance, Bioluminescence Control, Genders, Oily Liver
Discoverer: BlackInk

Masticephalus multiminimacrura
Status: NT
Timespan: R.106 - Present
Habitat: Temperate & Polar Deep Ocean, Tropical Deep Ocean (below the thermocline)

Distribution: Cosmopolitan
Niche: Pelagic Filter-Feeder
Size: 2.3cm (length)
Predecessor: Pictolexipotus communus
Classification: Pictolexipotusidae, Parusolvida, Tubulacea
Latest Mutations: More cilia, improved chemoreception, whip-tendrils
Info: This species is spread far and wide, and is a common sight in almost every part of the ocean except for tropical water. Masticephalus floats upright and effortlessly in the water column with its umbrella-like feature, and gathers microscopic food into its mouth as the particles sink. It is quite vulnerable to predation, but is slightly faster than its ancestors and has small, fairly weak tendrils that can be used to whip away predators.
Description: Hanging upright in the water, four membranes of flesh run down the yellow body, lined with thousands of tiny cilia. An umbrella-shape of jelly stretches out from the face, with a hole in the middle for the mouth, and four whip-like tendrils protruding from it. Chemoreceptors sit by the mouth which has needle-like teeth. Six gill slits sit at the back of the head, one each side and a singular pinhole eye covered by a lens on one side. At the front of its nervous system, is a tiny brain. Its mouth has a primitive gut leading straight to the anus. An open circulatory system bathes organs and muscles in hemacoel; this contains anti-freeze proteins to stop bodily fluids from freezing. Males and females appear identical.
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Masticephalus scintillamus
Status: NT
Temporal Range: R.114 - Present (Novaglacian)
Habitat: Tropical Deep Ocean (below the thermocline), Temperate Deep Ocean, Polar Deep Ocean (above 3000m)
Distribution: Cosmopolitan
Niche: Pelagic Filter-Feeder
Size: 2.3cm (length)
Nutritional Worth:
Predecessor: Masticephalus multiminimacrura
Classification: Pictolexipotusine (sf), Squickidae (f), Tunicaphora (o), Cylindrea (c), Bilateria (p)
Perception: Can sense chemicals from 10s of metres away, and can has blurry eyesight in one direction with no depth perception.
Latest Mutations: Bioluminescence
Info: Descending below the photic zone of the ocean into water where faint sunlight or no sunlight at all exists, periodic spots of blue light will pierce the gloom. Much of this is caused by this tiny pelagic filter-feeder, Masticephalus scintillamus, as it floats lazily and filters in passing marine snow. Like the rest of its subfamily, it is suspended by a jelly-umbrella with its mouth pointing up, fending off others with a tendril. It is very common.
Anatomy: Hanging upright in the water, four membranes of flesh run down the yellow body, lined with thousands of tiny cilia. An umbrella-shape of jelly stretches out from the face, with a hole in the middle for the mouth, and four whip-like tendrils protruding from it. Chemoreceptors sit by the mouth which has needle-like teeth. Six gill slits sit at the back of the head, one each side and a singular pinhole eye covered by a lens on one side. The bottom tip of the body is covered in bioluminescent spots contains luciferin, lighting the tip in blue. At the front of its nervous system, is a

tiny brain. Its mouth has a primitive gut leading straight to the anus. An open circulatory system bathes organs and muscles in hemacoel; this contains anti-freeze proteins to stop bodily fluids from freezing. Males and females appear identical.
Behaviour: This species is capable of processing information gathered from sense receptors and using that to form a picture of its surroundings. It can then respond to stimuli. It also has basic reasoning.
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Nimiastoma cavatunicus
Status: EN
Temporal Range: R.127 - Present (Untrustolithic)
Habitat: Temperate Shallows, Temperate Upper Ocean
Distribution: Southern Hemisphere
Niche: Pelagic Filter-Feeder
Size: 5cm (length)
Nutritional Worth: (61/10 X 5 =) 30.5NP
Predecessor: Ostracoderma kinifolis
Classification: Nimiastominae (sf), Ostracodermidae (f), Colyphora (o), Violymphia (c), Bilateria (p)
Perception: Decent vision with no depth perception either side, can sense chemicals up to ten metres away with accuracy.
Latest Mutations: Strong Tentacles For Swimming = 1, Phragmocone = 5, Larger = 3, Long Strings Used For Filtering = 5
Info: This species has floated upwards, away from its historically benthic kind, and risen to plough the water column for its microbial food. This flotation is made possible by the rounded shell deposited by the mantle that continues on past the cylindrical body, as it contains a phragmocone - sectioned off areas of gas that make the shell lighter than the surrounding water. This means the animal is suspended with its head facing down. The tentacles have been completely replaced by a thick curtain of rough string dangling from a circular ring around the mouth. The strings can be retracted into a pocket on the body, pulling any particles they've captured with them. The pair of find that their ancestors used to crawl along the floor, are now used to create a swimming movement.
Anatomy: A red, conical calcium carbonate shell produced by the mantle tops the cylindrical body pointing down, as it contains sections of gas creating a phragmocone. Most of the body is covered by this thick, heavy shell, with eyestalks and two cartilage-rayed fins sticking out through special pores and the gill slits are completely covered. The circular mouth contains small teeth and is surrounded by chemoreceptors and a ring of rough strings that dangle below and can be retracted into pockets. In the head, ganglion lead to their single nerve cord that runs down the body meeting a web of nerves, alongside the cartilage notochord. The gut leads straight from the mouth to the anus. Violet blood is pumped around the body by the vessels of an open circulatory system to organs such as the muscles. Anti-freeze proteins are present in the blood.
Behaviour: This species is capable of processing information gathered from sense receptors and using that to form a picture of its surroundings. It can then respond to stimuli, however, it's response is often delayed. It also has basic reasoning.
Discoverer: PositiveTower

Ostracoderma viscosensis
Status: EN
Temporal Range: R.134 - Present (Untrustolithic)

Habitat: Tropical Shallows, Temperate Shallows, Tropical Upper Ocean, Temperate Upper Ocean
Distribution: Cosmopolitan
Niche: Benthic Filter-Feeder
Size: 5cm (length)
Nutritional Worth: 50.5/10 x 3 = 15.2NP
Predecessor: Ostracoderma pervagatus
Classification: Ostracoderminae (sf), Ostracodermidae (f), Colyphora (o), Violymphia (c)
Perception: Decent vision with no depth perception either side, can sense chemicals up to ten metres away with accuracy.
Latest Mutations: Produce Adhesive Mucus, Remove Teeth
Info: Rocks are often covered by these Ostracoderma, and they are especially hard to prise of with the adhesive mucus they can produce from beneath their bodies. Their ability to filter feed is improved by the lack of teeth. They are common all over the seas.
Anatomy: The tubular, red body is covered in an elongated calcium carbonate shell over the entire body, except for the tentacles that often stick out and the two eyestalks on either side of the head protruding through two small holes in the shell. The shell is thick and heavy. The relatively long tentacles - about the length of the rest of the body - grow from around the circular mouth, which is surrounded by chemoreceptors. There are three gill slits by the throat. A pair of sturdy fins supported by cartilage rungs curve underneath the body and adhesive mucus glands are laid out in their underside. In the head, ganglion lead to their single nerve cord that runs down the body meeting a web of nerves, alongside the cartilage notochord. The gut leads straight from the mouth to the anus. Blood is pumped around the body by the vessels of an open circulatory system to organs such as the muscles. Anti-freeze proteins are present in the blood.
Behaviour: This species is capable of processing information gathered from sense receptors and using that to form a picture of its surroundings. It can then respond to stimuli, however, it's response is often delayed. It also has basic reasoning. Other than its standard survival responses, the female responds to the stimuli of producing eggs by embedding them in her tentacles and tucking the tentacles under her body.
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Parateuthis piersonii
Status: NT
Temporal Range: R.127 - Present (Untrustolithic)
Habitat: Lower Ocean
Distribution: Cosmopolitan
Niche: Pelagic Filter-Feeder
Size: 15cm (length)
Nutritional Worth: (80.5/10 X 15 =) 120.8NP
Predecessor: Parateuthis venatus
Classification: Zestoskulusinae (sf), Kapnostidae (f), Protocorda (o), Cylindrea (c), Bilateria (p)
Perception: Can hear noises within 10 metres, can smell odours within 10 metres, has upwards blurry binocular vision and blurry forwards vision.
Latest Mutations: Larger
Info: This predator slowly moves through the deep, capturing unsuspecting little animals with its tentacles.
Anatomy: It has a smooth, straight shell made of calcium carbonate with several medium-length

tentacles sticking out the front covered in poison glands. The round mouth has a few teeth made of keratin. On the face is a couple areas where minuscule cilia which act as mechanoreceptors, picking up underwater noises and inputting this information into the nerve network and a pair of nostrils linked to sensory pads. On the head that just protrudes from the rest of the shell, two large pinhole eyes with lenses face upwards, while a large true eye with a lens supported by a vitreous cavity, all with photoreceptors, faces forwards. The skin that is uncovered is layered with heat-proof scales. External gill frills and four gill slits on each side protrude from the part uncovered by shell. At the rear, a muscular hyponome drags in water and uses it to propel itself quickly. This tube leads into the siphuncle, which manages water content inside the shell, creating buoyancy. A simple gut, behind the pharynx, leads through the body, which is circulated by a semi-open circulatory system; capillaries cover the muscles, which also have special vacuoles, but the rest of the organs are bathed in a chamber. A stomach chamber contains carnivorous stomach bacteria. The circulatory system is pumped by a tubular heart. A tiny brain and two nerve cords control the body. The body has vertebrae made of cartilage. It also has lower metabolism.
Behaviour: This species is capable of processing information gathered from sense receptors and using that to form a picture of its surroundings. It can then respond to stimuli. It also has basic reasoning.
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Parateuthis venatus
Status: NT
Temporal Range: R.114 - Present (Novaglacian)
Habitat: Temperate Deep Ocean, Tropical Deep Ocean (Below Thermocline, Above 800m)
Distribution: Cosmopolitan
Niche: Pelagic Filter-Feeder
Size: 8.5cm (length)
Nutritional Worth:
Predecessor: Thalakelphus narefaciemis
Classification: Zestoskulusinae (sf), Kapnostidae (f), Protocorda (o), Cylindrea (c), Bilateria (p)
Perception: Can hear noises within 10 metres, can smell odours within 10 metres, has upwards blurry binocular vision and blurry forwards vision.
Latest Mutations: Carnivorous Digestive Bacteria, Teeth, True Eye
Info: In the ocean gloom of depths between 500 and 800m, floats this carnivorous Zestoskuline, this first of its kind. It can now digest meat, and preys on shellfish and smaller predators. Furthermore, Parateuthus has horny teeth made of keratin to rip up its soft prey, after grabbing it with its tentacles and shoving it in its mouth. In its is common, especially with a large, if sparse, supply of food and no predators. It is outcompeting its predecessor, Thalakelphus.
Anatomy: It has a smooth, straight shell made of calcium carbonate with several medium-length tentacles sticking out the front covered in poison glands. The round mouth has a few teeth made of keratin. On the face is a couple areas where minuscule cilia which act as mechanoreceptors, picking up underwater noises and inputting this information into the nerve network and a pair of nostrils linked to sensory pads. On the head that just protrudes from the rest of the shell, two large pinhole eyes with lenses face upwards, while a large true eye with a lens supported by a vitreous cavity, all with photoreceptors, faces forwards. The skin that is uncovered is layered with heat-proof scales. External gill frills and four gill slits on each side protrude from the part uncovered by shell. At the rear, a muscular hyponome drags in water and uses it to propel itself quickly. This tube leads into the siphuncle, which manages water content inside the shell, creating buoyancy. A simple gut, behind

the pharynx, leads through the body, which is circulated by a semi-open circulatory system; capillaries cover the muscles, which also have special vacuoles, but the rest of the organs are bathed in a chamber. A stomach chamber contains carnivorous stomach bacteria. The circulatory system is pumped by a tubular heart. A tiny brain and two nerve cords control the body. The body has vertebrae made of cartilage. It also has lower metabolism.
Behaviour: This species is capable of processing information gathered from sense receptors and using that to form a picture of its surroundings. It can then respond to stimuli. It also has basic reasoning.
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Periphractax vertobrachium
Status: EN
Temporal Range: R.126 - Present (Untrustolithic)
Habitat: Temperate Shallows, Temperate Upper Ocean
Distribution: Southern Hemisphere
Niche: Predator
Size: 9cm (length)
Nutritional Worth:
Predecessor: Periphractax gladius
Classification: Roharasrinae (sf), Codowecoiidae (f), Probocephala (o), Cylindrea (c), Bilateria (p)
Perception: Has blurry vision without depth perception to the side but binocular blurry vision to the front, and can sense chemicals up to tens of metres away.
Latest Mutations: Steering Arms
Info: On each side, just behind the head is a thin, curved, hollow extension of the exoskeleton. These "arms" are used as rudders to steer the body in its restricting exoskeleton. By lifting the left arm it can turn right and by lifting the right arm it can turn left. It hunts worms in the seabed with a long, sharp beak.
Anatomy: The entire cylindrical, blue body is encased in a chitinous exoskeleton. Some of the armour has formed a fan-shape protruding from the rear, which can be moved up and down by muscle and behind the head are a pair of thin, curved, hollow arms of exoskeleton. Also, the armour behind the head contains a spiracle, allowing oxygen through it. Underneath the armour, the animal has a hydrostatic skeleton composed of strong, longitudinal muscles, which seem to be slightly more powerful than those of its predecessors. At the front, the characteristic sharp beak protrudes from a proboscis, with a lower rostrum twice the length of the upper. There are four pinhole eyes, but none of them look up; two are at the front, and two are on the sides. A muscular siphon at the rear propels out water. Inside their body, they have a simple gut leading to an anus, a stomach containing digestive carnivorous bacteria, a nerve network and small bunch of ganglia, and an open circulatory system filled with blue-green hemacoel. There is also a swim bladder, unconnected to the gut. Anti-freeze proteins flow through the hemacoel.
Behaviour: This species is capable of processing information gathered from sense receptors and using that to form a picture of its surroundings. It can then respond to stimuli. It also has basic reasoning.
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Schedocavoura reevis
Status: LC
Timespan: R.98 - Present

Habitat: Temperate & Polar Deep Ocean, Tropical Deep Ocean (Below 750m)
Distribution: Cosmopolitan
Niche: Benthic Filter-Feeder
Size: 2.5cm (length)
Predecessor: Glistroskulus sensei
Classification: Squickidae, Squickidea, Membrania
Latest Mutations: Exoskeleton Legs, Exoskeleton Shield
Info: Deep at the bottom of the ocean, the first legs have evolved. They are crab-like, covered in a chitinous sheath, and belong to this species. It has six in total, extending from below the chitinous shield on the back. This gives them great protection from the numerous predators that they face.
Description: The yellow, tubular body has a fleshy membrane running along the underside but a chitinous shield in the back. Three pairs of chitin-sheathed legs protrude from the side of the body. It has a single pinhole eye with a lens, facing forwards. Chemoreceptors sit by the mouth with three gill slits at the back of the head and it has tiny teeth in its round mouth. Its mouth has a primitive gut leading straight to the anus. At the front of its nervous system, is a tiny brain. An open circulatory system bathes organs and muscles in hemacoel; this contains anti-freeze proteins to stop bodily fluids from freezing. It's back is supported by a notochord.
Previous Mutations: Muscles, Membrane, Chemoreceptors, Gills (3), Yellow Pigmentation, Teeth, Open Circulatory System, Pinhole Eye, Anti-freeze Proteins, Notochord, Lens, Improved Chemoreceptors
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Synestraentera torquemus
Status: NT
Temporary Range: R.127 - Present (Untrustolithic)
Habitat: Lower Ocean
Distribution: Cosmopolitan
Niche: Predator
Size: 6cm (length)
Nutritional Worth: (65.5/10 X 6 =) 39.3NP
Predecessor: Elinopterus oceanus
Classification: Synestraenterinae (sf), Codowecoiidae (f), Probocephala (o), Cylindrea (c), Bilateria (p)
Latest Mutations: Coiled Intestine, Gill frills, Olfactory Receptors
Info: With a coiled intestine and gill frills, this wormy species can survive in much harder conditions with less available food and less oxygen. It lives only in very deep ocean, and olfactory receptors help it find food in the dark.
Anatomy: It has a blue, long worm-like body of a hydrostatic skeleton, with a proboscis, covered in chemoreceptors and olfactory receptors, and a very sharp beak. Two gill frills sit behind the head. It has four pinhole eyes, two at the front and one on each side. At the end of the body is a pair of fins

and a hyponome. It has a pool of bitter chemicals inside, a liver of lipids and a stomach of carnivorous digestive enzymes in the gut, leading to a coiled intestine. It has a closed circulatory system and a basic nervous system.
Behaviour: This species is capable of processing information gathered from sense receptors and using that to form a picture of its surroundings. It can then respond to stimuli, however, it's response is often delayed. It also has basic reasoning.
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Thalakelphus narefaciemis
Status: NT
Timespan: R.98 - Present
Habitat: Temperate & Tropical Deep Ocean (Below Thermocline, Above 800m)
Distribution: Cosmopolitan
Niche: Pelagic Filter-Feeder
Size: 8.5cm (length)
Predecessor: Thalakelphus asperacuta
Classification: Zestoskulusidae, Kardiaskulusidea, Kardiarchia
Latest Mutations: Nostrils
Info: With a pair of nostrils on the face above the mouth, Thalakelphus narefaciem has a much greater chance of finding some food floating in the great, empty abyss. The nostrils provide olfaction and also help with locating the direction in which the smell comes from. They slowly drift through the deep ocean, filtering passing marine snow, and have no regular predators with their shell and poisonous skin.
Description: It has a smooth, straight shell made of calcium carbonate with several medium-length tentacles sticking out the front covered in poison glands. On the face is a couple areas where minuscule cilia which act as mechanoreceptors, picking up underwater noises and inputting this information into the nerve network and a pair of nostrils linked to sensory pads. On the head that just protrudes from the rest of the shell, two large pinhole eyes with lenses face upwards, while another one faces forwards above the circular, toothless mouth. The skin that is uncovered is layered with heat-proof scales. At the rear, a muscular hyponome drags in water and uses it to propel itself quickly. This tube leads into the siphuncle, which manages water content inside the shell, creating buoyancy. This also delivers water to the gills and gill frills inside the shell. A simple gut, behind the pharynx, leads through the body, which is circulated by a semi-open circulatory system; capillaries cover the muscles, which also have special vacuoles, but the rest of the organs were bathed in a chamber. The circulatory system is pumped by a tubular heart. A tiny brain and two nerve cords control the body. The body has vertebrae made of cartilage.
Previous Mutations: Extra-Efficient Muscles, Open Circulatory System, Tubular Heart, Web of Capillaries Over Muscles, Axochord, Notochord, Four Gill Slits, Two Gill Frills, Pharynx, Large Pinhole Eyes With Lenses (2 on top of head, one on front), Heat-Proof Scales,

Cartilage Vertebrae, Calcium Carbonate Shell, Heat Resistance, Tentacles, Hyponome, Shell, Hearing, Pigmentation, Poison Glands, Lower Metabolic Rate
Discoverer: StealthStyle

R.139

Antesalinchus virgepistylus
Temporal Range: R.134 - R.139 (Untrustolithic to Gammavian Stage of the Atroxian)
Habitat: Temperate Shallows
Distribution: Northern Hemisphere
Niche: Herbivore
Size: 3cm (length)
Predecessor: Ostracoderma densissima
Classification: Antesalinchusinae (sf), Ostracodermidae (f), Colyphora (o), Violymphia (c)
Latest Mutations: Longer Shell, Herbivorous Digestive System
Info: The rear end of Antesalinchus arched upwards into a kind of visceral mass and was covered in the calcium carbonate shell. It had also been extended into a more cylindrical shape with a gap to allow the animal to retreat it's body fully inside. The main problem with this is that it is did not make a well-balanced body. However, it was well-protected from predators and eats algae, something which few of its size did at the time. It was fairly common for its brief existence but was made extinct in the Gammavian Extinction.
Anatomy: The tubular body which ticks upwards at the back is hidden beneath a cylindrical shell made of calcium carbonate, specifically calcite, with just enough of the body showing to allow the two eyestalks to stick out. There is a gap in the shell for it to retreat it's body into. The shell is quite thick and relatively heavy for its size. Beneath the shell is a mouth surrounded by chemoreceptors - two small tentacles also protrude from underneath the shell. There are three gill slits along the body. Under the body is a pair of sturdy, short fins. There is a small brain, attached to a single nerve cord, attached to webs of nerves. The gut is simple and leads to a stomach containing herbivorous digestive bacteria and then to the anus. Hemolymph is distributed through the body to hemacoels, as the open circulatory system. It contains anti-freeze proteins.
Behaviour: This species is capable of processing information gathered from sense receptors and using that to form a picture of its surroundings. It can then respond to stimuli, however, it's response is often delayed. It also has basic reasoning.
Cause of Extinction: Gammavian Extinction
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Archaiapasaria circulus
Temporal Range: R.89 - R.139 (Cinisian to Gammavian Stage of the Atroxian)
Habitat: Tropical Rainforest, Tropical Monsoon Forest, Savannah, Hot Steppe, Subtropical Desert, Chaparral, Temperate Forest, Taiga Freshwater
Distribution: Olympia
Niche: Pelagic Filter-Feeder, Herbivore
Nutritional Value: 78.1NV
Size: 12.5cm (length)

Predecessor: Archaiapasaria westenrai
Classification: Archaiapasarinae (sf), Thanostomidae (f), Flagracauda (so), Caudomorphii (c)
Perception: Blurry vision with no depth perception on either side, can use electroreception up to ten metres away.
Latest Mutations: Closed Circulatory System
Info: This species was a step ahead of its contemporaries, as it had a closed circulatory system. This was much more efficient and means that it had better stamina - and had a better chance of escaping predators. It fed on aquatic moss, phytoplankton and other vegetation matter in the freshwater of the northern hemisphere.
Anatomy: It has a stout, orange and red, stream-lined body, like the shape of a fish , although it has a whip-tail, with a tail fin above and below the base of the tail. These are shaped like horizontal semi-circles and together make a circle; they are supported by rays of cartilage. Two poisonous spikes protrude to the side of the tail. The front of the body has a cartilage jaw, and within in it several square teeth. It retains two venomous fangs in the roof of the mouth. On each side of the head is a lens-covered pinhole eye, with muscle that allows them to swivel. Three gills line the body, which is also lined with electroreceptors. The mouth leads to a primitive gut and stomach, with weak herbivorous bacteria. The food is ground up in a gizzard first, by gastroliths. Centrally located is a sac of gas called a swim bladder, and supporting the body are vertebrae made of bone. Also supporting the body are muscles with special vacuoles and a closed circulatory system.
Cause of Extinction: Gammavian Extinction
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Archaiapasaria venator
Temporal Range: R.126 - R.139 (Untrustolithic to Gammavian Stage of the Atroxian)
Habitat: Tropical Rainforest, Tropical Monsoon Forest, Savannah, Hot Steppe, Subtropical Desert, Chaparral, Temperate Forest, Taiga Freshwater
Distribution: Olympia
Niche: Predator
Size: 22cm (length)
Nutritional Worth:
Predecessor: Archaiapasaria circulus
Classification: Archaiapasarinae (sf), Thanostomidae (f), Flagracauda (so), Caudomorphii (c)
Perception: Blurry vision with no depth perception on either side, can use electroreception up to ten metres away.
Latest Mutations: Carnivorous Digestive Bacteria, Larger
Info: After millennia on its own in the rivers and lakes of Ezta's continents, the herbivorous Archaiapasaria genus produced a carnivorous species and moved into the niche of predator. At that moment, the only prey around was other Archaiapasaria. Like them, they were very common but were driven extinct by the Gammavian Extinction.
Anatomy: It has a stout, orange and red, stream-lined body, like the shape of a fish , although it has a whip-tail, with a tail fin above and below the base of the tail. These are shaped like horizontal semi-circles and together make a circle; they are supported by rays of cartilage. Two poisonous spikes protrude to the side of the tail. The front of the body has a cartilage jaw, and within in it several square teeth. It retains two venomous fangs in the roof of the mouth. On each side of the head is a lens-covered pinhole eye, with muscle that allows them to swivel. Three gills line the body, which is also lined with electroreceptors. The mouth leads to a primitive gut and stomach, with carnivorous

bacteria. The food is ground up in a gizzard first, by gastroliths. Centrally located is a sac of gas called a swim bladder, and supporting the body are vertebrae made of bone. Also supporting the body are muscles with special vacuoles and a closed circulatory system.
Behaviour: This species is capable of processing information gathered from sense receptors and using that to form a picture of its surroundings. It can then respond to stimuli. It also has basic reasoning.
Cause of Extinction: Gammavian Extinction
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Aspondylus flexibilus
Temporal Range: R.122 - R.139 (Novaglacian to Gammavian Stage of the Atroxian)
Habitat: Temperate Forest Estuary
Distribution: Northern Olympia
Niche: Pelagic Filter-Feeder
Nutritional Worth: 46/10 x 7 = 32.2NP
Size: 7cm (length)
Predecessor: Icthyotelus sinspica
Classification: Aspondylusinae (sf), Brevicauda (so), Caudomorphii (c)
Perception: Can sense electrical signals within ten metres, and can see and detect the direction of light.
Latest Mutations: Eel-like fins = 2, Cartilage Skeleton = 2, Feeding tendrils = 3
Info: This species had regressed during evolution because it lost its cartilage vertebrae almost entirely; all that remained is a single rod, a notochord. It also had smaller pectoral fins than its predecessors. It was not a very successful species, living only in one estuary in the world, where it is still less common than Icthyotelus sinspica, in the cold north of Olympia.
Anatomy: It has a tapering body, lined with electroreceptors and three gills on each side. It has two small pectoral ray-fins and a pair of forward-facing cup eyes on the head. An oily liver helps to maintain buoyancy. An open circulatory system bathes the organs in hemacoel, and the body is controlled by ganglia. Down the back is a notochord. In the gut, is a primitive stomach with the ability to digest multicellular matter.
Behaviour: This species is capable of processing information gathered from sense receptors and using that to form a picture of its surroundings. It can then respond to stimuli. It also has basic reasoning.
Cause of Extinction: Gammavian Extinction
Discoverer: Immortal

Brachiostomus tropicae
Temporal Range: R.134 - R.139 (Untrustolithic to Gammavian Stage of the Atroxian)
Habitat: Tropical Shallows, Tropical Upper Ocean
Distribution: Cosmopolitan
Niche: Herbivore
Size: 19cm (length)
Nutritional Worth:
Predecessor: Brachiostomus walkeri
Classification: Brachiostomusine (sf), Thanostomidae (f), Flagracauda (so), Caudomorphii (c)
Perception: Blurry vision with no depth perception on either side, can use electroreception up to ten metres away.
Latest Mutations: Tropical Tolerance

Info: When conditions are right, tropical seas can provide a consistent bounty of food due to the constant sun, and this Brachiostomus species moved here to take advantage of this fact. But the Gammavian Extinction cut short it's existence to only a brief time.
Anatomy: The long, blue, tapering body is supported by a vertebrae of bone, although the whip-tail at the end is composed of flexible cartilage. Along the body are three gill slits and a line of electroreceptors. There are no limbs. The head has a cartilage jaw and two appendages with bristles protruding from the head. On each side of the head is a pinhole eye, with the ability to swivel around. At the end of the tail, six venomous spikes stick out. A gut leads to a stomach containing weak digestive herbivorous bacteria which can only break down small bits of plant matter. The muscles contain special vacuoles for storing extra energy, and are bathed in hemacoel by the open circulatory system.
Behaviour: This species is capable of processing information gathered from sense receptors and using that to form a picture of its surroundings. It can then respond to stimuli. It also has basic reasoning.
Cause of Extinction: Gammavian Extinction
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Brachiostomus walkeri
Temporal Range: R.124 - R.139 (Novaglacian to Gammavian Stage of the Atroxian)
Habitat: Temperate Shallows
Distribution: Northern Hemisphere
Niche: Herbivore
Size: 19cm (length)
Nutritional Worth:
Predecessor: Hemithateus spicati
Classification: Brachiostomusine (sf), Thanostomidae (f), Flagracauda (so), Caudomorphii (c)
Perception: Blurry vision with no depth perception on either side, can use electroreception up to ten metres away.
Latest Mutations: Lose Teeth, Jaw Appendages
Info: This was quite a departure from the norm for most of its family, which had only been herbivores and carnivores before; with its teeth disappearing and bristle-lined appendages reaching from above the mouth, it had become a filter-feeder.
Anatomy: The long, blue, tapering body is supported by a vertebrae of bone, although the whip-tail at the end is composed of flexible cartilage. Along the body are three gill slits and a line of electroreceptors. There are no limbs. The head has a cartilage jaw and two appendages with bristles protruding from the head. On each side of the head is a pinhole eye, with the ability to swivel around. At the end of the tail, six venomous spikes stick out. A gut leads to a stomach containing weak digestive herbivorous bacteria which can only break down small bits of plant matter. The muscles contain special vacuoles for storing extra energy, and are bathed in hemacoel by the open circulatory system.
Behaviour: This species is capable of processing information gathered from sense receptors and using that to form a picture of its surroundings. It can then respond to stimuli. It also has basic reasoning.
Cause of Extinction: Gammavian Extinction
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Eoicthys munitus
Temporal Range: R.134 - R.139 (Untrustolithic to Gammavian Stage of the Atroxian)

Habitat: Temperate Shallows, Tropical Shallows, Temperate Open Ocean, Tropical Open Ocean
Distribution: Cosmopolitan
Niche: Predator
Size: 3.5cm (length)
Nutritional Worth: (69/10 x 3.5 =) 24.2NP
Predecessor: Sanicthyops visus
Classification: Sanicthyopsinae (sf), Skelechelusidae (f), Brevicauda (so), Caudomorphii (c)
Perception: Blurry binocular vision in front, can use electroreception up to ten metres away, can smell odours up to ten metres away.
Latest Mutations: Scales
Info: For the second time this subfamily of fish-like animals had evolved scales, and quite similar to the first as well, both being cycloid scales. These provided a bit of protection, specifically against their sharp-beaked predators, Elinopterus. However, they are more primitive overall than their relatives and so aren't as common and were finished by the Gammavian Extinction.
Anatomy: This species has a black, slim, streamlined body covered in cycloid scales with a pair of toxic spikes at the end of its short tail, and is spotted with light-blue bioluminescent lights. It has a cartilage-jawed mouth with primitive teeth alongside olfactory receptors and two pinhole eyes on the head. At the back of the head are three gills on each side. As well as a line of electroreceptors, the body has a fatty hump and is supported by a vertebrae of cartilage. There is also a pair of oval pectoral fins. The mouth opens to the gut, which leads to a primitive stomach containing carnivorous digestive bacteria. A duct leads from the gut to a swim bladder. The body is powered by muscles with special vacuoles and is circulated by an open circulatory system, whilst being coordinated by a nervous system composed of a tiny brain and two nerve cords, crossed by nerves. The body is adapted to high, quite high and quite low salinity conditions.
Behaviour: This species is capable of processing information gathered from sense receptors and using that to form a picture of its surroundings. It can then respond to stimuli. It also has basic reasoning.
Cause of Extinction: Gammavian Extinction
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Hemithateus saporensis
Temporal Range: R.126 - R.139 (Untrustolithic to Gammavian Stage of the Atroxian)
Habitat: Tropical Rainforest, Tropical Monsoon Forest, Savannah, Hot Steppe, Subtropical Desert, Chaparral, Temperate Forest, Taiga Estuaries
Distribution: Northern Hemisphere
Niche: Herbivore
Size: 33cm (length)
Nutritional Worth:
Predecessor: Hemithateus novaglacianus
Classification: Thanostominae (sf), Thanostomidae (f), Flagracauda (so), Caudomorphii (c)
Perception: Blurry vision with no depth perception on either side, can use electroreception up to ten metres away, can accurately sense taste within 10 metres.
Latest Mutations: Brackish Tolerance, Barbels
Info: Hemithateus saporensis was the first organism on Ezta known to use taste - it had gustatory receptors on the barbel just above its mouth. This helped it find its algal food in murky estuary water, which it had taken as a home to avoid predators in the sea.
Anatomy: The long, blue, tapering body is supported by a vertebrae of bone, although the whip-tail

at the end is composed of flexible cartilage. Along the body are three gill slits and a line of electroreceptors. There are no limbs. The head has a cartilage jaw, with a pair of venomous canines surrounded by square shaped teeth. A whisper-like barbel protrudes from just above the mouth with gustatory cells on it. On each side of the head is a pinhole eye, with the ability to swivel around. At the end of the tail, six venomous spikes stick out. A gut leads to a stomach containing weak digestive herbivorous bacteria which can only break down small bits of plant matter but a gizzard lays before it, breaking down food with stones. The muscles contain special vacuoles for storing extra energy, and are bathed in hemacoel by the open circulatory system. The body tolerates only brackish water.
Behaviour: This species is capable of processing information gathered from sense receptors and using that to form a picture of its surroundings. It can then respond to stimuli. It also has basic reasoning.
Cause of Extinction: Gammavian Extinction
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Hemithateus springbloomi
Temporal Range: R.123 - R.139 (Novaglacian to Gammavian Stage of the Atroxian)
Habitat: Temperate Shallows
Distribution: Northern Hemisphere
Niche: Herbivore
Size: 19cm (length)
Nutritional Worth: 76.5/10 x 19 = 145.4NP
Predecessor: Hemithateus spicati
Classification: Thanostominae (sf), Thanostomidae (f), Flagracauda (so), Caudomorphii (c)
Perception: Blurry vision with no depth perception on either side, can use electroreception up to ten metres away.
Latest Mutations: Increased Size = 3, Better Digestive System = 4, Better Immune System = 5
Info: Hemithateus springbloomi faced more predation than its contemporary brother Hemithateus novaglacianus due to its smaller size, yet it remained almost as numerous because it had a more efficient digestive system and evolved blood clotting that lets it survive more injuries.
Anatomy: The long, blue, tapering body is supported by a vertebrae of bone, although the whip-tail at the end is composed of flexible cartilage. Along the body are three gill slits and a line of electroreceptors. There are no limbs. The head has a cartilage jaw, with a pair of venomous canines surrounded by square shaped teeth. On each side of the head is a pinhole eye, with the ability to swivel around. At the end of the tail, six venomous spikes stick out. A gut leads to a stomach containing digestive herbivorous bacteria. The muscles contain special vacuoles for storing extra energy, and are bathed in hemacoel by the open circulatory system, which has platelets in it.
Behaviour: This species is capable of processing information gathered from sense receptors and using that to form a picture of its surroundings. It can then respond to stimuli. It also has basic reasoning.
Cause of Extinction: Gammavian Extinction
Discoverer: Springbloom

Iliochristus bartlettus
Timespan: R.69 - R.139 (Fressian to Gammavian Stage of the Atroxian)
Habitat: Tropical Shallows, Tropical Upper Ocean
Distribution: Cosmopolitan

Niche: Sessile Filter-Feeder
Nutritional Value:
Size: 15cm (height)
Predecessor: Iliochristus caereleum
Classification:
Perception: N/A
Latest Mutations: High Salinity Tolerance
Info: This sponge was a very common sight amongst the coral of a tropical reef for a while but it was very primitive and later faced competition from more modern sponges. Eventually, it relied on its photosynthesis ability but this was disrupted during the Gammavian Extinction. It was the last of its kind.
Anatomy: This is a blue, cylinder-shaped sponge with a body riddled with pores propped up by mesoglea and spongin. It has a symbiotic relationship with cyanobacteria.
Behaviour: N/A
Cause of Extinction: Gammavian Extinction
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Neoxirnikrozz cormeus
Temporal Range: R.126 - R.139 (Untrustolithic to Gammavian Stage of the Atroxian)
Habitat: Temperate Shallows
Distribution: Southern Hemisphere
Niche: Apex Predator
Size: 46cm (length)
Nutritional Worth:
Predecessor: Xirnikrozz crusherei
Classification: Peragapodusinae (sf), Thanostomidae (f), Flagracauda (so), Caudomorphii (c)
Perception: Blurry vision with no depth perception on either side, can see well in low light, can use electroreception up to ten metres away, can accurately smell odours up to tens of metres away
Latest Mutations: Heart, Larger
Info: The record for largest animal on Ezta had once again been broken, this time by Neoxirnikrozz, almost half a meter in length. This comparatively large predator dominated the temperate shallows around Tartarus, feeding on the large herbivores. It was forced to evolve a primitive heart to pump blood around this large body.
The dominance of its kind could only be stopped by the Gammavian Extinction.
Anatomy: This species has a long, blue body that tapers into a whip-like tail, armed with two toxic spikes. It's muscular jaw is made of cartilage but reinforced with a layer of tessarae and it has serrated teeth here. On each side of the head is a pinhole eye and olfactory receptors are also found on the head. Behind the retina is a layer of cells containing reflective crystals called a choroidal tapetum cellulosum. Along the side of the body, are three gill slits near the front, and line of electroreceptors. There are four paddle-like limbs of flesh, cartilage and muscle. Inside, they have a gut with a stomach containing carnivorous digestive enzymes, and connected to the gut is a swim bladder. The open circulatory system contains red blood is pumped around by a smal one-chambered heart in the ventral area. It's brain also contains an olfactory lobe. The muscles are strong and energy-efficient. Finally, supporting the entire body is a spine of cartilage vertebrae.
Behaviour: This species is capable of processing information gathered from sense receptors and using that to form a picture of its surroundings. It can then respond to stimuli. It also has basic reasoning.

