1. Tyrannosaurus rex: base, bite force
2. Shantungosaurus giganteus: quadruple stance
3. Utahraptor ostrommaysi: forelimb, claws
4. Triceratops horridus: horns, skull healing, (frill?)(beak?)
5. Borealopelta markmitchelli: armor
6. Stegosaurus ungulatus: thagomizer
7. Dwarf caiman: osteoderms, slight regeneration
8. Mountain gorilla : opposable thumbs, strength for forelimbs
9. Acrocanthosaurus atokensis: raised neural spines (for muscle attachments), neck joint, interlocking neck vertebrae (shock distribution)
10. Blue wildebeest : muscle energy-to-work efficiency,
11. Indian pangolin: horn-and-spike keratin sheath reinforcement
12. humphead parrotfish: fluorapatite bony tissue reinforcement.
13. African wild dog: pack hunting behavior
14. Sulphur-crested Cockatoo: high neural density
15. Etruscan shrew: high synaptic density

# Saliva Gland to Venom Gland Modification, Venoms, and Venom Resistance

16. Kommodo dragon: saliva gland to venom gland modification, immune system
17. Oxyuranus microlepidotus (Inland taipan) : presynaptic and postsynaptic neurotoxins, hemotoxins (procoagulants) Myotoxins, possible nephrotoxins, possible haemorrhagins, venom absorption enhancing Hyaluronidase enzyme
18. Dendroaspis polylepis (Black mamba): dendrotoxins, three-finger toxins
19. Clostridium botulinum (bacteria): neurotoxic protein
20. Australian box jellyfish: cardiotoxic, cytotoxic and dermonecrotic venom
21. Egyptian mongoose: neurotoxin-blocking acetylcholine receptor mutations (snake venom resistance)
22. Virginia opossum: toxin binding proteins and peptides (snake venom resistance)
23. Cinereous vulture: intelligence, eyesight, immune system, botulinum resistance
24. leatherback sea turtle: Australian box jellyfish venom resistance