Other than its standard survival responses, Xirnikrozz always try to be vigilant of their surrounding, they avoid eating their own kind and they also remain close to their eggs until hatching.
Cause of Extinction: Gammavian Extinction
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Neoxirnikrozz venanox
Temporal Range: R.134 - R.139 (Untrustolithic to Gammavian Stage of the Atroxian)
Habitat: Temperate Shallows
Distribution: Southern Hemisphere
Niche: Apex Predator
Size: 46cm (length)
Nutritional Worth:
Predecessor: Neoxirnikrozz cormeus
Classification: Peragapodusinae (sf), Thanostomidae (f), Flagracauda (so), Caudomorphii (c)
Perception: Clear vision with no depth perception on either side, can see well in low light, can use electroreception up to ten metres away, can accurately smell odours up to tens of metres away
Latest Mutations: Genders, True Eyes, More Rods
Info: True eyes with a retina coming both a tapetum and many rod cells, can pick up very faint light, making it possible for it to have hunted at night. They also had male and female castes, which increased the rate of evolution. Their brief reign was cut short by the Gammavian Extinction.
Anatomy: This species has a long, blue body that tapers into a whip-like tail, armed with two toxic spikes. It's muscular jaw is made of cartilage but reinforced with a layer of tessarae and it has serrated teeth here. On each side of the head is an eye and olfactory receptors are also found on the head. Behind the retina, which contains lots of rod cells, is a layer of cells containing reflective crystals called a choroidal tapetum cellulosum. Along the side of the body, are three gill slits near the front, and line of electroreceptors. There are four paddle-like limbs of flesh, cartilage and muscle. Inside, they have a gut with a stomach containing carnivorous digestive enzymes, and connected to the gut is a swim bladder. The open circulatory system contains red blood is pumped around by a smal one-chambered heart in the ventral area. It's brain also contains an olfactory lobe. The muscles are strong and energy-efficient. Finally, supporting the entire body is a spine of cartilage vertebrae. Males and females are identical.
Behaviour: This species is capable of processing information gathered from sense receptors and using that to form a picture of its surroundings. It can then respond to stimuli. It also has basic reasoning. Other than its standard survival responses, Neoirnikrozz always try to be vigilant of their surrounding, they avoid eating their own kind and they also remain close to their eggs until hatching.
Cause of Extinction: Gammavian Extinction
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Paraichthys marvenii
Temporal Range: R.126 - R.139 (Untrustolithic to Gammavian Stage of the Atroxian)
Habitat: Tropical Shallows, Temperate Shallows, Tropical Upper Ocean, Temperate Upper Ocean
Distribution: Cosmopolitan
Niche: Predator
Size: 3.5cm (length)
Nutritional Worth: (76/10 X 3.5 =) 26.6NP
Predecessor: Sanicthyops visus

Classification: Sanicthyopsinae (sf), Skelechelusidae (f), Brevicauda (so), Caudomorphii (c), Bilateria (p)
Perception: Blurry binocular vision in front, can use electroreception up to ten metres away, can smell odours up to ten metres away.
Latest Mutations: Scales, Caudal Fins
Info: This animal resembled Earth fish in many ways, with the shape of it's body, gills, scales and fins - however, it still lacked several features that would enable it to be called a fish. The evolution of its minimal cycloid scales protected it from attack by it's only predator, Elinopterus, as their sharp beaks could not penetrate the scales. It was also pretty quick, thanks to streamlining and caudal fins. They were common in their range of shallow temperate and tropical ocean, hunting soft Masticephalus prey.
Anatomy: The body is slim and streamlined, except for a fatty hump in the back of the head; it is black and covered in cycloid scales but is covered all over with light-blue bioluminescent spots. A cartilage jaw and primitive teeth make up the mouth at the head; olfactory receptors surround it and two pinhole eyes face up. Three gill slits are found behind the head, there are also oval pectoral fins composed of rays of cartilage and electroreceptors line the flanks. Caudal fins spread from the tail, which also has a pair of toxic spikes on it. The gut leads from the mouth and contains a stomach with carnivorous digestive bacteria. A swim ladder is attached to the gut by a duct. Muscles containing vacuoles also line the body and vessels of an open circulatory system pump red blood around to hemacoels. In the head is a collection of ganglia, controlling the body through two nerve cords running down its length and rungs of nerves. The body's osmoregulation system is adapted for high, quite high and quite low salinity conditions.
Behaviour: This species is capable of processing information gathered from sense receptors and using that to form a picture of its surroundings. It can then respond to stimuli. It also has basic reasoning.
Cause of Extinction: Gammavian Extinction
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Phyoskulus circulatio
Timespan: R.107 - R.139 (Novaglacian to Gammavian Stage of the Atroxian)
Habitat: Temperate Shallows
Distribution: Southern Hemisphere
Niche: Herbivore
Size: 33cm
Predecessor: Esoteralimnus abrictus
Classification: Thanostominae (sf), Thanostomidae (f), Flagracauda (so), Caudomorphii (c)
Latest Mutations: Normal Open Circulatory System
Info: The previous species were held to a distinct disadvantage by having an incredibly inefficient circulatory system, composed of one large inner pool of hemolymph. Now, they had returned to a more traditional, successful method of circulation, as organs are bathed in hemacoel. As a result, they pushed their once populous ancestor to extinction.
Anatomy: The long, blue, tapering body becomes quite wide around the middle due to a layer of fat. It is supported by vertebrae of bone, although the whip-tail at the end is composed of flexible cartilage. Along the body are three gill slits and a line of electroreceptors. There are no limbs. The head has a cartilage jaw, with a pair of venomous fangs surrounded by square shaped teeth. On each side of the head is a a true eye, with the ability to swivel around. At the end of the tail, two venomous spikes stick out. A gut leads to

a stomach containing weak digestive herbivorous bacteria which can only break down small bits of plant matter. Connected to the gut is a swim bladder. The muscles contain special vacuoles for storing extra energy and the organs are bathed in hemacoel chambers. The nervous system is controlled by a fairly small brain, which is believed to have a very small memory sector, for recognition of predatory species.
Behaviours: This species is capable of processing information gathered from sense receptors and using that to form a picture of its surroundings. It can then respond to stimuli. It also has basic reasoning. They are born skittish, but lose this at 50% maturity. They always try and lay their eggs near vegetation, will gravitate towards each other and can recognise predators faster.
Cause of Extinction: Gammavian Extinction
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Phyoskulus fixocaudus
Timespan: R.123 - R.139 (Novaglacian to Gammavian Stage of the Atroxian)
Habitat: Temperate Shallows
Distribution: Southern Hemisphere
Niche: Herbivore
Size: 33cm
Nutritional Worth: 77/10 x 33 = 254.1NP
Predecessor: Phyoskulus circulatio
Classification: Thanostominae (sf), Thanostomidae (f), Flagracauda (so), Caudomorphii (c)
Latest Mutations: Pronged Spines
Info: This herbivore fed on the algae that grew across the temperate seas of the Southern Hemisphere. It lived alongside it's ancestor and both were common. On this species, the poisonous spines at the end of the tail each turned backwards pointing back past the end of the tail, and split into two. This means that it provided effective defence when fleeing, with the spines often striking the pursuer.
Anatomy: The long, blue, tapering body becomes quite wide around the middle due to a layer of fat. It is supported by vertebrae of bone, although the whip-tail at the end is composed of flexible cartilage. Along the body are three gill slits and a line of electroreceptors. There are no limbs. The head has a cartilage jaw, with a pair of venomous fangs surrounded by square shaped teeth. On each side of the head is a a true eye, with the ability to swivel around. At the end of the tail, two venomous spikes stick out, that point backwards past the tail and are pronged. A gut leads to a stomach containing weak digestive herbivorous bacteria which can only break down small bits of plant matter. Connected to the gut is a swim bladder. The muscles contain special vacuoles for storing extra energy and the organs are bathed in hemacoel chambers. The nervous system is controlled by a fairly small brain, which is believed to have a very small memory sector, for recognition of predatory species.
Behaviours: This species is capable of processing information gathered from sense receptors and using that to form a picture of its surroundings. It can then respond to stimuli. It also has basic reasoning. They are born skittish, but lose this at 50% maturity. They always try and lay their eggs near vegetation, will gravitate towards each other and can recognise predators faster.
Cause of Extinction: Gammavian Extinction

Discoverer: StealthStyle

Plachydon humblei
Temporal Range: R.128 - R.139 (Untrustolithic to Gammavian Stage of the Atroxian)
Habitat: Tropical Shallows
Distribution: Cosmopolitan
Niche: Predator
Size: 3.3cm (length)
Nutritional Worth: (58.5/10 X 3.3 =) 19.3NP
Predecessor: Elinopterus tropicae
Classification: Plachydoninae (sf), Codowecoiidae (f), Probocephala (o), Cylindrea (c)
Perception: Has blurry binocular vision at the front and blurry vision at the side with no depth perception, can detect chemicals over 10 metres.
Latest Mutations: Lose Beak, Teeth Plates, Herbivorous Digestive Bacteria
Info: The previously untouched algal growths in the tropics were now frequented by this unique, toothed worm, which uses the teeth-like plates in the mouth to munch on seaweed. There was only one known species in existence.
Anatomy: It has a blue, long worm-like body of a hydrostatic skeleton, with a proboscis, covered in chemoreceptors, and two plates protruding into the mouth. It has four pinhole eyes, two at the front and one on each side. At the end of the body is a pair of fins and a hyponome. It has a pool of bitter chemicals inside, a swim bladder and a stomach of herbivorous digestive enzymes in the gut. It has an open circulatory system and a basic nervous system.
Behaviour: This species is capable of processing information gathered from sense receptors and using that to form a picture of its surroundings. It can then respond to stimuli. It also has basic reasoning.
Cause of Extinction: Gammavian Extinction
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Plithyops plithyops
Temporal Range: R.123 - R.139 (Novaglacian to Gammavian Stage of the Atroxian)
Habitat: Temperate Shallows, Polar Shallows, Temperate Upper Ocean, Polar Upper Ocean
Distribution: Cosmopolitan
Niche: Predator
Size: 6cm (length)
Nutritional Worth: 65.5/10 X 6 = 39.3NP
Predecessor: Elinopterus oceanus
Classification: Codowecoiinae (sf), Codowecoiidae (f), Probocephala (o), Cylindrea (c)
Perception: Has wide, blurry vision at the front and blurry vision at the side with no depth perception, can detect chemicals over 10 metres.
Latest Mutations: Compound Eyes
Info: Plithyops had the first known case of compound eyes, allowing a wide field of vision, albeit with less quality than in single true eyes. It was better at detecting the movement of prey. This, combined with speed, made it a great hunter. It was a unique branch of worm-like animal.

Anatomy: It has a blue, long worm-like body of a hydrostatic skeleton, with a proboscis, covered in chemoreceptors, and a very sharp beak. Two oblong compound eyes take up a lot of the front of the body. Behind these, on the side are two pinhole eyes. At the end of the body is a pair of fins and a hyponome. It has a pool of bitter chemicals inside, a liver of lipids and a stomach of carnivorous digestive enzymes in the gut. It has a closed circulatory system and a basic nervous system.
Cause of Extinction: Gammavian Extinction
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Pneumachasminia leo
Temporal Range: R.114 - R.139 (Novaglacian to Gammavian Stage of the Atroxian)
Habitat: Temperate Shallows
Distribution: Northern Hemisphere
Niche: Benthic Filter-Feeder
Size: 6.5cm (length)
Nutritional Worth:
Predecessor: Pneumachasminia lucidum
Classification: Veroininae (sf), Kapnostidae (f), Protocorda (o), Cylindrea (c)
Perception: Has an accurate sense of smell over 10s of metres.
Latest Mutations: Herbivorous Digestive Bacteria, Innate Immune System, More Accurate Smell
Info: With an enlarged olfactory lobe in the brain, this benthic bottom-dweller of shallow seas could pick up the scent of algae from tens of metres away and track it fairly accurately to its source. It was a herbivore, grazing by scraping off algae from rocks into its mouth. Also, it emerged during a disease epidemic and this pressure had given it a simple immune system. It was common across the northern hemisphere, protected by siliceous spicules over its body.
Anatomy: They grey, tubular body is covered, with a few exceptional spots, by siliceous spicules, almost like an Earth sea urchin. These spicules are fairly brittle and contain no venom. In the small gaps between the spicules are olfactory receptors, and another gap is also provided for the four gills and the gill frill. Heat-proof scales fill in the gaps. A gut leads from the mouth to the anus, pumped at the throat by a pharynx, and stomach constaing cellulase-producing bacteria exists about halfway along the gut. The body is nourished by a semi-open circulatory system, where most of it consists of hemacoel chambers around organs - the difference is that the muscles have a capillary webbing. There is also a tiny, box-shaped heart. A small brain with enlarged olfactory lobe sends information along a pair of nerve cords and rung of nerves that serves as a nervous system. The length of the body is supported by cartilage vertebrae. The body can produce phagocytes.
Behaviour: This species is capable of processing information gathered from sense receptors and using that to form a picture of its surroundings. It can then respond to stimuli. It also has basic reasoning.
Cause of Extinction: Gammavian Extinction
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Sanelectrophorus electricus
Temporal Range: R.123 - R.139 (Novaglacian to Gammavian Stage of the Atroxian)
Habitat: Temperate Shallows, Temperate Open Ocean
Distribution: Northern Hemisphere
Niche: Apex Predator
Size: 20cm (length)

Nutritional Worth: 86.5/10 x 20 = 173NP
Predecessor: Soundwavia amazonus
Classification: Thanostominae (sf), Thanostomidae (f), Flagracauda (so), Caudomorphii (c)
Latest Mutations: Gender = 5, Better electroreception = 6
Perception: Decent vision with no depth perception on either side, can use electroreception up to tens of metres away.
Info: One of the strangest Thanostomines up to this point, not only could this species monitor a very large area for electrical signals, it could also generate its own field and use electricity as a weapon. Most of the abdomen was taken up by large organs that produced the electrical discharge, that could give other animals a little shock. These organs also allowed the animal to continuously create it own own electric field and discover its surroundings through disturbances in the field. It also developed male and female genders.
Anatomy: It has a blue, tapering body, lined with electroreceptors and three gills on each side, ending in a long whip-tail complete with venomous spikes. Two eyes, with cornea supported by vitreous humour and the retina at the back, sit on the side of the head and it's mouth is full of small teeth, with a pair of venomous fangs embedded in its cartilage jaw. Supported by rays of cartilage, it has a pair of small pectoral flippers, as well as a tiny dorsal fin on the back. The main electric organ stretches across the dorsal portion of the body, mirrored by the Hunter's organ at the bottom and the Sach's organ towards the rear; all three contain electrocytes. An open circulatory system bathes the organs in hemacoel, and the body is controlled by ganglia. Down the back are cartilage vertebrae. In the gut, was a primitive stomach with the ability to digest multicellular matter. It has a swim bladder connected to the gut. There are both male and female castes.
Behaviour: This species is capable of processing information gathered from sense receptors and using that to form a picture of its surroundings. It can then respond to stimuli. It also has basic reasoning.
Cause of Extinction: Gammavian Extinction
Discoverer: Soundwave

Telioskulus toxilimus
Temporal Range: R.134 - R.139 (Untrustolithic to Gammavian Stage of the Atroxian)
Habitat: Temperate Shallows
Distribution: Northern Hemisphere
Niche: Herbivore
Size: 33cm (length)
Nutritional Worth:
Predecessor: Hemithateus novaglacianus
Classification: Telioskulusinae (sf), Thanostomidae (f), Flagracauda (so), Caudomorphii (c)
Perception: Blurry vision with no depth perception on either side, can use electroreception up to ten metres away.
Latest Mutations: Slime, Toxins, Fins
Info: Telioskulus was much more agile than its living ancestors with a pair of pectoral fins allowing it to turn easier. It was also more common because it makes predators that eat it sick - it was covered in slime produced by glands which, in addition to making them slippy and protecting them from parasites, had toxins mixed in. This was a common herbivore in the Northern Hemisphere temperate shallows, but didn't out live the Gammavian Extinction.
Anatomy: The long, blue, tapering body is supported by a vertebrae of bone, although the whip-tail at the end is composed of flexible cartilage. Along the body are three gill slits and a line of

electroreceptors. Slime glands are spread across the skin, and toxins glands mix the slime with an illness-producing toxin. A pair of pectoral fins created by bone struts connected to the vertebrae and forking into rays. The head has a cartilage jaw, with a pair of venomous canines surrounded by square shaped teeth. On each side of the head is a pinhole eye, with the ability to swivel around. At the end of the tail, six venomous spikes stick out. A gut leads to a stomach containing weak digestive herbivorous bacteria which can only break down small bits of plant matter but a gizzard lays before it, breaking down food with stones. The muscles contain special vacuoles for storing extra energy, and are bathed in hemacoel by the open circulatory system.
Behaviour: This species is capable of processing information gathered from sense receptors and using that to form a picture of its surroundings. It can then respond to stimuli. It also has basic reasoning.
Cause of Extinction: Gammavian Extinction
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Regemsitula amebocytus
Temporal Range: R.114 - R.139 (Novaglacian to Gammavian Stage of the Atroxian)
Habitat: Temperate Shallows, Temperate Open Ocean
Distribution: Cosmopolitan
Niche: Pelagic Filter-Feeder
Size: 8cm (length)
Nutritional Worth:
Predecessor: Regemsitula rhopalium
Classification: Regemsitulae, Mollisitulea, Pallomena, Circumsaccha
Perception: Can sense the presence of light, can detect vibrations and odours within 10 metres.
Latest Mutations: Amebocytes
Info: Appearing of the back of a major disease epidemic, although only Bilaterates were affected, this jellyfish-like species evolved a method of some immune protection. At some point, a Regemsitula had an amebocyte enter it and it formed a symbiotic relationship with the amebocyte. Now, the whole species had them, clearing away pathogens inside the animals body. They floated slowly across the ocean, filtering food from the water.
Anatomy: A blue bell filled with jelly-like mesoglea houses the gut with carnivorous digestive bacteria and the one opening; the mouth. At one point on the bell is found rhopalia, which house receptors to sense light, vibrations and odours. Four fairly long, barbed tentacles dangle from the dome and the body is coordinated by a nerve net. Amebocytes live within the mesoglea.
Behaviour: This species is capable of processing information gathered from sense receptors and using that to form a picture of its surroundings. It can then respond to stimuli.
Cause of Extinction: Gammavian Extinction
Discovered by: StealthStyle

R.137

Xirnikrozz crusherei

Temporal Range: R.117 - R.137 (Novaglacian to Untrustolithic Stage of the Atroxian)
Habitat: Temperate Shallows
Distribution: Southern Uteenessa
Niche: Apex Predator

Size: 31cm (length)
Nutritional Worth: 86/10 x 31 = 266.6NP
Predecessor: Xirnikrozz ikrkinkarnikirkn
Classification: Thanostominae (sf), Thanostomidae (f), Flagracauda (so), Caudomorphii (c), Bilateria (p)
Perception: Blurry vision with no depth perception on either side, can see well in low light, can use electroreception up to ten metres away, can accurately smell odours up to tens of metres away
Latest Mutations: Muscles = 6, Olfaction = 6, Jaw = 6
Info: Arising to compete against Xirnikrozz yaisyarkrnk, Xirnikrozz crusherei was fairly similar with strong, energy-efficient muscles, although it has an edge; as the name suggests it had more powerful, reinforced jaws that can crush through cartilage if it needed to. Substances like bone and chitin are still too tough but it does not need this much power. It could also find prey from further away as it has olfactory receptors which can pick up smells from tens of metres away and follow them fairly accurately to their source. This means that this slinky predator usurped Xirnikrozz yaisyarkrnk. It ruled the Tartarus shallows until its own descendants, the Neoxirnikrozz, arrived and took over.
Anatomy: This species has a long, blue body that tapers into a whip-like tail, armed with two toxic spikes. It's muscular jaw is made of cartilage but reinforced with a layer of tessarae and it has serrated teeth here. On each side of the head is a pinhole eye and olfactory receptors are also found on the head. Behind the retina is a layer of cells containing reflective crystals called a choroidal tapetum cellulosum. Along the side of the body, are three gill slits near the front, and line of electroreceptors. There are four paddle-like limbs of flesh, cartilage and muscle. Inside, they have a gut with a stomach containing carnivorous digestive enzymes, and connected to the gut is a swim bladder. It's brain also contains an olfactory lobe. The muscles are strong and energy-efficient. Finally, supporting the entire body is a spine of cartilage vertebrae.
Behaviour: This species is capable of processing information gathered from sense receptors and using that to form a picture of its surroundings. It can then respond to stimuli. It also has basic reasoning. Other than its standard survival responses, Xirnikrozz always try to be vigilant of their surrounding, they avoid eating their own kind and they also remain close to their eggs until hatching.
Cause of Extinction: Outcompeted
Discoverer: Robotrannicrex

R.133

Dentaskulus pigerai

Temporal Range: R.125 - R.133 (Novaglacian to Untrustolithic Stage of the Atroxian)
Habitat: Tropical Shallows, Temperate Shallows, Tropical Upper Ocean, Temperate Upper Ocean
Distribution: Cosmopolitan
Niche: Predator
Size: 22.4cm (length)
Nutritional Worth: 76/10 x 12.8 = 170.2NP
Predecessor: Stellingus ubivus
Classification: Thanostominae (sf), Thanostomidae (f), Flagracauda (so), Caudomorphii (c), Bilateria (p)
Perception: Blurry vision with no depth perception on either side, can use electroreception up to ten metres away.
Latest Mutations: Larger = 5, More Perceptive Eyes = 2, Bigger Brain = 1
Info: Although larger than its predecessor, this species of Thanostomine was very rare due to its multiple deficiencies; it only had a pinhole eye on one side of the head, the other regressing to a cup eye, and it's brain was smaller and contained less neurones than most other animals. As a result, it interpreted signals much slower and could only focus on one sense at a time. These probably came about as an unlucky mutation. Despite this, the fossil record showed it survived for a laudable amount of time.
Anatomy: Dentaskulus has a long, blue tapering body, skirted by a ribbon on the top and underside, ending in a spiked whip-like tail. It has a cartilage jaw and two venomous canines surrounded by rather primitive teeth. One side of its head has a swivelling pinhole eye, the other has a cup eye. It also has three gill slits, and a line of electroreceptors running down its body. Internally, a gut leads to a stomach containing carnivorous digestive bacteria and cartilage vertebrae runs down the spine. It has a swim bladder, centrally located in its body. A simple heart pumps the blood through its closed circulatory system, which supports organs such as muscles. It also has a nervous system composed of two nerve cords and rungs of nerves connected to a brain in the head.
Behaviour: This species is capable of slowly processing information gathered from sense receptors and using that to form a picture of its surroundings, although only one sense at a time. It can then respond to stimuli. It also has basic reasoning.
Cause of Extinction: Unfit
Discoverer: AgentTine

Unfortais awealias
Temporal Range: R.133 (Untrustolithic Stage of the Atroxian)
Habitat: Tropical Shallows, Temperate Shallows, Tropical Upper Ocean, Temperate Upper Ocean
Distribution: Cosmopolitan
Niche: Predator
Size: 22.4cm (length)
Nutritional Worth: 76/10 x 12.8 = 170.2NP
Predecessor: Dentaskulus pigerai
Classification: Thanostominae (sf), Thanostomidae (f), Flagracauda (so), Caudomorphii (c)
Perception: N/A
Latest Mutations: Nervous System = 2, Eyes = 5, Spikes = 2
Info: A rare, brief offshoot of the Thanostomines, this species was hardly seen because of its serious

deficiencies and it is surprising that this lineagepersisted as long as it did. It had so few neurones in its head that it couldn't process any of its senses and it was also riddled with poisonous bacteria which sometimes targeted their host. It had two pinhole eyes instead of one pinhole and one cup eye, but that is the only way it improved from its predecessors. These eyes had protective lenses.
Anatomy: Unfortais has a long, blue tapering body, skirted by a ribbon on the top and underside, ending in a spiked whip-like tail. It has a cartilage jaw and two venomous canines surrounded by rather primitive teeth. It has a pinhole eye on each side of the head with a protective lens. It also has three gill slits, and a line of electroreceptors running down its body. Internally, a gut leads to a stomach containing carnivorous digestive bacteria and cartilage vertebrae runs down the spine. It has a swim bladder, centrally located in its body. A simple heart pumps the blood through its closed circulatory system, which supports organs such as muscles. It also has a nervous system composed of two nerve cords and rungs of nerves connected to a brain in the head, although it has very few neurones. Poisonous bacteria flow through the skin.
Behaviour: N/A
Cause of Extinction: Unfit
Discoverer: AgentTine

R.130

Pensaspidus jellyfishmonii
Temporal Range: R.106 - R.130 (Novaglacian to Untrustolithic Stage of the Atroxian)
Habitat: Temperate Shallows, Polar Shallows, Temperate Upper Ocean, Polar Upper Ocean
Distribution: Southern Hemisphere
Niche: Predator
Size: 7.5cm (length)
Nutritional Worth: 59.5/10 x 7.5 = 44.6
Predecessor: Arthroskulus pelagus
Classification: Roharasrinae (sf), Codowecoiidae (f), Probocephala (o), Cylindrea (c), Bilateria (p)
Perception: Blurry vision with no depth perception on either side, blurry front vision with depth perception.
Latest Mutations: Mandibles = 4, Legs = 3, True Muscles = 4
Info: Swapping a razor-sharp beak for a pair of chitinous mandibles, this species could eat more efficiently than its ancestors as the mandibles allowed them to grip prey and also bite, in comparison with the inefficient stabbing motion of its forefathers. The mandibles are not particularly sharp or cutting, but it does not need to be for their soft-skinned prey, worms like Lepirhamphos. One advantage that the beaked species had is the actual method of killing, which was generally much easier than the grip and cut method that this species had to employ. In a case of unexpected convergent evolution, the circular, hydrostatic muscles that made the lineage so worm-like had developed into traditional muscles, both in structure and in placement.. It lived alongside Arthroskulus, and both competed for the same food. For a while, a plethora of Roharasrine co-existed but the ones with incomplete exoskeletons, like Pensaspidus and Arthroskulus, were hunted into extinction when completely covered animals like Periphractax evolved.
Anatomy: The top of the blue, cylindrical body is protected by a tough exoskeleton made out of chitin, which has extended to form a pair of mandibles around the mouth at the end of a proboscis. Some of the armour has also formed a fan-shaped tail protruding from the rear, which could have been moved up and down by muscle and a muscular siphon at the rear propelled out water. The

armour behind the head contains a spiracle on each side, allowing oxygen through it. There are four pinhole eyes below the armour, but none of them face up; two are at the front, and two are on the sides. Inside their body, they have a simple gut leading to an anus, a stomach containing digestive carnivorous bacteria, a nerve network and small bunch of ganglia, and an open circulatory system filled with blue-green hemacoel. There is also a swim bladder, unconnected to the gut. Anti-freeze proteins flow through the hemacoel. The body is adapted to only low to quite high salinities.
Behaviour: This species is capable of processing information gathered from sense receptors and using that to form a picture of its surroundings. It can then respond to stimuli. It also has basic reasoning.
Cause of Extinction: Overpredated
Discoverer: Jellyfishmon

R.126

Arthroskulus pelagus
Timespan: R.89 - R.126 (Cinisian to Untrustolithic Stage of the Atroxian)
Habitat: Temperate Shallows, Temperate Upper Ocean, Polar Upper Ocean
Distribution: Southern Hemisphere
Niche: Predator
Size: 7.5cm (length)
Nutritional Worth: 30.3
Predecessor: Arthroskulus circumcaudus
Classification: Roharasrinae (sf), Codowecoiidae (f), Probocephala (o), Cylindrea (c), Bilateria (p)
Perception: Blurry vision with no depth perception on either side, blurry front vision with depth perception.
Latest Mutations: Swim Bladder
Info: With a swim bladder allowing Arthroskulus pelagus to control its buoyancy, this species could not only remain around the surface of shallow seas, but also survive out in the open ocean. It hunted worms. It went extinct when Stellingus acridon evolved with strong, crushing jaws, and meant only the better defended Periphractax survived.
Anatomy: The top of the blue, cylindrical body is protected by a tough exoskeleton made out of chitin. Some of the armour has formed a fan-shape protruding from the rear, which can be moved up and down by muscle. Also, the armour behind the head contains a spiracle, allowing oxygen through it. Underneath the armour, the animal has a hydrostatic skeleton composed of strong, longitudinal muscles, which seem to be slightly more powerful than those of its predecessors. At the front, the characteristic sharp beak protrudes from a proboscis. There are four pinhole eyes, but none of them look up; two are at the front, and two are on the sides. A muscular siphon at the rear propels out water. Inside their body, they have a simple gut leading to an anus, a stomach containing digestive carnivorous bacteria, a nerve network and small bunch of ganglia, and an open circulatory system filled with blue-green hemacoel. There is also a swim bladder, unconnected to the gut. Anti-freeze proteins flow through the hemacoel.
Behaviour: This species is capable of processing information gathered from sense receptors and using that to form a picture of its surroundings. It can then respond to stimuli. It also has basic reasoning.

Cause of Extinction: Overpredated
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Lepirhamphos geminus
Temporal Range: R.115 - R.126 (Novaglacian to Untrustolithic Stage of the Atroxian)
Habitat: Temperate Shallows, Polar Shallows, Temperate Upper Ocean, Polar Upper Ocean
Distribution: Northern Hemisphere
Niche: Benthic Filter-Feeder
Size: 7cm (length)
Nutritional Worth:
Predecessor: Lepirhamphos ubivermis
Classification: Codowecoiinae (sf), Codowecoiidae (f), Probocephala (o), Cylindrea (c), Bilateria (p)
Perception: Blurry vision with no depth perception on either side, binocular blurry vision to the front, could use chemoreception up to ten metres away.
Latest Mutations: Budding
Info: On top of its normal sexual reproduction, this sea-dwelling bottom-feeder could also reproduce by budding, one end of the body generating the organs it needs and splitting off as a genetic twin to its parent. This increases numbers but this mode of reproduction does not add to the chances of evolution. However, numbers are very important because it has a lot of predators. An attack fragmenting the body can accidentally result in budding.
At one stage, they were very common, being a quick benthic filter-feeder, but the evolution of better protected animals, like Spinoskulus and Vermoides, left Lepirhamphos vulnerable and Lepirhamphos geminus went extinct.
Anatomy: It has a blue, worm-like body of a hydrostatic skeleton, with a proboscis, covered in chemoreceptors. It has four pinhole eyes, two at the front and one on each side. At the end of the body is a hyponome. It has a pool of bitter chemicals inside and a stomach of carnivorous digestive enzymes in the gut. It has an open circulatory system and a basic nervous system. It is capable of budding.
Behaviour: This species is capable of processing information gathered from sense receptors and using that to form a picture of its surroundings. It can then respond to stimuli. It also has basic reasoning.
Cause of Extinction: Overpredated
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Periphractax gladius
Temporal Range: R.118 - R.126 (Novaglacian to Untrustolithic Stage of the Atroxian)
Habitat: Temperate Shallows, Temperate Upper Ocean
Distribution: Southern Hemisphere
Niche: Predator
Size: 9cm (length)
Nutritional Worth:
Predecessor: Arthroskulus pelagus
Classification: Roharasrinae (sf), Codowecoiidae (f), Probocephala (o), Cylindrea (c), Bilateria (p)
Perception: Bllurry vision without depth perception to the side but binocular blurry vision to

the front, and could sense chemicals up to tens of metres away.
Latest Mutations: Long beak, complete exoskeleton
Info: Periphractax gladius cut a striking figure, unique and recognisable across the Atroxian seas. The lower rostrum of the sharp beak extended to double the length of the upper one, appearing like a sword protruding from the face of Periphractax. Although it could be used as a weapon, the beak was most often used for poking through sediment and skimming along it for hidden prey. Once prey is found the long rostrum was used to slash or impale it's victim. It was rarely used in defence because Periphractax is entirely contained within an chitinous exoskeleton, which provided defence enough until stronger jawed Stellingus evolved later in its existence. However, this species was not very mobile and was replaced by its descendant, which had steering arms.
Anatomy: The entire cylindrical, blue body is encased in a chitinous exoskeleton. Some of the armour has formed a fan-shape protruding from the rear, which can be moved up and down by muscle. Also, the armour behind the head contains a spiracle, allowing oxygen through it. Underneath the armour, the animal has a hydrostatic skeleton composed of strong, longitudinal muscles, which seem to be slightly more powerful than those of its predecessors. At the front, the characteristic sharp beak protrudes from a proboscis, with a lower rostrum twice the length of the upper. There are four pinhole eyes, but none of them look up; two are at the front, and two are on the sides. A muscular siphon at the rear propels out water. Inside their body, they have a simple gut leading to an anus, a stomach containing digestive carnivorous bacteria, a nerve network and small bunch of ganglia, and an open circulatory system filled with blue-green hemacoel. There is also a swim bladder, unconnected to the gut. Anti-freeze proteins flow through the hemacoel.
Behaviour: This species is capable of processing information gathered from sense receptors and using that to form a picture of its surroundings. It can then respond to stimuli. It also has basic reasoning.
Cause of Extinction: Outcompeted
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Regemsitula gelidus
Temporal Range: R.107 - R.126 (Novaglacian to Untrustolithic Stage of the Atroxian)
Habitat: Polar Shallows, Polar Upper Ocean, Polar Lower Ocean
Distribution: Cosmopolitan
Niche: Predator
Size: 8cm
Nutritional Worth:
Predecessor: Regemsitula cyclopis
Classification: Spicularmisae, Regemsitulea, Pallomena, Circumsaccha
Perception: Could sense light above
Latest Mutations: Low Salinity Tolerance, Lysozymes, Anti-Freeze Proteins
Info: This species was, at the time of its appearance, the only predator in polar water, feeding on Masticephalus filter-feeders. It was very common.
Regemsitula malonii eventually took over the North Pole shallow and upper ocean, but the warming climate spelled doom for both when the poles disappeared.
Anatomy: A blue bell filled with jelly-like mesoglea houses the gut with carnivorous digestive bacteria and the one opening; the mouth. Anti-freeze proteins are present in the mesoglea.

At the top of the bell is an eyespot. Four fairly long, barbed tentacles dangle from the dome and the body is coordinated by a nerve net. It can use lysozymes when it is too cold for enzymes. The body is adapted to exchange in low salinity conditions.
Behaviour: This species is capable of processing information gathered from sense receptors and using that to form a picture of its surroundings. It can then respond to stimuli.
Cause of Extinction: Global Warming
Discovered by: StealthStyle

Regemsitula malonii
Temporal Range: R.114 - R.126 (Novaglacian to Untrustolithic Stage of the Atroxian)
Habitat: Polar Shallows, Polar Upper Ocean
Distribution: North Pole
Niche: Predator
Size: 16cm (length)
Nutritional Worth:
Predecessor: Regemsitula gelidus
Classification: Spicularmisae, Regemsitulea, Pallomena, Circumsaccha
Perception: Can sense light above.
Latest Mutations: Bigger
Info: In the waters of the North Pole, the largest jellyfish so far thrived, feeding off of small filter-feeders. It was therefore very common until the climate warmed and the poles disappeared.
Anatomy: A blue bell filled with jelly-like mesoglea houses the gut with carnivorous digestive bacteria and the one opening; the mouth. Anti-freeze proteins are present in the mesoglea.
At the top of the bell is an eyespot. Four fairly long, barbed tentacles dangle from the dome and the body is coordinated by a nerve net. It can use lysozymes when it is too cold for enzymes. The body is adapted to exchange in low salinity conditions.
Behaviour: This species is capable of processing information gathered from sense receptors and using that to form a picture of its surroundings. It can then respond to stimuli.
Cause of Extinction: Global Warming
Discovered by: StealthStyle

Reumaplasmus amundsensii
Temporal Range: R.124 - R.126 (Novaglacian to Untrustolithic Stage of the Atroxian)
Habitat: Polar Upper Ocean
Distribution: Southern Hemisphere
Niche: Sessile Filter-Feeder
Size: 10cm (height)
Nutritional Worth: 13/10 X 10 = 13NP
Predecessor: Reumaplasmus williamsi
Classification: Reumaplasmusae, Reumaplasmusea, Picta, Ciliada, Foramina
Perception: N/A
Latest Mutations: Low Salinity Tolerance, Lysozymes
Info: This soft sponge, lasting for a relatively short 500,000 years, grew haphazardly on hard surfaces like rocks in the southern polar ocean.
Like all other polar specialists, it went extinct when the climate warmed.

Anatomy: It has a blue, shapeless body crisscrossed by tunnels, and the body is supported by mesoglea. On the inside is a hollow that contains cilia, that beat the water to draw more food in. It contains archaeocytes and lysozymes that operate in polar temperatures.
Behaviour: N/A
Cause of Extinction: Global Warming
Discovered by: StealthStyle

Scotsia osstatuensis
Timespan: R.114 - R.126 (Novaglacian to Untrustolithic Stage of the Atroxian)
Habitat: Temperate Shallows, Temperate Upper Ocean
Distribution: Southern Hemisphere
Niche: Sessile Predator
Size: 23cm (width)
Nutritional Worth:
Predecessor: Polypastilus praedatori
Classification: Zaliplokamyae, Monopolypoda, Polypoda, Circumsaccha
Perception: N/A
Latest Mutations: Columnar Trunk, Innate Immune System
Info: Based on a columnar stalk, this polyp reached out with stinging tentacles to incapacitate small organisms and drag them into its mouth. It also appeared around the time of a disease epidemic, and so evolved an innate immune system, that consisted of phagocytes travelling to a distressed cell and engulfing anything identified as foreign. It went extinct when its predecessor outcompeted it by evolving larvae that could find could places to settle as adults.
Anatomy: The body consists of a mouth surrounded by a ring of sticky tentacles, tipped with stinging cells. It has radial symmetry. The sac-like body contains a gut and stomach containing carnivorous digestive enzymes. It has an innate immune system.
Behaviour: N/A
Cause of Extinction: Outcompeted
Discovered by: StealthStyle

Xirnikrozz kixarjiuryziyak
Temporal Range: R.122 - R.126 (Novaglacian to Untrustolithic Stage of the Atroxian)
Habitat: Temperate Shallows, Temperate Upper Ocean
Distribution: Southern Uteenessa
Niche: Apex Predator
Size: 31cm (length)
Nutritional Worth: 80/10 x 31 = 248NP
Predecessor: Xirnikrozz yaisyarkrnk
Classification: Peragapodusinae (sf), Thanostomidae (f), Flagracauda (so), Caudomorphii (c), Bilateria (p)
Perception: Blurry vision with no depth perception on either side, could see well in low light, could use electroreception up to ten metres away, could hear noises up to ten metres away
Latest Mutations: Connect Olfactory Receptors = 4, Connect Hearing Receptors = 4, Spines = 1
Info: This species was always a fairly uncommon apex predator in the temperate seas of the

Southern Hemisphere but struggled on for a million years. It was one of the few animals to be able to hear noises, which gave it a little bit of an edge but it was still outcompeted. It also had the ability to smell, although not as well as Xirnikrozz crusherei. The fatal flaw of this species was that it had very weak skin that was easily torn; a terrible handicap for a predator hunting herbivores with dangerous spines. It was the end of this lineage of Xirnikrozz.
Anatomy: This species has a long, blue body that tapers into a whip-like tail, armed with two toxic spikes. It has weak skin. It's jaw is made of cartilage and it has serrated teeth here. On each side of the head is a pinhole eye, that is able to swivel slightly. Behind the retina is a layer of cells containing reflective crystals called a choroidal tapetum cellulosum. It has olfactory and hearing receptors on the face. Along the side of the body, are three gill slits near the front, and line of electroreceptors. There are four paddle-like limbs of flesh, cartilage and muscle. Inside, they have a gut with a stomach containing carnivorous digestive enzymes, and connected to the gut is a swim bladder. It's brain is not quite as small as most other contemporary species. The muscles are strong. Finally, supporting the entire body is a spine of cartilage vertebrae.
Behaviour: This species is capable of processing information gathered from sense receptors and using that to form a picture of its surroundings. It can then respond to stimuli. It also has basic reasoning. Other than its standard survival responses, Xirnikrozz always try to be vigilant of their surrounding, they avoid eating their own kind and they also remain close to their eggs until hatching.
Cause of Extinction: Outcompeted
Discoverer: Biologicah

Xirnikrozz yaisyarkrnk
Temporal Range: R.114 - R.126 (Novaglacian to Untrustolithic Stage of the Atroxian)
Habitat: Temperate Shallows, Temperate Open Ocean
Distribution: Southern Uteenessa
Niche: Apex Predator
Size: 31cm (length)
Nutritional Worth: 68/10 x 31 = 210.8NP
Predecessor: Xirnikrozz Ikrkinkarnikirkn
Classification: Peragapodusinae (sf), Thanostomidae (f), Flagracauda (so), Caudomorphii (c), Bilateria (p)
Perception: Blurry vision with no depth perception on either side, could see well in low light, could use electroreception up to ten metres away.
Latest Mutations: Connect Olfactory Receptors = 3, Hearing = 2, Improve muscles = 6
Info: This was at one point the top predator in the Southern Hemisphere, moving quickly and efficiently through the seas to its prey. It was involved in an arms race with its own kind, but was overtaken by the other lineage of Xirnikrozz. In addition to non-functioning olfactory receptors, this species had a lateral line of microvili that detect vibrations but that are unconnected to the rest of the neural network. Like the olfactory receptors, this hindered rather than helped the Xirnikrozz. However, it had stronger and more efficient muscles than any of its ancestors. It played second fiddle to Xirnikrozz crusherei which had a much better sense of smell to locate food, not to mention a stronger jaw. It went a
extinct when an even bigger competitor with a heart appeared; Neoxirnikrozz cormeus.

Anatomy: This species has a long, blue body that tapers into a whip-like tail, armed with two toxic spikes. It's jaw is made of cartilage and it has serrated teeth here. On each side of the head is a pinhole eye, that is able to swivel slightly. Behind the retina is a layer of cells containing reflective crystals called a choroidal tapetum cellulosum. Olfactory receptors on the face are uselessly disconnected from the nervous system. Along the side of the body, are three gill slits near the front, and line of electroreceptors. This is joined by a disconnected lateral line. There are four paddle-like limbs of flesh, cartilage and muscle. Inside, they have a gut with a stomach containing carnivorous digestive enzymes, and connected to the gut is a swim bladder. It's brain is not quite as small as most other contemporary species. The muscles are strong. Finally, supporting the entire body is a spine of cartilage vertebrae.
Behaviour: This species is capable of processing information gathered from sense receptors and using that to form a picture of its surroundings. It can then respond to stimuli. It also has basic reasoning. Other than its standard survival responses, Xirnikrozz always try to be vigilant of their surrounding, they avoid eating their own kind and they also remain close to their eggs until hatching.
Cause of Extinction: Outcompeted
Discoverer: Biologicah

R.125

Soundwavia parvus
Temporal Range: R.124 - R.125 (Novaglacian Stage of the Atroxian)
Habitat: Temperate Shallows, Temperate Upper Ocean
Distribution: Northern Hemisphere
Niche: Predator
Size: 9.5cm (length)
Nutritional Worth:
Predecessor: Soundwavia vorei
Classification: Peragapodusinae (sf), Thanostomidae (f), Flagracauda (so), Caudomorphii (c), Bilateria (p)
Perception: Blurry vision with no depth perception on either side, could use electroreception up to ten metres away.
Latest Mutations: Smaller
Info: Soundwavia could not compete against the electrifying Sanelectrophorus electricus, so instead it moved to a smaller, different prey, occupying different niche. To live in this niche, it halved in size. It abandoned the apex predator niche and itself became prey. It did not last very long.
Anatomy: It has a blue, tapering body, lined with electroreceptors and three gills on each side, ending in a long whip-tail complete with venomous spikes. Two large pinhole eyes, that the animal is able to swivel slightly for increased range of sight, sit on the side of the head and it's mouth is full of small teeth, with a pair of venomous fangs embedded in its cartilage jaw. Supported by rays of cartilage, it has a pair of pectoral flippers, as well as a dorsal fin on the back. An open circulatory system bathes the organs in hemacoel, and the body is controlled by ganglia. Down the back are cartilage vertebrae. In the gut, was a primitive stomach with the ability to digest multicellular matter. It has a swim bladder connected to the

gut.
Behaviour: This species is capable of processing information gathered from sense receptors and using that to form a picture of its surroundings. It can then respond to stimuli. It also has basic reasoning.
Cause of Extinction: Outcompeted
Discoverer: StealthStyle

R.124

Hemithateus spicati
Timespan: R.89 - R.124 (Cinisian to Novaglacian Stage of the Atroxian)
Habitat: Temperate Shallows
Distribution: Northern Hemisphere
Niche: Herbivore
Size: 19cm (length)
Nutritional Worth: 137.8
Predecessor: Hemithateus mediossium
Classification: Thanostominae (sf), Thanostomidae (f), Flagracauda (so), Caudomorphii (c), Bilateria (p)
Perception: Blurry vision with no depth perception on either side, can use electroreception up to ten metres away.
Latest Mutations: More spikes
Info: With the advancement of predators, this herbivorous species evolved more protective spikes on its flexible, whip-like tail to protect itself as it could not outrun the fitter species appearing. They were quite common in the northern hemisphere for a while, until their descendants evolved.
Anatomy: The long, blue, tapering body is supported by a vertebrae of bone, although the whip-tail at the end is composed of flexible cartilage. Along the body are three gill slits and a line of electroreceptors. There are no limbs. The head has a cartilage jaw, with a pair of venomous canines surrounded by square shaped teeth. On each side of the head is a pinhole eye, with the ability to swivel around. At the end of the tail, six venomous spikes stick out. A gut leads to a stomach containing weak digestive herbivorous bacteria which can only break down small bits of plant matter. The muscles contain special vacuoles for storing extra energy, and are bathed in hemacoel by the open circulatory system.
Behaviour: This species is capable of processing information gathered from sense receptors and using that to form a picture of its surroundings. It can then respond to stimuli. It also has basic reasoning.
Cause of Extinction: Overpredated
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Pneumachasminia lucidum
Timespan: R.96 - R.124 (Cinisian to Novaglacian Stage of the Atroxian)
Habitat: Temperate Shallows, Temperate Upper Pcean
Distribution: Northern Hemisphere
Niche: Benthic Filter-Feeder
Size: 6.5cm

Classification: Veroininae (sf), Kapnostidae (f), Protocorda (o), Cylindrea (c), Bilateria (p)
Perception: Has an accurate sense of smell over 10s of metres
Latest Mutations: Siliceous Spicules, Improve Smell
Info: The acidic conditions of the oceans forced the species to turn to silica to form their essential defensive spines, as calcium carbonate structures were dissolving quicker than they could be formed in many places. This way they managed to avoid extinction during the Cinisian Flood Basalt event, and continued to filter microbes in the northern shallows, rather unperturbed by predators due to their strong defence. They were only one of two Protocorda species to survive the event. Eventually, they were succeeded by their descendants.
Description: They grey, tubular body is covered, with a few exceptional spots, by siliceous spicules, almost like an Earth sea urchin. These spicules are fairly brittle and contain no venom. In the small gaps between the spicules are olfactory receptors, and another gap is also provided for the four gills and the gill frill. Heat-proof scales fill in the gaps. A gut leads from the mouth to the anus, pumped at the throat by a pharynx. The body is nourished by a semi-open circulatory system, where most of it consists of hemacoel chambers around organs - the difference is that the muscles have a capillary webbing. There is also a tiny, box-shaped heart. A small brain sends information along a pair of nerve cords and rung of nerves that serves as a nervous system. The length of the body is supported by cartilage vertebrae.
Behaviour: This species is capable of processing information gathered from sense receptors and using that to form a picture of its surroundings. It can then respond to stimuli. It also has basic reasoning.
Cause of Extinction: Outcompeted
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Soundwavia amazonus
Temporal Range: R.115 - R.124 (Novaglacian Stage of the Atroxian)
Habitat: Temperate Shallows, Temperate Upper Ocean
Distribution: Northern Hemisphere
Niche: Apex Predator
Size: 19cm (length)
Nutritional Worth: 60.5/10 x 19 = 115NP
Predecessor: Soundwavia vorei
Classification: Soundwavinae (sf), Thanostomidae (f), Flagracauda (so), Caudomorphii (c), Bilateria (p)
Latest Mutations: Gender = 1, Eye = 4, Fins = 2
Perception: Decent vision with no depth perception on either side, can use electroreception up to ten metres away.
Info: Interestingly, Soundwavia amazonus was an all-female species. Each animal contained only the female egg cells, which they used to produce genetically identical young but this had to be stimulated by the presence of male sex cells stolen from sexually-reproducing Soundwavia vorei. This method of reproduction is known as gynogenesis. It resulted in a larger population but with less chance of evolution. It had true eyes that give it clear sight, making locating prey slightly easier but it also had smaller fins, which means it was less agile than its predecessor.
Anatomy: It has a blue, tapering body, lined with electroreceptors and three gills on each

side, ending in a long whip-tail complete with venomous spikes. Two eyes, with cornea supported by vitreous humour and the retina at the back, sit on the side of the head and it's mouth is full of small teeth, with a pair of venomous fangs embedded in its cartilage jaw. Supported by rays of cartilage, it has a pair of small pectoral flippers, as well as a tiny dorsal fin on the back. An open circulatory system bathes the organs in hemacoel, and the body is dcontrolled by ganglia. Down the back are cartilage vertebrae. In the gut, was a primitive stomach with the ability to digest multicellular matter. It has a swim bladder connected to the gut. They contain only female egg cells.
Behaviour: This species is capable of processing information gathered from sense receptors and using that to form a picture of its surroundings. It can then respond to stimuli. It also has basic reasoning.
Cause of Extinction: Outcompeted
Discoverer: Soundwave

R.122

Pensaspidus tardasanguisensis
Temporal Range: R.113 - R.122 (Novaglacian Stage of the Atroxian)
Habitat: Temperate Shallows, Polar Shallows, Temperate Upper Ocean, Polar Upper Ocean
Distribution: Southern Hemisphere
Niche: Predator
Size: 8cm (length)
Nutritional Worth: 59/10 x 8 = 47.2NP
Predecessor: Pensaspidus jellyfishmonii
Classification: Roharasrinae (sf), Codowecoiidae (f), Probocephala (o), Cylindrea (c), Bilateria (p)
Perception: Blurry vision with no depth perception on either side, blurry front vision with depth perception.
Latest Mutations: Genders = 6, Stronger Mandibles = 3, Closed Circulatory System = 2
Info: Pensaspidus tardasanguisensis was a small, fairly uncommon predator living in shallow ocean and seas of the Southern Hemisphere, except in the tropics. This species is set apart from its relatives by having genders, which boosted the genetic fitness of the species, but it also meant they produced less offspring. However, once a Pensaspidus tardasanguisensis reached a mature adult age it transformed into a hermaphrodite, giving it a better chance at reproducing before it dies. Pensaspidus tardasanguisensis also have open circulatory system that have wider blood vessels and hemacoels and lower pressure; this resulted in a less efficient system and lower stamina. With these problems and a lot of competition in the niche, its population numbers were never very high. It struggled on until extinction.
Anatomy: The top of the blue, cylindrical body is protected by a tough exoskeleton made out of chitin, which has extended to form a pair of mandibles around the mouth at the end of a proboscis. Some of the armour has also formed a fan-shaped tail protruding from the rear, which can be moved up and down by muscle and a muscular siphon at the rear propels out water. The armour behind the head contains a spiracle on each side, allowing oxygen through it. There are four pinhole eyes below the armour, but none of them look up; two are at the front, and two are on the sides. Inside their body, they have a simple gut leading to an anus, a stomach containing digestive carnivorous bacteria, a nerve network and small bunch

of ganglia, and an open circulatory system filled with blue blood that travels through wide, low pressure vessels into enlarged hemacoels. There is also a swim bladder, unconnected to the gut. Anti-freeze proteins flow through the hemacoel. The body is adapted to only low to quite high salinities. Males, females and hermaphrodites are virtually identical.
Behaviour: This species is capable of processing information gathered from sense receptors and using that to form a picture of its surroundings. It can then respond to stimuli. It also has basic reasoning.
Cause of Extinction: Outcompeted
Discoverer: Jellyfishmon

R.114

Reumaplasmus vadum
Temporal Range: R.98 - R.114 (Cinisian to Novaglacian Stage of the Atroxian)
Habitat: Temperate Shallows, Temperate Upper Ocean
Distribution: Cosmopolitan
Niche: Sessile Filter-Feeder
Size: 10cm
Nutritional Worth:
Predecessor: Reumaplasmus altumi
Classification: Reumaplasmusae, Reumaplasmusea, Picta, Ciliada, Foramina
Perception: N/A
Latest Mutations: Blue Pigment, Quite High Salinity Tolerance
Info: This sponge-like species was a very common sight in the temperate shallows, attached to hard surfaces and filtering microbes from the water.
It was eventually outcompeted by its descendant, Reumaplasmus williamsi. Anatomy: It has a blue body crisscrossed by tunnels, and the body is supported by mesoglea. On the inside is a hollow that contains cilia, that beat the water to draw more food in.
Behaviour: N/A
Cause of Extinction: Outcompeted
Discovered by: StealthStyle

Asteridermus luminaria
Status: NT
Timespan: R.59 - Present
Habitat: Mid Ocean, Deep Ocean
Distribution: Non-polar Ocean, Below the thermocline
Niche: Predator, Carnivorous Filter-Feeder
Nutritional Value: 40
Size: 7cm (length)
Predecessor: Asteridermus gibbosi
Classification: Achmachelusidae, Tyrannidea, Caudaria

Latest Mutations: Olfaction = 4, Temperature Tolerance = 6, Control Bioluminescence = 3
Info: This species very closely resembles its ancestor, owning a long tapering body with flashing bioluminescent lights, except it is now black. The other differences are much more difficult to spot; above the mouth, invisible to the naked eye are olfactory receptors, which provide a rudimentary way of tracking prey and mapping its surroundings. Electrolocation is still much more useful and precise. A development in the area of the brain allows Asteridermus luminaria to have more control over its bioluminescence. It can turn them on and off at will, but does so all at once with all of them. The spots cannot be controlled individually but as a group. Internally, this animal has adapted its body's chemistry to cope with the temperatures of shallower water, including temperate and tropical seas. It is therefore much more widespread then it's predecessor, and slightly more successful. It would live in tropical seas too, except there is no sustainable food source there for this species.
Description: This species has a black, tapering body with a pair of toxic spikes at the end of its tail, and is spotted with light-blue bioluminescent lights. It has a cartilage-jawed mouth with primitive teeth alongside olfactory receptors and two cup eyes on the head. At the back of the head are three gills on each side. As well as a line of electroreceptors, the body has a fatty hump and is supported by a vertebrae of cartilage. There is also a pair of oval pectoral fins. The mouth opens to the gut, which leads to a primitive stomach containing carnivorous digestive bacteria. The body is powered by muscles with special vacuoles and is circulated by an open circulatory system, whilst being coordinated by a nervous system composed of a tiny brain and two nerve cords, crossed by nerves.
Previous Mutations: Extra-Efficient Muscles, Electroreceptors, Open Circulatory System, Tail, Three Gill Slits, Cartilage Vertebrae, Digestive Carnivorous Bacteria, Two Poisonous Spikes on Tail, Dentine Teeth, Cup Eyes, Jaw, Fins (two vertical near head), Hump, Bioluminescent Lights
Discoverer: Blackink

Dictomedusus marioii
Status:
Temporal Range: R.114 - Present (Novaglacian)
Habitat: Temperate Shallows, Temperate Open Ocean
Distribution: Northern Hemisphere
Niche: Pelagic Filter-Feeder
Size: 4.5cm (length)
Nutritional Worth:
Predecessor: Dictomedusus uteenessus
Classification: Mollisitulae, Mollisitulea, Pallomena, Circumsaccha
Perception: N/A
Latest Mutations: Innate Immune System
Info: This jellyfish floats across the sunny surface of the ocean, feeding on microbes. It appeared around the time of a disease epidemic, and so has evolved an innate immune system, that consists of phagocytes travelling to a distressed cell and engulfing anything identified as foreign.
Anatomy: A pink bell filled with jelly-like mesoglea houses the gut and the one opening; the mouth. Four tentacles dangle from the dome tipped with stingers and the body is

coordinated by a nerve net. It has an innate immune system.
Behaviour: This species is capable of processing information gathered from sense receptors and using that to form a picture of its surroundings. It can then respond to stimuli. It can release a chemical that calls swarms of Dictomedusus.
Discovered by: StealthStyle

Dictomedusus uteenessus
Status: NT
Timespan: R.88 - Present
Habitat: Ocean Surface, Shallow Sea
Distribution: Temperate & Under Tropical Ocean, All Temperate Seas
Niche: Pelagic Filter-Feeder
Nutritional Value: 7.9
Size: 4.5cm
Predecessor: Dictomedusus civitisei
Classification: Mollisitulae, Mollisitulea, Pallomena, Circumsaccha
Latest Mutations: Larger
Description: When the conditions are right and Dictomedusus finds a productive location, it releases a chemical into the water which attracts other members of the species. Not only does this increase the survival of the species but it also increases the safety for the individual. And in case the swarm is not enough to deter predators, they have painful stinging cells on the end of their tentacles.
Previous Mutations: Cellular Digestion, Multicellular, Radial Symmetry, Tentacles, Gut, Colonial, Cold Isozymes, Larger Polyps, Bell-Shaped Dome, Mesoglea, Nerve Net, Pink, Stinging cells, uncoordinated swarms
Discovered by: StealthStyle

Mollisitula tropicae
Status: NT
Timespan: R.58 - Present
Habitat: Ocean Surface, Shallow Sea
Distribution: All Tropical Ocean and Seas
Niche: Pelagic Filter-Feeder
Nutritional Value:
Size: 3cm
Predecessor: Mollisitula rosea
Classification: Mollisitulae, Mollisitulea, Pallomena, Circumsaccha
Latest Mutations: Very Warm Isozymes
Description: This radially-symmetric species is able to swim in a relatively energy-efficient way; it has hydrostatic muscles in the form a bell-shape, and when this pulses it propels the animal through the water. It uses its tentacles to push passing food into its mouth. It is adapted to very warm water.
Previous Mutations: Cellular Digestion, Multicellular, Radial Symmetry, Tentacles, Gut, Colonial, Table-like Body (D), Cold Isozymes, Spreading Branches (D), Larger Polyps, Bell-Shaped Dome, Mesoglea, Nerve Net, Pink
Discovered by: StealthStyle

Mollisitula tropicae
Status: NT
Timespan: R.58 - Present
Habitat: Ocean Surface, Shallow Sea
Distribution: All Tropical Ocean and Seas
Niche: Pelagic Filter-Feeder
Nutritional Value:
Size: 3cm
Predecessor: Mollisitula rosea
Classification: Mollisitulae, Mollisitulea, Pallomena, Circumsaccha
Latest Mutations: Very Warm Isozymes
Description: This radially-symmetric species is able to swim in a relatively energy-efficient way; it has hydrostatic muscles in the form a bell-shape, and when this pulses it propels the animal through the water. It uses its tentacles to push passing food into its mouth. It is adapted to very warm water.
Previous Mutations: Cellular Digestion, Multicellular, Radial Symmetry, Tentacles, Gut, Colonial, Table-like Body (D), Cold Isozymes, Spreading Branches (D), Larger Polyps, Bell-Shaped Dome, Mesoglea, Nerve Net, Pink
Discovered by: StealthStyle

Regemsitula minor
Status: NT
Timespan: R.88 - Present
Habitat: Deep Ocean, Mid Ocean, Ocean Surface, Shallow Sea
Distribution: Temperate & Under Tropical Ocean, All Temperate Seas
Niche: Pelagic Filter-Feeder
Nutritional Value:
Size: 8cm
Predecessor: Mollisitula rosea
Classification: Regemsitulae, Mollisitulea, Pallomena, Circumsaccha
Latest Mutations: Longer Tentacles, Barbs, Carnivorous Digestive Bacteria
Description: This radially-symmetric species is able to swim in a relatively energy-efficient way; it has hydrostatic muscles in the form a bell-shape, and when this pulses it propels the animal through the water. It uses its barbed tentacles to catch and slice passing food. It's pink pigmentation means it can occupy shallow water. Bacteria in its stomach allow it to digest multicellular food.
Previous Mutations: Cellular Digestion, Multicellular, Radial Symmetry, Tentacles, Gut, Colonial, Table-like Body (D), Cold Isozymes, Spreading Branches (D), Larger Polyps, Bell-Shaped Dome, Mesoglea, Nerve Net, Pink
Discovered by: StealthStyle

Regemsitula occisor
Status: EN
Timespan: R.5 - Present
Habitat: Deep Ocean, Mid Ocean, Ocean Surface, Shallow Sea

Distribution: Temperate & Under Tropical Ocean, All Temperate Seas
Niche: Pelagic Filter-Feeder
Nutritional Value:
Size: 3cm
Predecessor: Mollisitula rosea
Classification: Regemsitulae, Mollisitulea, Pallomena, Circumsaccha
Latest Mutations: Longer Tentacles, Barbs, Carnivorous Digestive Bacteria
Description: This radially-symmetric species is able to swim in a relatively energy-efficient way; it has hydrostatic muscles in the form a bell-shape, and when this pulses it propels the animal through the water. It uses its barbed tentacles to catch and slice passing food. It's pink pigmentation means it can occupy shallow water. Bacteria in its stomach allow it to digest multicellular food.
Previous Mutations: Cellular Digestion, Multicellular, Radial Symmetry, Tentacles, Gut, Colonial, Table-like Body (D), Cold Isozymes, Spreading Branches (D), Larger Polyps, Bell-Shaped Dome, Mesoglea, Nerve Net, Pink
Discovered by: StealthStyle

Charitomenchelus australis
Status: LC
Timespan: R.89 - Present
Habitat: Lake, River
Distribution: Southern Hemisphere Temperate Rivers & Lakes
Niche: Pelagic Filter-Feeder
Nutritional Value: 30.5NV
Size: 7cm (length)
Predecessor: Charitomenchelus etalas
Classification: Icthyotelusidae, Tyrannidea, Caudaria
Latest Mutations: Freshwater Tolerance
Info: The temperate waterways of the Uteeno's Southern Hemisphere are the refuge for this ancestral species, beleaguered by newly-evolved animals in marine habitats. This is the first animal to make its home here, although freshwater animals have already existed for millions of years in the north. With no competition apart from itself, this species is doing well.
Description: It has a tapering body, lined with electroreceptors and three gills on each side. It has two large, wing-like pectoral fins and a pair of forward-facing cup eyes on the head. At the tail end, it has two venomous spikes with vasodentrin barbs. An oily liver helps to maintain buoyancy. An open circulatory system bathes the organs in hemacoel, and the body is controlled by ganglia. Down the back are cartilage vertebrae. In the gut, is a primitive stomach with the ability to digest multicellular matter.
Previous Mutations: Extra-Efficient Muscles, Electroreceptors, Open Circulatory System, Tail, Three Gill Slits, Cartilage Vertebrae, Digestive Carnivorous Bacteria, Two Poisonous Spikes on Tail, Oily Liver, Wide Fins, Cup Eyes
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Charitomenchelus etalas
Status: VU

Timespan: R.43 - Present
Habitat: Ocean Surface, Mid Ocean
Distribution: Temperate Ocean
Niche: Pelagic Filter-Feeder
Nutritional Value: 33.3
Size: 7cm (length)
Predecessor: Achmachelus subitamortis
Classification: Icthyotelusidae, Tyrannidea, Caudaria
Latest Mutations: Oily Liver, Wide Fins, Cup Eyes
Info: With wide wings and an oily liver, this animal can soar with ease through the water column, although it is very slow. For millions of years it has occupied its niche, but it has almost no chance against the newer predators.
Description: It has a tapering body, lined with electroreceptors and three gills on each side. It has two large, wing-like pectoral fins and a pair of forward-facing cup eyes on the head. At the tail end, it has two venomous spikes with vasodentrin barbs. An oily liver helps to maintain buoyancy. An open circulatory system bathes the organs in hemacoel, and the body is controlled by ganglia. Down the back are cartilage vertebrae. In the gut, is a primitive stomach with the ability to digest multicellular matter.
Previous Mutations: Extra-Efficient Muscles, Electroreceptors, Open Circulatory System, Tail, Three Gill Slits, Cartilage Vertebrae, Digestive Carnivorous Bacteria, Two Poisonous Spikes on Tail
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Dolophonaskulus tenebrisus
Status: NT
Timespan: R.84 - Present
Habitat: Shallow Sea, Mid Ocean, Deep Ocean
Distribution: Temperate & Polar Seas, All Deep Ocean
Niche: Predator, Benthic Carnivorous Filter-Feeder
Nutritional Value: 19.5
Size: 3.45cm (length)
Predecessor: Mavusnavi insidious
Classification: Mavusnavidae, Megalognathusidea, Membrania
Latest Mutations: Fins, Fix Jaw Muscles
Info: Quite similar to its predecessor, it is a constant presence on the Uteenessa Ocean from the abyssal plain to the low tide mark, although it would be difficult to tell. This specialist has carved out a niche for itself amongst the much larger predators, and crawls around with the help of its fins. It generally does not move, instead, waiting for prey to come closer. Then, it pounces with quick reactions and sharp teeth. It also makes up for the size of the jaw by having hollow gaps in the cartilage to lessen the weight. The jaw muscles are tougher than those of previous species. At night, glowing spots on the seafloor can be attributed to this animal. These lures help attract prey closer at night, when this animal does its hunting.
Description: It still has a small, sandy-brown, cylindrical body and disproportionately large jaw with air spaces, housing very sharp, cutting teeth. It has three gills and a pinhole eye with lens facing upwards. Also along the head are chemoreceptor cells. Along the back and underside of the body is a fleshy membrane. On the front of the face, just above the mouth is

a light-emitting organ, fuelled by the symbiotic relationship with luminescent bacteria. It has a slightly denser brain than usual. The gut leads to the stomach, which contains digestive bacteria primed for a carnivorous diet. The organs are bathed in the hemacoel-filled chambers of an open circulatory system, and anti-freeze proteins keep the hemacoel from freezing. The body is supported by a notochord and weak muscles.
Behaviour Set:
- This species has basic awareness as well as the ability to pair simple instincts with stimuli.
1. After reproducing, the mated adults fight each other to the death, and leave the corpse behind.
2. When they detect strong light, they will hide.
3. This species is fairly stationary.
Previous Mutations: Muscles, Fleshy Membrane (along back and underside), Chemoreceptors, Basic Instincts, Three Gill Slits, Dentine Teeth, Open Circulatory System, Pinhole Eye With Lens (one on top of head), Notochord, Anti-freeze Proteins, Digestive Acid, Sharp Teeth, Cartilage Jaw, Lure, Camouflage, Hollow Jaw, Faster Reactions
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Elinopterus filoni
Status: VU
Timespan: R.88 - Present
Habitat: Shallow Sea, Ocean Surface
Distribution: Northern Hemisphere Temperate & Polar Seas & Ocean
Niche: Predator
Nutritional Value: 29.4
Size: 5.7cm (length)
Predecessor: Elinopterus natarum
Classification: Codowecoidae, Codowecoidea, Aquamusculidia
Latest Mutations: Bigger
Info: Slightly larger than its predecessor, it is not at quite the same disadvantage going up against it prey, 10cm Regemsitulas. It lives throughout the top levels of temperate ocean and seas.
Description: It has a blue, long worm-like body of a hydrostatic skeleton, with a proboscis, covered in chemoreceptors, and a very sharp beak. It has four pinhole eyes, two at the front and one on each side. At the end of the body is a pair of fins and a hyponome. It has a pool of bitter chemicals inside, a swim bladder and a stomach of carnivorous digestive enzymes in the gut. It has an open circulatory system and a basic nervous system.
Previous Mutations: Bitter Chemicals, Chemoreceptors, Proboscis, Hydrostatic Muscle, Sharp Beak, Digestive Carnivorous Enzymes, Blue Pigmentation, Open Circulatory System, Anti-Freeze Proteins, Hyponome, Hydrostatic Skeleton, Pinhole Eyes, Fins, Swim Bladder
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Esoteramalimnus abrictus
Status: LC
Timespan: R.96 - Present
Habitat: Temperste Shallows
Distribution: Tartarus South Coast

Niche: Herbivore
Size: 33cm
Predecessor: Esoteralimnus latacorpus
Classification: Esoteralimnusidae, Makouridea, Caudaria
Latest Mutations: Eye, Bigger
Info: With a predator like Xirnikrozz patrolling the small area of shallow sea in temperate conditions left, it pays to be alert. The predator is faster and has greater stamina, so Esoteralimnus abrictus has good eyes and skittish behaviour to give itself the best chance. Like Esoteralimnus latacorpus, they generally stick in large groups for added protection. The species name is taken from the dinosaur Abrictosaurus, meaning “very awake reptile.”
Description: The long, blue, tapering body becomes quite wide around the middle due to a layer of fat. It is supported by vertebrae of bone, although the whip-tail at the end is composed of flexible cartilage. Along the body are three gill slits and a line of electroreceptors. There are no limbs. The head has a cartilage jaw, with a pair of venomous fangs surrounded by square shaped teeth. On each side of the head is a a true eye, with the ability to swivel around. At the end of the tail, two venomous spikes stick out. A gut leads to a stomach containing weak digestive herbivorous bacteria which can only break down small bits of plant matter. Connected to the gut is a swim bladder. The muscles contain special vacuoles for storing extra energy. The entire inner body is nourished by a pool of hemacoel, which is not pumped around but allowed to dissolve slowly into organs. The nervous system is controlled by a fairly small brain, which is believed to have a very small memory sector, for recognition of predatory species.
Behaviours:
1. Skittish.
2. At 50% maturity, they switch from skittish to normal.
3. When reproducing, lay eggs near vegetation.
4. Gravitate towards each other.
5. Recognise predators faster.
Previous Mutations: Extra-Efficient Muscles, Electroreceptors, Open Circulatory System, Whip Tail, Three Gill Slits, Two Poisonous Spikes on Tail, Dentine Teeth, Venomous Fangs, Cartilage Jaw, Two Swiveling Pinhole Eyes (1 on each side of head), Weak Digestive Herbivorous Enzymes, Plant-Eating Teeth, Bone Vertebrae, Genders, Eggs, Swim Bladder, Improved Intelligence, Hemacoel Pool, Fat Storage
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Euskulus wickhami
Status: VU
Timespan: R.98 - Present
Habitat: Temperate & Polar Deep Ocean, Tropical Deep Ocean (Below 750m), Temperate & Polar Shallows
Distribution: Cosmopolitan
Niche: Benthic Predator
Size: 7cm (length)
Predecessor: Euskulus koalazk
Classification: Codowecoidae, Codowecoidea, Aquamusculidia
Latest Mutations: Larvae, Larger

Info: Unlike every other contemporary species, the offspring of this species are not just miniature versions of the adult, but more anatomically simplistic larvae. This allows the adult - which crawls through the seabed from shallows to deep spearing prey with its sharp beak - to produce more young.
Description: It has a blue, worm-like body of a hydrostatic skeleton, with a proboscis, covered in chemoreceptors, and a very sharp beak. It has four pinhole eyes, two at the front and one on each side. At the end of the body is a hyponome. It has a pool of bitter chemicals inside, a swim bladder and a stomach of carnivorous digestive enzymes in the gut. It has an open circulatory system and a basic nervous system.
Previous Mutations: Bitter Chemicals, Chemoreceptors, Proboscis, Sharp Beak, Digestive Carnivorous Enzymes, Bigger, Blue Pigmentation, Open Circulatory System, Anti-Freeze Proteins, Hyponome, Cup Eyes, Hydrostatic Skeleton, Pinhole Eyes, Lengthen
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Glistroskulus challengeri
Status: NT
Timespan: R.54 - Present
Habitat: Deep Ocean
Distribution: All Deep Ocean, Minimum Depth of 6000m
Niche: Benthic Filter-Feeder
Nutritional Value: 6.8
Size: 2cm (length)
Predecessor: Glistroskulus louixi
Classification: Squickidae, Squickidea, Membrania
Latest Mutations: Lose Notochord
Info: Below 6,000m, where only the least complex of animals can survive, are found jellyfish and now the benthic filter-feeder Glistroskulus challengeri. Without the calcium carbonate notochord, it can now survive the pressures of the depths which trenches sink to, and can be found at the very bottom, where nothing but jellyfish compete against it. Glistroskulus challengeri lives on the small amount of marine snow that sinks this far down.
Description: The yellow, tubular body has a fleshy membrane running along the top and underside. It has a single pinhole eye with a lens, facing forwards. Chemoreceptors sit by the mouth with three gill slits at the back of the head and it has tiny teeth in its round mouth. Its mouth has a primitive gut leading straight to the anus. At the front of its nervous system, is a tiny brain. An open circulatory system bathes organs and muscles in hemacoel; this contains anti-freeze proteins to stop bodily fluids from freezing. It's back is supported by an axochord.
Previous Mutations: Muscles, Membrane, Chemoreceptors, Gills (3), Axochord, Yellow Pigmentation, Teeth, Open Circulatory System, Pinhole Eye, Anti-freeze proteins, Lens
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Glistroskulus octobranchium*
Status: CR
Timespan: R.108 - Present
Habitat: Tropical, Temperate & Polar Deep Ocean
Distribution: Cosmopolitan

Niche: Benthic Filter-Feeder
Size: 2.3cm (length)
Predecessor: Glistroskulus sensei
Classification: Squickinae (sf), Squickidae (f), Tunicaphora (o), Cylindrea (c), Bilateria (p)
Latest Mutations: Immune System = 2, Carnivorous Digestion = 1, More Gills = 5
Info: At the bottom of the ocean, Glistroskulus were forced to evolve as chitinous Schedocavoura take over their territory. However, this particular evolutionary gamble has not paid off; they have eight gill slits instead of three, helping them breathe in less oxygenated water, but they also have digestive enzymes that do not break down food but gradually erode away at the animals insides until death and an immune system that simply shuts off the part of the body that has been affected. Their numbers are very small and have a fragile population.
Description: The yellow, tubular body has a fleshy membrane running along the top and underside. It has a single pinhole eye with a lens, facing forwards. Chemoreceptors sit by the mouth with eight gill slits at the back of the head and it has tiny teeth in its round mouth. Its mouth has a primitive gut leading straight to the anus, containing enzymes that erode at the gut lining. At the front of its nervous system, is a tiny brain. An open circulatory system bathes organs and muscles in hemacoel; this contains anti-freeze proteins to stop bodily fluids from freezing. It's back is supported by a notochord and muscles run the length of the body. It can shut off parts of its body when infected.
Discoverer: Robotrannic

Glistroskulus sensei
Status: NT
Timespan: R.66 - Present
Habitat: Mid Ocean, Deep Ocean
Distribution: All Deep Ocean, Minimum depth of 500m
Niche: Benthic Filter-Feeder
Nutritional Value: 7.6
Size: 2cm (length)
Predecessor: Glistroskulus louixi
Classification: Squickidae, Squickidea, Membrania
Latest Mutations: Improved chemoreceptors
Info: This species have become the most common at the bottom of the ocean. It's chemoreceptors can detect the chemicals from potential food over tens of meters away. This makes them more successful.
Description: The yellow, tubular body has a fleshy membrane running along the top and underside. It has a single pinhole eye with a lens, facing forwards. Chemoreceptors sit by the mouth with three gill slits at the back of the head and it has tiny teeth in its round mouth. Its mouth has a primitive gut leading straight to the anus. At the front of its nervous system, is a tiny brain. An open circulatory system bathes organs and muscles in hemacoel; this contains anti-freeze proteins to stop bodily fluids from freezing. It's back is supported by a notochord.
Previous Mutations: Muscles, Membrane, Chemoreceptors, Gills (3), Yellow Pigmentation, Teeth, Open Circulatory System, Pinhole Eye, Anti-freeze Proteins, Notochord, Lens
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Quatioculeus olympeii*
Status: NT
Timespan: R.102 - Present
Habitat: Estuaries
Distribution: One Estuary in Olympia
Niche: Pelagic Filter-Feeder
Size: 7.5cm
Predecessor: Icthyotelus sinspica
Classification: Orthuscidae, Chordatacaudoformes, Caudomorpha
Latest Mutations: Eel-like fins = 3, Better Eyes = 6, Filter-Feeding Tendrils = 4
Info: This species has developed further in its filter-feeding habits by evolving a pair of small tentacles at the side of the mouth to help shove in passing particles of food - this is a case of convergent evolution, with the tentacles being very similar to those found in the unrelated extinct Almoskulus and extant Ostracoderma. It is also better aware of its surroundings and has actual, but still dim and blurry, sight. It can see to the front, as well as to the left and right. They live only in the brackish water of a single estuary, being unable to spread out because there is no way to get to other estuaries. As such, the population is very small but thrives in a competionless home.
Description: It has a tapering body, lined with electroreceptors and three gills on each side. It has two pectoral ray-fins and a pair of forward-facing pinhole eyes, as well as one on each side of the head. Around the circular mouth is a pair of small tentacles. An oily liver helps to maintain buoyancy. An open circulatory system bathes the organs in hemacoel, and the body is controlled by ganglia. Down the back are cartilage vertebrae and the muscles have vacuoles to store extra energy.
Discoverer: ImmortalDragon

Stellingus chelli
Status: VU
Timespan: R.107 - Present
Habitat: Temperate Open Ocean, Temperate Shallows
Distribution: Southern Temperate Uteenessa
Niche: Predator
Size: 16cm
Predecessor: Stellingus vitta
Classification: Makouridae, Makouridea, Caudaria
Latest Mutations: Larger
Info: Stellingus chelli is slightly larger than its predecessor. With a long, eel-like body, a ribbon that runs along the top and underside, a simple heart, Stellingus chelli is a real mover. It's not quite as fast as its prey species, Arthroskulus, but it has far greater stamina and can stay close until it tires.
Description: With a long, blue tapering body, skirted by a ribbon on the top and underside, ending in a spiked whip-like tail, this species has the typical shape of a Caudarid. It has a cartilage jaw and two venomous canines surrounded by rather primitive teeth. Each side of its head has a swivelling pinhole eye. It also has three gill slits, and a line of electroreceptors running down its body. Internally, a gut leads to a stomach containing carnivorous digestive

bacteria and cartilage vertebrae runs down the spine. It has a swim bladder, centrally located in its body.
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Xirnikrozz uysaisiroai
Status: NT
Timespan: R.95 - Present
Habitat: Temperate Shallows, Temperate Open Ocean
Distribution: Southern Uteenessa
Niche: Apex Predator
Size: 31cm
Predecessor: Peregapodus zaxzirkrnk
Classification: Makouridae, Makouridea, Caudaria
Latest Mutations: Limbs = 2, Fins behind limbs = 5, Stronger Jaw = 4
Info: Bursting out of the gloom, this would be the last thing most prey would see. It feeds on other large predators, because only these will sustain it. is an apex predator, and caused one of the previous apex predators to go extinct by the coast; it was faster than them -specifically great acceleration-, with four paddles and it also had a stronger bite, that means it can chew through quite hard materials, like cartilage, and access extra nutrients. Xirnikrozz uysaisiroai, common name "Kroxinkarouyaisiroai" rules the southern temperate seas, and can even hunt almost as effectively at night. Also, it's extensive hunting forced Esoteralimnus into extinction.
Description: This species has a long, blue body that tapers into a whip-like tail, armed with two toxic spikes. It's jaw is made of cartilage and it has tough muscles and lumpy teeth here. On each side of the head is a pinhole eye, that is able to swivel slightly. Behind the retina is a layer of cells containing reflective crystals called a choroidal tapetum cellulosum. Along the side of the body, are three gill slits near the front, and line of electroreceptors. There are four paddle-like limbs of flesh, cartilage and muscle. Inside, they have a gut with a stomach containing carnivorous digestive enzymes, and connected to the gut is a swim bladder. It's brain is not quite as small as most other contemporary species. Finally, supporting the entire body is a spine of cartilage vertebrae.
Behaviour Traits
1. Be vigilant.
2. Do not eat own species.
3. Remain near to capsules after they are laid.
Previous Mutations: Extra-Efficient Muscles, Electroreceptors, Open Circulatory System, Axochord (L), Whip Tail, Three Gill Slits, Notochord (L), Cartilage Vertebrae, Digestive Carnivorous Bacteria, Two Poisonous Spikes on Tail, Dentine Teeth, Venomous Canines, Cup Eyes (L), Blue, Pinhole Eyes, Cartilage Jaw, Bigger, Swim Bladder, Stub Limbs
Discoverer: Biologicah

Xiros dvale*
Status: NT
Timespan: R.105 - Present
Habitat: Tropical Monsoon Forest, Savannah, Hot Steppe and Chapparal Freshwater
Distribution: Northern Olympia, Northern Tartarus

Niche: Herbivore, Filter-Feeder
Size: 13cm (length)
Predecessor: Archaiapasaria circulus
Classification: Xirosinae, Archaiapasaridae, Archaiapasirini, Longicodoformes, Chordatachordoformes, Caudomorpha
Latest Mutations: Thick Skin = 6, Denser Fins = 1, Lungs = 2, Aestivation = 6
Info: On the extremes of aquatic life is where this animal thrives; places where freshwater dries up with the dry season, such as in monsoon forest, savannah, hot steppe and chapparal climates. Their most obvious adaptation is the layer of reptilian scales, which give extra protection from the sun's heat and UV radiation, as well as reduce water loss. This would be enough to survive on land, except it still breathes through water. Unlike their relatives the Archaiapasaria, this species can enter a state of aestivation when the water level reaches a critical point. When this happens, it wraps itself in a mucus-created cocoon, called an epiphragm, also enveloping remaining water because it still needs water to breathe, which it cannot completely stop even when aestivating. Aestivation does mean that they lose very little nutrition or water during these periods of hardship, allowing them to live where no other animal can. Aestivation can last for up to 3 months, until it starts running out of oxygen in its cocoon. They are very easily disturbed or awoken from this state. The range of this animal ends before deeper freshwater areas that are not at risk of seasonal droughts, because Archaiapasaria are far better suited for these environments. This species has no swim bladder, and it's increased weight, especially in the tail fins which have become hardened by bone. This makes it much slower, and when it does swim it is weighed down by its tail. Therefore, they prefer to wallow in shallow water.
Description: The main body is a general fish shape (like a roach) and the orange and red skin is covered in a layer of brownish scales - small plates of keratin formed in the epidermis of the skin. There are three fills in each side of the body and an almost undetectable break in the scales is a line of electroreceptors. A long, whip-like tail with a pair of barbed and poisonous spikes at the sides protrudes from the body, with two fins of dense bone making a circle at the base. On each side of the head is a lens-covered pinhole eye, with muscle that allows them to swivel. A cartilage jaw frames the mouth and it contains mostly square teeth but with two venomous canines embedded in the upper jaw. A primitive gut leads from the gizzard that can grind up food to a stomach, contains digestive herbivorous bacteria. A ladder of nerves runs along the length of the body, which is supported by a spine of bone vertebrae. The muscles, contesting special vacuoles, and other organs are nourished by the closed circulatory system. There is almost no difference between males and females, except for the possession of requisite gonads. The body is adapted to freshwater only.

Xirnikrozz ikrkinkarnikirkn*
Status: CR
Timespan: R.107 - Present
Habitat: Temperate Shallows, Temperate Open Ocean
Distribution: Southern Uteenessa
Niche: Apex Predator
Size: 31cm
Predecessor: Xirnikrozz uysaisiroai

Classification: Peragapodusae, Makouridea, Caudaria
Latest Mutations: Olfactory Receptors = 2, Sharper Teeth = 5, Muscles = 1
Info: Emerging in the shadow of its stronger ancestor, Xirnikrozz invalidus is not a very succesful species, and retains only a small population. Although it has sharp serrated teeth, none of its prey species require particularly sharp teeth to handle and so this advantage is limited. The worst things are that it has olfactory receptors on the face which are not connected to the nervous system and simply waste energy, whilst they have incredibly weak, sparse muscles.
Description: This species has a long, blue body that tapers into a whip-like tail, armed with two toxic spikes. It's jaw is made of cartilage and it has serrated teeth here. On each side of the head is a pinhole eye, that is able to swivel slightly. Behind the retina is a layer of cells containing reflective crystals called a choroidal tapetum cellulosum. Olfactory receptors on the face are uselessly disconnected from the nervous system. Along the side of the body, are three gill slits near the front, and line of electroreceptors. There are four paddle-like limbs of flesh, cartilage and muscle. Inside, they have a gut with a stomach containing carnivorous digestive enzymes, and connected to the gut is a swim bladder. It's brain is not quite as small as most other contemporary species. The muscles are stretched thin throughout the body and are weak. Finally, supporting the entire body is a spine of cartilage vertebrae.
Behaviour Traits:
1. Be vigilant.
2. Do not eat own species.
3. Remain near to capsules after they are laid.

Polypastilus anemoni
Status: NT
Timespan: R.66 - Present
Habitat: Deep Sea, Continental Slope (Mid Ocean), Shallow Sea
Distribution: Under Temperate & Tropical Seas, All Tropical Seas
Niche: Minor Predator
Nutritional Value:
Size: 20cm
Predecessor: Zaliplokamy stupefacient
Classification: Zaliplokamyae, Monopolypoda, Polypoda, Circumsaccha
Latest Mutations: Columnar Trunk, Sticky Tentacles
Description: This species actively kills small animals by stinging them to death with the stinging cells on the end of the tentacles. It then stuffs the corpse into its mouth. It is adapted to both the cold waters of the deep ocean and the warm waters of the shallow tropics. It’s coloured pink.
Previous Mutations: Cellular Digestion, Multicellular, Radial Symmetry, Tentacles, Gut, Stinging Cells, Cold Isozymes, Very Warm Isozymes
Discovered by: StealthStyle

Polypastilus greyii
Status: LC
Timespan: R.107 - Present
Habitat: Temperate Shallows, Temperate Deep Ocean (Above Thermocline)

Distribution: Cosmopolitan
Niche: Sessile Filter-Feeder
Size: 20cm
Predecessor: Polypastilus anemoni
Classification: Zaliplokamyae, Monopolypoda, Polypoda, Circumsaccha
Latest Mutations: Quite High Salinity Tolerance
Info: Polypastilus greyii is attached to a hard surface, and grabs out with its tentacles to snare passing marine snow debris for food. It lives in temperate oceans, at a maximum depth of 500m.
Description: A columnar stalk attached to a hard surface reaches upwards, and at the end is a mouth surrounded by small, sticky tentacles tipped with nematocysts, stinging cells. The mouth, the only opening, leads to the primitive gut. The body is adapted to exchange with quite high salinity water.
Discovered by: StealthStyle

Regemsitula cyclopis
Status: VU
Timespan: R.96 - Present
Habitat: Temperate Deep Ocean, Temperate Open Ocean, Temperate Shallows
Distribution: Cosmopolitan
Niche: Predator, Pelagic Carnivorous Filter-Feeder
Size: 8cm
Predecessor: Regemsitula minor
Classification: Spicularmisae, Regemsitulea, Pallomena, Circumsaccha
Latest Mutations: Eyespot
Info: With a light-detecting eyespot on the top of its bell, Spicularmis cyclopis can find its way to the surface easier, where its typical prey, Dictomedusus, swarm in larger numbers. As such, it is almost as common as them in the top 500m of the ocean where sunlight penetrates. It can also exist right to the bottom of the ocean.
Description: From a pink radially-symmetrical, bell-shaped hydrostatic skeleton, filled with mesoglea and that can be contracted to cause propulsion, hangs two long arms with sharp barbs running down them. A simple eyespot sits at the top of the bell. Underneath the bell is the opening that serves as both mouth and anus, leading to a gut containing carnivorous digestive bacteria. A nerve net coordinates the body.
Previous Mutations: Cellular Digestion, Multicellular, Radial Symmetry, Tentacles, Gut, Colonial, Table-like Body (D), Cold Isozymes, Spreading Branches (D), Larger Polyps, Bell-Shaped Dome, Mesoglea, Nerve Net, Pink, Longer Tentacles, Barbs, Carnivorous Digestive Bacteria
Discovered by: StealthStyle

Syllektus wonderi
Status: NT
Timespan: Chapmanian to Present
Habitat: Deep Ocean
Distribution: Under Temperate & Tropical Ocean
Niche: Sessile Filter-Feeder

Nutritional Value:
Size: 14cm
Predecessor: Chionanthropus abbasei
Classification: Kaminadusae, Mollia, Koralla, Polypoda, Circumsaccha
Latest Mutations: Spreading Branches, Larger Polyps
Description: On ledges of the deep that have slightly more passing particles due to their position, the several tentacle-looking appendages of this soft coral spread out, ready to catch what they can. The polyps of this species are larger than those in its predecessors.
Previous Mutations: Cellular Digestion, Multicellular, Radial Symmetry, Tentacles, Gut, Colonial, Table-like Body (D), Cold Isozymes
Discovered by: StealthStyle

R.106

Pictolexipotus communus
Timespan: Cinisian stage of the Atroxian to the Novaglacian stage of the Untrustolithic (R.89 - R.106)
Habitat: Tropical Deep Ocean (below the thermocline), Temperate & Polar Deep Ocean, Temperate & Polar Open Ocean, Temperate & Polar Shallows
Distribution: Cosmopolitan
Niche: Pelagic Filter-Feeder
Size: 2.3cm (length)
Predecessor: Pictolexipotus cerritus
Classification: Pictolexipotusidae, Parusolvida, Tubulacea
Latest Mutations: Genders, More Gills
Info: This was a very widespread animal, thriving from the depths of polar ocean trenches to the surface of shallow, temperate seas. It was suspended in water and kept from sinking by the umbrella jelly structure on its face. Therefore, it constantly hung vertically, filtering falling microbial marine snow into its mouth, moving if it had to by the use of its many cilia. The main reason for its far-reach was its simplicity. It also had separated into two genders. It went extinct went it was outcompeted by its descendants, Masticephalus multiminimacrura.
Description: The yellow, tubular body has a fleshy membrane running along the top and underside with thousands of tiny, beating cilia. An umbrella-shape of jelly stretches out from the face, with a hole in the middle for the mouth, with needle-sharp teeth. Chemoreceptors sit by the mouth with six gill slits at the back of the head. Near the top is a singular pinhole eye covered by a lens. At the front of its nervous system, is a tiny brain. Its mouth has a primitive gut leading straight to the anus. An open circulatory system bathes organs and muscles in hemacoel; this contains anti-freeze proteins to stop bodily fluids from freezing.
Cause of Extinction: Outcompeted
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Peraspistei altumi
Status: LC
Timespan: Chapmanian to Present
Habitat: Deep Ocean, Continental Slope (Mid Ocean)

Distribution: Under Temperate & Tropical Ocean, Below 1,000m
Niche: Sessile Filter-Feeder
Nutritional Value:
Size: 15cm
Predecessor: Peraspistei sponginus
Classification: Perapisteilae, Thorakismena, Ciliada, Foramina
Latest Mutations: Cold Isozymes
Description: This species spread out to the deep ocean, by developing isozymes that worked in the cold temperatures. It became a solely deep species as evolution produced more specialised sponges.
Previous Mutations: Cellular Digestion, Multicellular, Pores, Anchor, Mesoglea, Spongin, Bigger
Discovered by: StealthStyle

Thalakelphus asperacuta
Status: NT
Timespan: R.84 - Present
Habitat: Mid Ocean
Distribution: Non-polar Ocean, Below the thermocline, Maximum depth of 800m
Niche: Pelagic Filter-Feeder
Nutritional Value: 58.7
Size: 8.5cm (length)
Predecessor: Thalakelphus svrangitensi
Classification: Zestoskulusidae, Kardiaskulusidea, Kardiarchia
Latest Mutations: Pigmentation = 3, Poison Glands = 6, Lower Metabolic Rate = 4
Info: The deep ocean life of this species means that fast movement is not something that is often needed; other animals are met rarely. It has sacrificed speed so that its body will require less food, by lowering its metabolic rate. Therefore, it is slow, but needs to consume less of the scarce food. If it does get the attention of a predator it can defend itself, as fleeing may no longer work, with bumpy poison glands along the tentacles. The colourless, mucus-like poison can be secreted at will by the animal and cause pain and death in the attacker. However, like its predecessor, it still only lives in the narrow band of ocean between the bottom of the thermocline and 800m below the surface.
Description: It has a smooth, straight shell made of calcium carbonate with several medium-length tentacles sticking out the front covered in poison glands. On the face is a couple areas where minuscule cilia which act as mechanoreceptors, picking up underwater noises and inputting this information into the nerve network. On the head that just protrudes from the rest of the shell, two large pinhole eyes with lenses face upwards, while another one faces forwards above the circular, toothless mouth. The skin that is uncovered is layered with heat-proof scales. At the rear, a muscular hyponome drags in water and uses it to propel itself quickly. This tube leads into the siphuncle, which manages water content inside the shell, creating buoyancy. This also delivers water to the gills and gill frills inside the shell. A simple gut, behind the pharynx, leads through the body, which is circulated by a semi-open circulatory system; capillaries cover the muscles, which also have special vacuoles, but the rest of the organs were bathed in a chamber. The circulatory system is pumped by a tubular heart. A tiny brain and two nerve cords control the body. The body has vertebrae made of cartilage.
Previous Mutations: Extra-Efficient Muscles, Open Circulatory System, Tubular Heart, Web of Capillaries Over Muscles, Axochord, Notochord, Four Gill Slits, Two Gill Frills, Pharynx, Large Pinhole

Eyes With Lenses (2 on top of head, one on front), Heat-Proof Scales, Cartilage Vertebrae, Calcium Carbonate Shell, Heat Resistance, Tentacles, Hyponome, Shell, Hearing
Discoverer: Svrangite

Euskulus koalazk
Status: LC
Timespan: R.61 - Present
Habitat: Shallow Sea, Mid Ocean
Distribution: Southern Hemisphere Temperate & Polar Seas & continental slopes, maximum depth of 500m
Niche: Predator
Nutritional Value: 14
Size: 4.65cm (length)
Predecessor: Codowecoi fyuxuul
Classification: Codowecoidae, Codowecoidea, Aquamusculidia
Latest Mutations: Improve Eyes = 6 - pinhole eyes, Lengthen Body = 4, Limbs = 2
Info: With four pinhole eyes (two at the front, and one on either side) giving Codowecoi koalazk a good advantage, as it can now vaguely see, it has usurped its predecessor as predator of very small animals in the shallow seas. However, it has lost its fins and thus is slightly slower than Codowecoi fyuxuul, which wins in areas without light. Therefore, it exists in the deep ocean, while Codowecoi koalazk lives in shallow seas. The new species also has a slightly longer hydrostatic body and retains the trademark sharp beak.
Description: It has a blue, worm-like body of a hydrostatic skeleton, with a proboscis, covered in chemoreceptors, and a very sharp beak. It has four pinhole eyes, two at the front and one on each side. At the end of the body is a hyponome. It has a pool of bitter chemicals inside, a swim bladder and a stomach of carnivorous digestive enzymes in the gut. It has an open circulatory system and a basic nervous system.
Previous Mutations: Bitter Chemicals, Chemoreceptors, Proboscis, Sharp Beak, Digestive Carnivorous Enzymes, Bigger, Blue Pigmentation, Open Circulatory System, Anti-Freeze Proteins, Hyponome, Cup Eyes, Hydrostatic Skeleton
Discoverer: Biologicah

Euskulus respiritus
Status: LC
Timespan: R.88 - Present
Habitat: Shallow Sea, Mid Ocean
Distribution: Northern Hemisphere Temperate & Polar Seas & Continental Slopes, Maximum depth of 500m
Niche: Predator
Nutritional Value: 14.3
Size: 4.65cm (length)
Predecessor: Euskulus koalazk
Classification: Codowecoidae, Codowecoidea, Aquamusculidia
Latest Mutations: Gill Pores
Info: This species crawls through the seabed of the shallow seas, hunting mainly for Dolophonaskulus hiding in gaps between rocks. Their flexible bodies allow them to get through tight spaces and stab

their prey with a very sharp beak.
Description: It has a blue, long worm-like body of a hydrostatic skeleton, with a proboscis, covered in chemoreceptors, and a very sharp beak. It has four pinhole eyes, two at the front and one on each side. Five small pores spot behind each side of the head. At the end of the body is a hyponome. It has a pool of bitter chemicals inside, a swim bladder and a stomach of carnivorous digestive enzymes in the gut. It has an open circulatory system and a basic nervous system.
Previous Mutations: Bitter Chemicals, Chemoreceptors, Proboscis, Sharp Beak, Digestive Carnivorous Enzymes, Blue Pigmentation, Open Circulatory System, Anti-Freeze Proteins, Hyponome, Hydrostatic Skeleton, Pinhole Eyes
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Almoskulus normacuta*
Status: LC
Timespan: R.77 - Present
Habitat: Shallow Sea, Deep Ocean
Distribution: Temperate, Polar Seas & Deep Ocean
Niche: Benthic Filter-Feeder
Nutritional Value: 10.2NV
Size: 2.3cm (length)
Predecessor: Almoskulus caecorum
Classification: Almoskulusidae, Squickidea, Membrania
Latest Mutations: Fix Skin
Info: This took over from its predecessor Almoskulus caecorum in the Northern Hemisphere. It had tougher skin that did not rip so easily, but it is still not particularly tough. It lives in all parts of the ocean where it's eyes are useful, except for tropical. This means it lives from 500metres under the surface to the shallowest parts of the seas. It serenely poses on the seafloor, filtering falling marine snow for food.
Description: The tubular body has a fleshy membrane running along the top and underside. Blank, white eyeballs hang off the edge of short, protruding eyestalks that stick out straight to the sides of the head. Chemoreceptors sit by the mouth, as well as a pair of small tentacles, with three gill slits at the back of the head. This fins are short but sturdy and curve underneath the tubular body, which varies between red and transparent. At the front of its nervous system, is a tiny brain. Its mouth has a primitive gut leading straight to the anus. An open circulatory system bathes organs and muscles in hemacoel; this contains anti-freeze proteins to stop bodily fluids from freezing.
Previous Mutations: Muscles, Fleshy Membrane (along back and underside), Chemoreceptors, Basic Instincts, Three Gill Slits, Dentine Teeth, Open Circulatory System, Pinhole Eye With Lens (one on top of head), Notochord, Anti-freeze Proteins, Red-Transparent Colour Shifting, Small Tentacles, Eyes, Fins
Discoverer: StealthStyle

R.98

Iliochristus caereleum
Timespan: R.48 - R.98 (Gnathian to Cinisian Stage of the Atroxian)
Habitat: Temperate Shallows, Temperate Upper Ocean
Distribution: Cosmopolitan

Niche: Sessile Filter-Feeder
Size: 15cm (height)
Nutritional Worth:
Predecessor: Peraspistei altumi
Classification: Iliochristusae, Thorakismena, Ciliada, Foramina
Perception: N/A
Latest Mutations: Blue Pigments
Info: This was a very common sponge-like animal in the temperate seas, but went extinct when a different brand of sponge, with cilia-lined hollow, outcompeted it. It was food for a lot of small animals too.
Anatomy: This blue, cylindrical sponge is dotted with pores that web throughout its body and its shape is supported by spongin and layer of mesoglea.
Behaviour: N/A
Cause of Extinction: Outcompeted
Discoverer: StealthStyle

R.96

Veroina vadum
Status: CR
Timespan: R.77 - Present
Habitat: Shallow Sea, Mid Ocean
Distribution: Temperate Seas & Continental Slopes, Maximum depth 500m
Niche: Benthic Filter-Feeder
Nutritional Value: 95.7
Size: 16.5cm (length - although this includes spines, the body itself is 6.5cm)
Predecessor: Veroina sinoculus
Classification: Veroinidae, Kardiaskulusidea, Kardiarchia
Latest Mutations: Temperate Tolerance, Quite Low Salinity Tolerance, Grey Pigment
Info: This species is very similar to its predecessors, except it is now able to occupy the shallow temperate seas, where it is fairly common.
Description: It has a tubular, grey cylindrical body covered in toxic spines and studded with olfactory receptors. On each side of the body is four gills, as well as a gill frill. A protective layer of heat-proof scales covers the body. A simple gut, behind the pharynx, leads through the body, which is circulated by a semi-open circulatory system; capillaries cover the muscles, which also have special vacuoles, but the rest of the organs are bathed in chambers. The circulatory system is pumped by a tubular heart. A tiny brain and two nerve cords control the body. The body has vertebrae made of cartilage.
Previous Mutations: Extra-Efficient Muscles, Open Circulatory System, Tubular Heart, Web of Capillaries Over Muscles, Four Gill Slits, Two Gill Frills, Pharynx, Heat-Proof Scales, Cartilage Vertebrae, Olfactory Receptors, Spines
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Thanostoma stalloni*
Status: VU
Timespan: R.77 - Present
Habitat: Shallow Sea, Ocean Surface
Distribution: Southern Hemisphere Temperate Seas & Ocean

Niche: Predator, Carnivorous Filter-Feeder
Nutritional Value: 200
Size: 31cm (length)
Predecessor: Thanostoma rex
Classification: Makouridae, Makouridea, Caudaria
Latest Mutations: Bigger, Swim Bladder
Info: Once again, this species continues this lines habit of being the biggest on the planet, now at a relatively impressive half a meter. It has also extended its swimming capabilities and range, being able to conquer the open ocean thanks to its swim bladder. However, there is not a lot of prey large enough for it.
Description: With a long, blue tapering body ending in a spiked whip-like tail, this Thanostoma has the typical shape of a Caudarid. It has a cartilage jaw and two venomous canines surrounded by rather primitive teeth. Each side of its head has a swivelling pinhole eye. It also has three gill slits, and a line of electroreceptors running down its body. Internally, a gut leads to a stomach containing carnivorous digestive bacteria and cartilage vertebrae runs down the spine. Connected to the gut by a duct is a swim bladder.
Previous Mutations: Extra-Efficient Muscles, Electroreceptors, Open Circulatory System, Whip Tail, Three Gill Slits, Cartilage Vertebrae, Digestive Carnivorous Bacteria, Two Poisonous Spikes on Tail, Dentine Teeth, Venomous Canines, Blue, Pinhole Eyes, Cartilage Jaw
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Stellingus cormeus
Status: NT
Timespan: R.88 - Present
Habitat: Shallow Sea, Ocean Surface
Distribution: Southern Hemisphere Temperate Seas & Ocean
Niche: Predator
Nutritional Value: 92.8
Size: 12.8cm (length)
Predecessor: Thanostoma superficiem
Classification: Makouridae, Makouridea, Caudaria
Latest Mutations: Heart, Closed Circulatory System
Info: In this species, circulatory systems have advanced; not only is it the first Caudarid to evolve a heart, it is also the first organism to evolve a closed circulatory system. This makes it more efficient than its competitors and prey, having great stamina and it has taken control of its particular niche as a major predator. The largest population is in shallow seas, but they do rarely exist in the open sea, preying on Thanostoma altium.
Description: With a long, blue tapering body ending in a spiked whip-like tail, this Thanostoma has the typical shape of a Caudarid. It has a cartilage jaw and two venomous canines surrounded by rather primitive teeth. Each side of its head has a swivelling pinhole eye. It also has three gill slits, and a line of electroreceptors running down its body. Internally, a gut leads to a stomach containing carnivorous digestive bacteria and cartilage vertebrae runs down the spine. It has a swim bladder, centrally located in its body.
Previous Mutations: Extra-Efficient Muscles, Electroreceptors, Open Circulatory System, Whip Tail, Three Gill Slits, Cartilage Vertebrae, Digestive Carnivorous Bacteria, Two Poisonous Spikes on Tail,

Dentine Teeth, Venomous Canines, Blue, Pinhole Eyes, Cartilage Jaw, Swim Bladder
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Esoteramalimnus latacorpus
Status: VU
Timespan: R.76 - Present
Habitat: Shallow Sea
Distribution: Southern Hemisphere Temperate Seas
Niche: Herbivore
Nutritional Value: 163.7
Size: 22cm (length)
Predecessor: Hemithateus amniotus
Classification: Esoteralimnusidae, Makouridea, Caudaria
Latest Mutations: Swim Bladder = 4, Intelligence = 6, Closed Circulatory System = 1, Fat Storage = 5
Info: A biological mystery, unlike all its relatives, it does not have an open circulatory system but has a pool of hemacoel containing the inside of its body. This is very inefficient, as the oxygen dissolves rather slowly to where it is needed and this results in much weaker stamina. It cannot outrun its predators and is forced to fight them off. However, it can float indefinitely, so it can escape Thanostoma rex which can't, but there are smaller Thanostoma with the same ability. It can go for longer without food than its cousins, as it has increased fat storage, giving this species its wide shape. Esoteralimnus often gather in loose, uncoordinated groups for safety in numbers and lay their eggs close to seaweed or seamoss. The young are very skittish and flee at the slightest disturbances. It's name means 'inner blood lake', referring to its unique circulatory system.
Description: The long, blue, tapering body becomes quite wide around the middle due to a layer of fat. It is supported by vertebrae of bone, although the whip-tail at the end is composed of flexible cartilage. Along the body are three gill slits and a line of electroreceptors. There are no limbs. The head has a cartilage jaw, with a pair of venomous fangs surrounded by square shaped teeth. On each side of the head is a pinhole eye, with the ability to swivel around. At the end of the tail, two venomous spikes stick out. A gut leads to a stomach containing weak digestive herbivorous bacteria which can only break down small bits of plant matter. Connected to the gut is a swim bladder. The muscles contain special vacuoles for storing extra energy. The entire inner body is nourished by a pool of hemacoel, which is not pumped around but allowed to dissolve slowly into organs. The nervous system is controlled by a fairly small brain, which is believed to have a very small memory sector, for recognition of predatory species.
Behaviours:
1. Skittish.
2. At 50% maturity, they switch from skittish to normal.
3. When reproducing, lay eggs near vegetation.
4. Gravitate towards each other.
5. Recognise predators faster.
Previous Mutations: Extra-Efficient Muscles, Electroreceptors, Open Circulatory System, Whip Tail, Three Gill Slits, Two Poisonous Spikes on Tail, Dentine Teeth, Venomous Fangs, Cartilage Jaw, Two Swiveling Pinhole Eyes (1 on each side of head), Weak Digestive Herbivorous Enzymes, Plant-Eating Teeth, Bone Vertebrae, Genders, Eggs
Discoverer: Jellyfishmon

Aploskulus aploskulus*
Status: CR-
Timespan: R.92 - Present
Habitat_: Deep Ocean, Continental Slope (Mid Ocean)
Distribution: Below Temperate and Tropical Uteenessa Ocean, Below 500m
Niche: Carnivorous Filter-Feeder
Nutritional Value: 28.8
Size: 6cm
Predecessor: Codowecoi abyssusverandix
Classification: Aploskulusidae, Codowecoidea, Aquamusculidia
Latest Mutations: Genders = 1, Mandibles = 2, Corpse Chemical = 3
Info: The population of this species is very small because the gender determination method that decides whether an embryo will be a male or female produces very few males, leading to a lack in breeding. This method is done by temperature; the cold temperatures found at the bottom of the ocean produce females, whilst males are only produced in the freezing temperatures of the poles. They must move far just to be lucky enough to find a member of the alternate gender. It is also no longer a predator because it has lost its beak, its sole killing tool. It now simply filters for flesh from marine snow that has fallen to the ocean floor.
Description: It has a blue, cylindrical body supported by a hydrostatic skeleton composed of strong, longitudinal muscles. At the front, there is a proboscis with chemoreceptors and three upwards-facing cup eyes. A muscular siphon at the rear propels out water. Inside their body, they have a simple gut leading to an anus, a stomach containing digestive carnivorous bacteria, a nerve network and small bunch of ganglia, and an open circulatory system filled with blue-green hemacoel. Anti-freeze proteins flow through the hemacoel.
Previous Mutations: Bitter Chemicals, Chemoreceptors, Proboscis, Hydrostatic Muscle Fins (2 vertical near centre of body) (L), Sharp Beak, Digestive Carnivorous Enzymes, Bigger, Blue Pigmentation, Open Circulatory System, Glittery Scales (L), Anti-Freeze Proteins, Hyponome, Cup Eyes, Hydrostatic Skeleton, Improve Chemoreceptors, Bigger
Discoverer: Jellyfishmon

R.95

Zaliplokamy major
Status: VU
Timespan: R.66 - Present
Habitat: Deep Sea, Continental Slope (Mid Ocean), Shallow Sea
Distribution: Under Temperate & Tropical Seas, All Tropical Seas
Niche: Minor Predator
Nutritional Value:
Size: 16cm
Predecessor: Zaliplokamy stupefacient
Classification: Zaliplokamyae, Monopolypoda, Polypoda, Circumsaccha
Latest Mutations: Stinging Cells, Cold Isozymes, Very Warm Isozymes
Description: This species actively kills small animals by stinging them to death with the stinging cells on the end of the tentacles. It then stuffs the corpse into its mouth. It is adapted to both the cold waters of the deep ocean and the warm waters of the shallow tropics. It's coloured pink.

Previous Mutations: Cellular Digestion, Multicellular, Radial Symmetry, Tentacles, Gut
Discovered by: StealthStyle

Zaliplokamy mensa
Status: VU
Timespan: R.66 - Present
Habitat: Deep Sea, Continental Slope (Mid Ocean), Shallow Sea
Distribution: Under Temperate & Tropical Seas, All Tropical Seas
Niche: Minor Predator
Nutritional Value:
Size: 16cm
Predecessor: Zaliplokamy stupefacient
Classification: Zaliplokamyae, Monopolypoda, Polypoda, Circumsaccha
Latest Mutations: Table
Description: This species actively kills small animals by stinging them to death with the stinging cells on the end of the tentacles. It then stuffs the corpse into its mouth. It is adapted to both the cold waters of the deep ocean and the warm waters of the shallow tropics. It's coloured pink.
Previous Mutations: Cellular Digestion, Multicellular, Radial Symmetry, Tentacles, Gut, Stinging Cells, Cold Isozymes, Very Warm Isozymes
Discovered by: StealthStyle

Scleracladus kongii
Status: LC
Timespan: R.4 - Present
Habitat: Shallow Sea
Distribution: All Tropical Seas
Niche: Sessile Filter-Feeder
Nutritional Value:
Size: 14cm
Predecessor: Syllektus wonderi
Classification: Scleracladusae, Calcaria, Koralla, Polypoda, Circumsaccha
Latest Mutations: Calcium Carbonate, Tropical Isozymes, Smaller Polyps
Description: The polyps of this branching coral secrets a calcium carbonate to keep themselves and the coral safer from harm. They are adapted to survival in tropical waters. The polyps have shrunk in size.
Previous Mutations: Cellular Digestion, Multicellular, Radial Symmetry, Tentacles, Gut, Colonial, Table-like Body (D), Cold Isozymes (D), Spreading Branches, Larger Polyps (D)
Discovered by: StealthStyle

Lampsibathyus medusi
Status: LC
Timespan: R.66 - Present
Habitat: Deep Ocean, Mid Ocean
Distribution: Uteenessa Ocean, Below 1,000m
Niche: Minor Predator
Nutritional Value:

Size: 3cm
Predecessor: Mollisitula parvus
Classification: Mollisitulae, Mollisitulea, Pallomena, Circumsaccha
Latest Mutations: Stinging cells, bioluminescent lights, carnivorous digestive bacteria
Description: Red lights on the tip of the tentacles are the only indicator of the 'lamp of the deep' and investigating animals will find themselves falling victim to the stinging cells on the end of the tentacles. The stingers cause a lot of pain to animals and may cause them to lose consciousness. They are then digested in the stomach by the carnivorous bacteria.
Previous Mutations: Cellular Digestion, Multicellular, Radial Symmetry, Tentacles, Gut, Colonial, Table-like Body (D), Cold Isozymes, Spreading Branches (D), Larger Polyps, Bell-Shaped Dome, Mesoglea, Nerve Net
Discovered by: StealthStyle

Lampsibathyus scullymulderei
Status: LC
Timespan: R.76 - Present
Habitat: Deep Ocean, Mid Ocean
Distribution: Uteenessa Ocean, Below 1,000m
Niche: Minor Predator
Nutritional Value: 10.8
Size: 6cm
Predecessor: Lampsibathyus medusi
Classification: Mollisitulae, Mollisitulea, Pallomena, Circumsaccha
Latest Mutations: Bigger
Info: Blue lights on the tip of the tentacles are the only indicator of the 'lamp of the deep' and investigating animals will find themselves falling victim to the stinging cells on the end of the tentacles. The stingers cause a lot of pain to animals and may cause them to lose consciousness. They are then digested in the stomach by the carnivorous bacteria.
Description:
Previous Mutations: Cellular Digestion, Multicellular, Radial Symmetry, Tentacles, Gut, Colonial, Table-like Body (D), Cold Isozymes, Spreading Branches (D), Larger Polyps, Bell-Shaped Dome, Mesoglea, Nerve Net, Stinging cells, bioluminescent lights, carnivorous digestive bacteria
Discovered by: StealthStyle

Iliochristus latissime
Status: LC
Timespan: R.58 - Present
Habitat: Deep Ocean, Continental Slope (Mid Ocean), Shallow Sea
Distribution: Under Polar Ocean & All Polar Seas
Niche: Sessile Filter-Feeder
Nutritional Value:
Size: 15cm
Predecessor: Iliochristus caereleum
Classification: Iliochristusae, Thorakismena, Ciliada, Foramina
Latest Mutations: Polar Isozymes
Description: Polar oceans and seas suddenly became dominated by this sponge, where no sponges

had lived before. It developed polar Isozymes to continue its metabolic rates in polar water.
Previous Mutations: Cellular Digestion, Multicellular, Pores, Anchor, Mesoglea, Spongin, Bigger, Cold Isozymes (D), Blue, Polar Isozymes
Discovered by: StealthStyle

Discokorallis davidii
Status: LC
Timespan: R.58 - Present
Habitat: Shallow Sea
Distribution: All Tropical Seas
Niche: Sessile Filter-Feeder
Nutritional Value:
Size: 16cm
Predecessor: Scleracladus kongii
Classification: Discokorallisae, Calcaria, Koralla, Polypoda, Circumsaccha
Latest Mutations: Cyanobacteria Symbiosis, Table-shaped
Description: The flat enlarged surface of this table-shaped coral maximises the amount of polyps receiving sunlight, which is useful as they now have Cyanobacteria within their bodies to get energy from photosynthesis. A byproduct of this is that they are now light green.
Previous Mutations: Cellular Digestion, Multicellular, Radial Symmetry, Tentacles, Gut, Colonial, Table-like Body (D), Cold Isozymes, Spreading Branches, Larger Polyps (D), Calcium Carbonate Shell
Discovered by: StealthStyle

Dictomedusus civitasei
Status: LC
Timespan: R.66 - Present
Habitat: Ocean Surface, Shallow Sea
Distribution: Temperate & Under Tropical Ocean, All Temperate Seas
Niche: Pelagic Filter-Feeder
Nutritional Value:
Size: 3cm
Predecessor: Mollisitula rosea
Classification: Mollisitulae, Mollisitulea, Pallomena, Circumsaccha
Latest Mutations: Stinging cells, uncoordinated swarms
Description: When the conditions are right and Dictomedusus finds a productive location, it releases a chemical into the water which attracts other members of the species. Not only does this increase the survival of the species but it also increases the safety for the individual. And in case the swarm is not enough to deter predators, they have painful stinging cells on the end of their tentacles.
Previous Mutations: Cellular Digestion, Multicellular, Radial Symmetry, Tentacles, Gut, Colonial, Table-like Body (D), Cold Isozymes, Spreading Branches (D), Larger Polyps, Bell-Shaped Dome, Mesoglea, Nerve Net, Pink
Discovered by: StealthStyle

Zestoskulus robotranicrexii
Status: NT

Timespan: R.83 - Present
Habitat: Mid Ocean, Deep Ocean
Distribution: Non-polar deep ocean
Niche: Benthic Filter-Feeder
Nutritional Value: 93.5
Size: 15cm (length)
Predecessor: Zestoskulus guardius
Classification: Zestoskulusidae, Kardiaskulusidea, Kardiarchia
Latest Mutations: Bigger
Info: This Zestoskulus is the largest of its kind so far.
Description: It has a cylindrical calcium carbonate shell covering most of its body, with a sticky end and a flap on the front. Two large pinhole eyes with lenses are on top of the head, and one facing forwards. Small tentacles grow from around the mouth. On each side of the body is four gills, as well as a gill frill. A protective layer of heat-proof scales covers the body. A simple gut, behind the pharynx, leads through the body, which is circulated by a semi-open circulatory system; capillaries covering the muscles, which also have special vacuoles, but the rest of the organs are bathed in a chamber. The circulatory system is pumped by a tubular heart. A tiny brain and two nerve cords control the body. The body has vertebrae made of cartilage.
Previous Mutations: Extra-Efficient Muscles, Open Circulatory System, Tubular Heart, Web of Capillaries Over Muscles, Four Gill Slits, Two Gill Frills, Pharynx, Large Pinhole Eyes With Lenses (2 on top of head, one on front), Heat-Proof Scales, Cartilage Vertebrae, Calcium Carbonate Shell, Heat Resistance, Tentacles, Shell Flap, Adult Form
Discovered by: StealthStyle

Veroina acidumus
Status: NT
Timespan: R.92 - Present
Habitat: Mid Ocean, Deep Ocean
Distribution: Non-polar Ocean, Minimum depth of 500m
Niche: Carnivorous Filter-Feeder
Nutritional Value: 85.8
Size: 18cm (length - although this includes spines, the body itself is 7cm)
Predecessor: Veroina sinoculus
Classification: Veroinidae, Kardiaskulusidea, Kardiarchia
Latest Mutations: Carnivorous digestive bacteria, strong stomach acid
Info: This species lives alongside its predecessor because it has evolved to occupy a slightly different niche. It is still a filter-feeder, but it can now filter the fleshy materials in marine snow and digest them. It has very strong acids in its stomach, capable of destroying some diseases that might be present in its food.
Description: It has a tubular, pigmentless cylindrical body covered in toxic spines and studded with olfactory receptors. On each side of the body is four gills, as well as a gill frill. A protective layer of heat-proof scales covers the body. A simple gut, behind the pharynx, leads through the body, which is circulated by a semi-open circulatory system; capillaries cover the muscles, which also have special vacuoles, but the rest of the organs are bathed in chambers. The circulatory system is pumped by a tubular heart. A tiny brain and two nerve cords control the body. The body has vertebrae made of cartilage.

Previous Mutations: Extra-Efficient Muscles, Open Circulatory System, Tubular Heart, Web of Capillaries Over Muscles, Four Gill Slits, Two Gill Frills, Pharynx, Heat-Proof Scales, Cartilage Vertebrae, Olfactory Receptors, Spines
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Veroina sinoculus
Status: NT
Timespan: R.58 - Present
Habitat: Mid Ocean, Deep Ocean
Distribution: Non-polar Ocean, Minimum depth of 500m
Niche: Benthic Filter-Feeder
Nutritional Value: 85.8
Size: 16.5cm (length - although this includes spines, the body itself is 6.5cm)
Predecessor: Veroina ericius
Classification: Veroinidae, Kardiaskulusidea, Kardiarchia
Latest Mutations: Lost Eyes
Info: With the successful body plan of its predecessor - a fortress of toxic spikes - this species has now taken a step to become further streamlined for deep ocean survival. In this respect, it has lost the large eyes of Veroina ericius, which were useless at the depths that this species occupies, and that took up valuable energy. As a result, it is slightly more populous than its predecessor, which it lives amongst.
Description: It has a tubular, pigmentless cylindrical body covered in toxic spines and studded with olfactory receptors. On each side of the body is four gills, as well as a gill frill. A protective layer of heat-proof scales covers the body. A simple gut, behind the pharynx, leads through the body, which is circulated by a semi-open circulatory system; capillaries cover the muscles, which also have special vacuoles, but the rest of the organs are bathed in chambers. The circulatory system is pumped by a tubular heart. A tiny brain and two nerve cords control the body. The body has vertebrae made of cartilage.
Previous Mutations: Extra-Efficient Muscles, Open Circulatory System, Tubular Heart, Web of Capillaries Over Muscles, Four Gill Slits, Two Gill Frills, Pharynx, Heat-Proof Scales, Cartilage Vertebrae, Olfactory Receptors, Spines
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Thanostoma altium
Status: LC
Timespan: R.70 - Present
Habitat: Mid Ocean, Deep Ocean
Distribution: Non-polar Ocean
Niche: Predator, Carnivorous Filter-Feeder
Nutritional Value: 82.6
Size: 12.8cm (length)
Predecessor: Thanostoma minor
Classification: Makouridae, Makouridea, Caudaria
Latest Mutations: Oily Liver
Info: This Thanostoma become evolved to take on the deep ocean, with oils in its body being used for buoyancy, it could swim comfortably through the open water.

Description: With a long, blue tapering body ending in a spiked whip-like tail, this Thanostoma has the typical shape of a Caudarid. It has a cartilage jaw and two venomous canines surrounded by rather primitive teeth. Each side of its head has a swivelling pinhole eye. It also has three gill slits, and a line of electroreceptors running down its body. Internally, a gut leads to a stomach containing carnivorous digestive bacteria and cartilage vertebrae runs down the spine.
Previous Mutations: Extra-Efficient Muscles, Electroreceptors, Open Circulatory System, Whip Tail, Three Gill Slits, Cartilage Vertebrae, Digestive Carnivorous Bacteria, Two Poisonous Spikes on Tail, Dentine Teeth, Venomous Canines, Blue, Pinhole Eyes, Cartilage Jaw
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Thalakelphus svrangitensi
Status: VU
Timespan: R.76 - Present
Habitat: Mid Ocean
Distribution: Non-polar Ocean, Below the thermocline, Maximum depth of 800m
Niche: Pelagic Filter-Feeder
Nutritional Value: 56.1
Size: 8.5cm (length)
Predecessor: Zestoskulus erimitus
Classification: Zestoskulusidae, Kardiaskulusidea, Kardiarchia
Latest Mutations: Hyponome = 6, Shell = 5, Hearing = 4
Info: This species looks a bit like a straightened nautilus. It generally floats around the twilight zone of ocean, pulling in marine snow with its tentacles. In the faint light, it often uses hearing to detect incoming predators, and then boosts away with its hyponome. However, such food must be stretched to be sufficient to sustain such a complex animal. Furthermore, it only lives between the bottom of the thermocline, at its highest 250m below sea level - because it's not adapted to surface life - and 8,000m below the surface - because any lower and it's buoyant shell will implode with pressure. In this zone, though, it is quite successful.
Description: It has a smooth, straight shell made of calcium carbonate with several medium-length tentacles sticking out the front. On the face is a couple areas where minuscule cilia which act as mechanoreceptors, picking up underwater noises and inputting this information into the nerve network. On the head that just protrudes from the rest of the shell, two large pinhole eyes with lenses face upwards, while another one faces forwards above the circular, toothless mouth. The skin that is uncovered is layered with heat-proof scales. At the rear, a muscular hyponome drags in water and uses it to propel itself quickly. This tube leads into the siphuncle, which manages water content inside the shell, creating buoyancy. This also delivers water to the gills and gill frills inside the shell. A simple gut, behind the pharynx, leads through the body, which is circulated by a semi-open circulatory system; capillaries cover the muscles, which also have special vacuoles, but the rest of the organs were bathed in a chamber. The circulatory system is pumped by a tubular heart. A tiny brain and two nerve cords control the body. The body has vertebrae made of cartilage.
Previous Mutations: Extra-Efficient Muscles, Open Circulatory System, Tubular Heart, Web of Capillaries Over Muscles, Four Gill Slits, Two Gill Frills, Pharynx, Large Pinhole Eyes With Lenses (2 on top of head, one on front), Heat-Proof Scales, Cartilage Vertebrae, Calcium Carbonate Shell, Heat Resistance, Tentacles
Discoverer: Soundwave

Peregapodus zaxzirkrnk*
Status: NT
Timespan: R.87 - Present
Habitat: Shallow Sea, Ocean Surface
Distribution: Southern Hemisphere Temperate Seas & Ocean
Niche: Predator
Nutritional Value: 226.3
Size: 31cm (length)
Predecessor: Thanostoma stalloni
Classification: Peregapodusae, Makouridea, Caudaria
Latest Mutations: Limbs, Tapetum, Intelligence
Info: Peregapodus, common name Zaxzirkrnkrokinkaro**,** has mostly replaced Thanostoma stalloni. The strangest thing about this species is that, although it seems to be halfway to attaining limbs of some kind, they are placed asymmetrically, causing an issue of balance, as well as drag. They also have no bone structure and weak muscle so are of practically no use. However, in other areas it has an advantage - it can see better at low-light levels, including night, with a tapetum behind the retina. Furthermore, it is also relatively intelligent; they have learnt not to eat members of their own species, and also hang around the capsules after they have been laid, although there seems to be no maternal connection. This species is also constantly vigilant, watching out for danger and opportunity.
Description: With a long, blue tapering body ending in a spiked whip-like tail, this Thanostoma has the typical shape of a Caudarid. It has a cartilage jaw and two venomous canines surrounded by rather primitive teeth. Each side of its head has a swivelling pinhole eye. Behind the retina is a layer of cells containing reflective crystals called a choroidal tapetum cellulosum. It also has three gill slits, and a line of electroreceptors running down its body. On the right side, closer to the head, is a stub of mainly weak muscle and no bone structure; this also occurs on the left but much closer to the tail. Internally, a gut leads to a stomach containing carnivorous digestive bacteria and cartilage vertebrae runs down the spine. Connected to the gut by a duct is a swim bladder. It has more neurons in its tiny brain than its cousins.
Behaviours:
1. Be vigilant.
2. Do not eat own species.
3. Remain near to capsules after they are laid.
Previous Mutations: Extra-Efficient Muscles, Electroreceptors, Open Circulatory System,, Whip Tail, Three Gill Slits, Cartilage Vertebrae, Digestive Carnivorous Bacteria, Two Poisonous Spikes on Tail, Dentine Teeth, Venomous Canines, Blue, Pinhole Eyes, Cartilage Jaw, Swim Bladder
Discoverer: Biologicah

Charitomenchelus tropicae
Status: LC
Timespan: R.62 - Present
Habitat: Shallow Sea, Ocean Surface, Mid Ocean
Distribution: Tropical Seas & Ocean, Above the thermocline
Niche: Pelagic Filter-Feeder
Nutritional Value: 33.3
Size: 7cm (length)

Predecessor: Charitomenchelus etalas
Classification: Icthyotelusidae, Tyrannidea, Caudaria
Latest Mutations: Tropical Isozymes, Pinhole Eyes
Info: This species is in a similar state to its predecessor; it is the only occupant of its niche, but it is archaic compared to its predator, and so suffers a lot due to them. It was one of the first animals to occupy the tropical seas, and its presence allowed predators to exist here too, such as Asteridermus luminaria.
Description: It has a tapering body, lined with electroreceptors and three gills on each side. It has two large, wing-like pectoral fins and a pair of forward facing pinhole eyes on the head. At the tail end, it has two venomous spikes with vasodentrin barbs. An oily liver helps to maintain buoyancy. An open circulatory system bathes the organs in hemacoel, and the body is controlled by ganglia. Down the back are cartilage vertebrae. In the gut, is a primitive stomach with the ability to digest multicellular matter.
Previous Mutations: Extra-Efficient Muscles, Electroreceptors, Open Circulatory System, Tail, Three Gill Slits, Cartilage Vertebrae, Digestive Carnivorous Bacteria, Two Poisonous Spikes on Tail, Oily Liver, Wide Fins
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Codowecoi abyssusverandix*
Status: LC
Timespan: R.84 - Present
Habitat_: Mid Ocean, Deep Ocean
Distribution: All Deep Ocean & Continental Slope, Minimum depth is 500m
Niche: Predator
Nutritional Value: 28.8
Size: 6.4cm (length)
Predecessor: Codowecoi rishie
Classification: Codowecoidae, Codowecoidea, Aquamusculidia
Latest Mutations: Improved Chemoreceptors, Bigger
Info: This is the apex predator of the ocean floor, from pole to pole, very similar to most other Codowecoi species although slightly larger. It cannot swim, but it is speedy and can burrow quickly through the sediment, charging towards prey and impaling it with its beak. It detects prey for over a hundred metres with its chemoreceptors, further than its predecessor.
Description: It has a blue, cylindrical body supported by a hydrostatic skeleton composed of strong, longitudinal muscles. At the front, the characteristic sharp beak protrudes from a proboscis with chemoreceptors. There are three cup eyes facing up. A muscular siphon at the rear propels out water. Inside their body, they have a simple gut leading to an anus, a stomach containing digestive carnivorous bacteria, a nerve network and small bunch of ganglia, and an open circulatory system filled with blue-green hemacoel. Anti-freeze proteins flow through the hemacoel.
Previous Mutations: Bitter Chemicals, Chemoreceptors, Proboscis, Sharp Beak, Digestive Carnivorous Enzymes, Blue Pigmentation, Open Circulatory System, Anti-Freeze Proteins, Hyponome, Cup Eyes, Hydrostatic Skeleton, Improved Chemoreceptors
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Charitomenchelus cryus
Status: NT

Timespan: R.89 - Present
Habitat: Shallow Sea, Ocean Surface, Mid Ocean, Deep Ocean
Distribution: Polar Seas & Ocean
Niche: Pelagic Filter-Feeder
Nutritional Value: 33.3
Size: 7cm (length)
Predecessor: Charitomenchelus etalas
Classification: Icthyotelusidae, Tyrannidea, Caudaria
Latest Mutations: Polar Tolerance, Low Salinity Tolerance
Info: This species can be found slowly trawling the water column of the poles.
Description: It has a tapering body, lined with electroreceptors and three gills on each side. It has two large, wing-like pectoral fins and a pair of forward-facing cup eyes on the head. At the tail end, it has two venomous spikes with vasodentrin barbs. An oily liver helps to maintain buoyancy. An open circulatory system bathes the organs in hemacoel, and the body is controlled by ganglia. Down the back are cartilage vertebrae. In the gut, is a primitive stomach with the ability to digest multicellular matter.
Previous Mutations: Extra-Efficient Muscles, Electroreceptors, Open Circulatory System, Tail, Three Gill Slits, Cartilage Vertebrae, Digestive Carnivorous Bacteria, Two Poisonous Spikes on Tail, Oily Liver, Wide Fins, Cup Eyes
Discoverer: StealthStyle

R.92

Archaiapasaria westenrai**
Status: CR
Timespan: R.71 - Present
Habitat: Lake, River
Distribution: Northern Hemisphere Temperate Rivers & Lakes
Niche: Herbivore
Nutritional Value: 85.8
Size: 12cm (Length)
Predecessor: Petrocoilius rivieri
Classification: Archaiapasaridae, Makouridea, Caudaria
Latest Mutations: Lobe Fins = 3, Tail Fins = 4, Fish Shape = 5, Swim Bladder = 4
Info: This Eztan animal is the first to be recognisable as being similar to a fish; the only thing that is really preventing this distinction is that it lacks pectoral fins. It is much more suited to swimming about than its relatives, which had to return to the seafloor to rest, and it's efficient shape and tail fins make it much faster too. It is very common in the temperate rivers and lakes of the northern hemisphere. It feeds on local seamosses growing below the surface. In the loss of it's long tail, this species has become shorter than its predecessors but it is has a similar overall mass owing to its broader shape. Furthermore, the stiffer, albeit more powerful, bodily movements of the tail that propel the animal through the water, reduce the effectiveness of wielding tail spikes.
Description: It has a stout, orange and red, stream-lined body, like the shape of a fish and a short tail with a tail fin above and below the tail. These are shaped like horizontal semi-circles and together make a circle; they are supported by rays of cartilage. Two poisonous spikes protrude to the side of the tail. The front of the body has a cartilage jaw, and within in it several square teeth. It retains two venomous fangs in the roof of the mouth. On each side of the head is a lens-covered pinhole eye,

with muscle that allows them to swivel. Three gills mark the body, which is also lined with unseeable electroreceptors. The mouth leads to a primitive gut and stomach, with weak herbivorous bacteria. The food is ground up in a gizzard first. Centrally located is a sac of gas called a swim bladder, and supporting the body are vertebrae made of bone. Also supporting the body are muscles with special vacuoles and an open circulatory system.
Previous Mutations: Extra-Efficient Muscles, Electroreceptors, Open Circulatory System, Three Gill Slits, Two Poisonous Spikes on Tail, Dentine Teeth, Venomous Canines, Cartilage Jaw, Two Swiveling Pinhole Eyes (1 on each side of head), Weak Digestive Herbivorous Enzymes, Square Teeth, Bone Vertebrae, Gizzard, Genders, Freshwater Tolerance
Discoverer: PositiveTower

R.91

Asteridermus mutatiogenus*
Status: EN
Timespan: R.83 - Present
Habitat: Mid Ocean, Deep Ocean
Distribution: Non-polar Ocean, Below the thermocline
Niche: Carnivorous Filter-Feeder
Nutritional Value: 62.5
Size: 10.5cm (length)
Predecessor: Asteridermus luminaria
Classification: Achmachelusidae, Tyrannidea, Caudaria
Latest Mutations: Bigger = 4, Genders = 5, Oily Liver = 3
Info: This was not the first animal to evolve separate genders; Petrocoilius, a member of the same class but different order had done this about four and a half million years ago in the rivers of the northern hemisphere. But the special thing about Asteridermus mutatiogenus is that it has not two but three gender castes. A male, a female and a hermaphrodite. For most of its life, a hermaphrodite Asteridermus will have both male and sexual parts. However, when it comes to mating, the hermaphrodite will morph its sexual organs in response to pheromones from the mate. A male mate will give off pheromones which will encourage the hermaphrodite to become female, and it works the other way if the mate is a female. Once it morphs, it cannot change again in its lifetime. This means that, although this tactic is good because it might fill a gap in the short term, it does not have a huge effect on the population as it essentially becomes a normal adult. Other than this and the fact that it is slightly larger, there is little physical difference between Asteridermus mutatiogenus and its predecessor. It is reduced to mostly feeding off of scraps of marine snow, and it is too large to live off its predecessor's prey, and has to compete with the more effective Thanostoma altium.
Description: It has a black, tapering body, lined with electroreceptors and three gills on each side. Blue, bioluminescent spots dot the skin, which can be turned on and off as a whole. Behind the head, there is a fatty hump on the back. The squat tail has a pair of poisonous spikes. It has two pectoral ray-fins. Small olfactory receptors above the mouth and a pair of forward-facing cup eyes are on the head, as well as a cartilage jaw with small, simple teeth. An open circulatory system bathes the organs in hemacoel, and the body is controlled by ganglia. Down the back are cartilage vertebrae. In the gut, is a primitive stomach with the ability to digest multicellular matter.
Previous Mutations: Extra-Efficient Muscles, Electroreceptors, Open Circulatory System, Tail, Three Gill Slits, Cartilage Vertebrae, Digestive Carnivorous Bacteria, Two Poisonous Spikes on Tail, Dentine

Teeth, Cup Eyes, Jaw, Fins (two vertical near head), Hump, Bioluminescent Lights, Olfaction, Temperate and Tropical Tolerance, Bioluminescence Control
Discoverer: BlackInk

R.89

Arthroskulus circumcaudus
Status: LC
Timespan: R.77 - Present
Habitat: Shallow Sea
Distribution: Temperate Seas of the Southern Hemisphere
Niche: Minor Predator
Nutritional Value: 28
Size: 6cm
Predecessor: Roharasra wotupiowui
Classification: Roharasridae, Codowecoidea, Aquamusculidia
Latest Mutations: Spiracles, Fan-Tail
Info: Although never far from the seabed, this animal can swim by the use of its fan-tail and it uses this to scour and hunt the surface for its adversary; the larger Regemsitula occisor. However, it has no buoyancy control and so soon must return to the floor and rest.
Description: The top of the blue, cylindrical body is protected by a tough exoskeleton made out of chitin. Some of the armour has formed a fan-shape protruding from the rear, which can be moved up and down by muscle. Also, the armour behind the head contains a spiracle, allowing oxygen through it. Underneath the armour, the animal has a hydrostatic skeleton composed of strong, longitudinal muscles, which seem to be slightly more powerful than those of its predecessors. At the front, the characteristic sharp beak protrudes from a proboscis. There are four pinhole eyes, but none of them look up; two are at the front, and two are on the sides. A muscular siphon at the rear propels out water. Inside their body, they have a simple gut leading to an anus, a stomach containing digestive carnivorous bacteria, a nerve network and small bunch of ganglia, and an open circulatory system filled with blue-green hemacoel. Anti-freeze proteins flow through the hemacoel.
Previous Mutations: Bitter Chemicals, Chemoreceptors, Proboscis, Hydrostatic Muscle Fins (2 vertical near centre of body) (L), Sharp Beak, Digestive Carnivorous Enzymes, Bigger, Blue Pigmentation, Open Circulatory System, Glittery Scales (L), Anti-Freeze Proteins, Hyponome, Cup Eyes (L), Hydrostatic Skeleton, Pinhole Eyes, Exoskeleton Shield, Stronger Muscles
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Elinopterus natarum
Status: LC
Timespan: R.77 - Present
Habitat: Shallow Sea, Ocean Surface
Distribution: Northern Temperate and Polar
Niche: Major Predator, Minor Predator
Nutritional Value: 17
Size: 3.25cm
Predecessor: Euskulus koalazk
Classification: Codowecoidae, Codowecoidea, Aquamusculidia

Latest Mutations: Smaller, Fins, Swim Bladder
Info: This tiny, pelagic predator preys on planktonic animals, such as Pictolexipotus. It swims by undulating its end with fins, but this cancels out the speed the hydrostatic skeleton would give it as this requires a surface.
Description: It has a blue, worm-like body of a hydrostatic skeleton, with a proboscis, covered in chemoreceptors, and a very sharp beak. It has four pinhole eyes, two at the front and one on each side. At the end of the body is a pair of fins and a hyponome. It has a pool of bitter chemicals inside, a swim bladder and a stomach of carnivorous digestive enzymes in the gut. It has an open circulatory system and a basic nervous system.
Previous Mutations: Bitter Chemicals, Chemoreceptors, Proboscis, Hydrostatic Muscle Fins (2 vertical near centre of body) (L), Sharp Beak, Digestive Carnivorous Enzymes, Bigger, Blue Pigmentation, Open Circulatory System, Glittery Scales (L), Anti-Freeze Proteins, Hyponome, Cup Eyes (L), Hydrostatic Skeleton, Pinhole Eyes, Lengthen
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Hemithateus amniotus
Status: NT
Timespan: R.69 - Present
Habitat: Shallow Sea
Distribution: Southern Temperate Seas
Niche: Herbivore
Nutritional Value: 117
Size: 19cm
Predecessor: Hemithateus mediossium
Classification: Makouridae, Makouridea, Caudaria
Latest Mutations: Genders = 5, Eggs = 5, Improve Intelligence = 3
Info: The temperate shallow seas are now home to two herbivorous species, and this one is slightly more successful; they are given a head start in life as they are developed within a nutritious yolk surrounded by a jellylike membrane. They are first fertilised within the female and then ejected into the outside world, usually producing a couple dozen young; more than any other Eztan bilaterate. There are also now two genders. However, they are virtually identical except for each carrying different sex cells.
Description: The long, blue, tapering body is supported by a vertebrae of bone, although the whip-tail at the end is composed of flexible cartilage. Along the body are three gill slits and a line of electroreceptors. There are no limbs. The head has a cartilage jaw, with a pair of venomous canines surrounded by square shaped teeth. On each side of the head is a pinhole eye, with the ability to swivel around. At the end of the tail, two venomous spikes stick out. A gut leads to a stomach containing weak digestive herbivorous bacteria which can only break down small bits of plant matter. The muscles contain special vacuoles for storing extra energy, and are bathed in hemacoel by the open circulatory system.
Previous Mutations: Extra-Efficient Muscles, Electroreceptors, Open Circulatory System, Axochord (L), Whip Tail, Three Gill Slits, Notochord (L), Cartilage Vertebrae, Digestive Carnivorous Bacteria, Two Poisonous Spikes on Tail, Dentine Teeth, Venomous Canines, Cartilage Jaw, Two Swiveling Pinhole Eyes (1 on each side of head), Weak Digestive Herbivorous Enzymes, Plant-Eating Teeth, Bone Vertebrae
Discoverer: Jellyfishmon

Hemithateus mediossium
Status: LC
Timespan: R.50 - Present
Habitat: Shallow Sea
Distribution: All Temperate Seas
Niche: Herbivore
Nutritional Value: 101
Size: 19cm
Predecessor: Thanostoma aquaprinceps
Classification: Makouridae, Makouridea, Caudaria
Latest Mutations: Digestive Enzymes = 1, Plant-Eating Teeth = 5, Bony Body = 4
Info: This is the first bony animal of Ezta, with the vertebra and jaw now being formed of bone rather than cartilage, so it is stiffer but stronger. The tail has remained cartilaginous to maintain its flexibility . At the front of the jaw is a group of very square teeth, which are the prime shape for biting off bits of vegetation. The venomous canines are now only for defence, as this animal is a complete herbivore. The bacteria in its gut are only able to break down plant matter; they require the bits of food to be even tinier and without better ways of mechanical digestion, they often regurgitate the food if it is too large. There is an abundance of food, and they are quite capable of defending themselves, which means they have a fairly stable population.
Description: The long, blue, tapering body is supported by a vertebrae of bone, although the whip-tail at the end is composed of flexible cartilage. Along the body are three gill slits and a line of electroreceptors. There are no limbs. The head has a cartilage jaw, with a pair of venomous canines surrounded by square shaped teeth. On each side of the head is a pinhole eye, with the ability to swivel around. At the end of the tail, two venomous spikes stick out. A gut leads to a stomach containing weak digestive herbivorous bacteria which can only break down small bits of plant matter. The muscles contain special vacuoles for storing extra energy, and are bathed in hemacoel by the open circulatory system.
Previous Mutations: Extra-Efficient Muscles, Electroreceptors, Open Circulatory System, Axochord (L), Whip Tail, Three Gill Slits, Notochord (L), Cartilage Vertebrae, Digestive Carnivorous Bacteria, Two Poisonous Spikes on Tail, Dentine Teeth, Venomous Canines, Cartilage Jaw, Two Swiveling Pinhole Eyes (1 on each side of head)
Discoverer: Agentine

Petrocoilius rivieri
Status: CR
Timespan: R.65 - Present
Habitat: Rivers, Lakes
Distribution: Northern Temperate Rivers & Temperate, Shallow Lakes
Niche: Herbivore
Nutritional Value: 101
Size: 20cm
Predecessor: Thanostoma mediossium
Classification: Makouridae, Makouridea, Caudaria
Latest Mutations: Grinding Plants = 4, Genders = 5, Freshwater Tolerance = 4
Info: A long, tapering eel-like animal with a pair of venomous spikes at the end of the tail, it has bony

vertebra and jaw, and cartilage in the tail. The jaw has mainly square vegetation-eating teeth, but also two venomous canines. An attachment to the side of the stomach has evolved, which is more muscular and helps to breakdown the plant matter that it ingests. Larger pieces can now be eaten and digested. This attachment is known as a gizzard, and requires the animal to swallow stones or grit to grind up the food. Furthermore, this species now has two genders, with the males and females each carrying only one type of germ cell. There are only half as many potential mates now, but the genetic diversity is greater. They live in freshwater, with the gills actually helping to increase salt intake, rather than to expel salt. Here, there is no competition and they are flourishing.
Description: It has an orange and red, eel-like body, with a long tail that has two toxic spikes on it. The front of the body has a cartilage jaw, and within in it several square teeth. It retains two venomous fangs in the roof of the mouth. On each side of the head is a lens-covered pinhole eye, with muscle that allows them to swivel. Three gills mark the body, which is also lined with unseeable electroreceptors. The mouth leads to a primitive gut and stomach, with weak herbivorous bacteria. The food is ground up in a gizzard first. Centrally located is a sac of gas called a swim bladder, and supporting the body are vertebrae made of bone. Also supporting the body are muscles with special vacuoles and an open circulatory system.
Previous Mutations: Extra-Efficient Muscles, Electroreceptors, Open Circulatory System, Axochord (L), Whip Tail, Three Gill Slits, Notochord (L), Cartilage Vertebrae (L), Digestive Carnivorous Bacteria, Two Poisonous Spikes on Tail, Dentine Teeth, Venomous Canines, Cartilage Jaw, Two Swiveling Pinhole Eyes (1 on each side of head), Weak Digestive Enzymes, Square Teeth, Bone Vertebrae
Discovered by: Agenttine

Pictolexipotus cerritus
Status: LC
Timespan: R.76 - Present
Habitat: Deep Ocean, Mid Ocean, Ocean Surface, Shallow Sea
Distribution: All Deep Ocean, Polar & Temperate Ocean Surface & Seas
Niche: Pelagic Filter-Feeder
Nutritional Value: 7.4
Size: 2cm
Predecessor: Glistroskulus challengeri
Classification: Pictolexipotusae, Squickidea, Membrania
Latest Mutations: Jelly Umbrella, Cillia
Info: This is the most widespread animal on the planet, thriving from the depths of polar ocean trenches to the surface of shallow, temperate seas. It is suspended in water and kept from sinking by the umbrella jelly structure on its face. Therefore, it constantly hangs vertically, filtering falling microbial marine snow into its mouth, moving if it has to by the use of its many cillia. The main reason for its far-reach is its simplicity.
Description: The yellow, tubular body has a fleshy membrane running along the top and underside with thousands of tiny, beating cillia. An umbrella-shape of jelly stretches out from the face, with a hole in the middle for the mouth. Chemoreceptors sit by the mouth with three gill slits at the back of the head. On top is a singular pinhole eye covered by a lens. At the front of its nervous system, is a tiny brain. Its mouth has a primitive gut leading straight to the anus. An open circulatory system bathes organs and muscles in hemacoel; this contains anti-freeze proteins to stop bodily fluids from freezing.
Previous Mutations: Muscles, Membrane, Cup Eyes, Chemoreceptors, Basic Instincts, Gills (3), Yellow

Pigmentation, Teeth, Open Circulatory System, Pinhole Eyes, Immune System, Anti-freeze proteins, Notochord (L), Lens
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Thanostoma superficiem
Status: NT
Timespan: R.70 - Present
Habitat: Shallow Sea, Ocean Surface
Distribution: Temperate Southern Hemisphere
Niche: Apex Predator, Minor Predator
Nutritional Value:
Size: 12.8cm
Predecessor: Thanostoma minor
Classification: Makouridae, Makouridea, Caudaria
Latest Mutations: Swim Bladder
Info: Around this point in time, the Thanostoma genus really began to spread out around the ocean. This species evolved a swim bladder, fillable by breathing air, which allowed it to patrol the ocean surface, where none of its relatives had so far been able to occupy.
Description: With a long, blue tapering body ending in a spiked whip-like tail, this Thanostoma has the typical shape of a Caudarid. It has a cartilage jaw and two venomous canines surrounded by rather primitive teeth. Each side of its head has a swivelling pinhole eye. It also has three gill slits, and a line of electroreceptors running down its body. Internally, a gut leads to a stomach containing carnivorous digestive bacteria and cartilage vertebrae runs down the spine. It has a swim bladder, centrally located in its body.
Previous Mutations: Extra-Efficient Muscles, Electroreceptors, Open Circulatory System, Axochord (L), Whip Tail, Three Gill Slits, Notochord (L), Cartilage Vertebrae, Digestive Carnivorous Bacteria, Two Poisonous Spikes on Tail, Dentine Teeth, Venomous Canines, Cup Eyes (L), Blue, Pinhole Eyes, Cartilage Jaw, Smaller
Discoverer: StealthStyle

R.88

[details="Ostopynoskulus camelli"]
Status: EX
Timespan: R.88
Habitat: Continental Slope (Mid Ocean), Shallow Sea
Distribution: Northern Hemisphere, Temperate and Polar Seas & Continental Slope down to 500m
Niche: Benthic Filter-Feeder
Nutritional Value: 11.8
Size: 3cm
Predecessor: Almoskulus normacutis
Classification: Almoskulusidae, Squickidea, Membrania
Latest Mutations: Better Muscles = 4, Armour = 2, Jaw = 1
Info: Unfortunately, this species went extinct soon after evolving. It had a very heavy, large jaw, strangely composed of chitin, that also made filtering more difficult; as energy had to be used just to hold the mouth open. It had better muscles but these weren't attached to the

jaw, instead the jaw muscles were rather weak. This, compounded with heavy chitin ours plates on its back, meant survival was very difficult. The better muscles could not save it.
Description: The tubular body has a several heavy chitinous plates along the top and a fleshy membrane underside. Blank, white eyeballs hang off the edge of short, protruding eyestalks that stick out straight to the sides of the head. A heavy chitinous jaw sits in the head. Chemoreceptors sit by the mouth, as well as a pair of small tentacles, with three gill slits at the back of the head. This fins are short but sturdy and curve underneath the tubular body, which varies between red and transparent. At the front of its nervous system, is a tiny brain. Its mouth has a primitive gut leading straight to the anus. An open circulatory system bathes organs and the strong muscles in hemacoel; this contains anti-freeze proteins to stop bodily fluids from freezing.
[details="Previous Mutations"]
Muscles, Fleshy Membrane (along back and underside), Chemoreceptors, Basic Instincts, Three Gill Slits, Yellow Pigmentation (L), Dentine Teeth, Open Circulatory System, Pinhole Eye With Lens (one on top of head), Notochord, Anti-freeze Proteins, Slow Reactions, Red-Transparent Colour Shifting, Small Tentacles, Eyes, Fins, Weak Skin (L), Fix Skin
[/details]
[/details]

R.86

Codowecoi rishie

Status: LC
Timespan: R.76 - Present
Habitat_: Deep Ocean, Continental Slope (Mid Ocean)
Distribution: Below Temperate and Tropical Uteenessa Ocean, Below 500m
Niche: Major Predator
Nutritional Value: 19
Size: 4.25cm
Predecessor: Codowecoi fyuxuul
Classification: Codowecoidae, Codowecoidea, Aquamusculidia
Latest Mutations: Improve Chemoreceptors, Bigger
Info: This is the apex predator of the ocean floor, from pole to pole. It cannot swim, but it is speedy and can burrow quickly through the sediment, charging towards prey and impaling it with its beak. It detects prey for tens of metres with its chemoreceptors.
Description: It has a blue, cylindrical body supported by a hydrostatic skeleton composed of strong, longitudinal muscles. At the front, the characteristic sharp beak protrudes from a proboscis with chemoreceptors. There are three cup eyes facing up. A muscular siphon at the rear propels out water. Inside their body, they have a simple gut leading to an anus, a stomach containing digestive carnivorous bacteria, a nerve network and small bunch of ganglia, and an open circulatory system filled with blue-green hemacoel. Anti-freeze proteins flow through the hemacoel.
Previous Mutations: Bitter Chemicals, Chemoreceptors, Proboscis, Hydrostatic Muscle Fins (2 vertical near centre of body) (L), Sharp Beak, Digestive Carnivorous Enzymes, Bigger, Blue Pigmentation, Open Circulatory System, Glittery Scales (L), Anti-Freeze Proteins, Hyponome, Cup Eyes, Hydrostatic Skeleton
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Mavusnavi insidious
Status: LC
Timespan: R.77 - Present
Habitat: Deep Ocean, Continental Slope (Mid Ocean), Shallow Sea
Distribution: Uteenessa Ocean, Temperate and Polar Seas
Niche: Minor Predator
Nutritional Value: 15
Size: 3.45cm
Predecessor: Mavusnavi towerei
Classification: Mavusnavidae, Megalognathusidea, Membrania
Latest Mutations: Camouflage, Hollow Jaw, Faster Reactions
Info: A constant presence on the Uteenessa Ocean from the abyssal plain to the low tide mark, this specialist has carved out a niche for itself amongst the much larger predators. It generally does not move, instead, waiting for prey to come closer. Then, it pounces with quick reactions and sharp teeth. It also makes up for the size of the jaw by having hollow gaps in the cartilage to lessen the weight. At night, glowing spots on the seafloor can be attributed to this animal. These lures help attract prey closer at night, when this animal does its hunting.
Description: It still has a small, sandy-brown, cylindrical body and disproportionately large jaw with air spaces, housing very sharp, cutting teeth. Although the jaw is large, the muscles that open and shut it appear to be quite weak. It has three gills and a pinhole eye with lens facing upwards. Also along the head are chemoreceptor cells. Along the back and underside of the body is a fleshy membrane. On the front of the face, just above the mouth is a light-emitting organ, fuelled by the symbiotic relationship with luminescent bacteria. It has a slightly denser brain than usual. The gut leads to the stomach, which contains digestive bacteria primed for a carnivorous diet. The organs are bathed in the hemacoel-filled chambers of an open circulatory system, and anti-freeze proteins keep the hemacoel from freezing. The body is supported by a notochord and weak muscles.
Behaviour Set:
- This species has basic awareness as well as the ability to pair simple instincts with stimuli.
1. After reproducing, the mated adults fight each other to the death, and leave the corpse behind.
2. When they detect strong light, they will hide.
3. This species is fairly stationary.
Previous Mutations: Muscles, Fleshy Membrane (along back and underside), Chemoreceptors, Basic Instincts, Three Gill Slits, Axochord (L), Yellow Pigmentation (L), Dentine Teeth, Open Circulatory System, Pinhole Eye With Lens (one on top of head), Notochord, Anti-freeze Proteins, Digestive Acid, Sharp Teeth, Cartilage Jaw, Lure, Bigger
Discoverer: StealthStyle

R.83

Zestoskulus guardius
Status: NT
Timespan: R.66 - Present
Habitat: Deep Ocean, Continental Slope (Mid Ocean)
Distribution: Under Temperate and Tropical Uteenessa Ocean
Niche: Benthic Filter-Feeder
Nutritional Value: 50
Size: 8.5cm

Predecessor: Zestoskulus eremitus
Classification: Zestoskulusidae, Kardiaskulusidea, Kardiarchia
Latest Mutations: Shell Flap, Adult Form
Info: The end of the calcium carbonate tube has a flap which can close when threatened by predation. As well as the juvenile form which finds a place of attachment, the adult form at complete maturity breaks free of its tube to go and search for a mate.
Description: It has a cylindrical calcium carbonate shell covering most of its body, with a sticky end and a flap on the front. Two large pinhole eyes with lenses are on top of the head, and one facing forwards. Small tentacles grow from around the mouth. On each side of the body is four gills, as well as a gill frill. A protective layer of heat-proof scales covers the body. A simple gut, behind the pharynx, leads through the body, which is circulated by a semi-open circulatory system; capillaries covering the muscles, which also have special vacuoles, but the rest of the organs are bathed in a chamber. The circulatory system is pumped by a tubular heart. A tiny brain and two nerve cords control the body. The body has vertebrae made of cartilage.
Previous Mutations: Extra-Efficient Muscles, Open Circulatory System, Tubular Heart, Web of Capillaries Over Muscles, Axochord (L), Notochord (L), Four Gill Slits, Two Gill Frills, Pharynx, Large Pinhole Eyes With Lenses (2 on top of head, one on front), Heat-Proof Scales, Cartilage Vertebrae, Calcium Carbonate Shell, Heat Resistance, Tentacles
Discovered by: StealthStyle

R.81

Hoplites pretiosa
Status: CR
Timespan: R.75 - Present
Habitat: Deep Ocean
Distribution: Mid-Ocean Ridges
Niche: Benthic Filter-Feeder
Nutritional Value: 114
Size: 16.5cm (length - although this includes spines, the body itself is 8.5cm)
Predecessor: Veroina ericius
Classification: Veroinidae, Kardiaskulusidea, Kardiarchia
Latest Mutations: Tropical Tolerance = 4, Armoured Head = 5, Genders = 3
Info: Despite being the 'tank of the abyss' this species is not all that successful. It can only survive in the warmth of the water surrounding hydrothermal vents, and drifting away into the cold abyss would spell its doom. Even though its body is tailored to surviving warm water, it cannot inhabit tropical seas because most of the body is not protected from UV radiation and there is not enough microbial food to sustain Hoplites. It has strong armour on its head which cancels out its few weak points. Therefore, it is hardly ever predated upon, but it is even slower than before and more nutrional than expensive - another reason why it must remain near very productive hydrothermal vents. It is named after armoured soldiers of Ancient Greece.
Description: It has a tubular, pigmentless cylindrical body covered in long, toxic spines. The head is armoured with tough, heavy bone and covered in scutes like an armadillo's armour. It even has bony eyelids that can be shut over the two large pinhole eyes on the top, and the one facing forwards. On each side of the body was four gills, as well as a gill frill. A protective layer of slimy, heat-proof scales covers the body, and gives off a strong smell. A simple gut, behind the pharynx, led through the body,

which was circulated by a semi-open circulatory system; capillaries covered the muscles, which also had special vacuoles, but the rest of the organs were bathed in a chamber. The circulatory system was pumped by a tubular heart. A tiny brain and two nerve cords controlled the body. The body has vertebrae made of cartilage.
Previous Mutations: Extra-Efficient Muscles, Open Circulatory System, Tubular Heart, Web of Capillaries Over Muscles, Axochord (L), Notochord (L), Four Gill Slits, Two Gill Frills, Pharynx, Large Pinhole Eyes With Lenses (2 on top of head, one on front), Heat-Proof Scales, Cartilage Vertebrae, Toxic Spines, Olfaction
Discoverer: Robotranicrex

R.80

Almoskulus caecorum
Status: CR-
Timespan: R.57 - Present
Habitat: Continental Slope (Mid Ocean), Shallow Sea
Distribution: Temperate and Polar Seas & Continental Slope down to 500m
Niche: Benthic Filter-Feeder
Nutritional Value:11.8
Size: 2.3cm
Predecessor: Argoskulus rubrumi
Classification: Almoskulusidae, Squickidea, Tubulosa
Latest Mutations: Eyes = 6, Fins = 5, Defense = 1
Info: Blank, white eyeballs hang off the edge of short, protruding eyestalks that stick out straight to the sides of the head. These are the most complex eyes on Ezta. This gives them much increased coverage in terms of sight, and can see pretty much all around them, although it comes at a fairly hefty nutritional price. In order to have eyes on stalks, Almoskulus caecorum evolved a white sclera to contain the compartments of the eye, and a vitreous humour to hold its shape. There eyes are blank looking because they have no iris or pupil to control the amount of the light that reaches them. Another adaptation of this animal is the emergence of a pair of pectoral fins, close to the head. This do not aid in swimming much, but rather can be used to walk quicker across the seafloor, where the spend most of their time. They also position the head upwards and improve filtration a little. This fins are short but sturdy and curve underneath. In a pinch, these fins can be used to spring upwards and utilise their membranes to glide. To avoid predators is even more crucial for this species, because their skin is especially weak and easy to cut. They thrive best on upper continental slopes, where light still reaches, but also are found commonly in open, relatively deep areas of shallow temperate and polar seas. Below the light level, their eyes becomes useless, and their weakness has no defence.
Description: The tubular body has a fleshy membrane running along the top and underside. Blank, white eyeballs hang off the edge of short, protruding eyestalks that stick out straight to the sides of the head. Chemoreceptors sit by the mouth, as well as a pair of small tentacles, with three gill slits at the back of the head. This fins are short but sturdy and curve underneath the tubular body, which varies between red and transparent. At the front of its nervous system, is a tiny brain. Its mouth has a primitive gut leading straight to the anus. An open circulatory system bathes organs and muscles in hemacoel; this contains anti-freeze proteins to stop bodily fluids from freezing.
Previous Mutations: Muscles, Fleshy Membrane (along back and underside), Chemoreceptors, Basic Instincts, Three Gill Slits, Yellow Pigmentation (L), Dentine Teeth, Open Circulatory System, Pinhole

Eye With Lens (one on top of head), Notochord, Anti-freeze Proteins, Slow Reactions, Red-Transparent Colour Shifting, Small Tentacles
Discoverer: Louix

R.78
Microstoma celerimercator
Status: CR-
Timespan: R.74 - Present
Habitat: Estuaries
Distribution: Oliver River Estuary
Niche: Pelagic Filter-Feeder
Nutritional Value: 50
Size: 9cm
Predecessor: Icthyotelus sinspica
Classification: Icthyotelusidae, Tyrannidea, Caudaria
Latest Mutations: Tail Fins = 6, Eyesight = 2, Filter-Feeding Tool = 1
Info: This is an extremely rare species, inhabiting only one estuary delta, that of the Oliver River. They can only tolerate brackish water, and so their spread from evolution is severely limited. Furthermore, the estuary is still dominated by their predecessor, Icthyotelus sinspica. The only advantage for this species is their superior movement generated by their system of fins, which they need to find more food - they have a tiny mouth and so cannot filter as much in one go. This is a significant issue, especially considering they have a higher nutritional need than their competitors.
Description: It has a rather tubular, blue body, that tapers towards a small tail at the end. A continuous ribbon of fins runs along the top,and underside of the body, supported by cartilage struts, reaching a triangular caudal fin, in addition to the pectoral fins. On the length of the body is a line of electroreceptors, as well as a bundle of photoreceptors on the back - these, however, are useless as they are not connected to the nervous system and simply waste energy without providing any advantage. Also on the side of the body are three gills on each side. The mouth is much smaller than in other species. It has an open circulatory system and a very small brain controlling its nervous system and a stomach of carnivorous digestive bacteria.
Previous Mutations: Extra-Efficient Muscles, Electroreceptors, Open Circulatory System, Axochord, Three Gill Slits, Notochord (L), Cartilage Vertebrae, Digestive Carnivorous Bacteria, Two Poisonous Spikes on Tail (L), Oily Liver, Pectoral Fins, Brackish Water Tolerance
Discoverer: ImmortalDragon

R.76
Codowecoi fyuxuul*
Status: LC
Timespan: R.53 - Present
Habitat_: Deep Ocean
Distribution: Uteenessa Ocean
Niche: Apex Predator, Minor Predator
Nutritional Value: 11
Size: 3.5cm
Predecessor: Fosdelus gelida
Classification: Codowecoidae, Codowecoidea, Aquamusculida

Latest Mutations: Water Propulsion = 4, Improve photoreceptors = 5, Improve muscles = 6
Description: This species is very widespread across the floor of the deep oceans and the temperate shallow seas, where it has substrate to burrow into, which it can now do thanks to it's hydrostatic skeleton; this is formed of circular and longitudinal muscles surrounding the body which contains water. The muscles contracting on the water of the body creates a form of locomotion. Added to this is a muscular tube, with an opening at the rear, called a hyponome. Water flows into this gap, then is expelled by the contraction of these muscles, creating a burst of speed. All in all, including the fins that it still retains, this is a relatively quick animal, although it's form of locomotion restricts it to the seabed. It also has three cup eyes on its head, which are only useful in shallow sea populations, so it can tell the direction of light, and if the light gets blocked this can serve as a threat warning. When threatened by predators it can escape by burrowing into the substrate. Due to the hydrostatic skeleton requiring more manoeuvrability, it has lost its scales.
Previous Mutations: Bitter Chemicals, Chemoreceptors, Proboscis, Hydrostatic Muscle Fins (2 vertical near centre of body), Sharp Beak, Digestive Carnivorous Enzymes, Bigger, Blue Pigmentation, Open Circulatory System, Glittery Scales, Anti-Freeze Proteins
Discovered by: Biologicah

Fosdelus gelida*
Status: NT
Timespan: R.36 - Present
Habitat: Deep Ocean, Continental Slope (Mid Ocean)
Distribution: Uteenessa Ocean
Niche: Minor Predator
Nutritional Value: 5
Size: 2.7cm
Predecessor: Rostros manaurensis
Classification: Rostrosidae, Nividea, Aquamusculida
Latest Mutations: Glittery Scales
Description: This is a specialist in hunting small, soft animals, spearing them with its extremely sharp beak. It is slow and lacks stamina, and uses the darkness of the deep, polar sea to its advantage; glittery scales draw in prey, the dark hiding it's body. Then a few short bursts with its hydrostatic flipper and it catches it's prey. However, it is a fairly uncommon animal.
Previous Mutations: Bitter Chemicals, Chemoreceptors, Proboscis, Hydrostatic Muscles, Beak, Digestive Acid, Bigger, Blue Pigmentation, Open Circulatory System
Discovered by: StealthStyle

Kapnosta eremitus*
Status: CR
Timespan: R.43 - Present
Habitat: Hydrothermal Vents (Deep Ocean)
Distribution: Under Temperate and Tropical Uteenessa Ocean
Niche: Benthic Filter-Feeder
Nutritional Value: 50
Size: 8.5cm
Predecessor: Kapnosta limus
Classification: Kardiaskulidae, Kardiaskulidea, Tubulosa

Latest Mutations: Calcium Carbonate Shell, Heat Resistance, Tentacles
Description: Stuck to the chimneys of hydrothermal vents and the surrounding areas are hardy Kapnosta. They hide inside a limestone shell that they build around themselves which sticks to a surface permanently. They have evolved increased resistance to heat to survive such constant exposure to high temperatures. The only problem is that whilst they are safe inside their shells, they have tentacles used for catching particles of food hanging out, exposed.
Previous Mutations: Extra-Efficient Muscles, Open Circulatory System, Tubular Heart, Web of Capillaries Over Muscles, Axochord, Notochord, Four Gill Slits, Two Gill Frills, Pharynx, Large Pinhole Eyes With Lenses (2 on top of head, one on front), Heat-Proof Scales, Cartilage Vertebrae
Discovered by: StealthStyle

Thanostoma aquaprinceps*
Status: NT
Timespan: R.41 - Present
Habitat: Shallow Sea
Distribution: All Temperate Seas
Niche: Apex Predator
Nutritional Value: 80
Size: 17cm
Predecessor: Makoura jousteri
Classification: Makouradae, Spinacheliforme, Caudara
Latest Mutations: Blue Pigmentation = 3, Pinhole eyes = 6, Jaw = 5
Description: The outwards-jutting tusks of their ancestors have morphed into long, dangerous and venomous canines which are a deadly contribution to the new jaw. Two large pinhole eyes, that the animal is able to swivel slightly for increased range of sight, on the side of the head scan the ocean for prey. Few animals can withstand an attack from this mouth. All of this makes this species the top predator of its time, as well as also being able to occupy shallow water thanks to its blue pigment. It is only restricted by its lack of buoyancy.
Previous Mutations: Extra-Efficient Muscles, Electroreceptors, Open Circulatory System, Axochord, Whip Tail, Three Gill Slits, Notochord, Cartilage Vertebrae, Digestive Carnivorous Bacteria, Two Poisonous Spikes on Tail, Dentine Teeth, Venomous Canines, Cup Eyes
Discovered by: Agentine

Argoskulus commonsi*
Status: NT
Timespan: R.66 - Present
Habitat: Ocean Surface, Shallow Sea
Distribution: Polar & Temperate Uteenessa Ocean, All Temperate & Polar Seas
Niche: Pelagic Filter-Feeder
Nutritional Value: 7
Size: 2.6cm
Predecessor: Argoskulus rubrumi
Classification: Squickidae, Squickidea, Tubulosa
Latest Mutations: Fix Reactions, Swim Bladder
Description: The productive areas of ocean surfaces and shallow seas are commonly swamped by Argoskulus commonsi, which float to the surface with their swim bladders. They are not strong

swimmers, so are basically planktonic. The slowness of the previous species has been fixed, and they now retain a normal response speed.
Previous Mutations: Muscles, Fleshy Membrane (along back and underside), Chemoreceptors, Basic Instincts, Three Gill Slits, Yellow Pigmentation, Dentine Teeth, Open Circulatory System, Pinhole Eye With Lens (one on top of head), Notochord, Anti-freeze Proteins, Slow Reactions (D), Red/Clear Colour Change, Tentacles
Discovered by: StealthStyle

Fosdelus supernateti*
Status: LC
Timespan: R.66 - Present
Habitat: Shallow Sea, Ocean Surface
Distribution: Temperate & Polar Uteenessa Ocean Surface, All Temperate and Shallow Seas
Niche: Minor Predator
Nutritional Value: 5
Size: 3cm
Predecessor: Fosdelus gelida
Classification: Rostrosidae, Nividea, Aquamusculida
Latest Mutations: Swim Bladder
Description: The surface of the polar and temperate seas as well as the shallow seas is dotted with Fosdelus supernateti. They have a swim bladder that keeps them buoyant, and they paddle around with their hydrostatic fins before spearing the planktonic animals with a sharp beak.
Previous Mutations: Bitter Chemicals, Chemoreceptors, Proboscis, Hydrostatic Muscles, Beak, Digestive Acid, Bigger, Blue Pigmentation, Open Circulatory System, Glittery Scales
Discovered by: StealthStyle

Mavusnavi towerei*
Status: NT
Timespan: R.68 - Present
Habitat: Deep Ocean
Distribution: Northern Polar Ocean
Niche: Major Predator
Nutritional Value:
Size: 3.45cm
Predecessor: Megalognathus dankoma
Classification: Megalognathusidae, Squickidea, Tubulosa
Latest Mutations: Lure, Bigger
Info: A truly benthic animal, Mavusnavi is almost completely grounded by the fact that it is heavier than it is strong; it moves at slow speeds along the bottom of the ocean. Fortunately, it has evolved a way of bringing prey to it, so it's rather limited movement becomes less of a problem. A luminescent lure piques the interest of a passing Glistroskulus and when Mavusnavi detects it through chemoreceptors on the face, it snaps up its victim. Although usually found in the deep ocean, some Mavusnavi migrate to shallow seas, when the polar winter completely encompasses it in darkness.
Description: It still has a small, yellow, cylindrical body and disproportionately large jaws, housing very sharp, cutting teeth. Although the jaw is large, the muscles that open and shut it appear to be quite weak. It has three gills and a pinhole eye with lens facing upwards. Also along the head are

chemoreceptor cells. Along the back and underside of the body is a fleshy membrane. On the front of the face, just above the mouth is a light-emitting organ, fuelled by the symbiotic relationship with luminescent bacteria. It has a slightly denser brain than usual. The gut leads to the stomach, which contains digestive bacteria primed for a carnivorous diet. The organs are bathed in the hemacoel-filled chambers of an open circulatory system, and anti-freeze proteins keep the hemacoel from freezing. The body is supported by a notochord and weak muscles.
Behaviour Set:
- This species has basic awareness as well as the ability to pair simple instincts with stimuli.
1. After reproducing, the mated adults fight each other to the death, and leave the corpse behind.
2. When they detect light, they will move to darkness.
Previous Mutations: Muscles, Fleshy Membrane (along back and underside), Chemoreceptors, Basic Instincts, Three Gill Slits, Yellow Pigmentation, Dentine Teeth, Open Circulatory System, Pinhole Eye With Lens (one on top of head), Notochord, Anti-freeze Proteins, Digestive Acid, Teeth, Jaw
Discovered by: StealthStyle

Roharasra wotupiowui*
Status: EN
Timespan: R.67 - Present
Habitat: Shallow Sea
Distribution: Temperate Seas of the Southern Hemisphere
Niche: Minor Predator
Nutritional Value: 28
Size: 5cm
Predecessor: Codowecoi koalazk
Classification: Roharasrae, Codowecoidea, Aquamusculida
Latest Mutations: Exoskeleton = 4, Improve Muscles = 4, Limbs = 2
Info: In the shallow temperate seas, where predation is highest, the first animals with an exoskeleton, although partial, appeared. They are more protected and suffer less from predation than their cousins. However, the exoskeleton does not work well with movement; it has slowed the worm down greatly, as movement by hydrostatic skeleton is now a struggle. Mainly, this species chooses to move in spurts, using water propulsion to dash quickly over short distances to kill their prey, typically Almoskulus. Overall, they are a much smaller population than even their own ancestors.
Description: The top of the blue, cylindrical body is protected by a tough exoskeleton made out of chitin. Underneath the armour, the animal has a hydrostatic skeleton composed of strong, longitudinal muscles, which seem to be slightly more powerful than those of its predecessors. At the front, the characteristic sharp beak protrudes from a proboscis. There are four pinhole eyes, but none of them look up; two are at the front, and two are on the sides. A muscular siphon at the rear propels out water. Inside their body, they have a simple gut leading to an anus, a stomach containing digestive carnivorous bacteria, a nerve network and small bunch of ganglia, and an open circulatory system filled with blue-green hemacoel. Anti-freeze proteins flow through the hemacoel.
Previous Mutations: Bitter Chemicals, Chemoreceptors, Proboscis, Hydrostatic Muscle Fins (2 vertical near centre of body) (D), Sharp Beak, Digestive Carnivorous Enzymes, Bigger, Blue Pigmentation, Open Circulatory System, Glittery Scales (D), Anti-Freeze Proteins, Water Propulsion, Cup Eyes, Hydrostatic Skeleton, Pinhole Eyes
Discovered by: Biologicah

Thanostoma rex*
Status: LC
Timespan: R.70 - Present
Habitat: Shallow Sea
Distribution: Temperate Southern Hemisphere
Niche: Apex Predator
Nutritional Value: 150
Size: 25.5cm
Predecessor: Thanostoma aquaprinceps
Classification: Makouradae, Spinacheliforme, Caudara
Latest Mutations: Bigger
Info: Thanostoma rex is the largest animal so far to exist on Ezta! It's increase in size gives it an advantage over its historical prey, the Thanostoma mediossium. It dominates the temperate seas of the Southern Hemisphere, driving the long-reigning Thanostoma aquaprinceps into extinction here.
Description: With a long, blue tapering body ending in a spiked whip-like tail, this Thanostoma has the typical shape of a Caudarid. It has a cartilage jaw and two venomous canines surrounded by rather primitive teeth. Each side of its head has a swivelling pinhole eye. It also has three gill slits, and a line of electroreceptors running down its body. Internally, a gut leads to a stomach containing carnivorous digestive bacteria and cartilage vertebrae runs down the spine.
Previous Mutations: Extra-Efficient Muscles, Electroreceptors, Open Circulatory System, Axochord, Whip Tail, Three Gill Slits, Notochord, Cartilage Vertebrae, Digestive Carnivorous Bacteria, Two Poisonous Spikes on Tail, Dentine Teeth, Venomous Canines, Cup Eyes, Blue, Pinhole Eyes, Jaw
Discovered by: StealthStyle

R.75

Veroina ericius
Timespan: Gnathian to Fressian Stages of the Atroxian (R.52 - R.75)
Habitat: Deep Ocean, Continental Slope (Mid Ocean)
Distribution: Under Temperate and Tropical Uteenessa Ocean, below thermocline
Niche: Benthic Filter-Feeder
Nutritional Value: 38
Size: 16.5cm (length - although this includes spines, the body itself is 6.5cm)
Predecessor: Kapnosta limus
Classification: Veroinidae, Kardiaskulidea, Tubulosa
Latest Mutations: Fix Smell = 3, Sense of Smell = 5, Spikes = 6
Description: With the abundance of predators in these dangerous waters, it only makes sense for species to evolve extra defences. _Veroina ericius_ have developed defences that are almost impenetrable; they have spiky spines sticking out all over their tubular body, with an average length of about 5cm. These spines are also toxic. Predators are unlikely to be able to get to the flesh underneath the spines without causing great damage to themselves. Therefore, areas that were once off-limits because of predators are now open, and _Veroina ericius_ would be able to colonise the shallow seas, in addition to their previous range, if they were adapted to deal with the warmer temperatures. They also use these spines to walk across the seafloor but can no longer swim. Furthermore, they have lost the slime on their scales that gave them a strong smell, but have gained an olfactory sense with the appearance of olfactory receptors studded around the body. With this

ability, _Veroina ericius_ can track the smell of chemicals to hydrothermal vents and brine pools, making food easier to find in the deep ocean. All of this makes _Veroina ericius_ the most common animal in the ocean - the only downside is that the spines make mating an awkward tangle.
Previous Mutations: Extra-Efficient Muscles, Open Circulatory System, Tubular Heart, Web of Capillaries Over Muscles, Axochord, Notochord, Four Gill Slits, Two Gill Frills, Pharynx, Large Pinhole Eyes With Lenses (2 on top of head, one on front), Heat-Proof Scales, Cartilage Vertebrae
Cause of Extinction: Outcompeted
Discoverer: Robotranicrex

R.70

Thanostoma minor
Timespan: Gnathian to Fressian Stages of the Atroxian (R.60 - R.70)
Habitat: Deep Ocean, Continental Slope (Mid Ocean), Shallow Sea
Distribution: Under Temperate and Tropical Ocean, All Temperate Seas
Niche: Apex Predator, Minor Predator
Size: 12.8cm
Predecessor: Thanostoma aquaprinceps
Classification: Makouradae, Spinacheliforme, Caudara
Info: During the Gnathian and Fressian stages, the oceans of Ezta were dominated by Thanostoma, the largest animal of the time. But the available food of the deep ocean was not large enough to really sustain these animals and so a smaller variant, Thanostoma minor, evolved to take over this niche. Specimens have also been found in shallow areas, indicating that this species also occupied a niche between its larger relative and smaller predators. It was quite a success, until new species of Thanostoma evolved and usurped its positions.
Description: It had the long, blue, tapering body and whip-like tail with a spike, typical of its group, lined with electroreceptor and three gills on each side. The outwards-jutting tusks of their ancestors morphed into long, dangerous and venomous canines which were a deadly contribution to their jaws. Two large pinhole eyes, that the animal could swivel slightly for increased range of sight, were placed on the side of the head, scanned the ocean for prey. It had muscles with special vacuoles, an open circulatory system and a primitive gut and stomach containing carnivorous bacteria. The vertebrae is made of cartilage.
Cause of Extinction: Outcompeted
Discoverer: StealthStyle

R.68

Megalognathus dankoma
Timespan: Gnathian to Fressian Stages of the Atroxian (R.45 - R.68)
Habitat: Deep Ocean, Mid Ocean, Shallow Sea
Distribution: Northern Polar Ocean & Sea
Niche: Minor Predator
Size: 2.3cm
Predecessor: Glistroskulus louixi
Classification: Megalognathusidae, Squickidea, Tubulosa
Info: Surprisingly, this was the smartest animal of its day! With big, heavy jaws, this odd species would have found movement quite difficult. Instead, it relied on prey accidentally stumbling across it in the dark, and it's many sharp teeth would have made short work of it. As such, it was never

particularly common and only lived in the northernmost latitudes of Ezta, in freezing polar water. They kept to darkness and migrated away from shallow sea during spring, but moved back under the total darkness of winter. They also had the behaviour of fighting with their partner after mating and leaving the loser's corpse as food for the young.
Description: The yellow, tubular body - that had a fleshy membrane running over and under the body - leads to a much wider head containing a comparatively large cartilage jaw. Inside these jaws, are many razor-sharp slicing teeth but the jaw muscles were weak. Chemoreceptors sat by the mouth with three gill slits at the back of the head. On top was a singular pinhole eye covered by a lens. At the front of its nervous system, was a slightly developed brain. Its mouth had a gut leading to a primitive stomach with digestive carnivorous enzymes. An open circulatory system bathed organs and muscles in hemacoel; this contained anti-freeze proteins to stop bodily fluids from freezing. The length of the body was supported by a notochord.
Cause of Extinction: Outcompeted
Discoverer: PositiveTower

R.66

Argoskulus rubrumi
Timespan: Gnathian to Fressian Stages of the Atroxian (R.47 - R.66)
Habitat: Deep Ocean, Continental Slope (Mid Ocean), Shallow Sea
Distribution: All Polar and Temperate Ocean & Seas
Niche: Benthic Filter-Feeder
Size: 2.3cm
Predecessor: Glistroskulus louxi
Classification: Squickidae, Squickidea, Tubulosa
Info: It was fairly common in its time, living alongside it's close relative Glistroskulus louixi, although it was more often predated on; the smaller number of ganglia in the brain suggest that it had slower reactions to threats. The last Argoskulus rubrumi clung onto existence in shallow rocky areas, where the fragile skin of its competitor, Almoskulus, could easily be damaged. They also had the ability to become almost transparent in order to hide. But eventually, they succumbed to predation, mostly from Codowecoi.
Description: The red, tubular body, which also had the ability to turn almost completely transparent, has a fleshy membrane running along the top and underside. Chemoreceptors sat by the mouth with three gill slits at the back of the head, and a pair of small tentacles protrude from around the mouth. On top was a singular pinhole eye covered by a lens. At the front of its nervous system, was a less developed brain. Its mouth had a primitive gut leading straight to the anus. An open circulatory system bathed organs and muscles in hemacoel; this contained anti-freeze proteins to stop bodily fluids from freezing. The length of the body was supported by a notochord.
Cause of Extinction: Overpredated
Discoverer: Louix

Asteridermus failurenos
Timespan: Fressian Stage of the Atroxian (R.66)
Habitat: Deep Ocean, Continental Slope (Mid Ocean), Shallow Sea
Distribution: Under Temperate and Tropical Ocean, All Temperate and Tropical Seas
Niche: Minor Predator
Size: 3.5cm

Predecessor: Asteridermus luminaria
Classification: Makryostusidae, Spinacheliforme, Caudara
Info: In this species, mutation led to disastrous results, as the nervous system become damaged and did not function properly, leading to a quick extinction.
Description: This species had a tapering, black body with a pair of toxic spikes at the end of its tail, and was spotted with light-blue bioluminescent lights. It had a cartilage jawed mouth with primitive teeth alongside olfactory receptors and two cup eyes on the head. At the back of the head were three gills on each side. As well as a line of electroreceptors, the body had a fatty hump and is supported by a vertebrae of cartilage. There is also a pair of oval pectoral fins. The mouth opened to the gut, which lead to a primitive stomach containing carnivorous digestive bacteria. The body is powered by muscles with special vacuoles and is circulated by an open circulatory system, whilst being coordinated by a frayed nervous system composed of a tiny brain and two nerve cords, crossed by nerves.
Cause of Extinction: Unfit
Discoverer: Blackink

Glistroskulus louixi
Timespan: Gnathian to Fressian Stages of the Atroxian (R.44 - R.66)
Habitat: Deep Ocean, Continental Slope (Mid Ocean)
Distribution: Uteenessa Ocean
Niche: Benthic Filter-Feeder
Size: 2cm
Predecessor: Squickia visionii
Classification: Squickidae, Squickidea, Tubulosa
Info: This animal was a pioneer - the first to extend into polar water, where competition did not exist. It was very widespread and very common, spreading into almost all saltwater areas, bar tropical water. It survived for over 5 million years until it was replaced by a newly evolved ancestor.
Description: The yellow, tubular body had a fleshy membrane running along the top and underside. Chemoreceptors sat by the mouth with three gill slits at the back of the head. On top was a singular pinhole eye covered by a lens. At the front of its nervous system, was a tiny brain. Its mouth had a primitive gut leading straight to the anus. An open circulatory system bathed organs and muscles in hemacoel; this contained anti-freeze proteins to stop bodily fluids from freezing. The length of the body was supported by a notochord.
Cause of Extinction: Outcompeted
Discoverer: Louix

Mollisitula parvus
Timespan: Chapmanian to Fressian Stage of the Atroxian (R.66)
Habitat: Deep Ocean, Mid Ocean
Distribution: Under Temperate & Tropical Ocean
Niche: Pelagic Filter-Feeder
Nutritional Value:
Size: 3cm
Predecessor: Syllektus wonderi
Classification: Mollisitulae, Mollisitulea, Pallomena, Circumsaccha

Info: This long-lasting jellyfish-like species was one of the first multicellular animals to exist, and gently floated around the deep, dark ocean, filtering microbes.
Description: Around the sac-like body of the polyp evolved a bell-shaped dome, that pulsated to propel the newly formed jellyfish through the water, while the tentacles continued to pull in particles of food. Between the epidermis of the dome and the gastrodermis of the gut was a gel-filled mesoglea layer, which acted as a hydrostatic skeleton. A nerve net controlled the pulsating bell.
Cause of Extinction: Outcompeted
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Mollisitula rosea
Timespan: Chapmanian to Fressian Stage of the Atroxian (R.66)
Habitat: Mid Ocean, Ocean Surface, Shallow Sea
Distribution: Temperate & Under Tropical Ocean, All Temperate Seas
Niche: Pelagic Filter-Feeder
Size: 3cm
Predecessor: Mollisitula parvus
Classification: Mollisitulae, Mollisitulea, Pallomena, Circumsaccha
Info: One of the first forms of multicellular animals was this jellyfish-like creature, and it lasted for many millions of years, even alongside much more complex animals, serenely filter-feeding light-filled biomes. It's simplicity allowed it to survive. It only went extinct when new species evolved from it.
Description: This pink-pigmented, radially-symmetric species was able to swim in a relatively energy-efficient way; it had hydrostatic muscles in the form a bell-shape, supported by a layer of mesoglea, and when this pulsed it propelled the animal through the water. Body coordination was controlled by a nerve net, but it had no brain. It used its tentacles to push passing food into its mouth and gut.
Cause of Extinction: Outcompeted
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Thanostoma saeptum
Timespan: Fressian Stage of the Atroxian (R.66)
Habitat: Shallow Sea
Distribution: All Temperate Seas
Niche: Herbivore
Size: 19cm
Predecessor: Thanostoma mediossium
Classification: Makouradae, Spinacheliforme, Caudara
Info: Due to a generic deformity, the gills of this species that were necessary to survive became closed off, and soon led to extinction.
Description: It had the long, blue, tapering body and whip-like tail with a spike, typical of its group, lined with electroreceptors, but no real gills. The outwards-jutting tusks of their ancestors morphed into long, dangerous and venomous canines which were a deadly contribution to their jaws. Two large pinhole eyes, that the animal could swivel slightly for increased range of sight, were placed on the side of the head, scanned the ocean for prey. It had muscles with special vacuoles, an open circulatory system and a primitive gut and stomach containing carnivorous bacteria. The vertebrae is made of cartilage.

Cause of Extinction: Unfit
Discoverer: PositiveTower

Zaliplokamy stupefaciunt
Timespan: Chapmanian to Fressian Stage of the Atroxian (R.66)
Habitat: Deep Sea, Continental Slope (Mid Ocean), Shallow Sea
Distribution: Under Temperate & Tropical Seas, All Tropical Seas
Niche: Minor Predator
Size: 2cm
Predecessor: Plokastoma primis
Classification: Zaliplokamyae, Monopolypoda, Polypoda, Circumsaccha
Info: Small animals that wander into the path of this sessile predator can get stung to death or at least stunned, and than dragged into the mouth. It was not very common.
Description: A radially symmetrical, polyp-like sac of a body brandishes long tentacles equipped with fatal stinging cells, with a carnivorous digestive bacteria-hosting stomach. It's gut was u-shaped, and waste exited in the same place as food entered. It had Isozymes that allowed it to survive both the deep ocean and tropical shallows.
Cause of Extinction: Outcompeted
Discoverer: StealthStyle

R.59

Asteridermus gibbosi
Timespan: Gnathian Stage of the Atroxian (R.41 - R.59)
Habitat: Deep Ocean, Continental Slope (Mid Ocean)
Distribution: Under Temperate and Tropical Uteenessa Ocean, below 1000m
Niche: Minor Predator
Size: 7cm
Predecessor: Skelechelus inkenaria
Classification: Makryostusidae, Spinacheliforme, Caudara
Info: This was not one of the largest or most fearsome predators of the deep, but at the same time, there was little prey that was the right size to sustain it. There were very small benthic filter-feeders like Glistroskulus or Achmachelus etalas which were much better swimmers; with no buoyancy, Asteridermus gibbosi had to keep to the floor. Their bioluminescent lights were also uncontrolled and gave away the predators position.As such, they were not very common animals.
Description: This species had a tapering, pigmentless body with a pair of toxic spikes at the end of its tail, and was spotted with light-blue bioluminescent lights. It had a cartilage jawed mouth with primitive teeth alongside olfactory receptors and two cup eyes on the head. At the back of the head were three gills on each side. As well as a line of electroreceptors, the body had a fatty hump and is supported by a vertebrae of cartilage. There is also a pair of oval pectoral fins. The mouth opened to the gut, which lead to a primitive stomach containing carnivorous digestive bacteria. The body is powered by muscles with special vacuoles and is circulated by an open circulatory system, whilst being coordinated by a nervous system composed of a tiny brain and two nerve cords, crossed by nerves.
Cause of Extinction: Outcompeted
Discoverer: Blackink

R.57

Kapnosta cuniculum

Timespan: Gnathian Stage of the Atroxian (R.43 - R.57)
Habitat: Shallow Sea
Distribution: All Temperate Seas
Niche: Benthic Filter-Feeder
Size: 6.5cm
Predecessor: Kapnosta limus
Classification: Kardiaskulidae, Kardiaskulidea, Tubulosa
Info: Although not very well known, this species was one of the first to recolonise the temperate shallow seas after they were ravaged by the emerging Thanostoma. They hid in the ground and stuck their heads out the filter-feed, much like garden eels on Earth.
Description: It had a tubular, green, cylindrical body with two large pinhole eyes with lenses on top of the head, and one facing forwards. Small tentacles grew from around the mouth. On each side of the body was four gills, as well as a gill frill. A protective layer of heat-proof scales covers the body. A simple gut, behind the pharynx, led through the body, which was circulated by a semi-open circulatory system; capillaries covered the muscles, which also had special vacuoles, but the rest of the organs were bathed in a chamber. The circulatory system was pumped by a tubular heart. A tiny brain and two nerve cords controlled the body. The body has vertebrae made of cartilage.
Cause of Extinction: Outcompeted
Discoverer: StealthStyle

R. 52

Kapnosta limus

Timespan: Tyrannidean to Gnathian Stages of the Atroxian (R.26 - R.52)
Habitat: Deep Ocean, Continental Slope (Mid Ocean)
Distribution: Under Temperate and Tropical Uteenessa Ocean
Niche: Benthic Filter-Feeder
Size: 6.5cm
Predecessor: Nassiaskulus oculimagnus
Classification: Kardiaskulidae, Kardiaskulidea, Tubulosa
Info: With a protective layer of heat-proof scales, this animal was able to get quite close to colder variants of hydrothermal vents, and live off the microbes that flourished in the rich water. They lived here in the highest densities, but also lived across the deep ocean. It's name means slimy smoker, a reference to this lifestyle. It was very common in its time, as they had an unchallenged source of food.
Description: It had a tubular, pigmentless cylindrical body with two large pinhole eyes with lenses on top of the head, and one facing forwards. On each side of the body was four gills, as well as a gill frill. A protective layer of slimy, heat-proof scales covers the body, and gives off a strong smell. A simple gut, behind the pharynx, led through the body, which was circulated by a semi-open circulatory system; capillaries covered the muscles, which also had special vacuoles, but the rest of the organs were bathed in a chamber. The circulatory system was pumped by a tubular heart. A tiny brain and two nerve cords controlled the body. The body has vertebrae made of cartilage.
Cause of Extinction: Outcompeted
Discoverer: Robotranicrex

R. 47

Aerochelus gulpin

Timespan: Tyrannidean to Gnathian Stages of the Atroxian (R.22 - R.47)
Habitat: Ocean Surface, Shallow Sea
Distribution: All Temperate Ocean and Seas
Niche: Pelagic Filter-Feeder
Size: 3.5cm
Predecessor: Aerochelus gasbagensis
Classification: Tyrannidae, Mollisicheliforme, Caudara
Info: Unusually, this species could have often been seen gulping air from the surface. The shallow seas were very dangerous but also provided a tempting food source; many Aerochelus were killed by predators here, and they tried to avoid it when they could. It did this to load air into its swim bladder and maintain buoyancy. Recent studies of its brain indicate that this species was slightly smarter than its contemporaries. Although it's cousins prospered an took over the world, this lineage came to an evolutionary halt, and it has no modern day ancestors. It shared the surface for a while with Aerochelus gasbagensis, but neither could compete against Achmachelus etalas when it appeared.
Description: It had a dark blue, tapering body, lined with electroreceptor and three gills on each side. It had no eyes. Uniquely, it had a swim bladder connected to the gut. An open circulatory system bathed the organs in hemacoel, and the body was controlled by a slightly larger concentration of ganglia. Down the back was a pair of tough muscles called an axochord, that were somewhat stiffer than those found in other species. In the gut, was a primitive stomach with the ability to digest meat, and it also had characteristic “throat-teeth.” An ink sac could eject ink into the water if it needed to escape.
Cause of Extinction: Outcompeted
Discoverer: ImmortalDragon

R. 43

Achmachelus subitamortis

Timespan: Tyrannidean to Gnathian Stages of the Atroxian (R.19 - R.43)
Habitat: Deep Ocean, Continental Slope (Mid Ocean)
Distribution: Under Temperate and Tropical Uteenessa Ocean
Niche: Benthic Filter-Feeder
Size: 6.5cm
Predecessor: Makryostus wavii
Classification: Makryostusidae, Spinacheliforme, Caudara
Info: Two dangerous spikes, which continue in their ancestors in the modern day, made this animal difficult to attack. It prospered in its time and gave rise to a couple of important lineages.
Description: It had a tapering body, lined with electroreceptor and three gills on each side. On the tail end, it has two venomous spikes with vasodentrin barbs. An open circulatory system bathed the organs in hemacoel, and the body was controlled by ganglia. Down the back are cartilage vertebrae. In the gut, was a primitive stomach with the ability to digest multicellular matter.
Cause of Extinction: Outcompeted
Discoverer: Soundwave

Aerochelus gasbagensis

Timespan: Cartiligian to Gnathian Stages of the Atroxian (R.17 - R.43)

Habitat: Ocean Surface, Shallow Sea
Distribution: All Temperate Ocean and Seas
Niche: Pelagic Filter-Feeder
Size: 3cm
Predecessor: Rantisma immortalus
Classification: Tyrannidae, Mollisicheliforme, Caudara
Info: At the top of the ocean, this species thrived for a long time but it has no remaining ancestors. It was one of the few animals that could reach this area, as it was able to be buoyant by adjusting the gas inside its swim bladder.
Description: It had a dark blue, tapering body, lined with electroreceptor and three gills on each side. It had no eyes. Inside was a gas-filled sac called a swim bladder. An open circulatory system bathed the organs in hemacoel, and the body was controlled by a slightly larger concentration of ganglia. Down the back was a pair of tough muscles called an axochord, that were somewhat stiffer than those found in other species. In the gut, was a primitive stomach with the ability to digest meat, and it also had characteristic “throat-teeth.” An ink sac could eject ink into the water if it needed to escape.
Cause of Extinction: Outcompeted
Discoverer: ImmortalDragon

Quatora agentibus
Timespan: Tyrannidean to Gnathian Stages of the Atroxian (R.22 - R.43)
Habitat: Shallow Sea
Distribution: All Temperate Seas
Niche: Herbivore
Size: 2.7cm
Predecessor: Quatora rigidum
Classification: Quatoridae, Quatorea, Tubulosa
Info: One of the last of this ancestral, once very successful, group of herbivores, it ploughed the early temperate seas with its relatives until the arrival of Thanostoma. With no defence, they were all quickly wiped out by the voracious predators. In a crowded niche, it was slightly superior.
Description: In the mouth of this mossy-green, tubular animal are four chisel-like teeth. A pair of pinhole eyes with transparent, protective layers, sat on its head. At the back of the head were four gills on each side. It also has the four fins that are characteristic of the order. In the gut, it had a gizzard as well as a stomach able to digest fleshy multicellular matter. An open circulatory system bathed the organs in hemacoel, whilst the body was coordinated by two nerve cords, rungs of nerves and a slightly denser ball of ganglia. It's back was supported by a very rigid, yet fragile axochord but efficient muscles.
Cause of Extinction: Outpredated
Discoverer: Aviscerator

R. 41

Achmachelus acinus
Timespan: Gnathian Stage of the Atroxian (R.41)
Habitat: Deep Ocean, Continental Slope (Mid Ocean)
Distribution: Under Temperate and Tropical Ocean
Niche: Minor Predator

Size: 10cm
Predecessor: Achmachelus subitamortis
Classification: Makryostusidae, Spinacheliforme, Caudara
Info: A genetic deformity caused the significant loss of neurones in this short-lived offshoot. It did not last long before it went extinct.
Description: It had a tapering body, lined with electroreceptor and three gills on each side. At the front, it has a cartilage jaw. On the tail end, it has two venomous spikes with vasodentrin barbs. An open circulatory system bathed the organs in hemacoel, and the body was controlled by a very small amount of ganglia. Down the back are cartilage vertebrae. In the gut, was a primitive stomach with the ability to digest multicellular matter.
Cause of Extinction: Unfit
Discoverer: Soundwave

Achmachelus occisorum
Timespan: Tyrannidean to Gnathian Stages of the Atroxian (R.22 - R.41)
Habitat: Deep Ocean, Continental Slope (Mid Ocean)
Distribution: Under Temperate and Tropical Ocean
Niche: Apex Predator
Size: 6.5cm
Predecessor: Achmachelus subitamortis
Classification: Makryostusidae, Spinacheliforme, Caudara
Info: The first chordate predator had arrived; it was comparatively large and wielded deadly spines on its tail. When it found another animal it would swingits tail into them, delivering a deadly toxin. It then followed its wounded prey until it became motionless, and then started to feed on the body like a hagfish would. It has no jaw, so it could not grip, but it instead it would get a purchase with its teeth and then used its flexible body to pull a chunk off.
Description: It had a tapering body, lined with electroreceptor and three gills on each side. It has a pair of cup eyes on its head and it's circular mouth is full of small teeth. On the tail end, it has two venomous spikes with vasodentrin barbs. An open circulatory system bathed the organs in hemacoel, and the body was controlled by ganglia. Down the back are cartilage vertebrae. In the gut, was a primitive stomach with the ability to digest multicellular matter.
Cause of Extinction: Outcompeted
Discoverer: Soundwave

Makoura jousteri
Timespan: Tyrannidean to Gnathian Stage of the Atroxian (R.33 - R.41)
Habitat: Deep Ocean, Continental Slope (Mid Ocean)
Distribution: Under Temperate and Tropical Ocean
Niche: Apex Predator
Size: 15cm
Predecessor: Achmachelus occisorum
Classification: Makouridae, Spinacheliforme, Caudara
Info: This is where the Caudarids split into their remaining lines, as the Makourids, appearing with this species become the Thanostoma, whilst the Makryostids continue in the Achmachelus and Asteridermus geni. Makoura is very noticeable for its tusks, which it would use to joust into prey and deliver toxins, as it had not jaw to bite and inject toxins that way.

Description: It had a tapering body, lined with electroreceptor and three gills on each side, and a long whip-tail complete with venomous spikes. It has a pair of cup eyes on its head and it's circular mouth is full of small teeth. However, strangely it also has tusks, pointing straight out from the roof of the mouth, connects to toxin glands. An open circulatory system bathed the organs in hemacoel, and the body was controlled by ganglia. Down the back are cartilage vertebrae. In the gut, was a primitive stomach with the ability to digest multicellular matter.
Cause of Extinction: Outcompeted
Discoverer: Agenttine

Rostros manaurensis
Timespan: Cartiligian to Gnathian Stages of the Atroxian (R.? - R.41)
Habitat: Shallow Sea
Distribution: All Temperate Seas
Niche: Minor Predator
Size: 2.5cm
Predecessor: Rostros acris
Classification: Rostrosidae, Nividea, Aquamusculida
Info: This was, like most of its group, a specialist in hunting small, soft animals, spearing them with its extremely sharp beak. It was slow and lacked stamina, so relied on ambushing animals from behind rocks and crevices. Then a few short bursts with its hydrostatic flipper and it catches it's prey. It was one of the species to be killed off when Thanostoma evolved.
Description: It has a blue, tubular body and a proboscis with a very sharp beak. A pair of hydrostatic fins are placed halfway along the body. Invisible chemoreceptors sit around the proboscis. It has carnivorous digestive bacteria in its stomach, and a nervous system consisting of a small bundle of ganglia, two nerve cords and rungs of nerves.
Cause of Extinction: Overpredated
Discoverer: StealthStyle

Skelechelus inkenaria
Timespan: Tyrannidean to Gnathian Stages of the Atroxian (R.21 - R.41)
Habitat: Continental Slope (Mid Ocean)
Distribution: Under Temperate and Tropical Ocean
Niche: Apex Predator
Size: 7cm
Predecessor: Achmachelus occisorum
Classification: Makryostusae, Spinacheliforme, Caudara
Info: The first jawed animal had a very specific range of low light mid ocean but above the thermocline away from the cold. This is because it had virtually no fat on its body and so no insulation. However, in its range, it was the deadliest hunter before new species evolved. It visited shallower water at night, when there was less UV radiation.
Description: It had a tapering body, lined with electroreceptor and three gills on each side, with venomous spikes. The skin is tight to the skeleton, with little fat, giving this species a skeletal appearance. It's circular mouth is full of small teeth which are placed in a cartilage jaw. It had a pair of oval fins for agile movement. An open circulatory system bathed the organs in hemacoel, and the body was controlled by ganglia. Down the back are cartilage vertebrae. In the gut, was a primitive stomach with the ability to digest multicellular matter.

Cause of Extinction: Outcompeted
Discoverer: Blackink

R.35

Squickia visionii
Timespan: Cartiligian to Tyrannidean Stages of the Atroxian (R.11 - R.35)
Habitat: Shallow Sea
Distribution: All Temperate Seas
Niche: Benthic Filter-Feeder
Size: 1.5cm
Predecessor: Squickia caecus
Classification: Squickidae, Squickidea, Tubulosa
Info: This was the last species discovered by palaeontologist Atrox, who has the whole period named after him. When it first evolved, Squickia were the most common animal on the planet and were the first bilaterals to occupy shallow seas all alone. However, as other animal groups moved in, they seriously declined because they were much simpler and less fit than their opponents. But it was this simplicity that allowed them to live for as long as they did, as they were able to survive off the food missed by other species, filter-feeding along the seabed.
Description: The yellow, tubular body had a fleshy membrane running along the top and underside. Chemoreceptors sat by the mouth with three gill slits at the back of the head. On top was a singular pinhole eye. At the front of its nervous system, was a tiny brain. Its mouth had a primitive gut leading straight to the anus. An open circulatory system bathed organs and muscles in hemacoel.
Cause of Extinction: Outcompeted
Discoverer: Atrox

R.30

Pollauranchia oculimagnus
Timespan: Tyrannidean Stage of the Atroxian (R.22 - R.30)
Habitat: Deep Ocean, Continental Slope (Mid Ocean)
Distribution: Under Temperate and Tropical Ocean
Niche: Benthic Filter-Feeder
Size: 3cm
Predecessor: Pollauranchia grohkiusi
Classification: Kardiaskulidae, Kardiaskulidea, Tubulosa
Info: This is a truly bizarre looking proto-worm. With its large external gills and a pair of large eyes at the end of its transparent tubular body, it fits the eerieness of the deep. It was well-adapted to scouring the abyssal plains for food, and could dart quickly away the moment a predator is detected. It became extinct when the deep ocean became anoxic about 7.5million years into the Atroxian. It once went by the name Nassiaskulus, but was changed when it was decided it was similar enough to be the same genus.
Description: It had a tubular, pigmentless cylindrical body. On each side of the body was four gills, as well as a gill frill. The cartilaginous notochord gives it a bit more rigidity. The pair of pinhole eyes on top of its head have become enlargened, and can detect the scarce, faint light that just barely penetrates this deep. A much smaller pinhole eye faces forwards. A simple gut, behind the pharynx, led through the body, which was circulated by a semi-open circulatory system; capillaries covered the muscles, which also had special vacuoles, but the rest of the organs were bathed in a chamber. The

circulatory system was pumped by a tubular heart. A tiny brain and two nerve cords controlled the body.
Cause of Extinction: Tyrannidean Anoxic Event
Discoverer: Robotranicrex

Pollauranchia sagitta
Timespan: Tyrannidean Stage of the Atroxian (R.27 - R.30)
Habitat: Deep Ocean, Continental Slope (Mid Ocean)
Distribution: Under Temperate and Tropical Ocean
Niche: Benthic Filter-Feeder
Size: 2.5cm
Predecessor: Pollauranchia grohkiusi
Classification: Kardiaskulidae, Kardiaskulidea, Tubulosa
Info: This animal was adapted to surviving in the deep ocean by burying through the sediment, despite it's poor oxygen content. The front of the animal had mutated to taper to a point, which means it could use it's head to dig through the sediment. It had many tools to help it make the most of the oxygen available, such as the numerous gills along it's head and the external gill frills that could be flattened against the body when tunnelling. By living this lifestyle, *Pollauranchia sagitta* had an effective way of avoiding predators and also to find food. However, less than a million years after its appearance, it was wiped out by the Tyrannidean Anoxic Event.
Description: It had a tubular, pigmentless cylindrical body with a tapered head. On each side of the body was four gills, as well as a gill frill that can be flattened against the body. The cartilaginous notochord gives it a bit more rigidity. It has a pair of pinhole eyes facing up, and one facing forwards. A simple gut, behind the pharynx, led through the body, which was circulated by a semi-open circulatory system; capillaries covered the muscles, which also had special vacuoles, but the rest of the organs were bathed in a chamber. The circulatory system was pumped by a tubular heart. A tiny brain and two nerve cords controlled the body.
Cause of Extinction: Tyrannidean Anoxic Event
Discoverer: StealthStyle

R.27
Pollauranchia grohkiusi
Timespan: Cartiligian to Tyrannidean Stages of the Atroxian (R.18 - R.27)
Habitat: Deep Ocean, Continental Slope (Mid Ocean)
Distribution: Under Temperate and Tropical Ocean
Niche: Benthic Filter-Feeder
Size: 2.5cm
Predecessor: Grohkius speedius
Classification: Kardiaskulidae, Kardiaskulidea, Tubulosa
Info: Until it became outmoded by new species evolving, this was a very successful and widely spread species, living oblivious loves at the bottom of the ocean. It had a very good system of respiration that allowed it to live in very oxygen poor environments, where no other species could live. It also had greater stamina as a result.
Description: It had a tubular, pigmentless cylindrical body. On each side of the body was four gills, as well as a gill frill. The cartilaginous notochord gives it a bit more rigidity. It has a pair of pinhole eyes facing up, and one facing forwards. A simple gut, behind the pharynx, led through the body, which

was circulated by a semi-open circulatory system; capillaries covered the muscles, which also had special vacuoles, but the rest of the organs were bathed in a chamber. The circulatory system was pumped by a tubular heart. A tiny brain and two nerve cords controlled the body.
Cause of Extinction: Outcompeted
Discoverer: Robotranicrex

R.24

Epipleoskulus inersensis

Timespan: Tyrannidean Stage of the Atroxian (R.22 - R.24)
Habitat: Ocean Surface, Shallow Sea
Distribution: Temperate Ocean & Seas
Niche: Planktonic Filter-Feeder
Size: 3.5cm
Predecessor: Viitria cyclopis
Classification: Superstesidae, Superstesea, Tubulosa
Info: This was the last species that was discovered by TheGraveKnight, as well as the last of its lineage. It was quite a strange animal, hanging suspended just below the surface, with one compound eye on the front of its face. It was quick weak and vulnerable, and better filter-feeders drove it to extinction.
Description: It had a blue, tubular body with a single forward-facing compound eye on the face. In the mouth were mucus glands, and the stomach had carnivorous digestive enzymes. It had a centralised swim bladder with no gut connection, and an axochord along its back. The body was replenished by an open circulatory system, and controlled by a nervous system with a very tiny brain.
Cause of Extinction: Outcompeted
Discoverer: TheGraveKnight

Quatora memorus

Timespan: Cartiligian to Tyrannidean Stages of the Atroxian (R.11 - R.24)
Habitat: Shallow Sea
Distribution: All Temperate Seas
Niche: Herbivore
Size: 2.1cm
Predecessor: Quatora occultatum
Classification: Quatoridae, Quatorea, Tubulosa
Info: The Quatora split into two similar, but genetically different lines. This species lived alongside the round, slower but more protected Chontraderma, its own cousins. It had a slightly larger brain than many other species, indicating it had more complicated behaviour.
Description: In the mouth of this mossy-green, tubular animal are four chisel-like teeth. A pair of pinhole eyes with transparent, protective layers, sat on its head. At the back of the head were four gills on each side. It also has the four fins that are characteristic of the order. In the gut, it had a gizzard as well as a stomach able to digest fleshy multicellular matter. An open circulatory system bathed the organs in hemacoel, whilst the body was coordinated by two nerve cords, rungs of nerves and a slightly denser ball of ganglia. It's back was supported by an axochord.
Cause of Extinction: Outpredated
Discoverer: Aviscerator

R.22

Chontraderma agentii

Timespan:
Habitat:
Distribution:
Niche:
Size:
Predecessor:
Classification:
Info:
Description:
Cause of Extinction:
Discoverer:

Chontraderma cannonballsi

Timespan:
Habitat:
Distribution:
Niche:
Size:
Predecessor:
Classification:
Info:
Description:
Cause of Extinction:
Discoverer:

R.22

Chontraderma agentii (Oduntus)

The thicker skin of this species gives it a peculiar shape; it looks almost like a blimp with four fins. Although the thicker skin has minimised predation, it has made it much slower. It can also still be preyed on, such as by Rostros which are designed to punch into skin with their beaks, it is just less common and less likely to be fatal.
Features: To protect its precious organs, this species has gone the route of putting as much skin between a foe and the organs as possible. It has merely evolved more layers of skin. The outer skin cells have also hardened slightly, through the use of keratin, making them much more resistant to damage. The muscles have attached to this harder skin, and between this and the axochord, they can make muscular movement harder.
Classification: Chontradermea, Chontradermae
Distribution: Uteenessa Ocean
Habitat: Deep Ocean
Time: Cartiligian to Terrafaunian Stage of the Atroxian (R.11 - R.22)
Size: 2.5cm (length)
Lifestyle: Herbivore
Predecessor: Quatora similis

Past Mutations
Muscles (I), Digestive System (Gizzard & Bacteria), Pit Eyes, Chisel Teeth, Open Circulatory System, Fins, Axochord
Cause of Extinction: Lack of food
Discovered by: Agenttine

Chontraderma cannonballsi
Unfortunately, this species was not around for very long before it went extinct. It's body became too heavy for its small fins to move easily and as a result they would often starve. This also coincided with a reduction of food, leading to catastrophic consequences for the species.
Features: Chontraderma cannonballsi even had the first vestiges of a cartilage skeleton, a notochord, but this added weight at a time when it was already becoming too heavy. The thick skin continued to increase, making the body even more rotund.
Time: Terrafaunian Stage of the Atroxian (R.22)
Size: 2.5cm (length)
Biome: Deep Ocean
Niche: Carnivore
Distribution: Uteenessa Ocean
Classification: Coming soon.
Predecessor: Coming soon.
Previous Mutations: Coming soon.
Cause of Extinction: Unfit
Discovered by: Agenttine

Quatora rigidum (Oduntus)
The movement of this four-finned green herbivore is quite sluggish due to the rigidity of its muscles, and needs more energy to make the same movement it's close relatives do. There is already lots of competition for moss-eaters, and so this animal is on the edge of extinction.
Features: The muscles in this animal are somewhat stiffer than others, and yet aren't actually any harder; they are just as easy to tear. This makes movement more of a struggle and wastes energy. Also, at the back of the head are now located four pairs of gill slits, which help more oxygen to be taken in as well as with salt regulation.
Classification: Myspterygi, Quatoridae
Distribution: Uteenessa Ocean
Habitat: Shallow Sea, Deep Ocean
Time: Terrafaunian Stage of the Atroxian (R.21 - R.22)
Size: 2.4cm (length)
Lifestyle: Herbivore
Predecessor: Quatora memorus
Past Mutations:
Muscles (I), Digestive System (Gizzard & Bacteria), Pit Eyes, Chisel Teeth, Open Circulatory System, Fins, Axochord, Pinhole Eyes, Green, Environment Awareness, Transparent Eye Cover
Cause of Extinction: Outcompeted
Discovered by: Aviscerator

Rantisma immortalus
This animal thrives at the surface of both the ocean and the shallow seas, living well of the phytoplankton. It has also reduced predation with the evolution of an ink sac.
Features: Dark blue melanin is produced by melanocytes in the skin layer, which give this animal it's dark blue appearance and protect it well from UV light. Interestingly, subspecies have emerged lower down in the ocean, that are lighter shades of blue, as they require less melanin to protect themselves from the sun. As a defensive measure, an ink sac developed off of the gut, which can propel a cloud of ink out of the anus. A development of the cerebral ganglia, also allow for intuitive memory, such as the recognition of species.
Classification: Tyrannea, Tyrannae
Distribution: Uteenessa Ocean
Habitat: Ocean Floor, Mid Ocean, Shallow Sea
Time: Cartiligian to Terrafaunian Stage of the Atroxian (R.11 - R.22)
Size: 2.5cm (length)
Lifestyle: Filter-feeder
Predecessor: Tyranna caultrifaucius
Past Mutations:
Muscles, Electroreceptors, Open Circulatory System, Tail, Axochord, Digestive System (Intestinal Bacteria & gizzard)
Cause of Extinction: Outcompeted
Discovered by: ImmortalDragon

Rostros acris (Niv)
Another brutal killer of worms, unlike the specialised Viitria, Rostros acris will prey on anything with flesh. When it detects prey, it quickly propels itself with its flippers with enough force for its sharp beak to penetrate weak skin. It pulls a chunk out of the animal, and eats it. It is quite small, so one chunk is often enough, although the victim is often left to bleed to death. It's only predator is Regemsitula.
Features: A calcified protrusion on the tip of the proboscis became a hardened beak, which continued to grow until it became very sharp. Both the top and bottom section are long, and sharp enough to pierce a worm’s skin. It has also picked up bacteria in the intestine which can absorb the nutrients from simple multicellular food, although it can’t deal with large chunks.
Distribution: Deep Ocean
Time: Medusan to Terrafaunian Stage of the Atroxian (R.5 - R.22)
Size: 1.9cm (length)
Lifestyle: Small Predator
Classification: Rostrosidae, Nivarea, Ochipoda, Mollicorpea
Predecessor: Nivia natare
Past Mutations: Bitter Chemical, Chemoreceptors, Proboscis, Hydrostatic Flippers
Cause of Extinction: Lack of food
Discovered by: Trash

Squickia dissolvi
Due to multiple disadvantageous mutations, this species has gone extinct.

Features: Acid producing bacteria formed in the stomach chamber of this species, and the acid eroded away at the stomach lining, causing internal trauma. They die young.
Time: Terrafaunian Stage of the Atroxian (R.22)
Size: 1.6cm (length)
Biome: Shallow Sea
Niche: Benthic Filter-Feeder
Distribution: Shallow seas connected to Uteenessa ocean
Classification: Coming soon.
Predecessor: Coming soon.
Previous Mutations: Coming soon.
Cause of Extinction: Unfit
Discovered by: Atrox

Viitria cyclopis (Viitria)
More generalised hunters have helped to kill off the main prey of this genus, Squickia viatorem, leaving this species' situation quite precarious. The only prey left small enough to swallow is youngsters, which do not provide as much nourishment. It is slowly being edged out by better predators.
Features: In the process of narrowing the opening of its eyes, it has also lost one. The sole pinhole eye on the front of the animal, provides a dim imaging without any depth perception. It cannot see upwards, so it relies on a blue pigment found in chromatophores on the skin to camouflage it from larger predators.
Classification: Superstesea, Superstesae
Distribution: Uteenessa Ocean
Habitat: Shallow Sea, Deep Ocean
Time: Cartiligian to Terrafaunian Stage of the Atroxian (R.11 - R.22)
Size: 3cm (length)
Lifestyle: Small Predator
Predecessor: Viitria ventri
Past Mutations:
Muscles (I), Pit Eyes, Axochord, Open Circulatory System, Bigger (30%), Axochord, Stomach, Mucus-spitting
Cause of Extinction: Lack of food
Discovered by: TheGraveKnight

R.19

Makryostus wavii (Orthus Talonus)
Thanks to its cartilaginous skeleton, this species has been able to reach much larger sizes but it cannot use the swallow technique to eat animals, as it lacks the digestive capability. It is therefore forced to rely on filtering large amounts of plankton. It is an uncommon filter-feeder near the surface.
Features: Built upon the notochord is a skeleton of cartilage. It covers the notochord down the entire length of the animal, encases the head and supports the gill flaps. This cartilage supports the body and also provides a better source of muscle attachment, making swim better than before. It also provides a bit of protection. On the end of the tail, lies an extension

of the cartilage, in the shape of a stinger. However, not only does it have no substance to sting with but it is brittle and breaks off easily, leaving behind a large gash.
Classification: Chrondocheliformes, Orthuscidae
Distribution: Uteenessa Ocean
Habitat: Deep Ocean, Mid Ocean
Time: Cartiligian to Terrafaunian Stage of the Atroxian (R.11 - R.19)
Size: 6cm (length)
Lifestyle: Filter-feeder
Predecessor: Orthus Talonus
Past Mutations:
Muscles, Electroreceptors, Open Circulatory System, Tail, Axochord, Gills (3), Muscle Placement, Fins, Notochord
Cause of Extinction: Outcompeted
Discovered by: Soundwave

R.18

Superstes vasorum (Grohkius Speedius)
A common animal, it is has perfected the art of predator detection and avoiding. It's fine vision can quite easily see the approach of a predator and its muscles can give it a good burst of speed along the floor. Between this, it calmly scours the sand for plankton.
Features: The muscles of this animal have increased their efficiency by the appearance of small capillaries webbing over the surface of the muscle. This shows a halfway point between open and closed circulatory systems. Another development is the appearance of a transparent layer of crystalline over the eye, which not only protects but also allows for brighter vision. Not only does it have two of the eyes facing upwards, but it also has one facing forwards.
Classification: Superstesea, Superstesae
Distribution: Uteenessa Ocean
Habitat: Deep Ocean
Time: Cartiligian Stage of the Atroxian (R.11 - R.18)
Size: 2.3cm (length)
Lifestyle: Filter-feeder
Predecessor: Superstes provectus
Past Mutations:
Muscles, Open Circulatory System, Axochord, Pseudo-hearts, Eyespots, Memory, Organised Muscles
Cause of Extinction: Outcompeted
Discovered by: Robotranicrex

R.13

Quatora occultatum (Oduntus)
This species relies simply on its mossy-green colour to shield it from the predators that now patrol the waters. However, the predators do not really use vision to locate their prey so this is not a huge help. It's eyes do help to detect if another species comes to close, and also

makes finding moss easier.
Features: This is another species that has developed a pinhole eye, and so it is poorly able to make out shapes. It also has chromatophore cells on the surface containing a green pigment.
Distribution: Deep Ocean
Time: Medusan to Cartiligian Stage of the Atroxian (R.5 - R.13)
Size: 2.1cm (length)
Lifestyle: Herbivore
Predecessor: Quatora rursus
Past Mutations:
Muscles (I), Digestive System (Gizzard & Bacteria), Pit Eyes, Chisel Teeth, Open Circulatory System, Fins, Axochord
Cause of Extinction: Outcompeted
Discovered by: Aviscerator

Quatora similis (Oduntus)
Quatora occultatum and Quatora similis share very similar lives, except Quatora similis has a slightly easier time recognising predators and so gets away quicker.
Features: This is yet another species that has evolved pinhole eyes via the narrowing of the eye opening. This allows the species to see shapes. It has also developed a simple memory, so can recognise species to avoid.
Distribution: Deep Ocean
Time: Medusan to Cartiligian Stage of the Atroxian (R.5 - R.13)
Size: 2.1cm (length)
Lifestyle: Herbivore
Predecessor: Quatora rursus
Past Mutations
Muscles (I), Digestive System (Gizzard & Bacteria), Pit Eyes, Chisel Teeth, Open Circulatory System, Fins, Axochord
Cause of Extinction: Outcompeted
Discovered by: Agenttine

Tyranna musculi (Tyranna)
A very common species, the best of the three Tyranna species that patrol the open ocean. Not only is it quicker than the other two, it is also more energy-efficient.
Features: Three gills on either side of the animal increase its surface area, and therefore more oxygen can diffuse into the circulatory system. This then gets delivered around the body, leading to more energy for the animal. Furthermore, the muscles have been rearranged in such a way in the body, so as to make movement more efficient.
Distribution: Deep Ocean, Mid Ocean
Time: Developorian to Cartiligian Stage of the Atroxian (R.4 - R.13)
Size: 2.1cm (length)
Lifestyle: Filter-feeder
Predecessor: Tyranna natare
Past Mutations:
Muscles

Electroreceptors
Open Circulatory System
Tail
Axochord
Cause of Extinction: Outcompeted
Discovered by: Soundwave

R.12

Squickia dente (Squick)
This bright little creature has taken to calling the shallow seas home, as its yellow pigment protects it from the UV light. They can now reside here all day long, and have completely left the deeper ocean. They are quite unchallenged, with their only real competition being Squickia viatorem at night.
Features: Cells at the surface called chromatophores contain a yellow pigment, which protects it from the effects of the sun. This allows species to live permanently in shallow seas. This species has also evolved thin teeth, made of dentine, that circle the mouth.
Distribution: Shallow Sea
Time: Developorian to Cartiligian Stage of the Atroxian (R.4 - R.12)
Size: 1.3cm (length)
Lifestyle: Filter-feeder
Predecessor: Squickia viatorem
Past Mutations:
Muscles
Membrane
Pit Eyes
Chemoreceptors
Intuitive Memory
Gills (6)
Cause of Extinction: Outcompeted
Discovered by: Atrox

R.11

Oduntus rursus (Oduntus) NG9
This species inadvertently caused several extinctions. With its fins, it can now thrust itself through the water to food. Therefore, it can swim but sticks to the ocean floor where its food is located. This movement requires quite a lot of food and, as it is very well-adapted to its lifestyle, it has reduced the amount of species able to survive on the moss.
Features: Two small fins containing muscle on either side of the body enable this species to thrust itself through the water, rather than crawling. This movement is aided by the development of a pair of longitudinal muscles, known as the axochord. This is stiffer than the rest of the muscle and provides somewhere for attachment.
Distribution: Deep Ocean
Time: Developorian to Cartiligian Stage of the Atroxian (R.4 - R.11)

Size: 2.0cm (length)
Lifestyle: Herbivore
Predecessor: Oduntus dente
Past Mutations:
Muscles (I)
Digestive System (Gizzard & Bacteria)
Pit Eyes
Chisel Teeth
Open Circulatory System
Cause of Extinction: Outcompeted
Discovered by: Aviscerator

Orthus Talonus (Orthus Talonus)
This is the first known chordate. Due to the position of its fins, the head of Orthus Talonus is pushed downward, so it generally filters along the sea-floor, rather than the open ocean. As it has an efficient muscular frame, it is a quick swimmer and manages to live well, unless it's being preyed on.
Features: Two fleshy fins on either side of the rear keep the head of Orthus Talonus pushed down. The axochord muscles stiffened until they became a cartilaginous rod, known as a notochord, running down the length of the animal. The notochord provides a place for muscle attachment, causing easier movement. Although the notochord is stiffer and tougher than what the rest of the contemporary species have, it is still fairly flexible.
Distribution: Deep Ocean
Time: Medusan to Cartiligian Stage of the Atroxian (R.5 - R.11)
Size: 2.6cm (length)
Lifestyle: Filter-feeder
Predecessor: Tyranna musculi
Past Mutations:
Muscles, Electroreceptors, Open Circulatory System, Tail, Axochord, Gills (3), Muscle Placement
Cause of Extinction: Outcompeted
Discovered by: Soundwave

Squickia caecus (Squick)
This is not a very successful species despite having a circulatory system. This system requires a lot more energy and it cannot find the food as well as Squickia dente.
Features: The pit eyes are depressed into cups in order to ascertain direction, but in this species the photoreceptors have become so depressed that the photoreceptors can only detect light from one, very limited direction. An open circulatory system has developed with muscular vessels pumping hemacoel to body cavities surrounding tissue. Vessels run close to the gills in order to make the most of them.
Distribution: Shallow Sea
Time: Medusan to Cartiligian Stage of the Atroxian (R.5 - R.11)
Size: 1.5cm (length)
Lifestyle: Filter-feeder
Predecessor: Squickia dente

Past Mutations:
Muscles, Membrane, Pit Eyes, Chemoreceptors, Intuitive Memory, Gills (6), Yellow, (Needle-like) Teeth
Cause of Extinction: Outcompeted
Discovered by: Atrox

Superstes provectus (Grohkius Speedius) NG12
With relatively advanced eyes on the top of its head, this species does a good job of avoiding predators. It is therefore quite a common species, happily minding its own business on the sea-floor. Its competitors have mainly been weeded-out, so it enjoys its occupation of this niche.
Features: In most species of the area, the muscles are arranged quite haphazardly, although roughly longitudinally. However, in this species they have been reorganised for the most efficiency. What's more, the eyes of this species have come even more like a pinhole camera, as the opening is narrowed. Instead of just blurs, it is able to make out shapes, though still with poor resolution and dim imaging, and is able to distinguish species combined with its memory.
Distribution: Deep Ocean
Time: Medusan to Cartiligian Stage of the Atroxian (R.5 - R.11)
Size: 2.3cm (length)
Lifestyle: Filter-feeder
Predecessor: Superstes labes
Past Mutations:
Muscles, Open Circulatory System, Axochord, Pseudo-hearts, Eyespots, Memory
Cause of Extinction: Outcompeted
Discovered by: Robotranicrex

Tyranna caultrifaucius NG13
This species has plenty of room and food in its habitat and so it does well by that account. The only problem is that they often find themselves as a snack for the Regemsitula. On the other hand, these predations do not threaten the stability of this population.
Features: This species has evolved calcified masses of dentine teeth, although they are located inside the throat of the species. They cannot be used for any external purpose but they would have slice up tougher food. It also has four gills on each side of its body that increase its surface area and get more oxygen pumping through the open circulatory system.
Distribution: Deep Ocean, Mid Ocean
Time: Medusan to Cartiligian Stage of the Atroxian (R.5 - R.11)
Size: 2.3cm (length)
Lifestyle: Filter-feeder
Predecessor: Tyranna comedenti
Past Mutations:
Muscles, Electroreceptors, Open Circulatory System, Tail, Axochord, Digestive System (Intestinal Bacteria & gizzard)
Cause of Extinction: Outcompeted
Discovered by: ImmortalDragon

Viitria ventri (Viitria) NG11
Now large enough to eat the smallest of its relatives, the Squickia, this species simply swallows them whole. In many cases, the Squickia do not realise what is happening before it is too late. They are digested alive. At night, Superstes ventri are not able to feed as most of their prey disappears. On the other hand, the predatory worm finds itself as prey to a couple of other species, but has developed a small defensive mechanism; mucous spitting.
Features: This species has developed quite an advanced stomach, whereas most species still just have intestinal bacteria or agent-filled chamber, Superstes ventri has a true stomach. It is able to break down food chemically with its gastric juices, which are also able prevent certain malicious bacteria from infecting the animal. A mucous lining around the stomach provides further protection. Mucous glands in the throat are able to spit mucous out of the mouth.
Distribution: Deep Ocean
Time: Medusan to Cartiligian Stage of the Atroxian (R.5 - R.11)
Size: 3cm (length)
Lifestyle: Small Predator
Predecessor: Superstes ustis
Past Mutations:
Muscles (I), Pit Eyes, Axochord, Open Circulatory System, Bigger (30%), Axochord
Cause of Extinction: Outcompeted
Discovered by: TheGraveKnight

R.6

Squickia viatorem (Squick) NG6
By spreading out to a different habitat, this species has retained its dominance in terms of numbers. It has discovered the wealth of food that exists in the warmer, shallower seas but there are a couple of problems. The first is that Squickia viatorem only feed in the shallow seas at night, as the UV light from the sun would fry (and has fried) their pigmentless skin. They have developed a basic intuitive memory based on the intensity of light to aid this. The second problem is that this daily migration is arduous for a worm with very little swimming ability, although it now has greater stamina.
Features: As well as a development of the nervous system and the cerebral ganglia, Squickia viatorem has evolved a new respiratory organ. Gills. This species has six gills, three on either side of the body, just behind the head. Most of its contemporaries have oxygen diffusing through normal skin, but the gills increase the surface area and so can take in oxygen quicker.
Distribution: Deep Ocean
Time: Developorian to Medusan Stage of the Atroxian (R.3 - R.6)
Size: 1.2cm (length)
Lifestyle: Filter-feeder
Classification: Squickidae, Ochipodia
Predecessor: Squickia frequens
Past Mutations:
Muscles

Membrane
Pit Eyes
Chemoreceptors
Cause of Extinction: Predation
Discovered by: Atrox

R.5

Nivia natare (Niv)
Another animal that has developed a form of swimming, except Nivia natare uses small fins. This species is just able to survive in these microbe-depleted waters by feeding in gaps where other proto-worms cannot reach with its proboscis. However, this probably won't sustain a species for long.
Features: This proto-worm has a long extension for its mouth, called a proboscis. The small fins it has flex with response to the water pressure. While it can swim above the sea-bed, it would become a better swimmer if it had muscles.
Distribution: Deep Ocean
Time: Developorian to Medusan Stage of the Atroxian (R.3 - R.5)
Size: 1.7cm (length)
Lifestyle: Filter-feeder
Predecessor: Superstes amarum
Past Mutations:
Bitter Chemical
Chemoreceptors
Cause of Extinction: Lack of food
Discovered by: Trash

Oduntus dente (Oduntus)
With its whole lineage seeming to be moving in this direction, this species has finally managed to evolve teeth, which allow to scoop up more moss. It is a very effective herbivore and is on the cusp of being able to prey on other animals. It can't bite, but perhaps there are other ways, such as the use of suctions.
Features: As previously noted, this species has replaced the primitive 'teeth-bumps' for true teeth made out of a calcified tissue called dentine. These are chisel-shaped and pointing outwards to scrape moss effectively. It has also developed an open circulatory system, which gives it a green-blue or grey look and improved speed and stamina.
Distribution: Deep Ocean
Time: Developorian to Medusan Stage of the Atroxian (R.3 - R.5)
Size: 1.7cm (length)
Lifestyle: Herbivore
Predecessor: Superstes ventirculum
Past Mutations:
Muscles (I)
Teeth-bumps
Digestive system (Gizzard & bacteria)
Pit Eyes

Cause of Extinction: Outcompeted
Discovered by: Aviscerator

Kardiaskulus labes (Grohkius Speedius)
This is the most advanced bottom-dweller and this makes it quite energy-hungry. It is well equipped to do so, at the expense of other species.
Features: The light spots of this species have slowly developed into pit eyes, depressed into cups. This means the species can tell what direction the light is coming from. These pit eyes have also started to narrow slightly, and very blurry shapes are visible. The nervous system has returned to normalcy and more; its able to retain simple memory.
Distribution: Deep Ocean
Time: Developorian to Medusan Stage of the Atroxian (R.4 - R.5)
Size: 2.0cm (length)
Lifestyle: Filter-feeder
Predecessor: Superstes medium
Past Mutations:
Muscles
Open Circulatory System
Axochord
Pseudo-hearts
Eyespots
Cause of Extinction: Outcompeted
Discovered by: Robotranicrex

Tyranna comedenti (Tyranna)
Having lost the ability of sight, this species now relies on its electroreceptors to find food. Luckily, the open ocean is currently sparsely populated, so there is plenty of food for now. It could also eat multicellular organisms, but there is none it can eat in its area. It supplements its diet with moss left by Oduntus rursus.
Features: This species has picked up bacteria, which are able to break out the energy of multicellular food in its stomach chamber. It has also developed a gizzard, which grinds the food down to manageable size for the microbes.
Distribution: Deep Ocean , Mid Ocean
Time: Developorian to the Medusan Stage of the Atroxian (R.4 - R.5)
Size: 2.0cm (length)
Lifestyle: Filter-feeder
Predecessor: Tyranna natare
Past Mutations:
Muscles
Electroreceptors
Open Circulatory System
Tail
Axochord
Cause of Extinction: Outcompeted
Discovered by: ImmortalDragon

Tyranna natare (Tyranna)
This species has improved its movement, through muscles and a change in body shape, so much so that it can now swim. This means it can reach the untouched supply of microbes well above the sea-bed. At the back of the animal, the anus moved to point downwards and the end tapered into a sort of point and tail. Paired with its new muscles this allows it to wriggle back and forth to swim. This tail makes it look somewhat like an eel.
Features: A pair of longitudinal muscles, known as the axochord, have evolved along this proto-worm. They are slightly stiffer than its other muscles and provide a place of muscle attachment.
Distribution: Deep Ocean, Mid Ocean
Time: Developorian to Medusan Stage of the Atroxian (R.3 - R.5)
Size: 1.8cm (length)
Lifestyle: Filter-feeder
Predecessor: Superstes signum
Past Mutations:
Muscles
Electroreceptors
Open Circulatory System
Cause of Extinction: Outcompeted
Discovered by: ImmortalDragon

Gravius ustis (Viitria)
This species is still not back to its former glory, as it is starting to lag behind the many other species filter-feed at the bottom of the ocean. However, they have slightly increased from before.
Features: Strangely, this species has re-evolved the axochord which was lost a few generations ago. These are longitudinal muscles along the back which are stiffer than the rest, and provide a place for muscle attachment. This leads to more efficient movement. Bacteria in the stomach chamber enable this species to get nutrients from multicellular food. However, the food has to be in really small chunks for the bacteria to do this, and as the species has no way of breaking food down, it often chokes it back up again.
Distribution: Deep Ocean
Time: Developorian to Medusan Stage of the Atroxian (R.4 - R.5)
Size: 2.4cm (length)
Lifestyle: Filter-feeder
Predecessor: Superstes retrorsum
Past Mutations:
Muscles (I)
Pit Eyes
Axochord
Open Circulatory System
Bigger (30%)
Cause of Extinction: Outcompeted
Discovered by: TheGraveKnight

R. 4

Gravius retrorsum (Viitria)
It is the largest species in the oceans, but not the best. This species has gone back to a simpler time for its lineage, except for the increase in size.
Features: For some unknown reason, this species has completely lost the muscles lining its back called the axochord. Some have theorised that they were too energy-hungry but we will probably never know the truth.
Distribution: Deep Ocean
Time: Developorian Stage of the Atroxian (R.3 - R.4)
Size: 2.2cm (length)
Lifestyle: Filter-feeder
Predecessor: Superstes rursus
Classification: Superstesidae, Ochipodia
Past Mutations:
Muscles (I)
Pit Eyes
Axochord
Open Circulatory System
Cause of Extinction: Outcompeted
Discovered by: TheGraveKnight

Gravius rursus (Viitria)
One of the more advanced and larger proto-worms of the period, whilst it does not reach the numbers of the simpler Squickia frequens, it is very well-equipped for life in this environment. It is still very common due to its ability to get food.
Features: This animal is on its way to developing a backbone, but is still a little way off. However, it has evolved a pair of longitudinal muscles, known as an axochord, along the back of the proto-worm. It protects the nerve cords somewhat, and also provides a bit of rigidity that supports the other muscles. This makes muscular movement more efficient. Furthermore, it has developed a open circulatory system, like Superstes fluidum, that increases the use of the muscles. It also gives Superstes rursus a green-blue or grey complexion.
Distribution: Deep Ocean
Time: Developorian Stage of the Atroxian (R.2 - R.4)
Size: 1.7cm (length)
Lifestyle: Filter-feeder
Classification: Superstesidae, Ochipodia
Predecessor: Superstes oculi
Cause of Extinction: Outcompeted
Discovered by: TheGraveKnight

Imweskulus signum (Tyranna)
This species would be doing ok, were it not for the fact that there are many species that feed on microbes, and the microbes are running out. A few of these species are more advanced than Superstes signum, but it is just about clinging in there.
Features: The line of electroreceptors along the side of the proto-worm have been

completed, giving this species the ability of passive electrolocation. It is able to detect the electrical energy in nerves and muscles which allows it to locate other multicellular animals. It has also evolved an open circulatory system and therefore has a green-blue or grey complexion, and a more efficient use of muscles.
Distribution: Deep Ocean
Time: Developorian Stage of the Atroxian (R.2 - R.4)
Size: 1.6cm (length)
Lifestyle: Filter-feeder
Classification: Superstesidae, Ochipodia
Predecessor: Superstes contritum
Cause of Extinction: Outcompeted
Discovered by: ImmortalDragon

Kardiaskulus medium (Grohkius Speedius)
With its many problems, especially lack of food, this species is on the edge of extinction.
Features: This species is another that has gained the ability of sight. Unlike some of its competitors that have direction-finding pit eyes, only flat eyespots dot its head. Therefore, it can detect light but not which direction its coming from. However, this species has a much worse problem. A genetic deformity has caused only one of its nerve cords (there used to be two) to develop, meaning only the muscles on one side contract with any coordination.
Distribution: Deep Ocean
Time: Developorian Stage of the Atroxian (R.3 - R.4)
Size: 2.0cm (length)
Lifestyle: Filter-feeder
Predecessor: Superstes cormeum
Classification: Kariaskulusidae,
Past Mutations:
Muscles
Open Circulatory System
Axochord
Pseudo-hearts
Cause of Extinction: Unfit
Discovered by: Robotranicrex

Nivia dolor (Niv) NG10
Unfortunately, the bacterial disease that this species picked up was enough to wipe out the small population.
Features: The end of the proboscis hardened into a calcified beak, which is great for scraping off moss. However, it has developed bacteria in the stomach chamber which often consume the animal itself.
Distribution: Deep Ocean
Time: Developorian Stage of the Atroxian (R.4)
Size: 1.7cm (length)
Lifestyle: Filter-feeder
Predecessor: Nivia natare
Past Mutations:

Bitter Chemical
Chemoreceptors
Proboscis
Hydrostatic Flippers
Cause of Extinction: Unfit
Discovered by: Trash

???1 ventriculum (Oduntus) NG3
This species has chosen to focus its efforts on a different food source, specifically the nearby moss, which is a good idea considering the falling number of microbes. The fact that its food source is abundant and that it lacks many competitors makes this a common animal.
Features: This species is able to digest multicellular matter, thanks to a gizzard and bacteria. First, the moss is prised off of a rock with a tooth-bump and ingested in the mouth. Then the food is ground up by stones in the gizzard and bacteria in the intestine break it down into molecules, to diffuse into the circulatory system. It has also evolved very good pit eyes.
Distribution: Deep Ocean
Time: Developorian Stage of the Atroxian (R.2 - R.4)
Size: 1.4cm (length)
Lifestyle: Filter-feeder
Classification: Oduntuskulidae, Ochipodia
Predecessor: Superstes osglaebosus
Cause of Extinction: Outcompeted
Discovered by: Aviscerator

Planius ventriculum (Tinus Agentus)
This is another herbivorous worm, that feeds on the local moss. It is doing pretty well but not as well as the other herbivore, Superstes ventriculum.
Features: This species has bacteria in its stomach that can break down multicellular matter. However, it does not have anyway of breaking the matter down into small enough chunks for the bacteria to work. It has to hope that the chunks it breaks off are the right size, or it chokes. It has evolved tooth-bumps like Superstes ventriculum that it uses to prise moss of rocks.
Distribution: Deep Ocean
Time: Developorian Stage of the Atroxian (R.2 - R.4)
Size: 1.9cm (length)
Lifestyle: Filter-feeder
Classification: Planiusidae, Ochipodia
Predecessor: Planius primus
Cause of Extinction: Outcompeted
Discovered by: Agenttine

Planius Gravis (Timus Agentus)
Unfortunately, this species has been greatly slowed down. The lumps of armour on its back have made the organism heavy, and with no appendages to help it move, it moves very slowly indeed. Not to mention the lumps are sparse and would not provide much protection from the non-existent predators.

Features: The calcified lumps of armour on its back are formed from calcium carbonate. This species has also evolved gills, four in total. These increase the surface area and the amount of oxygen being taken in. However, given the size and flat shape of this organism, its not really necessary.
Distribution: Deep Ocean
Time: Developorian Stage of the Atroxian (R.3 - R.4)
Size: 2.0cm (length)
Lifestyle: Herbivore
Predecessor: Planius ventriculum
Past Mutations:
Muscles
Bigger (Flat)
Digestive System (Bacteria)
Pit Eyes
Cause of Extinction: Outcompeted
Discovered by: Agenttine

Planius reliqua (Tinus Agentus)
The death of this species means the end of the peculiar, short-lived Planiesa family.
Features: The calcified masses grew in an unfavourable way; they ended up blocking the nervous system, so that coordination was impossible. If this wasn't bad enough, it also picked up a genetic disorder that led to the wasting away of its muscles.
Distribution: Deep Ocean
Time: Developorian Stage of the Atroxian Stage (R.4)
Size: 2.0cm (length)
Lifestyle: Herbivore
Predecessor: Planius gravis
Past Mutations:
Muscles
Bigger (flat)
Digestive System (Bacteria)
Pit Eyes
Calcified Masses
Gills (4)
Cause of Extinction: Unfit
Discovered by: Agenttine

Koralli inimicus
Description: This has food-grabbing tentacles that can retreat back inside a calcium carbonate shell. They form colonies of coral. They compete with other corals for space with secreted digestive enzymes.
Size: 3mm (height)
Timespan: Developorian Stage of the Atroxian (R.2 - R.4)
Biome: Deep Ocean
Niche: Filter-feeder
Distribution: Uteenessa Ocean

Classification: ?
Predecessor: Korallis polypus
Past Mutations: Sticky, Tentacles, Stomach, Calcium Carbonate Shell
Cause of Extinction: Outcompeted
Discovered by: StealthStyle

R. 3

Kardiaskulus cormeum (Grohkius Speedius)
This species is another large and advanced proto-worm, but it is fairly rare. Although its circulatory system give it more speed and stamina than its competitors, it has difficulty finding enough food to sustain this, as its senses are very limited.
Features: It has developed a pair of back muscles known as a notochord, that increase the efficiency of its muscles and movement. In addition to this, Superstes cormeum has evolved pseudo-hearts that increase the rate at which the hemolymph can be pumped around the body. The five pseudo-hearts are composed of vessels surrounded by muscle.
Distribution: Deep Ocean
Time: Developorian Stage of the Atroxian (R.2 - R.3)
Size: 2.0cm (length)
Lifestyle: Filter-feeder
Classification: Kardiaskulusidae, Kardiora
Predecessor: Superstes fluidum
Cause of Extinction: Unfit
Discovered by: Robotranicrex

Matuskulus oculi (Viitria)
A revolutionary species, this is the first known multicellular animal to develop sight. Thanks to a pair of pit eyes, it is able to detect the direction of light, which leads it to food. This made it a very successful proto-worm, especially with muscles. It is not the fastest species, but doesn't need to be.
Features: Although most of the body plan remains the same, the sense receptors on the head have been phased out for pit eyes. At first, Superstes oculi developed photosensitive lightspots, made of groups of cells containing photoproteins. These could detect light, but were depressed into cups, so that it was also able to tell the direction. Furthermore, Superstes oculi seems to have slightly more advanced muscles than some, like Squickia membranum, which are slightly more powerful and efficient.
Distribution: Deep Ocean
Time: Developorian Stage of the Atroxian (R.1 - R.3)
Size: 1.2cm (length)
Lifestyle: Filter-feeder
Classification: Superstesidae, Ochipodia
Predecessor: Superstes veteris
Cause of Extinction: Outcompeted
Discovered by: TheGraveKnight

Planius primus (Agentus Tinus)
This species grew bigger than its ancestor, but the only way to do so, without a circulatory system was to become flat. It now moves in more of a rippling way, and is fairly common on the ocean floor.
Features: Planius primus still has no circulatory system, and so required nutrients to diffuse in from the water. This places restrictions on size but this species got around it by becoming flat, so no part of its body it too far from the skin. In response to this, its fairly advanced muscles have become more spread out, and the two nerves have become thinner and been joined by a third in order to cover the whole body. The advantage of being bigger and flatter is that it has a wider mouth to increase microbe intake.
Distribution: Deep Ocean
Time: Developorian Stage of the Atroxian (R.1 - R.3)
Size: 1.8cm (length)
Lifestyle: Filter-feeder
Classification: Planiusidae, Ochipodia
Predecessor: Superstes veteris
Cause of Extinction: Outcompeted
Discovered by: Agenttine

Squickia frequens (Squick)
This is the most common species of proto-worm that inhabit the ocean. Its relatively small size and lack of advancement means it does not need as much food as some of its competitors. Thanks to their speed and agility, as well as their new senses, they are able to weave effectively between their more cumbersome cousins.
Features: This is another species that has evolved a pair of pit eyes on its head and has also replaced the sense receptors on its head with chemoreceptors. If these detect chemicals or toxins, they can send a signal to the nervous system to either run away or towards it.
Distribution: Deep Ocean
Time: Developorian Stage of the Atroxian (R.2 - R.3)
Size: 1.2cm (length)
Lifestyle: Filter-feeder
Classsification: Squickidae, Ochipodia
Predecessor: Squickia membranum
Cause of Extinction: Outcompeted
Discovered by: Atrox

Squickia membranum (Squick)
This is one of the many species that eventually branched off of Superstes veteris, and outcompeted it. Like many of its cousins, it evolved true muscles which give it an edge over its predecessor, and it is also made more speedy by a fleshy membrane. Squickia membranum is even able to glide through water temporarily with this adaptation. Due to this speed, it is one of the more common species of proto-worm.
Features: It retains many of the features of its predecessor, except for the fact that its proto-muscle cells evolved into true fibrous muscles that form tissues along the length of the worm. These make movement easier and more powerful as it throws itself from side to side, although it has nowhere to anchor on to. As mentioned above, Squickia membranum

evolved a fleshy membrane that runs along the underside and the top of the animal, aiding with movement.
Distribution: Deep Ocean
Time: Developorian Stage of the Atroxian (R.1 - R.3)
Size: 1.2cm (length)
Lifestyle: Filter-feeder
Classification: Squickidae, Ochipodia
Predecessor: Superstes veteris
Cause of Extinction: Outcompeted
Discovered by: Atrox

Superstes infirmi (Orthus Talonus)
This species is extremely rare and on the edge of extinction. It is another late evolution off Superstes veteris, and is much weaker than many of the other species it has to compete with for food. Formerly known as Superstes infirmi.
Features: It has evolved lightspots, and not pit eyes, which simply detect light. However, the light often throws the organism into sensory confusion, and so is more of a hindrance. On the other hand, it has evolved a open circulatory system, which makes it green-blue and grey. But this system requires a lot more energy than the proto-worm is able to find.
Distribution: Deep Ocean
Time: Developorian Stage of the Atroxian (R.2 - R.3)
Size: 1.4cm (length)
Lifestyle: Filter-feeder
Classification: Superstesidae, Ochipodia
Predecessor: Superstes veteris
Cause of Extinction: Unfit
Discovered by: Soundwave

Superstes amarum (Niv)
Branching off Superstes veteris just before it went extinct, this species is one of the most primitive of its kind in that it has no muscles to speak of. This makes it incredibly slow. Also, its relative lack of advancement mean it struggles to compete with better adapted species. Therefore, this species is quite rare.
Features: Intriguingly, this species has a small sac in its body that contains a bitter chemical. It would taste horrible to predators were there any predators with taste around. However, the bonus effect of it is that sac takes toxic materials from the digestive system to make the bitter taste, saving the animal from being poisoned. It has also replaced its sense receptors with chemoreceptors.
Distribution: Deep Ocean
Time: Developorian Stage of the Atroxian (R.2 - R.3)
Size: 1.6cm (length)
Lifestyle: Filter-feeder
Classification: Superstesidae, Ochipodia
Predecessor: Superstes veteris
Cause of Extinction: Outcompeted
Discovered by: Trash

Superstes
Although, this species developed the ability to digest multicellular matter, it was not enough to save it from extinction. It could only detect light, and this sent its nervous system in confusion. This problem was not fixed, and it was enough to spell death in this species.
Features: N/A
Distribution: Deep Ocean
Time: Developorian Stage of the Atroxian (R.3)
Size: 1.4cm (length)
Lifestyle: Filter-feeder
Predecessor: Superstes infirmi
Cause of Extinction: Unfit
Discovered by: Soundwave

R. 2

Superstes osglaebosus (Oduntus)
This species developed a mutation that is more of a hindrance than a help, and has led to the species becoming quite scarce.
Features: Lumps of skin have formed like teeth around Superstes osglaebosus' round mouth, as if like teeth. However, they are not sharp and do not help with consuming microbes. If anything, they sometimes prevent microbes from entering the mouth. On the brighter side, its muscles are fairly advanced, although it struggles to eat enough to power them.
Distribution: Deep Ocean
Time: Developorian Stage of the Atroxian (R.1 - R.2)
Size: 1.2cm (length)
Lifestyle: Filter-feeder
Classification: Oduntuskulusidae, Ochipodia
Predecessor: Superstes veteris
Cause of Extinction: Unfit
Discovered by: Aviscerator

Protosanguisa fluidum (Grohkius Speedius)
Unlike its cousins, this species actually has a colour despite not having any skin pigment, as a result of its circulatory system; the first of its kind. This system gives Superstes sanguis more speed and stamina, but it also requires much more energy than more primitive species. It struggles to find this amount of food, as it has limited senses. On the other hand, it allows the proto-worm to grow larger.
Features: This species appears as either green-blue or grey, the colours of hemolymph, the fluid which travels around its body instead of blood. This is pumped, by the animal's locomotion, into cavities that surround the organs, called hemocoels. The nutrients then dissolve, albeit not as efficiently as in a closed system, into the organs. This increases the use of its newly-evolved muscles.
Distribution: Deep Ocean
Time: Developorian Stage of the Atroxian (R.1 - R.2)

Size: 1.6cm (length)
Lifestyle: Filter-feeder
Classification: Superstesidae, Ochipodia
Predecessor: Superstes veteris
Cause of Extinction: Unfit
Discovered by: Robotrannicrex

Superstes contritum (Tyranna)
This is another uncommon species, that struggles to find enough food amongst the better equipped proto-worms that are evolving alongside it.
Features: Despite as first seemingly to be very similar to its ancestor, Superstes contritum actually has a line of electroreceptors along its sides. However, a genetic disorder has led to them not being completed and simply wasting energy. Superstes contritum also have muscles.
Distribution: Deep Ocean
Time: Developorian Stage of the Atroxian (R.1 - R.2)
Size: 1.2cm (length)
Lifestyle: Filter-feeder
Predecessor: Superstes veteris
Cause of Extinction: Unfit
Discovered by: ImmortalDragon

Superstes veteris
The first known member of the group Superstesa, it is a rare survivor of the Great Extinction, hence the name. It has a tubular, worm-like body, typical of its group, that it throws from side to side to move through the sand. It calmly filter-feeds microbes, unhindered by competition from anything but its own species. It's therefore very common.
Features: It is the most advanced animal of its time. It has a nervous system, consisting of cerebral ganglia in the head and two nerves running down the body which coordinate the contraction of the proto-muscle cells. A circular mouth leads to a stomach containing cells that release agents to break down microbes, and an anus to dispel waste. Food is located via sense receptors on the head, which detect vibrations. All individuals have both male and female reproductive parts, and a tiny capsule of baby worms is laid after mating. However, it is restricted by the fact it still requires oxygen to diffuse through the pigmentless skin.
Distribution: Deep Ocean
Time: Developorian stage of the Atroxian (R.0 - 2)
Size: 1cm (length)
Lifestyle: Filter-feeder
Classification: Superstesidae, Ochipodia
Predecessor: Unknown
Cause of Extinction: Outcompeted
Discovered by: StealthStyle

STEALTHIAN
(Pre-Game)

Stages

- Thrivian: Early
- Chapmanian: Middle
- Attenborian: Late

Events

- The Great Extinction

Chalachus radix
Timespan: Chapmanian to Attenborian Stages of the Stealthian
Habitat: Shallow Sea
Distribution: All Temperate Seas
Niche: Tiny Producer
Nutritional Value:
Size:
Predecessor: Chalachus primis
Classification: Chalachusae, Diameriphyta, Protophyta, Algae
Latest Mutations: Haptera
Description: The thin layer of green photosynthetic algae is able to root into the sandy substrate at the bottom of the sea because of its rooty holdfast or haptera. It reproduces by releasing spores into the water.
Previous Mutations: Chlorophyll, Cellulose Cell Wall, Multicellular, Holdfast (D)
Cause of Extinction: Outcompeted
Discovered by: StealthStyle

Kaminadus larri
Status: EX
Timespan: Chapmanian to Attenborian stages of the Stealthian
Habitat: Shallow Sea
Distribution: All Temperate Seas
Niche: Sessile Filter-Feeder
Nutritional Value:
Size: 10cm
Predecessor: Plokastoma primis
Classification: Kaminadusae, Mollia, Koralla, Polypoda, Circumsaccha
Latest Mutations: Colonial
Description: These polyps became colonial and joined together in a matrix consisting of countless other polyps. Each polyp fed and reproduced itself, but together they formed a larger shape stretching up into the water like a chimney. It lived in temperate shallow seas.
Previous Mutations: Cellular Digestion, Multicellular, Radial Symmetry, Tentacles, Gut
Cause of Extinction: The Great Extinction
Discovered by: StealthStyle

Peraspistei sponginus
Status: EX
Timespan: Chapmanian to Attenborian stages of the Stealthian

Habitat: Continental Slope (Mid Ocean) Shallow Sea
Distribution: Under Temperate Ocean & All Temperate Seas, Above 250m
Niche: Sessile Filter-Feeder
Nutritional Value:
Size: 15cm
Predecessor: Trypoplasmus primis
Classification: Perapisteilae, Nonsolisituba, Enclovismena, Foramina
Latest Mutations: Spongin Skeleton, Bigger
Description: A hard casing of spongin surrounds the body of this sponge, giving extra protection from predators. It is also larger than its predecessor. It had several descendants but many were wiped out by the Great Extinction. Only one of its lines continues on.
Previous Mutations: Cellular Digestion, Multicellular, Pores, Anchor, Mesoglea
Cause of Extinction: The Great Extinction
Discovered by: StealthStyle

Protosuperstes primis
Status: EX
Timespan: Attenborian stage of the Stealthian
Habitat: Shallow Sea
Distribution: All Temperate Sea
Niche: Benthic Filter-Feeder
Nutritional Value:
Size: 1mm
Predecessor: Unknown Primitive Animals
Classification: Protosuperstesidae, Protosuperstesidae, Aploskula, Somnuma, Bilatera
Latest Mutations: Bilateral symmetry, Mating
Description: Some extremely primitive animals that lived in the Stealthian evolved bilateral symmetry and cylindrical bodies. The purpose of these bodies meant that they could move about the seafloor if need be - to escape predation or to find a better feeding spot. Because of this, they had no need for a motile larva stage and lost it. They also mated, which was a much more sure fire way of reproducing. It lived in temperate shallow seas. This animal likely produced a large number of fauna at the end of the Stealthian, but almost all went extinct except for one deep ocean species, Superstes veteris. Unfortunately, these are lost to history.
Previous Mutations: Cellular Digestion, Multicellular
Cause of Extinction: The Great Extinction
Discovered by: StealthStyle

Trypoplasmus primis
Status: EX
Timespan: Thrivian to Attenborian stages of the Stealthian
Habitat: Continental Slope (Mid Ocean), Shallow Sea
Distribution: Under Temperate Ocean and All Temperate Seas
Niche: Sessile Filter-Feeder
Nutritional Value:
Size: 5cm

Predecessor: Unknown Primitive Animal
Classification: Tryposplasmidae, Trypoplasmidea, Picta, Foramina
Latest Mutations: Pores, Anchor, Mesoglea
Description: Some extremely primitive animals that lived in the early Stealthian enabled themselves to grow to larger sizes by having a body containing pores. Water flowed through these pores and nourished each part of the chimney-like body. They were also anchored to the bottom, except in their free-swimming larval phase - the point of this phase was to find a suitable spot for the sponge to grow. The cells were kept together and supported by a gel-like mesoglea. Sponges were the first major group of animals to branch off. It lived in temperate shallow seas. It had a variety of descendants but most were wiped out by the Great Extinction. Only two of the lines escaped catastrophe and continue on.
Previous Mutations: Cellular Digestion, Multicellular
Cause of Extinction: The Great Extinction
Discovered by: StealthStyle

Plokastoma primis
Status: EX
Timespan: Chapmanian stage of the Stealthian
Habitat: Shallow Sea
Distribution: All Temperate Shallow Seas
Niche: Sessile Filter-Feeder
Nutritional Value:
Size: 2cm
Predecessor: Unknown Primitive Animal
Classification: Plokastomadae, Monopolypoda, Polypoda, Circumsaccha
Latest Mutations: Radial Symmetry, Tentacles, Gut
Description: Some extremely primitive animals that lived in the Stealthian evolved radial symmetry and tentacles that pulled passing particles into the mouth of their sac-like bodies. These tentacles were powered by a kind of hydrostatic skeleton. They lived on the seafloor and could not move, except in their larval phase which was a free-swimming larvae that looked for a place to grow. It lived in temperate shallow seas.
Previous Mutations: Cellular Digestion, Multicellular
Cause of Extinction: The Great Extinction
Discovered by: StealthStyle

PRE-STEALTHIAN
(Before Multicellular Life)